إتحاد الغـــرف التجاريـــة الصناعيـــة الزراعيـــة الفلسطينيـــة

Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods - Weekly Report

Week 116: (12 – 18 Oct, 2026)
Week 117: (19 – 25 Oct, 2026)

01 Total truck arrivals reached 1,855, down 14% compared with the previous reporting period.

02 Karm Abu Salem (KAS) remained the sole operational crossing, accounting for 100% of truck arrivals.

03 Commercial imports declined by 55%, reaching only 658 trucks.

04 Humanitarian shipments increased by 73%, reaching 1,197 trucks (64.5% of total arrivals).

05 WFP remained the leading humanitarian contributor, accounting for 47% of humanitarian truck arrivals.

06 Food parcels and shelter materials accounted for 57% of humanitarian deliveries.

07 Commercial imports of fruit and vegetables declined by 71%, while food items fell by 58%.

08 Food prices surged, particularly potatoes (+131%), lemons (+87%), tomatoes (+85%), and flour (+78%).

09 Non-food prices remained relatively stable, with increases in diapers (+10%) and diesel (+3%).

10 The monthly GCPI rose to 278% in October, compared with 202% in September.

11 The daily GCPI peaked at 481% on 24 October, reflecting intensified market price pressures.

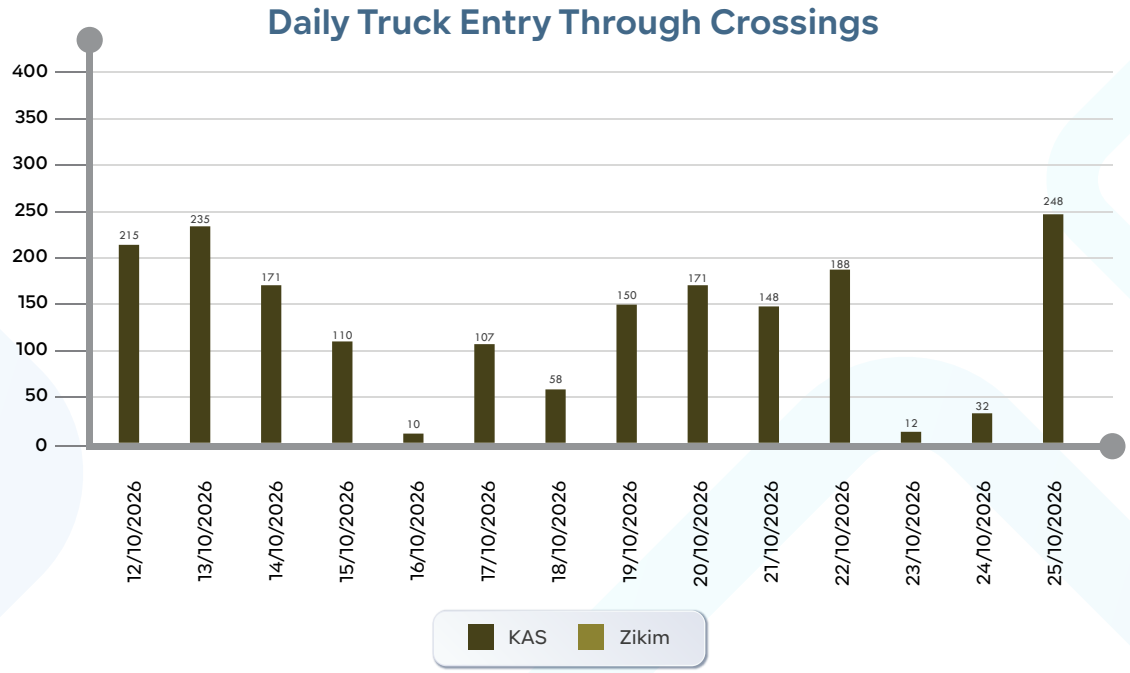
12 Market recovery remains constrained by declining commercial imports, dependence on one crossing, and continued supply disruptions.

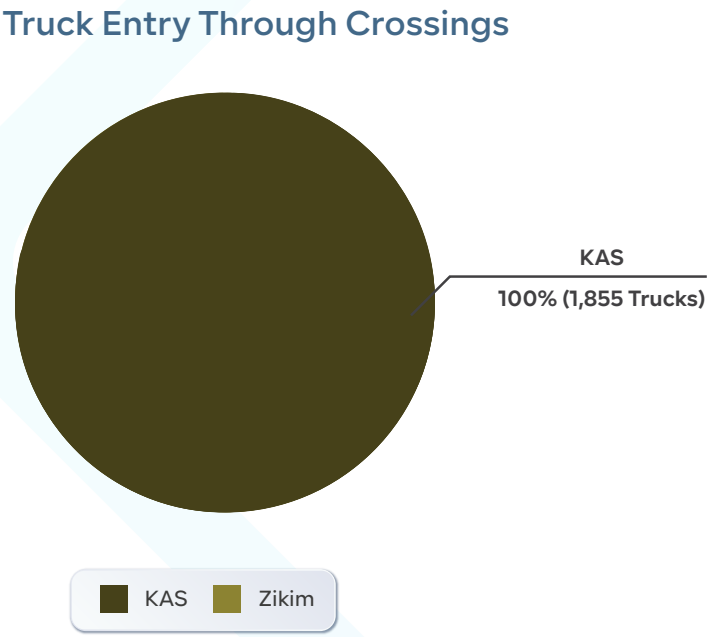
Scan the QR code to access the interactive Dashboard
Real-time insights on crossing status and market movements in Gaza

October, 2026

Daily Truck Entry Through Crossings:

A total of 1,855 trucks entered Gaza during Weeks 116 and 117, representing a 14% decrease compared with the 2,158 trucks recorded during Weeks 114 and 115. Nevertheless, arrivals showed a moderate recovery compared with Week 115, increasing from 701 trucks to 906 in Week 116 (29% increase), followed by a further rise to 949 trucks in Week 117 (5% increase). All recorded trucks continued to enter exclusively through Karm Abu Salem (KAS), with no arrivals through Zikim, Route 96, or Kissufim. Week 116 recorded its highest daily volume on 13 October, with 235 trucks, while Week 117 peaked at 248 trucks on 25 October. Arrivals remained highly irregular, with particularly low volumes on Fridays and Saturdays, when only 10 and 107 trucks were recorded in Week 116, and 12 and 32 trucks in Week 117, respectively. Despite the improvement compared with Week 115, the overall volume remained below the levels recorded in Week 114, highlighting the continued insufficiency and unpredictability of incoming supplies. The persistent reliance on a single operational crossing also leaves Gaza's supply chain highly vulnerable to disruptions and restrictions.

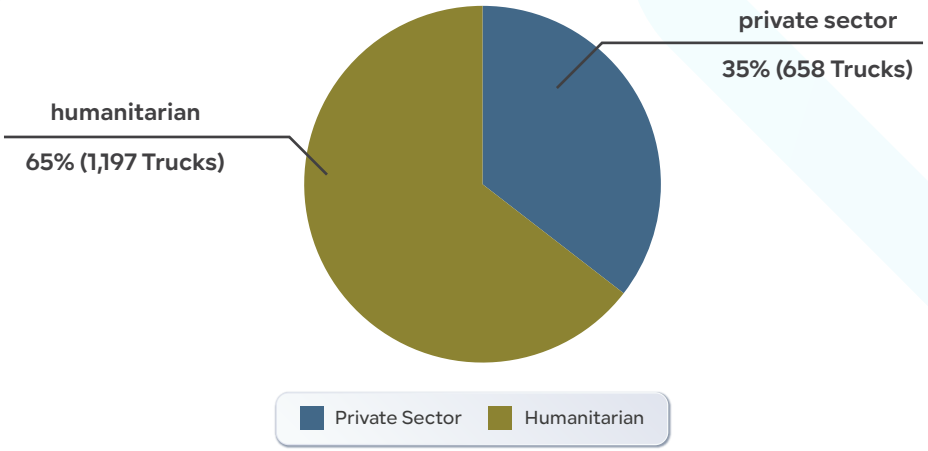


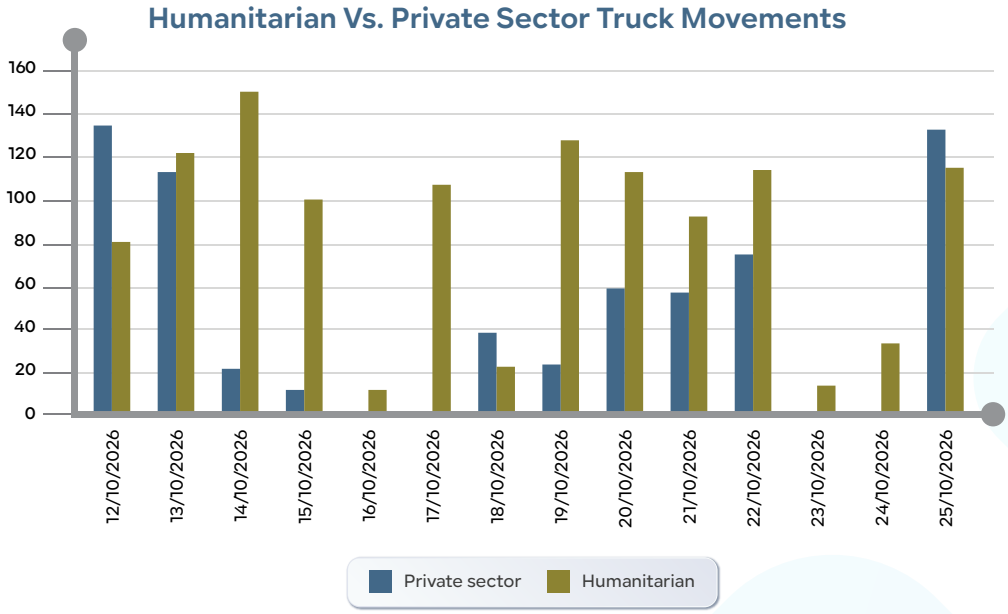


#	Day	Date	Number of Entered Trucks			
			KAS	Zikim	Kissufim	Total
1	Monday	12/10/2026	215	0	0	215
2	Tuesday	13/10/2026	235	0	0	235
3	Wednesday	14/10/2026	171	0	0	171
4	Thursday	15/10/2026	110	0	0	110
5	Friday	16/10/2026	10	0	0	10
6	Saturday	17/10/2026	107	0	0	107
7	Sunday	18/10/2026	58	0	0	58
Subtotal 1 (Week 116)			906	0	0	906
8	Monday	19/10/2026	150	0	0	150
9	Tuesday	20/10/2026	171	0	0	171
10	Wednesday	21/10/2026	148	0	0	148
11	Thursday	22/10/2026	188	0	0	188
12	Friday	23/10/2026	12	0	0	12
13	Saturday	24/10/2026	32	0	0	32
14	Sunday	25/10/2026	248	0	0	248
Subtotal 2 (Week 117)			949	0	0	949
Total			**1,855**	**0**	**0**	**1,855**

Humanitarian Vs. Private Sector Truck Movements:

A total of 1,855 trucks entered Gaza during the reporting period, comprising 658 private-sector trucks (35.5%) and 1,197 humanitarian trucks (64.5%). In Week 116, commercial arrivals reached 315 trucks, compared with 343 in Week 117, representing a modest increase of 9%. Humanitarian arrivals also increased slightly, from 591 to 606 trucks, equivalent to a 2.5% increase. Compared with Weeks 114 and 115, however, the combined volume of commercial deliveries declined substantially from 1,465 to 658 trucks, representing a 55% decrease. In contrast, humanitarian deliveries increased from 693 to 1,197 trucks, reflecting a 73% increase over the previous reporting period. This shift is particularly significant, as humanitarian deliveries accounted for nearly two-thirds of all recorded arrivals, compared with approximately one-third in Weeks 114 and 115. The figures indicate that, despite the gradual recovery in total truck movements, commercial supply channels remain severely constrained, increasing dependence on humanitarian assistance and limiting the private sector's capacity to replenish markets through regular import and distribution activities. Restoring predictable commercial flows remains essential for improving market functionality and reducing reliance on humanitarian deliveries.



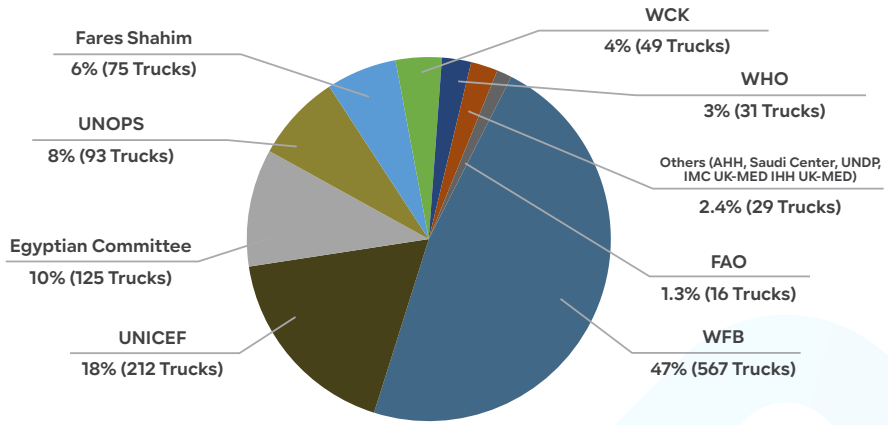


#	Day	Date	Number of Entered Trucks		
			Private sector	Humanitarian	Total
1	Monday	12/10/2026	135	80	215
2	Tuesday	13/10/2026	113	122	235
3	Wednesday	14/10/2026	20	151	171
4	Thursday	15/10/2026	10	100	110
5	Friday	16/10/2026	0	10	10
6	Saturday	17/10/2026	0	107	107
7	Sunday	18/10/2026	37	21	58
Subtotal 1 (Week 116)			315	591	906
8	Monday	19/10/2026	22	128	150
9	Tuesday	20/10/2026	58	113	171
10	Wednesday	21/10/2026	56	92	148
11	Thursday	22/10/2026	74	114	188
12	Friday	23/10/2026	0	12	12
13	Saturday	24/10/2026	0	32	32
14	Sunday	25/10/2026	133	115	248
Subtotal 2 (Week 117)			343	606	949
Total			**658**	**1,197**	**1,855**

Humanitarian Truck Distribution by Organization:

A total of 1,197 humanitarian trucks were recorded during Weeks 116 and 117, compared with 693 trucks in Weeks 114 and 115, representing a substantial 73% increase in humanitarian deliveries. The World Food Programme (WFP) remained the largest contributor, accounting for 567 trucks, or 47% of total humanitarian arrivals, followed by UNICEF with 212 trucks (18%) and the Egyptian Committee with 125 trucks (10%). UNOPS contributed 93 trucks (8%), while Fares Shahim accounted for 75 trucks (6%). WFP deliveries increased from 254 trucks in Week 116 to 313 in Week 117, while the Egyptian Committee's contribution rose from 56 to 69 trucks. In contrast, UNICEF deliveries declined from 114 to 98 trucks, and Fares Shahim deliveries fell considerably from 57 to 18 trucks. The combined contribution of WFP and UNICEF reached 65% of all humanitarian arrivals, demonstrating the continued concentration of assistance among a limited number of organizations. Compared with the previous reporting period, the higher volume of humanitarian deliveries represents an improvement in the overall supply of assistance; however, the concentration of deliveries among a few major organizations highlights the importance of diversifying operational participation and maintaining consistent delivery schedules to ensure continuity and broader coverage of humanitarian needs.

Humanitarian Truck Distribution by Organization

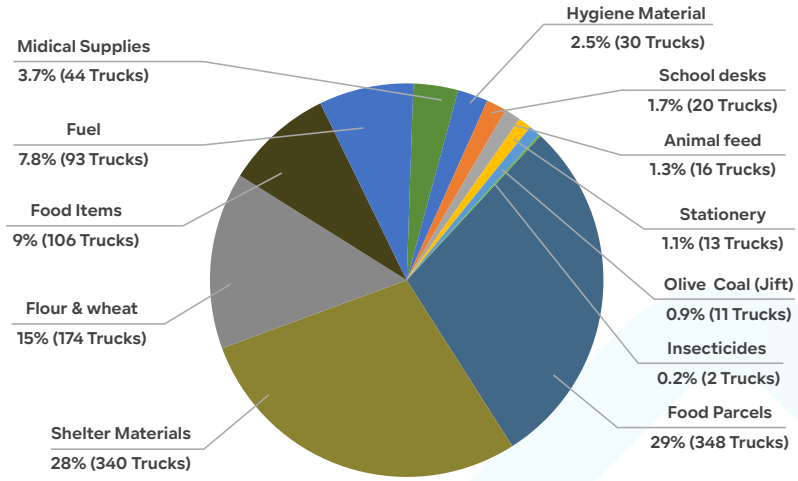


#	Item	Number of Trucks		
		Week 116 (12 – 18 Oct, 2026)	Week 117 (19 – 25 Oct, 2026)	Total
1	WFP	254	313	567
2	UNICEF	114	98	212
3	Egyptian Committee	56	69	125
4	UNOPS	48	45	93
5	Fares Shahim	57	18	75
6	WCK	15	34	49
7	WHO	21	10	31
8	FAO	8	8	16
9	Saudi Center	4	6	10
10	UNDP	7	1	8
11	IMC	6		6
12	AHH	0	3	3
13	IHH	1		1
14	UK-MED	0	1	1
15	**Total**	**591**	**606**	**1,197**

Humanitarian Truck Distribution by Item Type:

Humanitarian deliveries during Weeks 116 and 117 remained concentrated in food assistance and shelter-related supplies. Food parcels accounted for 348 trucks (29%), followed closely by shelter materials with 340 trucks (28%), while flour and wheat represented 174 trucks (15%). Together, these three categories accounted for approximately 72% of all humanitarian deliveries. Food items contributed another 106 trucks (9%), while fuel accounted for 93 trucks (8%). Compared with Weeks 114 and 115, the share of shelter materials increased from approximately 19% to 28%, reflecting a stronger focus on shelter-related assistance. Meanwhile, food parcels and flour and wheat together represented approximately 44% of deliveries, compared with 53% in the previous reporting period. Weekly variations were also evident: food-parcel deliveries increased from 137 trucks in Week 116 to 211 in Week 117, whereas flour and wheat deliveries declined sharply from 137 to 37 trucks. Shelter-material deliveries decreased slightly from 181 to 159 trucks, while solid fuel and hygiene materials recorded higher volumes in Week 117. The findings indicate a continued concentration of humanitarian assistance in food and shelter, with notable shifts between commodity categories across the two weeks. Maintaining a more balanced and predictable supply of food, fuel, hygiene materials, and other essential items remains important to addressing the population's diverse needs.

Humanitarian Truck Distribution by Item Type

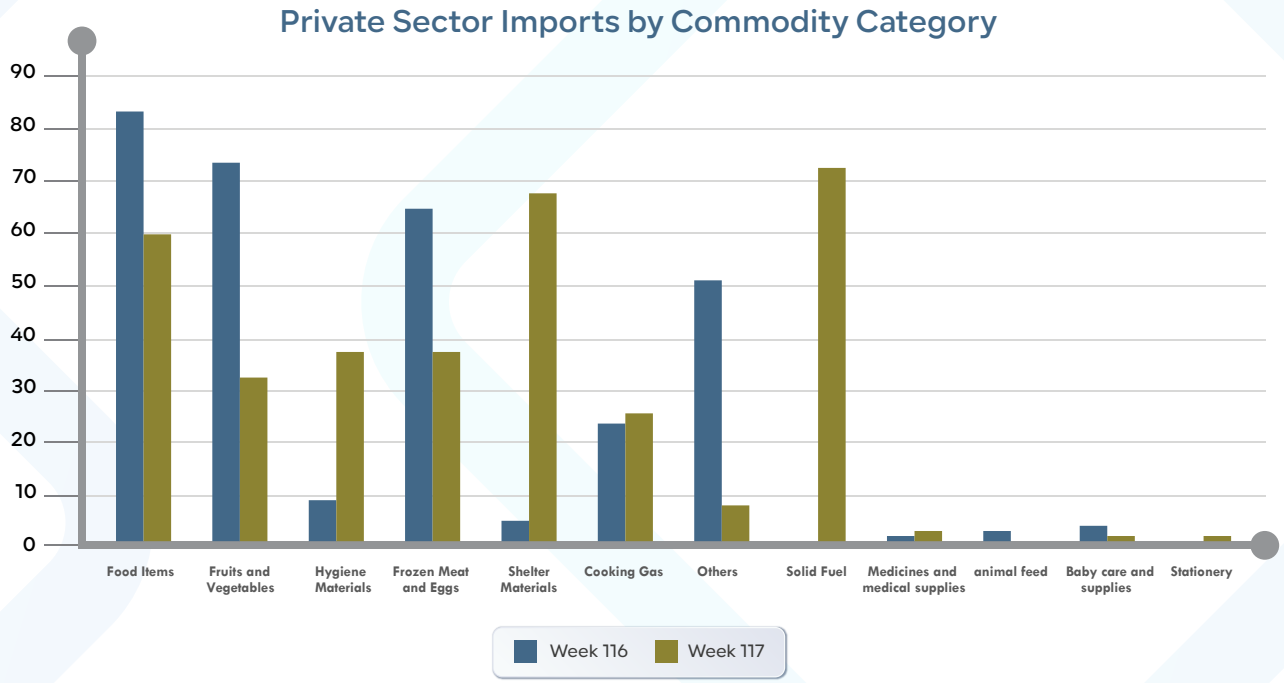


#	Item	Number of Trucks		Total
		Week 116 (12 – 18 Oct, 2026)	Week 117 (19 – 25 Oct, 2026)	
1	Food Parcels	137	211	348
2	Shelter Materials	181	159	340
3	Flour & wheat	137	37	174
4	Food Items	32	74	106
5	Fuel	48	45	93
6	Midical Supplies	25	19	44
7	Hygiene Material	16	14	30
8	School desks	0	20	20
9	Animal feed	8	8	16
10	Stationery	5	8	13
11	Olive Coal (Jift)	2	9	11
12	Insecticides	0	2	2
13	**Total**	**591**	**606**	**1,197**

Private Sector Imports by Commodity Category:

Private-sector imports totalled 658 trucks during Weeks 116 and 117, compared with 1,465 trucks during Weeks 114 and 115, representing a substantial 55% decline in commercial deliveries. Food items constituted the largest category, with 144 trucks, followed by fruits and vegetables with 106 trucks and frozen meat, dairy and eggs with 102 trucks. Shelter materials accounted for 72 trucks, while solid fuel represented 73 trucks. A comparison with the previous reporting period highlights considerable contractions in several major commodity categories: fruit and vegetable deliveries declined from 364 to 106 trucks (71% decrease), food-item deliveries fell from 343 to 144 trucks (58% decrease), and frozen meat, dairy and egg deliveries decreased from 189 to 102 trucks (46% decrease). Shelter-material deliveries also declined from 121 to 72 trucks, representing a reduction of approximately 40%. These figures indicate that the recovery in overall truck arrivals during Weeks 116 and 117 was primarily driven by humanitarian deliveries rather than a meaningful restoration of commercial imports. The continued contraction in private-sector supply is particularly concerning given the importance of commercial channels in maintaining market availability, supporting business operations, and ensuring the regular replenishment of essential commodities. Expanding commercial imports beyond limited consumer-goods categories and facilitating the entry of production inputs and raw materials remain critical requirements for economic recovery and private-sector resilience.

Day	Food Items	Fruits and Vegetables	Hygiene Materials	Frozen Foods and Eggs	Shelter Materials	Cooking Gas	Others	Solid Fuel	Medicines and medical supplies	animal feed	Baby care and supplies	Stationery	Total
12/10/2026	33	43	3	26	3	5	20	0	0	0	2	0	135
13/10/2026	30	31	0	23	1	5	20	0	0	2	1	0	113
14/10/2026	8	0	0	6	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	20
15/10/2026	1	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
16/10/2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17/10/2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18/10/2026	12	0	5	6	0	5	8	0	1	0	0	0	37
Subtotal 1 (Week 116)	84	74	8	65	4	23	51	0	1	2	3	0	315
19/10/2026	8	0	0	7	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	22
20/10/2026	6	0	4	6	19	5	0	16	1	0	1	0	58
21/10/2026	10	0	5	3	10	5	3	20	0	0	0	0	56
22/10/2026	6	0	14	0	19	5	3	27	0	0	0	0	74
23/10/2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24/10/2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25/10/2026	30	32	14	21	20	5	0	10	1	0	0	0	133
Subtotal 2 (Week 117)	60	32	37	37	68	25	7	73	2	0	1	1	343
Total	**144**	**106**	**45**	**102**	**72**	**48**	**58**	**73**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**658**

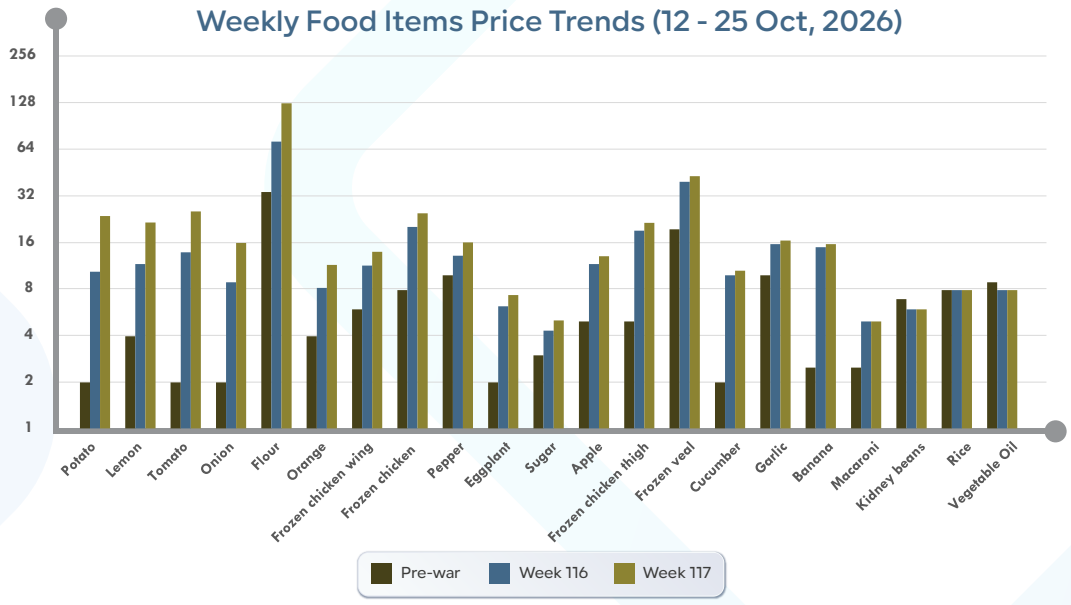


Market Prices for Basic Goods:

Food Commodity Price Trends:

Food commodity prices recorded significant increases between Weeks 116 and 117, with the most pronounced changes affecting fresh produce and essential staples. Potatoes recorded the sharpest increase, rising by 131% from ILS 10.57 to ILS 24.43 per kilogram, followed by lemons, which increased by 87% to ILS 22.14, and tomatoes, which rose by 85% to ILS 26.14 per kilogram. Onion prices increased by 81%, reaching ILS 16.29 per kilogram, while the price of a 25 kg flour sack increased by 78%, from ILS 74.64 to ILS 132.86. Orange prices rose by 41%, while frozen chicken products recorded increases of 23%. Other commodities, including pepper, eggplant, sugar, apples, and cucumbers, also experienced price increases ranging between 5% and 22%. In comparison, macaroni, kidney beans, rice, and vegetable oil recorded no week-on-week changes. These developments represent a considerable acceleration in food price pressures compared with Weeks 114 and 115, when the most notable increase was a 73% rise in tomato prices and a 15% increase in flour prices. The particularly sharp increases in potatoes, tomatoes, onions, lemons, and flour are concerning because these commodities constitute important components of household food consumption. The simultaneous reduction in commercial food imports and the sharp increase in prices suggest growing supply-side pressures, further undermining household purchasing power and access to affordable food.

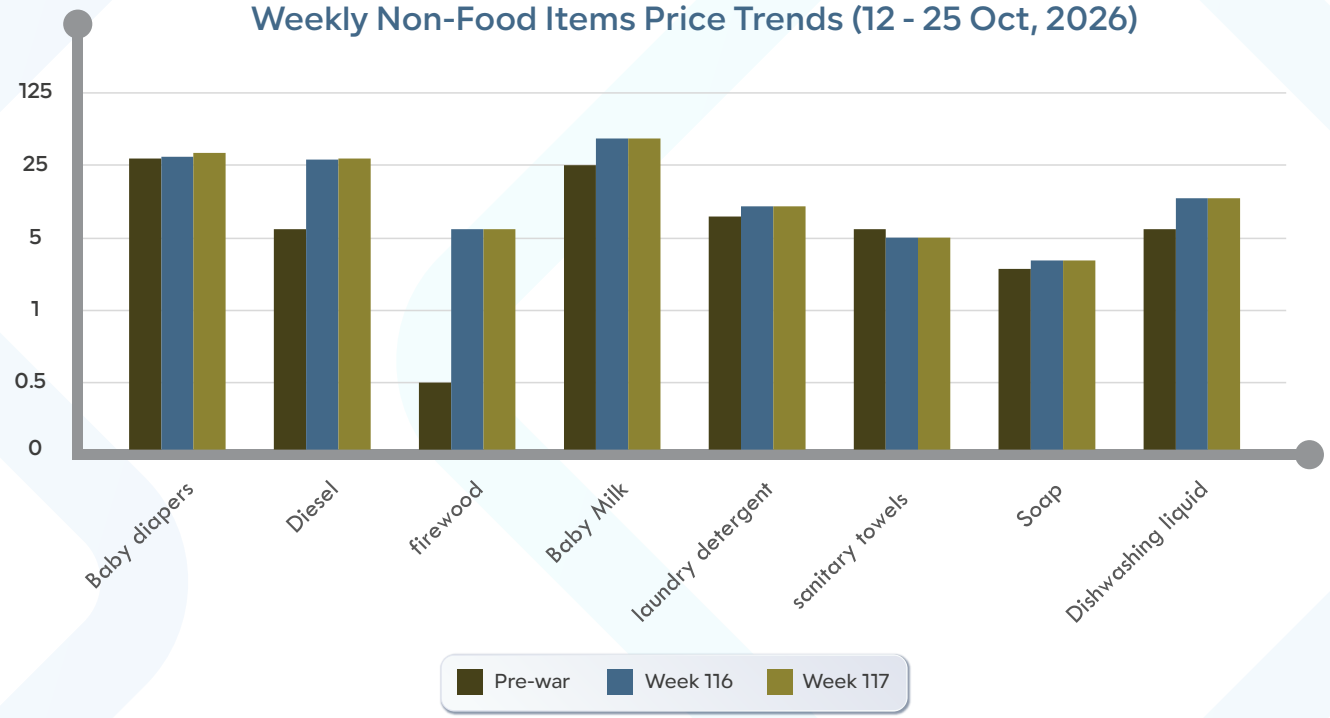
#	Item	Unit	Pre-war Price	Week 114		Week 115		% Change (Week 117 vs. Week 116)
				Price Average	% Of Change	Price Average	% Of Change	
1	Potato	Kg	2	10.57	429%	24.43	1121%	131%
2	Lemon	Kg	4	11.86	196%	22.14	454%	87%
3	Tomato	Kg	2	14.14	607%	26.14	1207%	85%
4	Onion	Kg	2	9	350%	16.29	714%	81%
5	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	35	74.64	113%	132.86	280%	78%
6	Orange	Kg	4	8.29	107%	11.71	193%	41%
7	Frozen chicken wing	Kg	6	11.57	93%	14.25	138%	23%
8	Frozen chicken	Kg	8	20.71	159%	25.43	218%	23%
9	Pepper	Kg	10	13.43	34%	16.43	64%	22%
10	Eggplant	Kg	2	6.29	214%	7.43	271%	18%
11	Sugar	Kg	3	4.36	45%	5.07	69%	16%
12	Apple	Kg	5	11.86	137%	13.33	167%	12%
13	Frozen chicken thigh	Kg	5	19.57	291%	22	340%	12%
14	Frozen veal	Kg	20	40.86	104%	44.43	122%	9%
15	Cucumber	Kg	2	10	400%	10.71	436%	7%
16	Garlic	Kg	10	16	60%	16.86	69%	5%
17	Banana	Kg	2.5	15.29	511%	16	540%	5%
18	Macaroni	Kg	2.5	5	100%	5	100%	0%
19	Kidney beans	Kg	7	6	-14%	6	-14%	0%
20	Rice	Kg	8	8	0%	8	0%	0%
21	Vegetable Oil	Liter	9	8	-11%	8	-11%	0%



Non-Food Commodity Price Trends:

Non-food commodity prices showed relatively limited movement between Weeks 116 and 117, with increases recorded in only two of the eight monitored commodities. Baby diaper prices increased by 10%, from ILS 30 to ILS 32.86 per pack of 40 pieces, while diesel prices rose by 3%, reaching ILS 29 per litre. Prices remained unchanged for firewood, baby milk, laundry detergent, sanitary towels, soap, and dishwashing liquid. Despite the limited weekly changes, several commodities continue to be substantially more expensive than their pre-war reference levels. Firewood remains at ILS 6 per kilogram, representing an increase of 1,100% compared with its pre-war price of ILS 0.50, while diesel costs approximately 383% more than its pre-war price of ILS 6 per litre. Baby milk remains 80% above its pre-war price, and dishwashing liquid is still 100% more expensive. Laundry detergent and diapers are respectively 25% and 13% above their pre-war levels. Compared with Weeks 114 and 115, when all monitored non-food commodity prices remained unchanged, the latest reporting period indicates renewed increases in selected essential items. These persistent price disparities continue to place pressure on household expenditure, particularly for families with young children and those dependent on solid fuel for cooking and heating.

#	Item	Unit	Pre-war Price	Week 116		Week 117		% Change (Week 117 vs. Week 116)
				Price Average	% Of Change	Price Average	% Of Change	
1	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	29	30	3%	32.86	13%	0%
2	Diesel	Liter	6	28.29	371%	29	383%	0%
3	firewood	Kg	0.5	6	1100%	6	1100%	0%
4	Baby Milk	Can (400 gm)	25	45	80%	45	80%	0%
5	laundry detergent	Kg	8	10	25%	10	25%	0%
6	sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	6	5	-17%	5	-17%	0%
7	Soap	Piece	2.5	3	20%	3	20%	0%
8	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	6	12	100%	12	100%	0%

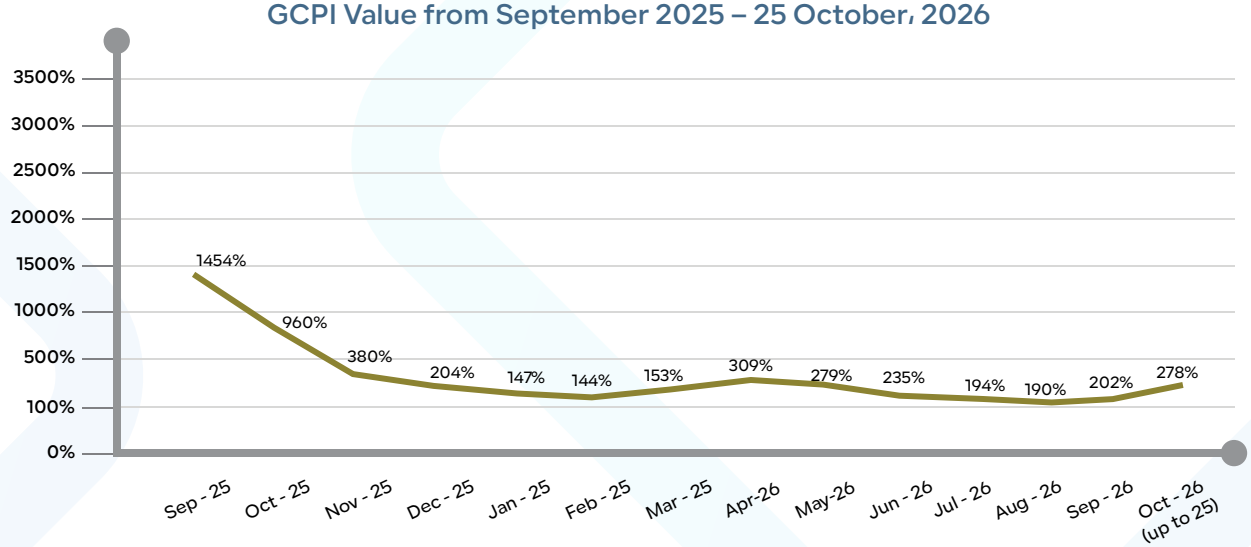


Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI) – Monthly Trend:

The Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI) recorded a significant increase in October 2026, reaching 278% (up to 25 October) compared with 202% in September, representing an increase of 76 percentage points, or approximately 38%. This marks a notable reversal of the declining trend observed between March and July 2026, when the index gradually decreased from 309% to 190%, before rising to 206% in August and 202% in September. The October reading also represents a substantial increase compared with the preliminary October figure of 215% reported up to 11 October, indicating that price pressures intensified considerably during the second half of the month.

#	Date	Basket value (ILS)	Index value (%)
1	Sep - 25	887	960%
2	Oct - 25	352	380%
3	Nov - 25	189	204%
4	Dec - 25	136	147%
5	Jan - 26	133	144%
6	Feb - 26	142	153%
7	Mar - 26	286	309%
8	Apr - 26	257	279%
9	May - 26	217	235%
10	Jun - 26	180	194%
11	Jul - 26	175	190%
12	Aug - 26	190	206%
13	Sep - 26	186	202%
14	Oct - 26 (up to 25)	257	278%

GCPI Value from September 2025 – 25 October, 2026



Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI) – Daily Trend:

The daily GCPI demonstrated a pronounced upward trajectory throughout the reporting period, increasing from 219% on 12 October to 440% on 25 October. During Week 116, the index rose from 219% to 294%, with fluctuations recorded throughout the week and a temporary decline from 283% on 16 October to 262% on 17 October. The upward trend accelerated during Week 117, with the index increasing from 300% on 19 October to 433% on 22 October, before reaching a reporting-period peak of 481% on 24 October. Although the index declined to 440% on 25 October, the final reading remained 146 percentage points above the closing level of Week 116. Compared with the previous reporting period, when the daily index reached a peak of 254% on 5 October and closed at 219% on 11 October, the latest readings indicate a substantial acceleration in daily price pressures. In particular, the increase from 219% on 11 October to 481% on 24 October highlights the intensity of the deterioration in recorded market prices over a relatively short period. The subsequent decline on 25 October does not yet indicate a sustained reversal of this trend. Overall, the daily figures point to increasing market volatility and renewed inflationary pressure, reinforcing concerns about the affordability of essential commodities and the purchasing power of households across Gaza.

#	Date	Basket value (ILS)	Index value (%)
1	12/10/2026	203	219%
2	13/10/2026	203	220%
3	14/10/2026	218	236%
4	15/10/2026	252	273%
5	16/10/2026	262	283%
6	17/10/2026	242	262%
7	18/10/2026	272	294%
8	19/10/2026	277	300%
9	20/10/2026	295	319%
10	21/10/2026	338	366%
11	22/10/2026	400	433%
12	23/10/2026	434	469%
13	24/10/2026	445	481%
14	25/10/2026	407	440%

The value of the GCPI (12 - 25 Oct, 2026)

