



# FOOD SECURITY and MARKET MONITORING REPORT

Issue nr. 26

August-November 2010

**oPt**

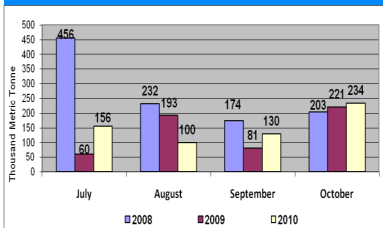
occupied Palestinian territory

## FISHING CATCH<sup>2</sup>

During the third quarter 2010 (July to September), the total fish catch reached 386mt compared to 618 mt during the second quarter 2010 (April to June).

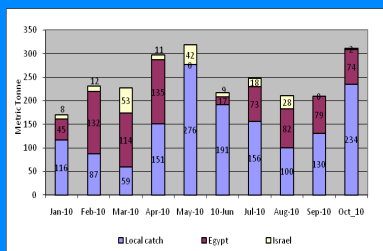
The difference is due to the fact that the peak of the first sardine season falls into the second quarter. There was a small improvement in fish catch in October 2010, with a 6% increase, compared to October 2009. This can be attributed to the fact that fishermen continue to sail into Egyptian waters from Rafah, and are able to fish at depth of 10 nautical miles from the shore.

Fish catch in the Gaza Strip



The below graph shows the quantity of fish caught distributed by origin. In October, there was an increase of local fish catch due to the onset of the second sardine season end of Sept. The fish caught in Egyptian waters amounted 79 mt in Sept. and 74 mt in October, while no fish was imported from Israel in Sept. and only 2 mt where imported in October.

Total of fishing catch in Gaza Strip by different sources



## 1. PRICE TRENDS IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP<sup>1</sup>

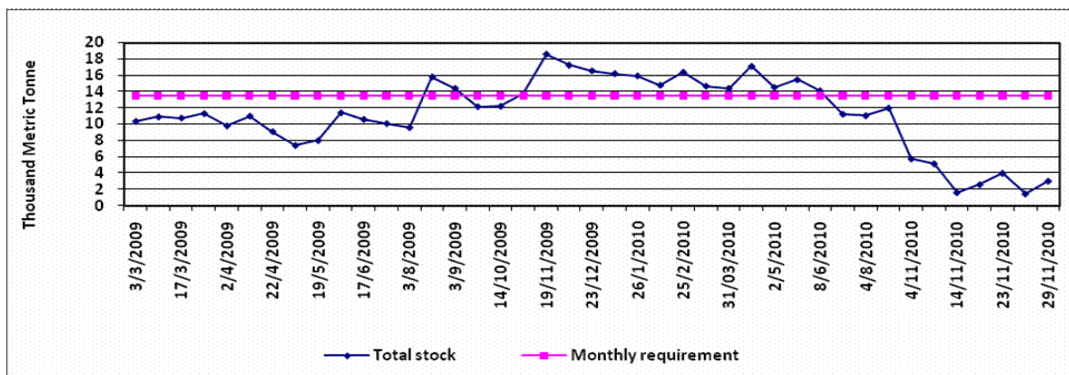
### Wheat Flour

Since September 2010 the Gaza Strip has seen a considerable decrease in the import level of wheat grain. If the average monthly imports during the first part of 2010 amounted to 12-13,000 mt of wheat, average imports from September to November were only around 8,500 mt, i.e. 30% less than previously. The significant reduction in imports of wheat grain represents a threat to the sustained availability of wheat flour and bread in the coming period. Shop owners started to complain about the limited availability of flour given that millers did not provide them with their required amount. It can be noted that since end of November, almost all shops are now resorting to selling “Al Quds” wheat flour, a more expensive variety (110-120 NIS/50 kg), because the more common and less expensive wheat flour varieties (100 NIS/50 kg as per government imposed price ceiling) are currently only sufficient to cover the requirements of the bakeries.

Despite a reported “easing of the blockade” since 20 June 2010, import of wheat grain by Israeli authority through the official crossing (Karni conveyor belt) was decreased from two days to one day per week only, one of the two days now being dedicated to the import of urgently needed construction material for humanitarian projects. Thus building material and wheat grain are now in fact competing against each other at the expense of Gaza population. As a consequence of the import restrictions, the wheat flour stock in the Gaza Strip is at its lowest point since the last 2 years (see graph). Until October 10, wheat grain stock at Gaza mills levels was equivalent to 3-week requirements at all times. Since October, the wheat flour stock is generally only sufficient to cover the needs for the following few days. As of 05 December, the total stock of wheat flour in Gaza mills amounts to 1,630 mt of wheat grains and 106 mt of milled wheat flour which covers the needs of the population for approximately 3 days.

This situation is extremely worrying, especially if a problem occurs at the Karni conveyor belt (e.g. technical breakdown), there will be no available stock to sustain the needs of wheat flour to produce bread—the basic staple food consumed by Gaza population. This is already affecting WFP and UNRWA operations given their local procurement of wheat flour from Gaza mills for their emergency food assistance programmes. In addition, due to raise of international wheat grain prices, one parcel of bread (3 kg) now cost 7 NIS instead of 6 NIS since Mid September following a decision by the Ministry of National Economy. Millers and retailers are further penalized by recent price increases of wheat in the international market, which, in combination with the price ceiling imposed by the local authorities (97 NIS/50 kg retail price and 100 NIS/50 kg consumer price) leads to a loss in profit margin.

Graph 1: Total wheat flour stock and monthly requirements for all mills in Gaza Strip (in thousands MT)



1. Source: WFP Data 2. Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Fishing Department



World Food Programme

## EXPECTED EFFECTS OF RAINFALL DELAY ON THE AGRICULTURAL PLANTING SEASON<sup>5</sup>

The general expected effects of rainfall delay experienced this fall season are lower levels of production and a loss of income among agricultural households.

An assessment conducted by the MoA in the West Bank found that farmers have ceased planting rain fed crops due to the delay in the rainfall season. Furthermore, there has been an increase in the amount of irrigation used and an intensive use of pesticides and fungicides as the MoA reported an increase in the spread of insects, fungus and plant diseases. Tree orchards are showing disrupted flowering patterns.

Similar effects are expected in the Gaza Strip with rain fed winter crops expected to fail, increasing the risk of lower levels of fresh food that will be available in the market.

In addition to the normal effects of rainfall delay, the impact will be worsened by market speculation which will potentially cause hikes in food prices ultimately incurred at the household level. The impact of rainfall failure/delay will be presented in the next issue.



## Meat

Fresh red meat in the Gaza Strip is now increasingly imported through the official crossing points from Israel, the origin being the Netherlands, Israel and Australia. In October 2010 the price of beef meat which is the main red meat consumed in Gaza Strip increased by 6.4% compared with previous month (from NIS 46.6/kg in September to NIS 49.6/kg in October). This increment is due to high purchase price at the source of origin, as well as due to increased demand during Eid Al-Adha (in mid-November 2010). The fresh chicken price increased by 23.3% in October 2010 compared to September 2010. This is due to the unusually hot weather during October which led to the death of a large number of chickens in the farms. Chicken farmers also complain about the bad quality of hatchery eggs imported from Israel, which do not yield the expected number of chicks.

## Vegetables<sup>3</sup>

During the last two months the price of vegetables, especially tomato, increased drastically in the Gaza Strip. There are two main reasons for this: the hot weather wave from August to October having a direct impact on the greenhouse vegetable production, as well as the Tuta Absoluta pest that has affected many tomato plants since the beginning of 2010. In September the tomato price in the Gaza Strip increased by 84% compared to August 2010 (from NIS 2.11 to reach NIS 3.9/kg). In October the tomato prices increased by 52% compared to September 2010. Over a one year period (October 2009/2010), the tomato prices increased by 93% (from NIS 3 in October 2009 to NIS 5.9/kg in October 2010). In the West Bank, the same trend is witnessed due to the hot weather wave. The tomato price in September 2010 increased by 93% compared to August 2010 (from NIS 3.3 in August to NIS 6.4/kg in September 2010), and also increased in October 2010 by 24% compared to September 2010. Comparing October 2009/2010, the prices increased by 170% (from NIS 2.94 in October 2009 to NIS 7.9/kg in October 2010).

## Agricultural Inputs<sup>4</sup>

During the past three months, the prices of the majority of agricultural inputs have remained unchanged or decreased in the Gaza Strip. Weather events affecting wheat crop production in the Russian Federation and other major producers, caused a surge in global wheat prices. Since the bulk of animal feed in the West Bank and Gaza is imported from international markets, much of the available feed in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip are subject to volatile price changes. As such, the price of wheat bran feed has increased incrementally in relation to the surge in global wheat prices. Additionally, the fragmentation of buyers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the limited number of animal feed suppliers creates a potential vulnerability to distortions in market prices. While the prices of feed between the West Bank and Gaza Strip are similar, in the Gaza Strip prices are subjected to additional vulnerability due to the closure regime.

**Table 1: Selected Average Price of Agriculture Inputs in the Gaza Strip**

Inputs	Average price Sept/2010	Average price Dec/2010	Percentage Change as of last Quarter
Cucumber Seed (per 1000)	370 NIS	370 NIS	0%
Tomato Seed (per 1000)	500 NIS	500 NIS	0%
Fertiliser 20-20-20 (25 kg)	135 NIS	65 NIS	-52%
Plastic greenhouse sheeting (roll/kg)	14 NIS	13 NIS	-7%
3 inch Irrigation pipe (per meter)	5.50 NIS	5.50 NIS	0%
Barley feed -50 kg sack	75 NIS	77.50 NIS	3%
Wheat Bran feed - 25 kg sack	23 NIS	24.50 NIS	7%
Cereal Feed - 25 kg sack	70 NIS	75 NIS	7%

**Table 2: Selected average price of fodder in the West Bank**

Inputs	Average Price Sept/2010	Average Price Dec/2010	Percentage Change as of last Quarter
Barley Feed - 50 kg sack	75 NIS	75 NIS	0%
Wheat Bran Feed - 30 kg sack	30 NIS	35 NIS	16%

3. Source: PCBS

4. source: Ministry of Agriculture - FAO

5. source: Ministry of Agriculture - FAO

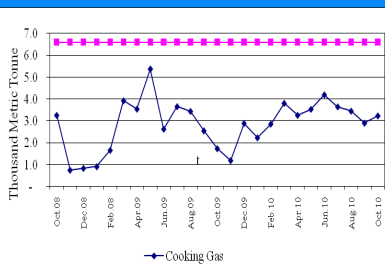
## SOURCES OF ENERGY<sup>8</sup>

### Cooking Gas

In September and October 2010 the amount entering the Gaza Strip imports was 2,902 and 3,237mt, respectively; more than the similar months of 2009. As can be seen in the below figure, the cooking gas supply has decreased during the last three months of 2010 (July-Sep), these amount cover only - on average - 51% of the monthly requirements.

The relatively low level of cooking gas entering through the official crossings is particularly alarming during the winter season (starting in December), when the consumption of cooking gas increases as the population relies more heavily on energy for heating. In the past two years the availability of cooking gas, compound with increased electricity cuts, failed to meet the populations' minimum requirements.

The Cooking Gas in Gaza Strip during October 2008 to October 2010



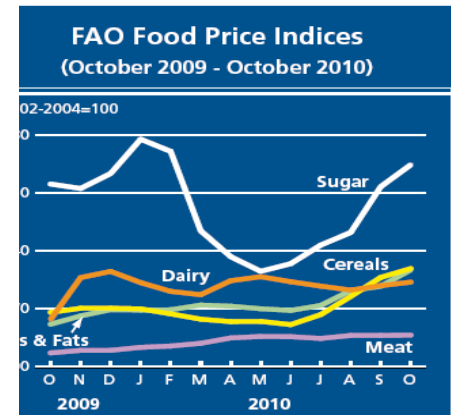
### Electricity

Only 57% (5,932,817 litres out of 10,500,000) of the required amount of industrial diesel for the power plant entered the Gaza Strip in November 2010. The power is now typically cut for 8 hours a day.

## 2. COMPARING PRICES

### Global Food Price Indices<sup>6</sup>

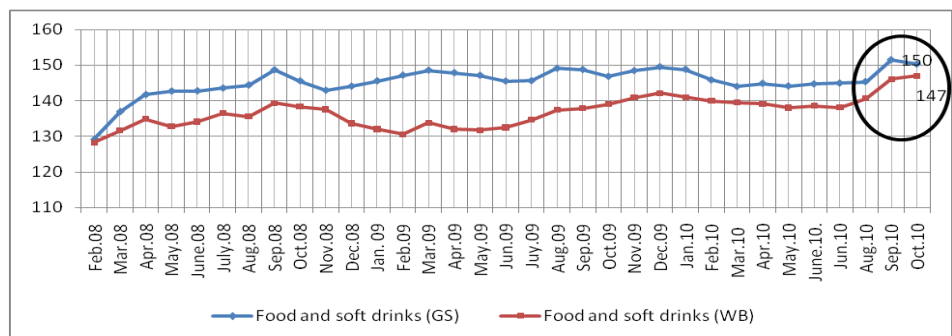
In recent months the Global Food Price Indices of sugar, cereals, oils and fats experienced an upward surge. This negative trend raises concerns over its impacts on household's purchasing power. Currently, the share of income spent on food by the average household in the West Bank is already high at 54 percent and 72 percent in the Gaza Strip. The prospects are that a growing number of the food insecure and vulnerable population will have less disposable income, a further deterioration in food consumption patterns and an erosion of household coping strategies. Food insecure households are spending a greater share of their income on food compared to average households. Detailed analyses will be presented in the next issue. Considering that the bulk of food parcels distributed to social hardship cases are bought in the international market, the value of humanitarian assistance will have to rise in proportion to the surge in international food prices to maintain the same level of food assistance. Similarly at the local level, the supply of imported foods is subjected to the same hikes in prices and local production is unable to compensate for the gap in supply.



### West Bank / Gaza Strip Prices<sup>7</sup>

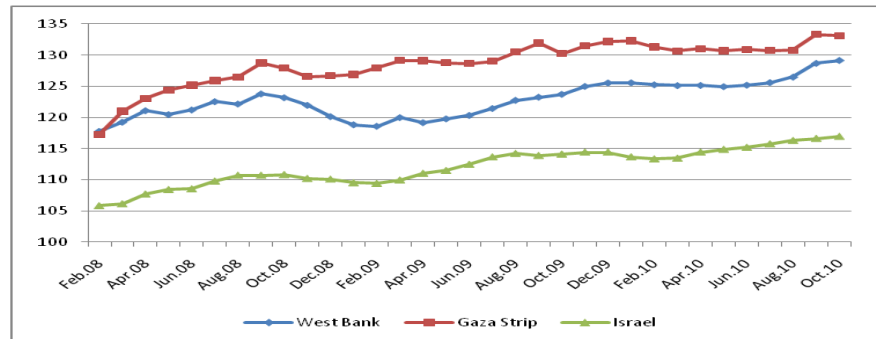
The food consumer price index in both Gaza Strip and West Bank went up over September and October 2010 due to increase especially in fresh vegetables, sugar, dried fruits, spices and tubers prices. In the Gaza Strip, food consumer price index increased by 3.4% comparing August to October 2010. In the West Bank, the increase is even worse with 4.5% over the same period. Given the high share of food on oPt household expenditures, such increase directly impact their livelihood.

Graph 2: Food Consumer Price Index (CPI) in oPt from Feb. 08 to Oct. 10 (base year 2004)



As shown in the below graph, the overall CPI in West Bank increased by 2.1% from August to October 2010, while for the Gaza Strip it increased by 1.8% over the same period. Between October 2009 and 2010, the CPI increased in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip but with different trends: West Bank with the highest rate (4.4%) and the Gaza Strip with 2.2%.

Graph 3: Comparing the CPI for West Bank, Gaza Strip and Israel (base year 2004)



6. Source: FAO

7. Sources: PCBS

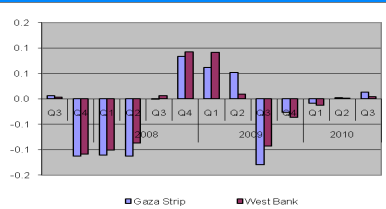
8. Paltrade



## SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS<sup>11</sup>

In October the inflation rate in West Bank increased by 0.4% while in Gaza Strip decreased by 0.2% compared to September 2010. In 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2010, the purchasing power improved in both West Bank and Gaza Strip comparing to the previous quarters.

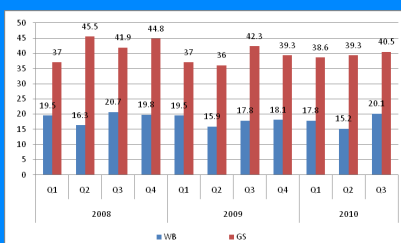
### Percentage change in purchasing power in WB & GS from 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2007 to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2010



## Unemployment

In third quarter 2010, in West Bank 20.1% of Labor force were unemployed (ILO definition), an increased of 32.2% compared to previous quarter 2010 (unemployment rate was 15.2%). While in the Gaza Strip, the unemployment rate increased by 3.1% compared into last quarter in same year (unemployment rate was 39.3% in second quarter increased to 40.5% in third quarter in 2010).

### Unemployment rate (ILO definition) in West Bank and Gaza Strip through the period first quarter 2008 until third quarter 2010



## Daily wage

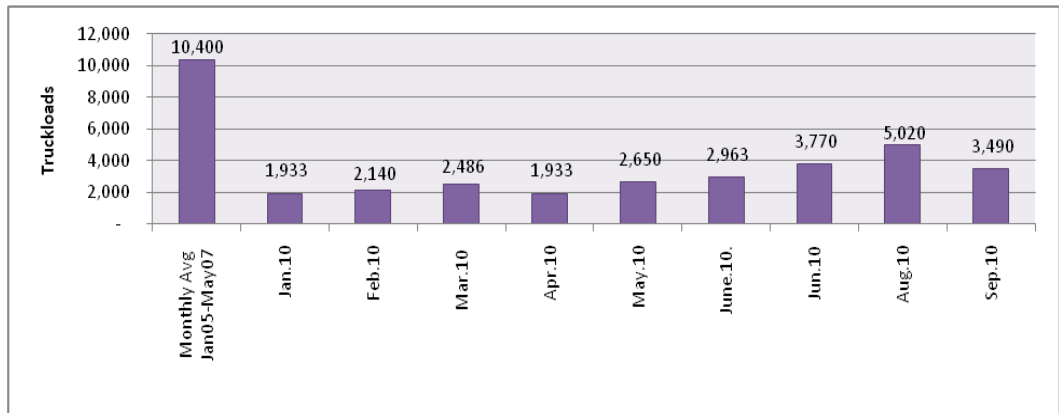
The average nominal daily wage in the Gaza Strip was NIS 58.2 in third quarter 2010, it decreased by 6.3% compared to 2009 third quarter (NIS 62.1). In the West Bank the average nominal wage was NIS 102.4 in third quarter 2010, only a slight improvement compare to 2009 third quarter (NIS101.8).

The real daily wage in both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank decreased in third quarter 2010 compared into third quarter 2009 by 6.3% and 2.9%, respectively.

## 3. GAZA STRIP IMPORT - EXPORT<sup>9</sup>

As is shown in the below graph, the total truckloads entered Gaza increased due to the new Israeli policies since 20 June 2010, reaching their maximum level in August 2010 (48% of monthly average of truckloads that entered into the Gaza Strip before the blockade in June 2007). In September 2010 the truckloads decreased already by 30% compared with August 2010. Still, the import truckloads are far from the pre-blockade figures (10,400 monthly up to May 2007).

**Graph 4: The total imports into Gaza Strip January 2010 to September 2010 compared with monthly average before the blockade (truckloads)**



The Private sector in the Gaza Strip witnessed only a very relative improvement after the new Israeli decision on the imports in the Gaza Strip, given that urgently needed construction and raw materials are still only approved to enter the Gaza Strip through official crossings when intended for a project implemented under international supervision. For any sustained improvement for a productive economy in the Gaza Strip, pre-blockade level of imports of raw materials should be guaranteed, as well as exports. In addition, upgrading the Karem Abu Salem crossing to secure efficient and safe crossing of large amounts of perishable goods is needed.

## 4. TUNNEL TRADE<sup>10</sup>

The tunnels are still used for smuggling construction materials, for reasons mentioned above. Many tunnel traders have reversed their trade modalities since the easing of the Israeli blockade to export iron and scrap metals, scrap copper, used aluminum, used car batteries that can be recycled, coffee, soap, animal skins, and eggs (some of these items are processed/produced in Gaza, some are imported from Israel). Certain consumer items (e.g. coca cola, sugar, rice, cigarettes, chips etc.) are also still entering through the tunnels when they are not imported through official crossings in sufficient quantities or at too high prices, or when traders do not have the necessary documents to conduct trade through the official crossings.

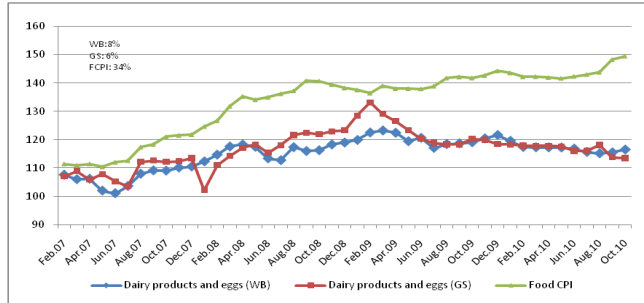
## Cement price behavior

While the tunnels continue to be the main source of construction materials for the regular consumer, changes in the Israeli policy regarding the import of "dual-use" items have also affected the price behavior of these items when smuggled through the tunnels. For instance, the price of cement which amounted to approx. 420 NIS/mt prior the imposition of the blockade in June 2007, skyrocketed to 5,000 NIS/mt after beginning of the siege and only slowly went downward to 1,000 NIS/mt over the past 3 years, as tunnel activity picked up. Since the Israeli cabinet decision to allow some more items to enter the Gaza Strip via official crossings, the price of cement has dropped further to 630 NIS/mt. Similarly, the price of marble was 60 NIS/mt before June 2007 and increased to 300 NIS/mt. Unlike cement, the price of marble was not positively impacted after June 2010.

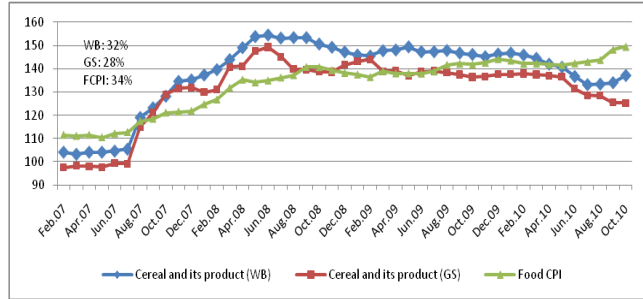
Worth noting that while the marginal increase in items allowed to enter through official crossings may in some cases have a positive impact on prices in the Gaza market, prices still remain higher than during pre-blockade levels.

## 7. ANNEX<sup>12</sup>

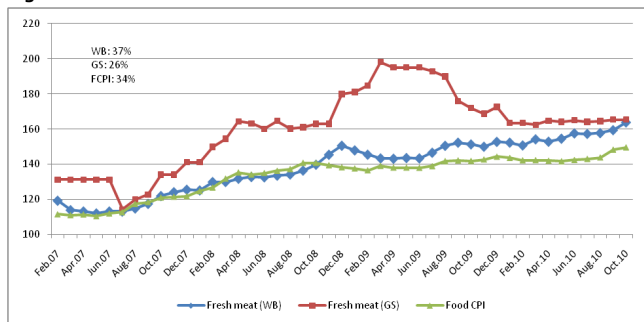
**Figure A1: Dairy products and eggs index and Food CPI in WB & GS**



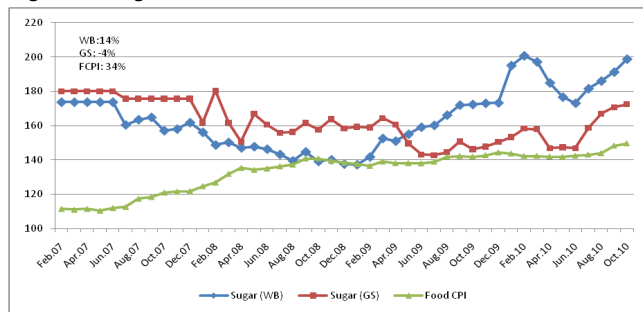
**Figure A2: Cereal and its products index and Food CPI in WB**



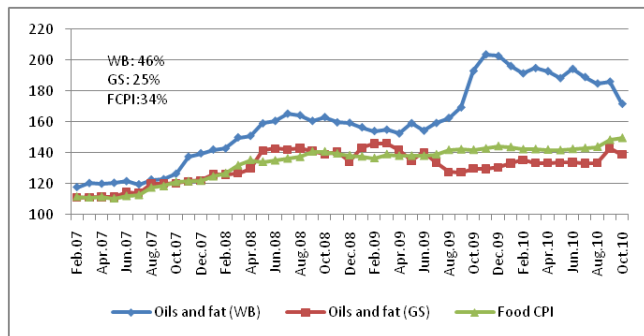
**Figure A3: Fresh meat index and Food CPI in WB and GS**



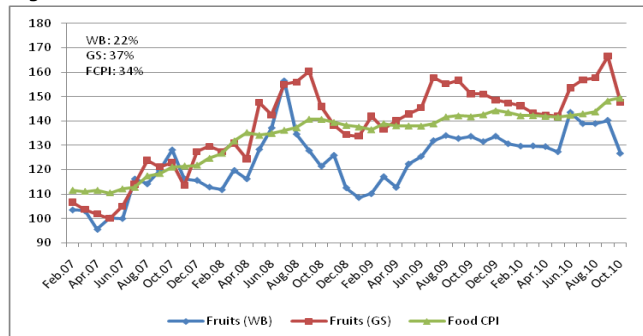
**Figure A4: Sugar index and Food CPI in WB and GS**



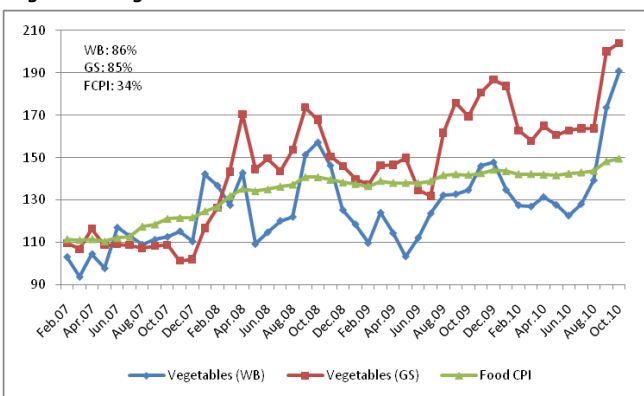
**Figure A5: Oils and Fats index and Food CPI in WB and GS**



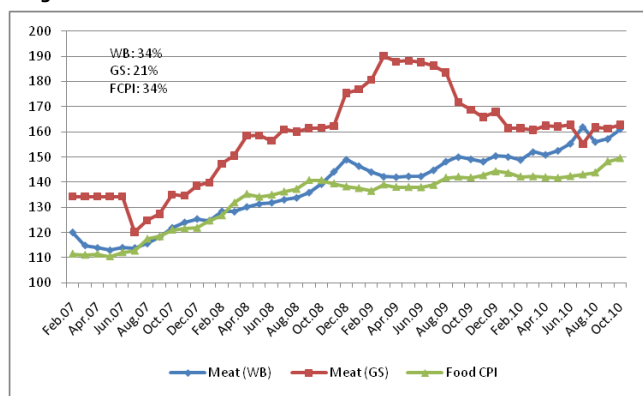
**Figure A6: Fruits index and Food CPI in WB and GS**



**Figure A7: Vegetables index and Food CPI in WB and GS**



**Figure A8: Meat index and Food CPI in WB and GS**



12. Source: PCBS. The percentage change it is the total change from February 2007 until October 2010

Table A1: Magnitude of quarterly price changes &amp; contribution to the cost of the food basket, by regions &amp; commodities

Food items	Region	% Caloric Contribution <sup>13</sup>	Current price	% Change from last month	Monthly change from last year (% change)	Monthly change from last 3-month (% change)	Change from last quarter (% change)	Quarterly change from last year (% change)	Quarterly change from last 5-year (% change)	Contribution to the cost of the food basket (%)		Price trend
			Nov 2010	Oct.10-Nov.10	Nov.10-Nov.09	Aug.10-Nov.10	Q3 2010-Q2 2010	Q3 2010-Q3 2009	Q3 2010- Q3 2005	Cumulative impact of the quarter	Cumulative impact from 5 years average	
<b>Staple Food</b>												
Short grain profiled rice	WB	12%	118.0	-2.7%	-31.6%	-2.7%	-14.6%	-28.2%	44.6%	-1.75%	5.35%	▼
	GS	12%	160.0	2.3%	-7.2%	1.2%	-14.6%	-28.2%	44.6%	-1.75%	5.35%	▼
Haifa white flour	WB	36%	149.0	2.1%	-14.6%	7.3%	-6.1%	-16.0%	26.9%	-2.19%	9.67%	►
	GS	36%	145.0	0.0%	-16.9%	-5.9%	-6.1%	-16.0%	26.9%	-2.19%	9.67%	►
White bread	WB	36%	4.0	1.9%	33.3%	11.6%	-5.3%	-9.5%	20.8%	-1.89%	7.50%	►
	GS	36%	3.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-5.3%	-9.5%	20.8%	-1.89%	7.50%	►
Olive oil	WB	NA	28.7	-6.1%	1.9%	-15.9%	-3.4%	26.3%	74.4%	NA	NA	►
	GS	NA	31.8	-1.6%	12.7%	3.5%	-3.4%	26.3%	74.4%	NA	NA	►
Corn oil	WB	5.0%	25.1	-12%	-41.6%	-7.2%	-5.1%	-19.2%	0.0%	-0.26%	0.0%	►
	GS	5.0%	43.2	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	-5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.26%	0.0%	►
Lentils	WB	NA	7.7	-3.9%	39.4%	-4.4%	1.2%	10.8%	74.9%	NA	NA	►
	GS	NA	6.0	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	1.2%	10.8%	74.9%	NA	NA	►
Chick beans	WB	NA	7.2	3.4%	10.1%	6.2%	-8.5%	-13.9%	23.8%	NA	NA	►
	GS	NA	7.3	0.0%	12.8%	0.0%	-8.5%	-13.9%	23.8%	NA	NA	►
Fine white sugar	WB	NA	4.6	8.8%	38.4%	13.3%	1.4%	6.6%	50.4%	NA	NA	►
	GS	NA	3.8	0.0%	15.0%	0.0%	1.4%	6.6%	50.4%	NA	NA	►
White table salt	WB	NA	1.7	-4.1%	53.8%	-2.7%	4.3%	1.0%	12.6%	NA	NA	►
	GS	NA	1.1	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	4.3%	1.0%	12.6%	NA	NA	►
<b>Animal Products</b>												
Chicken eggs	WB	1.0%	15.2	5.9%	6.8%	19.8%	-6.0%	-10.4%	8.3%	-0.06%	0.08%	►
	GS	1.0%	13.2	12.1%	-7.6%	-4.2%	-6.0%	-10.4%	8.3%	-0.06%	0.08%	►
Fresh goat meat with bones	WB	NA	64.6	-11.5%	9.9%	-10.0%	2.1%	9.4%	77.4%	NA	NA	►
	GS	NA	57.5	0.0%	-2.1%	0.0%	2.1%	9.4%	77.4%	NA	NA	►
Fresh beef meat	WB	NA	47.7	-4.3%	-6.5%	1.2%	2.0%	2.5%	42.5%	NA	NA	►
	GS	NA	50.0	0.0%	-2.0%	0.7%	2.0%	2.5%	42.5%	NA	NA	►
Fresh chicken w/o feathers	WB	NA	14.7	-4.1%	-8.0%	-8.3%	8.3%	7.6%	68.5%	NA	NA	►
	GS	NA	14.5	0.0%	-9.4%	0.0%	8.3%	7.6%	68.5%	NA	NA	►
Fresh red snapper	WB	NA	15.3	-46.7%	-41.5%	-46.7%	2.6%	6.7%	2.6%	NA	NA	►
	GS	NA	30.0	0.0%	14.3%	9.1%	2.6%	6.7%	2.6%	NA	NA	►
Frozen fish	WB	NA	26.9	15.7%	119.5%	15.7%	0.2%	13.6%	18.1%	NA	NA	►
	GS	NA	13.3	1.9%	8.2%	1.9%	0.2%	13.6%	18.1%	NA	NA	►
<b>Diary Products</b>												
Pasteurized milk 3% fat	WB	NA	6.4	-0.1%	-13.9%	-1.2%	-0.2%	-1.2%	20.2%	NA	NA	►
	GS	NA	7.4	-1.0%	0.1%	-1.0%	-0.2%	-1.2%	20.2%	NA	NA	►
Powdered milk	WB	NA	98.7	0.3%	3.9%	2.7%	-2.6%	-8.6%	17.0%	NA	NA	►
	GS	NA	95.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-2.6%	-8.6%	17.0%	NA	NA	►
Powdered milk kikozi (No.1)	WB	NA	24.1	0.0%	20.4%	-6.0%	3.5%	3.5%	29.2%	NA	NA	►
	GS	NA	20.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	3.5%	29.2%	NA	NA	►
Yogurt	WB	NA	4.7	0.0%	-33.3%	4.4%	4.1%	-16.2%	28.3%	NA	NA	►
	GS	NA	7.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	-16.2%	28.3%	NA	NA	►
Lebaneh	WB	NA	7.7	0.3%	-3.6%	-1.9%	-2.8%	4.3%	18.0%	NA	NA	►
	GS	NA	8.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-2.8%	4.3%	18.0%	NA	NA	►
White boiled goat cheese	WB	NA	25.7	7.5%	0.0%	-0.7%	-1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	►
	GS	NA	25.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	►

**Table A1 (Cont): Magnitude of quarterly price changes & contribution to the cost of the food basket, by regions & commodities**

Food items	Region	% Caloric Contribution <sup>14</sup>	Current price	% Change from last month	Monthly change from last year (% change)	Monthly change from last 3-month (% change)	Change from last quarter (% change)	Quarterly change from last year (% change)	Quarterly change from last 5-year (% change)	Contribution to the cost of the food basket (%)		Price trend
			Nov 2010	Oct.10-Nov.10	Nov.10-Nov.09	Aug.10-Nov.10	Q3 2010-Q2 2010	Q3 2010-Q3 2009	Q3 2010- Q3 2005	Cumulative impact of the quarter	Cumulative impact from 5 years average	
<b>Vegetables &amp; Fruits</b>												
Big size orange	WB	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	▶
	GS	NA	NA	NA	19.4%	NA	NA	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	▶
Medium size banana	WB	NA	2.91	-3.6%	-35.3%	-24.7%	7.9%	-15.7%	10.2%	NA	NA	▶
	GS	NA	2.94	-7.9%	-34.7%	-31.5%	7.9%	-15.7%	10.2%	NA	NA	▶
Red apple	WB	NA	5.23	3.9%	10.7%	-15.1%	-5.6%	-10.4%	47.3%	NA	NA	▼
	GS	NA	4.63	-14.0%	-2.1%	-25.0%	-5.6%	-10.4%	47.3%	NA	NA	▼
Green house tomato	WB	NA	6.75	-14.9%	143.0%	103.4%	51.3%	33.3%	74.6%	NA	NA	▲
	GS	NA	4.72	-20.0%	69.8%	123.4%	51.3%	33.3%	74.6%	NA	NA	▲
Local dry onion	WB	NA	2.59	8.4%	4.7%	-9.7%	-6.4%	3.8%	60.1%	NA	NA	▼
	GS	NA	2.08	2.4%	-15.9%	-8.3%	-6.4%	3.8%	60.1%	NA	NA	▼
Cauliflower	WB	NA	4.04	-32.0%	23.2%	-6.0%	24.9%	-3.1%	64.0%	NA	NA	▲
	GS	NA	4.25	1.3%	29.7%	29.0%	24.9%	-3.1%	64.0%	NA	NA	▲
Greenhouse cucumber	WB	NA	3.12	-34.1%	62.6%	7.9%	25.0%	16.3%	53.6%	NA	NA	▲
	GS	NA	1.99	8.7%	3.8%	-2.4%	25.0%	16.3%	53.6%	NA	NA	▲
Medium size potato	WB	NA	4.55	15.3%	102.3%	31.1%	14.5%	16.3%	56.6%	NA	NA	▲
	GS	NA	3.09	6.8%	37.3%	35.8%	14.5%	16.3%	56.6%	NA	NA	▲
<b>Fuel Products</b>												
Gas propane tank	WB	NA	64.88	2.0%	15.8%	7.9%	0.7%	19.4%	66.7%	NA	NA	▶
	GS	NA	63.60	2.6%	13.6%	9.2%	0.7%	19.4%	66.7%	NA	NA	▶
Diesel for heating	WB	NA	5.64	2.5%	5.4%	4.1%	0.0%	12.4%	78.0%	NA	NA	▶
	GS (Isr)	NA	5.64	2.5%	5.4%	4.1%	0.0%	12.4%	78.0%	NA	NA	▶
	GS (ET)	NA	1.86	-0.1%	36.4%	24.2%	-3.6%	36.4%	NA	NA	NA	▼
Excellent gasoline 96	WB	NA	3.73	0.0%	142.9%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-7.6%	NA	NA	▶
	GS (Isr)	NA	1.55	2.5%	0.9%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-7.6%	NA	NA	▶
	GS (ET)	NA	1.94	17.5%	25.5%	17.5%	-2.2%	25.5%	NA	NA	NA	▼
Water/ 1m <sup>3</sup> / minimum	WB	NA	6.26	0.0%	2.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-7.6%	NA	NA	▶
	GS	NA	6.26	0.0%	2.0%	2.5%	-1.3%	2.9%	20.7%	NA	NA	▼

**Impact Code**

	Low Price impact in the cost of the food basket (<5%)
	Moderate Price impact in the cost of the food basket (5-10%)
	High Price impact in the cost of the food basket (11-20%)
	Very high Price impact in the cost of the food basket (>20%)

**Price Trend Codes**

▶	>-10% & <10% change from pervious quarter
▲	>10% change from pervious quarter
▼	<-10% change from pervious quarter