



# FOOD SECURITY and MARKET MONITORING REPORT

Issue nr. 27

December 2010—March 2011

## oPt

occupied Palestinian territory

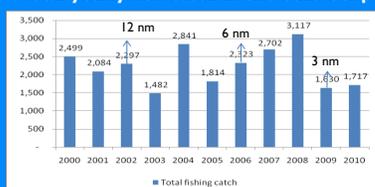
### FISHING CATCH<sup>2</sup>

The total fishing catch reached 1,717mt in 2010 compared to 1,630 mt during the 2009. However, total fishing catch decreased by 45% in 2010 compared to 2008 (before the Israeli reduced the area of fishing from 6 to 3 nautical miles (nm)).

Comparing total yearly fishing catch in 2010 through the increment of restriction on zone of fishing catch:

- 1) In 2002 the fishermen can sail until 12 nm; the fishing catch decreased in 2010 by 25% compared into 2002.
- 2) In 2006 permitted zone was reduced to 6 nm; the fishing catch decreased in 2010 by 26% compared into 2006.
- 3) In January 2009, the fishermen can sail only to 3nm from the shore, the fishing catch decreased in 2010 by 45% compared into 2008.

### Total yearly fish catch in the Gaza Strip



During the second Intifada between 2001 and 2006, sea access was frequently impeded by the Israeli authorities, meaning that on certain days no fishers could go to sea for fishing at all. The sea closure days could range from only 13 closure days a year in some governorates up to 365 days of closure in other governorates.

Over the last 3 months, there was a substantive decrease in fishing catch of 32% compare to same period in 2010.

### Fish catch in the Gaza Strip



## 1. PRICE TRENDS & AVAILABILITY IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA TRIP<sup>1</sup>

### Wheat Flour

A reduction in wheat grain import to the Gaza Strip was noted since September 2010, amounting to an average reduction of 10% during the past 7 months compared to the average 12,000-13,000 MT during the first half of 2010 (already below the requirements), with imports falling to only 55-60% of the required quantities during certain months (e.g. September 2010, March 2011). While high import levels during the months of December and January have prevented a serious wheat flour crisis, the unsteady and unreliable import flow during the past months has been insufficient for the replenishment of the usual 3/4-week wheat grain stock inside the Gaza Strip, making the population more vulnerable to unexpected import shortages.

Since 1 March 2011, the traditional wheat grain import channel at Karni conveyor belt was indefinitely closed, while all wheat grain imports from Israel into Gaza were shifted to a newly opened conveyor belt at the Kerem Shalom crossing. As a consequence of increased transportation cost, transportation companies on the Gaza side organized a strike which prevented any commodity to enter the Gaza Strip through Kerem Shalom until the 13<sup>th</sup> of March. The conveyor belt was opened for wheat grain on the 19<sup>th</sup> March.

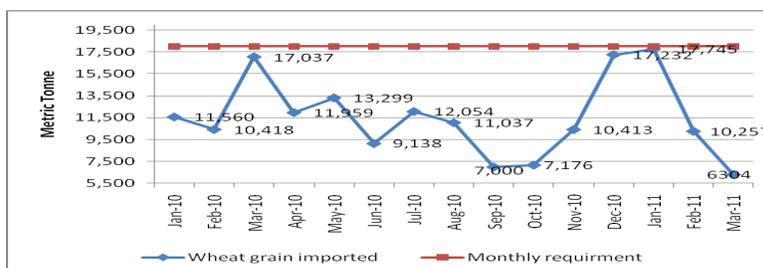
The Kerem Shalom conveyor belt has a lower capacity than the Karni conveyor belt, but will be operating 5 days a week for both wheat grain and animal feed compared to only 2 days a week at Karni. The daily capacity of the Kerem Shalom conveyor belt is estimated at approximately 30 to 35 trucks/day (= around 1,170 to 1,482 mt). The import capacity would be split between wheat grain and animal feed, priority to be determined on urgency of the item.

Assuming that on average about half of the Kerem Shalom conveyor belt capacity would be dedicated to wheat grain, it is expected that approximately 11,500 MT of wheat grain would be entering the Gaza Strip on a monthly basis. While this is close to the average amount imported to the Gaza Strip during the first half of 2010, in order to replenish the stock, the Gaza Strip would require a sustained import level of 17,000-18,000 MT/month for 3-4 consecutive months.

In addition, due to rise of international wheat grain prices, one parcel of bread (2.7 kg) now cost 7 NIS instead of 6 NIS/3kg 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 (115 NIS/50 kg (instead of NIS105) for wholesaler price and 120 NIS/50 kg (instead of NIS110) at retailer price) leads to a loss in profit margin.

It has been noted that due to the difficulties in importing wheat grain, increasingly traders are importing wheat flour from abroad through Kerem Shalom and using tunnels, which creates additional competition for the local mills.

**Graph 1: Total wheat grain imported and monthly requirements for Gaza Strip (in mt) in the period January 2010– 21 March 2011<sup>1</sup>**



**1. Source: WFP** While the current wheat grain import levels required to replenish the wheat grain stock in the Gaza Strip is estimated at 17,000-18,000 mt/month, 12,000 mt/month represent the absolute minimum requirement to satisfy the consumption needs of population. **2. Source: Ministry of Agriculture-Fishing Department**

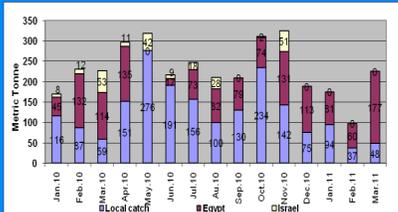


World Food Programme

## FISHING CATCH (cont.)

The below graph shows the quantity of fish caught distributed by origin. The fishermen continue to sail into Egyptian waters from Rafah, and are able to fish at depth of 10 nm from the shore. The fishing caught in Egyptian waters amounted 60mt in February 2011, it increased to 177mt in March 2011.

Total of fishing catch by sources



## Expected Effects of Rainfall Delay on the Agriculture Planting Season<sup>5</sup>

To date rainfall has registered 67% of the historical average expected so far in the season, highlighting the concern for the agriculture sector with the winter season coming to an end. The main findings of an assessment conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in the West Bank in February 2011 looking into the delay in rain fall indicated that only 57% of land cultivated with barley last season had been planted this season and only 66% of land cultivated with wheat last season. It also indicated that yield per dunum is expected to decrease significantly mainly because of a shorter vegetative period for all rain-fed crops. Also some reduction of yield is possible for fruit-bearing trees (this may be more contained due to recent late rainfall). In terms of livelihoods this implies that the lack of rainfall during the sowing period has forced many farmers not to plant their rain fed crops. Such production cannot be recovered. It represents a net loss in terms of revenue for the farmers/herders.

For herders in the West Bank, the prolonged dry period (through October and November) and overgrazing have also impacted on the productivity of already fragile pastures and rangelands. Herders have been forced to purchase fodder throughout the season during a period in which the international price of fodder has been steadily increasing (from NIS 600 per mt in June 2010 to over NIS 1500 NIS per mt now).

The South (specifically Hebron) will be the most negatively impacted by the rainfall shortage as its agriculture system relies quite heavily on the rain fed cultivation of wheat and barley. Herders living in traditionally semiarid areas of the West Bank (eastern slopes) will be also greatly affected. Consequently, the livelihood vulnerability of herding communities (particularly in the South) has increased significantly due to the climatic conditions of this season. A comprehensive assessment of the impact of the late rains in March/April is currently being conducted by MoA in conjunction with technical support from FAO in the framework of the Water Scarcity Task Force, and results should be finalised in early May 2011.

## Meat

In March 2011 the price of beef meat which is the main red meat consumed in Gaza Strip decreased by 2% compared into March 2010. Chicken which is produced and purchased in Gaza Strip is limited to fresh chicken since it is cheaper than the frozen one (in March 2011 the fresh chicken prices was NIS 10.9/kg while the frozen chickens price was NIS 12/kg but currently is not available in Gaza market). In West Bank, the price of fresh beef meat in March 2011 increased by 0.12% compared with February 2011, and also increased by 16.2% compared to the March 2010. The fresh chicken in March decreased by 1.94% compared into February 2011, and also decreased by 8.7% compared into same month of the previous year.

## Vegetables<sup>3</sup>

During the last three months the price of vegetables, especially potato, increased drastically in the Gaza Strip. This is due to potato traders who are withholding (freezing) potato from the last harvest season from the market to use it as a tool to push up prices. Over a one year period (March 2010/2011), the potato prices increased by 110% (from NIS 1.8/kg in March 2010 to NIS 3.87kg in March 2011). The price of tomato are returning to normal prices after the Tuta Absoluta pest during September 2010, still tomato prices increased in March 2011 by 63% compared to the March 2010. In the West Bank, the tomato price March 2011 increased by 18.5% compared into March 2010 (from NIS 2.39/kg in March 2010 to NIS 2.83/kg in March 2011). For potato prices, the price of potato in March 2011 increased by 17.8% compared to March 2010.

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

The prices of the majority of agricultural inputs have remained unchanged during the past three months (January to March 2011). However, feed prices have significantly changed, since the bulk of animal feed in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip 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, both the price of wheat bran and barley feed have decreased following international trend. In the West Bank, a slight decrease was witnessed in the price of wheat bran feed, however, barely feed price remain unchanged.

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

Inputs	Average price December 2010	Average price March 2010	Percentage Change as of last Quarter
Cucumber Seed (per 1000)	370.0 NIS	375.0 NIS	1%
Tomato Seed (per 1000)	175.0 NIS	175.0 NIS	0%
Fertiliser 20-20-20 (25 kg)	140.0 NIS	140.0 NIS	0%
Plastic greenhouse sheeting (per kg)	13.0 NIS	13.0 NIS	0%
3 inch Irrigation pipe (per metre)	5.5 NIS	5.5 NIS	0%
Barley feed -50 kg sack	77.5 NIS	75.0 NIS	-3%
Wheat Bran feed - 25 kg sack	24.5 NIS	20.5 NIS	-16%

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

Inputs	Average Price December 2010	Average Price March 2011	Percentage Change as of last Quarter
Barley feed -50 kg sack	75 NIS	75 NIS	0%
Wheat Bran feed - 25 kg sack	35NIS	34 NIS	-3%



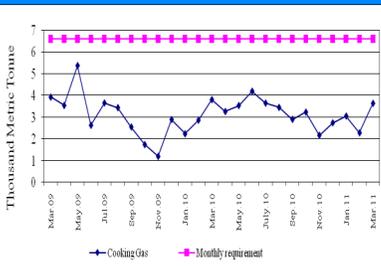
**SOURCES OF ENERGY<sup>9</sup>**

**Cooking Gas**

The main channel for importing cooking gas to the Gaza Strip is from Israel through official crossings. Since Jan 2010 the Israeli authorities have shifted import of cooking gas from Nahal Oz crossing to Kerem Shalom crossing point. In December 2010 the amount of cooking gas entering the Gaza Strip imports was 2,742 MT, covering only about 54% of the total requirements. Cooking gas import levels remained unpredictable during the first quarter of 2011, with 3,055 MT (60% of requirements) of cooking gas entering in January, 2,280 MT (45% of the requirements) entering during February and 3,640 MT (71% of the requirements) entering in March. The 27 gas stations in the Gaza Strip were still operating at their half capacity in March 11 (3-5 hours/instead of 8-10 hours per day). The price of filling a bottle is 65 NIS/12 kg (PNA price ceiling), while cooking gas bottles of 14kg coming from Egypt through tunnels are available in the market at the stable price of 210 NIS per bottle.

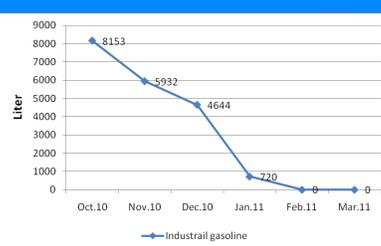
**Electricity**

**Cooking gas in the Gaza Strip**



Since January 6<sup>th</sup> 2011 no industrial fuel deliveries were requested by the Gaza Power Plant Authority from Israel, industrial fuel has been replaced by diesel fuel brought from Egypt through the tunnels and purchased at a lower price than industrial fuel. Since then the power plant continued operating two turbines producing a total of 60 megawatts of electricity. The current level of power is 30% below the estimated needs. The power cuts are currently 8 hours in the morning and the following day 8 hours at night, then full day without any cut. For private use, it relies on tunnel import.

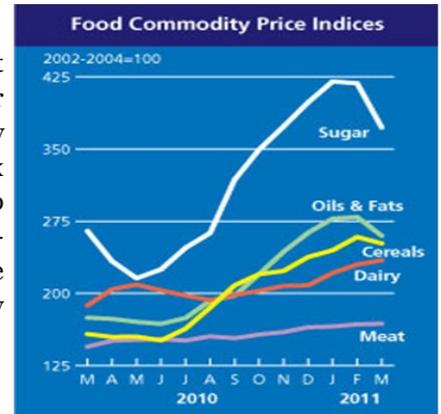
**The industrial diesel in Gaza Strip**



**2. COMPARING PRICES**

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

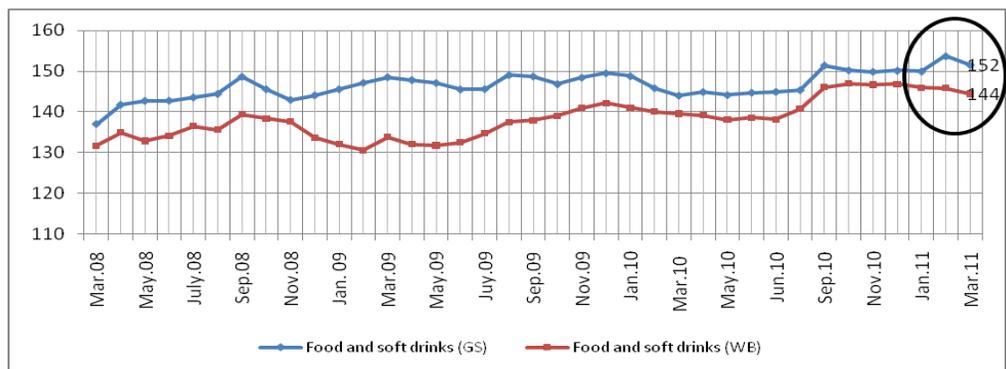
In March 2011 the Global Food Price Indices went down by 2.9 percent from its peak in February after witnessing a continuous increase since June-July 2010, however, at this level, global food price index remains 37 percent above its level compared to March 2010. This decrease was driven by international prices of oils, sugar and cereals, a decrease that had offset the increase in the prices of dairy and meats.



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

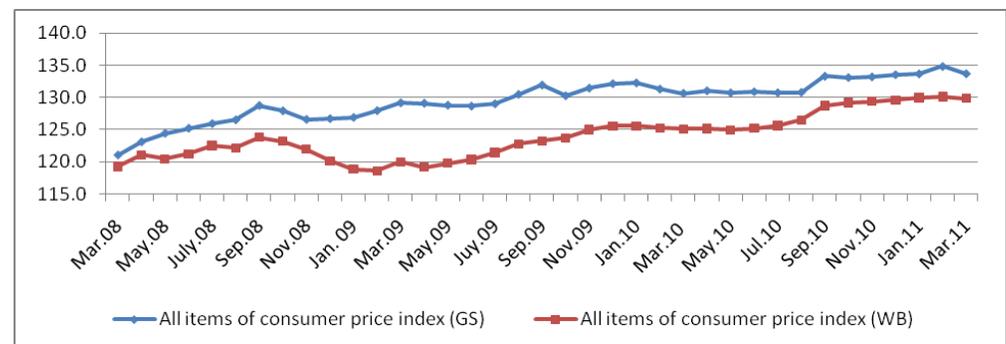
The food consumer price index (FCPI) in Gaza Strip went up over February and March 2011 by 1.42%. In West Bank FCPI decreased by 0.99% for same period. In long term, in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, food consumer price index increased by 3.52% & 5.24% respectively, comparing March 2010/2011. Given the high share of food on oPt household expenditures, such increase directly impact their livelihood. Food insecure households are even more vulnerable to such increases given the higher share of food expenditures versus their overall expenditures<sup>8</sup>.

**Graph 2: Food Consumer Price Index (FCPI) in West Bank & Gaza Strip from Mar.08 to Mar.11 (base year 2004)**



As shown in the graph 3, the overall Consumer Price Index (CPI) in West Bank decreased by 0.18% from February to March 2011, and by 0.84% in Gaza Strip over the same period. Between March 2010/2011, the CPI increased in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip but with different trends: West Bank with the highest rate (3.79%) and the Gaza Strip with 2.34%.

**Graph 3: Comparing the CPI for West Bank, Gaza Strip**

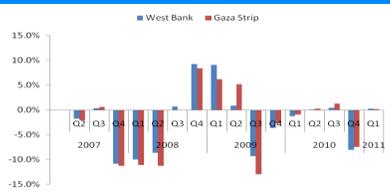


6. Source: FAO 7. Sources: PCBS 8. Source: WFP/FAO In the West Bank, food insecure households cash expenditure on food vs. total cash expenditure is 52% compared to 45% for food secure households, worst trend in the Gaza Strip with 63% for food insecure households vs. 58% for food secure households 9. Paltrade

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS<sup>12</sup>

In March 2011 the inflation rate in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip decreased by 0.18% & 0.84% respectively, compared to February 2011. In 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2011, the purchasing power has slightly improved in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip compared to the previous quarter. This is due to the increase of the quarterly exchange rate in this period (by 0.7%) which rose a bit more than the quarterly CPI in both West Bank and the Gaza Strip (0.5% & 0.6% respectively).

### Percentage change in purchasing power in WB & GS from 3<sup>rd</sup> Q 2007 to the 1<sup>st</sup> Q 2011



## Unemployment

In 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2010, in the West Bank 16.9% of the labor forces were unemployed (ILO def.). Compare to the period prior the second Intifada (3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2000), it is a drastic increase of 125.3%. Unemployment rate was at that time 7.5%. Same trend is witnessed in the Gaza Strip where in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2010, 37.4% of the labor forces were unemployed. The unemployment rate increased by 141.3% compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter in 2000. Unemployment rate was at 15.5% at that period.

## Daily wage

The average nominal daily wage in the Gaza Strip was NIS 59.5 in 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2010, it decreased by 4.5% compared to 2009 4<sup>th</sup> quarter (NIS 62.3). In the West Bank the average nominal wage was NIS 102.5 in 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2010, it increased by 2% compare to 2009 4<sup>th</sup> quarter (NIS 100.5). The real daily wage (base quarter is the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2008) in both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank decreased in 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2010 compared into 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2009 by 5.9% and 1.7%, respectively.

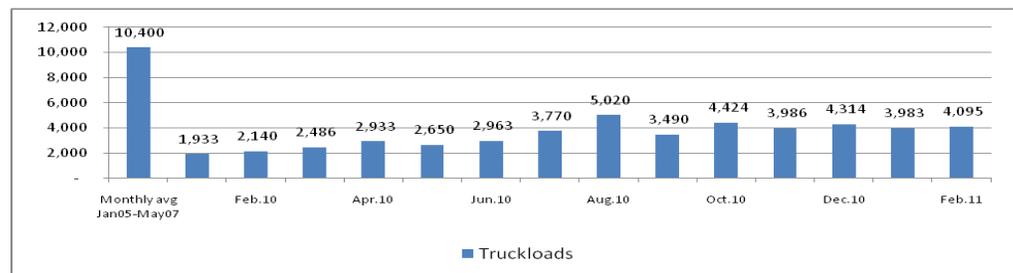
## Cross Domestic product (GDP) at constant price

In 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2010, GDP in the West Bank increased by 5.5% compared into 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2010, and by 7.6% compared to 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2009. For the Gaza Strip, the GDP in 4<sup>th</sup> quarter decreased by 5.2% compared to 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2010, but increased by 15.1% comparing into 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2009. As noted by the World Bank, growth does not, however, appear sustainable. It reflects recovery from the very low base reached during the second intifada and is still mainly confined to the non-tradable sector and primarily donor-driven<sup>13</sup>.

## 3. GAZA STRIP IMPORT - EXPORT<sup>10</sup>

As is shown in the graph 4, 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 February 2011 the truckloads increased by 2.8% compared with January 2011. Compared to February 2010, the total imports of truckloads that are entering in the Gaza Strip in February 2011 increased by 91%. Still when compared to pre-blockade figures, the import truckloads are still far from the monthly average of 10,400 truckloads. As well, most of the import goods are consumer goods (44% are food items between June 2010 – March 2011 and 0% construction materials) while in January - July 2007, 52% of the type of import goods were construction materials and food items were only 17%.

**Graph 4: The total imports into Gaza Strip January 2010 to February 2011 compared with monthly average before the blockade (truckloads)**



There has been a marginal improvement in the total truckloads of export since December 2010 as shown in the table below. Still it is way lower than the level before 14 June 2007, and the type of goods exported are only cash crops compared to furniture, garment, cash crops, vegetables, processed food, metal products, handicrafts, and other types of good prior the blockade.

**The total annual exports volume into Gaza Strip (truckloads)**

Period	Total Annual Export (by truckloads)	Percentage of total export to the level before closure
Before 14 June 2007	5747	100%
After 14 June 2007	91	1.6%
2008	33	0.6%
2009	20	0.3%
Jan-Nov 2010	84	1.5%
Dec. 10	99	1.7%
Jan. 11	107	1.9%
Feb. 11	52	0.9%
Mar. 11	19	0.3%

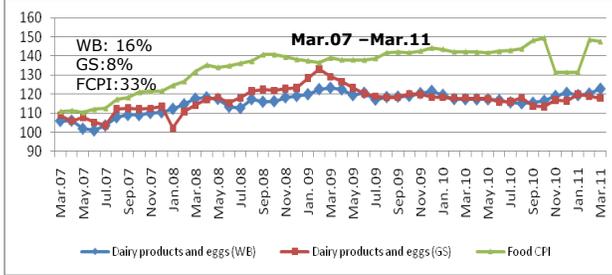
## 4. TUNNEL TRADE

The Israeli decision to relax the import restrictions to the Gaza Strip for non-dual use items in June 2010 has affected the nature of tunnel trade. As many consumer items are now imported through official crossings from Israel, tunnel trade has become more specialized in dual-use items (e.g. construction materials), and items that are more price competitive compared to the items coming from Israel. The latter include soft drinks, rice, sugar, cigarettes, chips, fuel, brand new cars, etc.

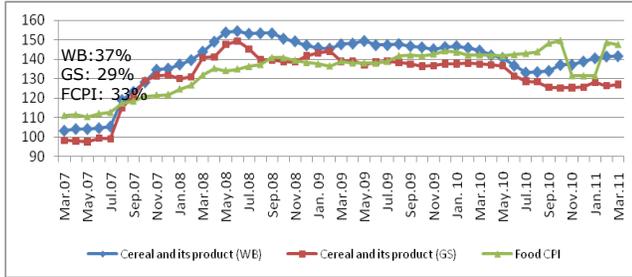
The fact that Kerem Shalom crossing is the only import channel creates a high risk, given that for any reason this crossing can be closed for several days or weeks. In fact, tunnel trade adapts itself to the official crossing pace. Note that during the month of March, certain vegetables and fruits, including melon, watermelon and onion were being imported through tunnels. These imports may affect the demand on the local production of melon and watermelon. Furthermore, throughout the past 4 months tunnel traders have continued to export certain items, such as scrap materials, scrap copper, used aluminum, used car batteries that can be recycled, coffee, soap, and animal skins (some of these items are processed/produced in Gaza, some are imported from Israel).

## 7. ANNEX<sup>14</sup>

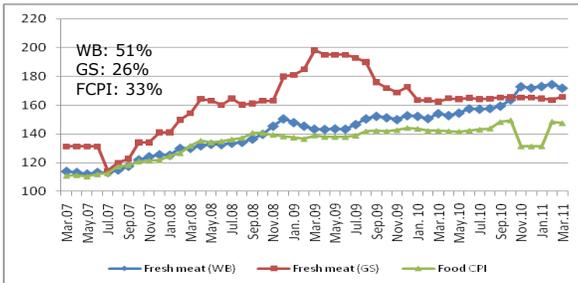
**Figure A1: Dairy products and eggs index and Food CPI in WB & GS**



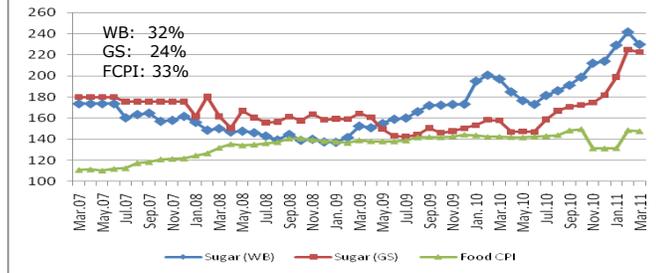
**Figure A2: Cereal and its products index and Food CPI in WB & GS**



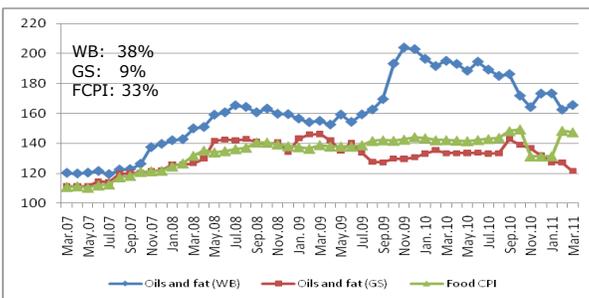
**Figure A3: Fresh meat index and Food CPI in WB and GS**



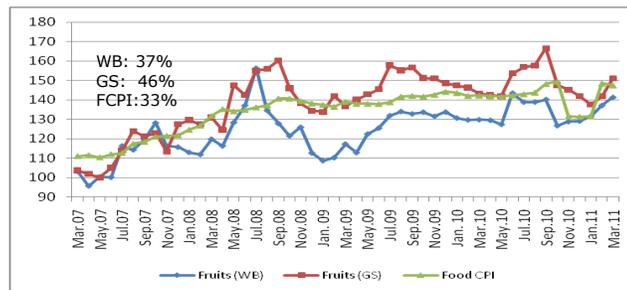
**Figure A4: Sugar index and Food CPI in WB and GS**



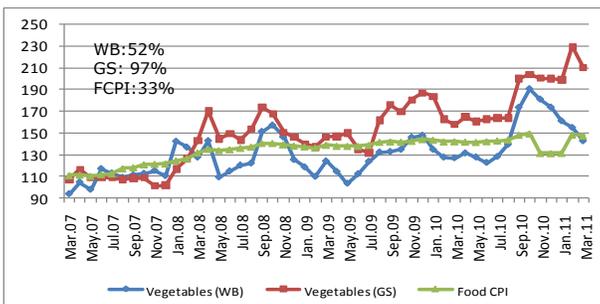
**Figure A5: Oils and Fats index and Food CPI in WB and GS**



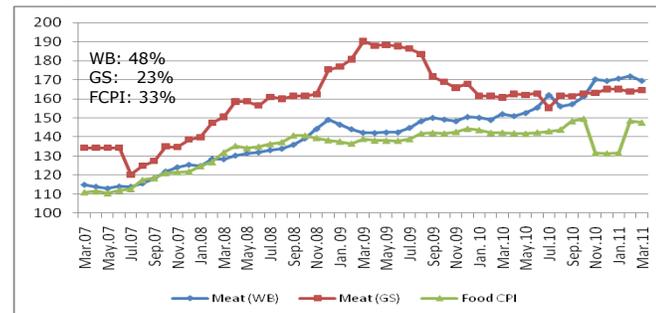
**Figure A6: Fruits index and Food CPI in WB and GS**



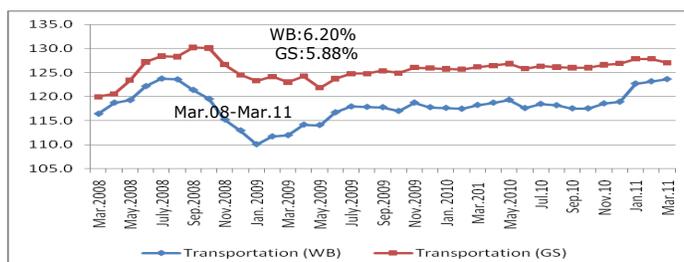
**Figure A7: Vegetables index and Food CPI in WB and GS**



**Figure A8: Meat<sup>15</sup> index and Food CPI in WB and GS**



**Figure A7: Transportation index in WB and GS**



14. Source: PCBS. The percentage change it is the total change from March 2007 until March 2011

15. Meat include the fresh & frozen meat

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>16</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
			Mar.11	Mar.11-Feb.11	Mar.11-Mar.10	Mar.11-Dec.10	Q4 2010-Q1 2011	Q1 2011-Q1 2010	Q1 2011- Q1 2005	Cumulative impact of the quarter	Cumulative impact from 5 years average	
<b>Staple Food</b>												
Short grain profiled rice	West Bank	12%	119.8	0.9%	-21.8%	-11.6%	-1.1%	-25.6%	39.9%	-0.14%	4.79%	▶
	Gaza Strip	12%	155.0	-16.2%	-10.1%	-11.7%	-4.5%	-12.1%	78.0%	-0.54%	9.36%	▶
Haifa white flour	West Bank	36%	167.1	0.8%	7.3%	13.3%	14.5%	6.6%	50.5%	5.20%	18.17%	▲
	Gaza Strip	36%	146.7	-15.9%	-15.9%	-15.9%	-5.3%	-15.9%	36.9%	-1.90%	13.29%	▶
White bread	West Bank	36%	4.0	0.0%	-0.5%	3.7%	3.1%	-0.2%	36.7%	1.13%	13.20%	▶
	Gaza Strip	36%	2.9	-4.6%	-4.6%	-4.0%	-5.3%	-4.7%	41.7%	-1.92%	15.01%	▶
Olive oil	West Bank	NA	30.0	2.3%	-18.1%	-12.2%	-3.3%	-16.2%	81.5%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	29.0	-9.8%	-6.5%	-7.3%	-7.1%	-6.0%	48.3%	NA	NA	▶
Corn oil	West Bank	5.0%	25.1	4%	-19.6%	-14.5%	-9.1%	-22.9%	0.0%	-0.45%	0.0%	▶
	Gaza Strip	5.0%	30.7	-27.3%	-27.3%	-26.7%	-8.9%	-6.9%	0.0%	-0.44%	0.0%	▶
Lentils	West Bank	NA	8.2	-4.1%	6.8%	4.4%	0.7%	2.8%	79.1%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	8.0	39.1%	39.1%	37.6%	29.1%	33.3%	155.6%	NA	NA	▲
Chick beans	West Bank	NA	8.0	1.2%	13.9%	15.0%	17.4%	14.9%	49.6%	NA	NA	▲
	Gaza Strip	NA	6.7	-9.1%	-9.1%	-9.1%	-6.1%	-6.1%	36.6%	NA	NA	▶
Fine white sugar	West Bank	NA	5.0	-7.5%	14.8%	18.7%	17.8%	17.8%	106.5%	NA	NA	▲
	Gaza Strip	NA	5.0	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	27.3%	40.0%	90.9%	NA	NA	▲
White table salt	West Bank	NA	1.7	3.7%	0.0%	2.8%	-1.0%	1.6%	11.0%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	1.0	-10.0%	-10.0%	-10.0%	-7.5%	-7.5%	-6.4%	NA	NA	▶
<b>Animal Products</b>												
Chicken eggs	West Bank	1.0%	16.0	3.8%	10.9%	14.6%	8.2%	6.4%	26.5%	0.08%	0.27%	▶
	Gaza Strip	1.0%	13.7	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.8%	11.6%	4.4%	28.3%	0.12%	0.28%	▲
Fresh goat meat with bones	West Bank	NA	72.2	-3.4%	5.8%	3.2%	5.4%	7.9%	78.3%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	58.3	6.1%	6.1%	5.7%	4.8%	8.1%	28.3%	NA	NA	▶
Fresh beef meat	West Bank	NA	54.9	0.1%	16.2%	14.8%	12.8%	18.4%	68.1%	NA	NA	▲
	Gaza Strip	NA	50.0	0.7%	1.4%	0.7%	-0.9%	-0.2%	61.2%	NA	NA	▶
Fresh chicken without feathers	West Bank	NA	13.6	-1.9%	-8.7%	-9.4%	-10.9%	-8.9%	43.6%	NA	NA	▼
	Gaza Strip	NA	11.9	-21.2%	-18.5%	-19.8%	-18.1%	-20.2%	60.5%	NA	NA	▼
Fresh red snapper	West Bank	NA	15.3	0.0%	-44.6%	-41.1%	-36.9%	-44.1%	-52.8%	NA	NA	▼
	Gaza Strip	NA	20.0	-30.4%	-30.4%	-28.9%	-26.2%	-25.0%	-13.3%	NA	NA	▼
Frozen fish	West Bank	NA	22.5	0.0%	-2.1%	-3.1%	-8.0%	1.5%	57.5%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	12.3	-5.1%	-5.1%	-5.6%	1.3%	1.5%	32.8%	NA	NA	▶
<b>Diary Products</b>												
Pasteurized milk 3% fat	West Bank	NA	6.5	0.9%	1.9%	0.8%	1.2%	0.0%	20.4%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	7.8	5.7%	6.9%	5.7%	3.7%	4.5%	44.3%	NA	NA	▶
Powdered milk	West Bank	NA	96.5	0.4%	0.9%	-0.7%	-0.9%	0.5%	17.5%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	91.8	-3.4%	-3.4%	-3.4%	-3.0%	-3.0%	9.1%	NA	NA	▶
Powdered milk kiko (No.1)	West Bank	NA	31.1	23.2%	27.7%	26.9%	10.2%	12.7%	40.4%	NA	NA	▲
	Gaza Strip	NA	23.3	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	5.6%	5.6%	13.1%	NA	NA	▶
Yogurt	West Bank	NA	4.1	1.2%	-5.2%	-8.1%	-10.2%	-3.9%	18.6%	NA	NA	▼
	Gaza Strip	NA	7.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	NA	NA	▶
Labaneh	West Bank	NA	7.8	3.0%	-1.1%	-0.8%	-1.2%	-2.9%	12.4%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	7.8	-2.1%	-2.1%	-2.1%	-2.1%	-2.1%	11.9%	NA	NA	▶
White boiled goat cheese	West Bank	NA	27.4	1.5%	0.0%	6.3%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	25.0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	▶

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

Food items	Region	% Caloric Contribution	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
			Mar.11	Mar.11-Feb.11	Mar.11-Mar.10	Mar.11-Dec.10	Q4 2010-Q1 2011	Q1 2011-Q1 2010	Q1 2011- Q1 2005	Cumulative impact of the quarter	Cumulative impact from 5 years average	
<b>Vegetables &amp; Fruits</b>												
Big size orange	West Bank	NA	3.23	-3.1%	11.2%	NA	7.6%	7.6%	42.5%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	4.25	-7.5%	-9.3%	-4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	►
Medium size banana	West Bank	NA	4.95	13.6%	29.8%	35.3%	29.0%	-1.3%	54.7%	NA	NA	▲
	Gaza Strip	NA	7.59	54.6%	85.9%	76.3%	73.5%	31.4%	108.3%	NA	NA	▲
red apple	West Bank	NA	6.00	11.1%	0.6%	2.3%	1.5%	-4.6%	45.5%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	6.79	21.0%	19.9%	21.6%	5.9%	-1.2%	74.5%	NA	NA	►
Green house tomato	West Bank	NA	2.83	-22.5%	18.5%	-32.8%	-49.8%	26.8%	23.3%	NA	NA	▼
	Gaza Strip	NA	2.56	34.8%	62.9%	39.5%	-33.2%	46.2%	191.0%	NA	NA	▼
Local dry onion	West Bank	NA	3.25	-6.0%	3.5%	13.9%	33.2%	9.3%	47.9%	NA	NA	▲
	Gaza Strip	NA	2.53	-13.0%	6.9%	-2.0%	27.0%	4.3%	162.5%	NA	NA	▲
Cauliflower	West Bank	NA	2.83	11.1%	3.5%	-26.5%	-42.5%	5.1%	23.5%	NA	NA	▼
	Gaza Strip	NA	2.67	65.0%	86.9%	53.7%	-3.0%	83.7%	119.7%	NA	NA	►
Greenhouse cucumber	West Bank	NA	3.51	-10.8%	7.0%	8.9%	-1.8%	28.5%	-12.8%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	2.83	55.9%	49.6%	49.8%	70.9%	79.8%	122.9%	NA	NA	▲
Medium size potato	West Bank	NA	3.58	-3.5%	17.8%	-1.2%	-9.9%	13.2%	59.5%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	3.78	91.6%	109.7%	92.9%	38.9%	86.5%	178.9%	NA	NA	▲
<b>Fuel Products</b>												
Gas propane tank	West Bank	NA	66.67	0.8%	4.0%	7.1%	6.1%	5.4%	70.1%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	67.50	5.1%	5.3%	6.6%	6.1%	5.7%	71.4%	NA	NA	►
Diesel for heating	West Bank	NA	6.30	2.3%	17.5%	15.5%	12.3%	17.6%	129.6%	NA	NA	▲
	Gaza Strip (Israel)	NA	6.30	21.2%	17.5%	18.5%	13.2%	17.6%	129.6%	NA	NA	▲
	Gaza Strip (Egypt)	NA	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	►
Excellent gasoline 96	West Bank	NA	3.76	0.7%	0.7%	11.6%	0.2%	0.2%	-6.5%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip (Israel)	NA	1.03	12.0%	-33.9%	12.0%	-11.2%	-10.8%	-40.6%	NA	NA	▼
	Gaza Strip (Egypt)	NA	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	►
Water/ One cubic meter/ minimum	West Bank	NA	6.86	-33.3%	11.3%	11.6%	0.2%	0.2%	-6.5%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	6.86	-33.3%	11.4%	12.0%	10.9%	12.1%	42.3%	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 previous quarter
▲	>10% change from previous quarter
▼	<-10% change from previous quarter