



FOOD SECURITY and MARKET MONITORING REPORT

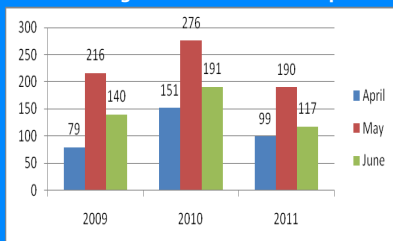
oPt

occupied Palestinian territory

FISHING CATCH³

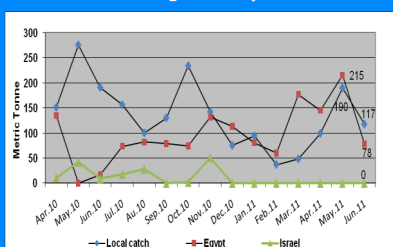
The 2nd quarter 2011 saw a reduction in total fish catch by 34% compared into 2nd quarter 2010, and 7% compared into same quarter in 2009.

Fishing catch in the Gaza Strip



The below graph shows the quantity of fish caught distributed by origin. The fishermen continue to sail into Egyptian waters from Rafah for fishing and trading.

Total fishing catch by sources



SOURCES OF ENERGY

Cooking Gas⁴

Cooking gas import levels remained unpredictable during the second quarter of 2011, with 2,302 MT (45% of requirements) of cooking gas entering in April, 2,779 MT (54% of the requirements) entering during May and 2,805 MT (55% of the requirements) entering in June. This corresponds to a 28% reduction in the cooking gas import in the second quarter 2011 compared into second quarter 2010. The president of the Gas Station reported that the shortage of gas will improve in the near future, given an agreement with the Israeli authorities to start pumping cooking gas directly from Israeli trucks to containers on the Palestinian side of Kerem Shalom, instead of pumping the gas through the pump, which is too slow and also breaks down very often.

Issue nr. 28

April — June 2011

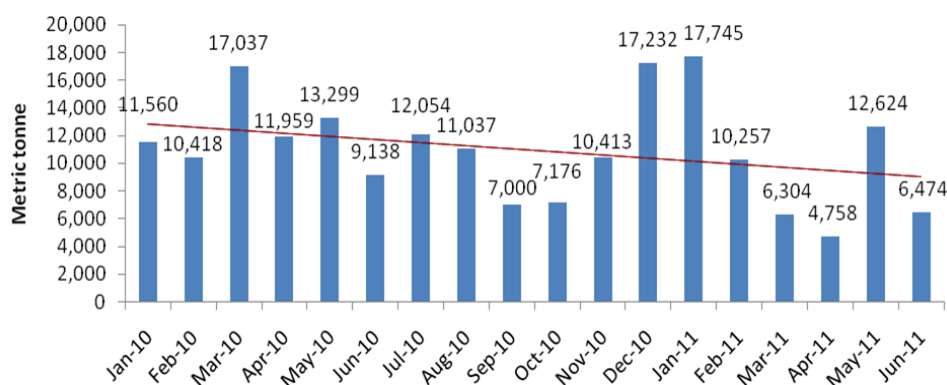
GAZA HIGHLIGHT: EASED OR UN-EASED, NEW REPORT PAGE 5

1. PRICE TRENDS & AVAILABILITY IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA TRIP¹

Wheat Flour

Since March 2011, all wheat grain and animal feed transfer to the Gaza Strip shifted from Karni to Kerem Shalom crossing point, following the Israeli decision to close Karni crossing point indefinitely. While the capacity of the Kerem Shalom conveyor belt is lower than the capacity at Karni crossing (45 trucks per day compared to 120 trucks per day), the conveyor belt operates 5 days a week, compared to only 2 days a week at Karni crossing, supposedly compensating for the lower capacity. Nevertheless, as can be seen from the graph below, the average wheat grain transfer has been decreasing since the first half of 2010. The average amount of wheat grain since Karni closure transferred through the official crossings has decreased to approximately 7,500 MT compared to the average 12,000-13,000 MT (= a decrease of approximately 40%) in the first half of 2010.

Graph 1: Total wheat grain imported for Gaza Strip (in mt) in the period January 2010– June 2011²



The decreased wheat grain transfer through commercial crossings has only temporarily translated into wheat flour shortages in the Gaza Strip. The average stock levels dropped from a quantity lasting for around 20 days to stocks lasting less than 1 week (during November 2010 to January 2011 / March and April 2011). Since May 2011 the average stock level lasting for around 20 days has been restored.

Table 1: Wheat flour and bread prices during the first half of 2011 in Gaza Strip

Month	Retailer ceiling price for wheat flour/50 kg bag	Customer ceiling price for wheat flour/50 kg bag	Retail ceiling price for bread/bread parcel (=3 kg)
Jan-11	115 NIS	120 NIS	7 NIS 2.7 kg
Feb-11	115 NIS	120 NIS	7 NIS 2.7 kg
Mar-11	115 NIS	120 NIS	7 NIS 2.7 kg
Apr-11	105 NIS	110 NIS	7 NIS 2.7 kg
May-11	105 NIS	110 NIS	7 NIS 2.7 kg
Jun-11	105 NIS	110 NIS	7 NIS 3 kg

1. Source: WFP . 2. Ministry of National Economy (GS) 3. Source: MoA-Fishing Department 4. Source: Paltrade

SOURCES OF ENERGY (cont.)

Electricity⁷

Electricity cut schedule remains unchanged (on average 5-6 hours a day (8 hours on day 1, 8 hours on day 2, and no cuts on day three), with even more frequent unscheduled cuts (up to 10-11 hours day) due to the heightened electricity consumption during the hot summer months.

The total daily needs of electricity in Gaza are estimated at 240-280 mW. 120 of these are provided by Israel and 17 are supplied by Egypt. The remaining 100-140 mW should be supplied by the Gaza power plant. However, while the full capacity of the power plant amounts to approximately 130-140 mW daily, the power plant is currently not able to run at its full capacity due to the lack of some missing spare parts and is only able to produce daily 60-80 mW. As a consequence, the current level of power supply in Gaza is at least 20% below the estimated needs. Since January 2011, no industrial diesel destined to the power plant has been entering through official crossings (Israel).

The power station's daily need of normal diesel at current electricity output is estimated at around 400,000 liters, and is procured from the tunnels. The cost of fuel is partially covered by the revenues generated from those citizens currently paying the bill (Public sector staff, private companies mainly). The enforcement of payment is jointly followed by the electricity company and the local authorities.

Given the wheat grain shortages in late 2010 and early 2011 and considering also the volatility of the wheat flour prices, traders and humanitarian agencies have started to import higher quantities of wheat flour from abroad to secure stocks. Between April and June 2011, 25,425 MT of wheat flour were imported, of which 13,443 MT were intended for humanitarian interventions. The total quantity of wheat flour bags imported through Kerem Shalom during this quarter is on average 4 times higher than in previous quarters. Egyptian wheat flour bags are also smuggled through tunnels at a rate of hundreds of bags/day and are sold, mainly to bakeries, at less than 100NIS/50 kg bag. To be noted, April 2011 wheat grains imports were very low due to Kerem Shalom closure for 9 consecutive days as hostilities flared up between Israel and the Gaza Strip. Decreases in international wheat prices have also contributed to a fall in flour and bread prices in the Gaza Strip, as detailed in Table 1. The current price of a 50 kg wheat flour bag still remains 38% higher than in August 2010.

Meat⁵

In June 2011 the monthly consumer price index for fresh meat decreased by 1.3% compared into May 2011 in Gaza Strip. As per the index decrease, the price level of the fresh meat in Gaza Strip has decreased by 2.9% for fresh goat meat and by 1% for the fresh beef meat. Chicken price remained stable at NIS 10/kg. Frozen chicken is available again on Gaza market for April-June 2011 period. Note that poor Gaza consumers buy partial frozen chicken, including wings (4 NIS/kg) and chicken backs (3 NIS/kg) to avoid buying a full chicken they cannot afford. In the West Bank, the monthly consumer price index for June 2011 increased by 1% compared into May 2011. On the price level, the price of both the fresh meat (beef, goat, chicken) in June 2011 increased by an average of 1% compared with May 2011.

Vegetables⁵

The monthly consumer price index for the fresh vegetable in the Gaza Strip decreased by 12.3% in June 2011 compared into June 2010. Price level of tomatoes decreased by 35% in June compared into June 2010 since the Tuta crisis has been controlled, also Potato price levels decreased by nearly 34% for the same period thanks to a good harvest season. In West Bank, the monthly consumer price index for fresh vegetable increased by 7.7% in June 2011 compared into June 2010.

Agricultural Inputs⁶

Significant changes were witnessed in agricultural inputs prices during the second quarter (April to June) of 2011. In the West Bank, prices have followed the international decreasing trend, the price of wheat bran has decreased by 19 percent, and the prices of barely feed have decreased by 7 percent (see Table 2). In the Gaza Strip, higher reliance on imported wheat flour for both commercial and humanitarian purposes resulted in a reduction in wheat mill activity, causing a shortage in wheat bran available on the market, increasing the reliance on more costly imported wheat bran. The overall impact was an upward push in wheat bran prices by 52 percent. Barley feed prices, following the international price trends, have witnessed a decline by 7 percent. The prices of green house cucumber seeds have also decreased by 7 percent (see Table 3).

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

Inputs	Average Price March 2011	Average Price June 2011	Percentage Change as of last Quarter
Barley feed -50 kg sack	75 NIS	70 NIS	-7%
Wheat Bran feed - 25 kg sack	34NIS	27.5 NIS	-19%

Rainfall Delay - Disrupted Agriculture Planting Season in the West Bank¹⁰

The disrupted and delayed rain patterns in the West Bank during 2010/2011 rain season have impacted the harvest of wheat and barley crops in most of the West Bank. Overall, 70% of long term average rainfall was recorded in the West Bank over the 2010/2011 season. Hebron has been the worst affected Governorate with only 45% of normal rains recorded. As a result only 60% of surfaces planted with cereals (barley and wheat) in normal years were planted by mid- January 2011 (the end of the planting season).

Domestic production of barley accounts for only a small fraction of the annual feed/fodder requirements. Despite this, domestic production is essential for small scale herders who rely on it when terms of trade are particularly unfavourable (seasonal fluctuation of fodder price). The West Bank has been hit by a 40% loss in cereal harvest compared to the long term average.

Resulting from this, herders have a greater reliance on purchased fodder for 3 - 4 months in which they would normally have access to grazing land. With over 80% of input costs spent on fodder, the delayed rainfall places additional economic stress on the productive capacity of herders. They are at risk of destocking their productive assets (including selling off flocks) in order to cope with the added economic strain.

Table 3: Selected Average Price of Agriculture Inputs in the Gaza Strip

Inputs	Average price March 2011	Average price June 2011	Percentage Change as of last Quarter
Cucumber Seed/Greenhouse (per 1000)	375 NIS	350 NIS	-7%
Tomato Seed (per 1000)	350 NIS	350 NIS	0%
Fertiliser 20-20-20 (25 kg)	140 NIS	140 NIS	0%
Plastic greenhouse sheeting (kg)	13 NIS	14.5 NIS	12%
3 inch Irrigation pipe (metre)	5.5 NIS	5.5 NIS	0%
Barley feed -50 kg sack	75 NIS	70 NIS	-7%
Wheat Bran feed - 25 kg sack	20.5 NIS	31.25 NIS	52%

2. COMPARING PRICES

Global Food Price Indices⁸

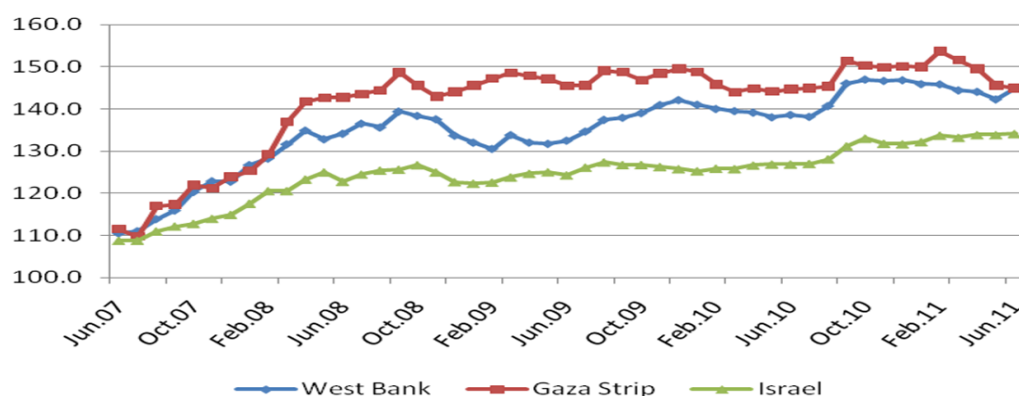
The Global Food Price Indices increased again in June 2011 being 1 percent higher than in May 2011 and 39 percent higher compared into June 2010. This increment was driven by strong rise in the sugar international prices. The international wheat prices declined in June 2011 by 8 percent compared into May 2011, this reduction is due to the improved weather conditions in Europe and supply prospects especially after the announcement by the Russian Federation about lifting the ban on exports from 1 July 2011. Still international wheat prices are 80 percent higher in June 11 compared to June 10.



West Bank / Gaza Strip Prices⁹

The food consumer price index (FCPI) in Gaza Strip went up over June 2010/2011 by 0.2%. In West Bank FCPI increased by 4.5% over the same period. Also in Israel it increased by 5.7% comparing June 2010/2011. In the long term, in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Israel, the food consumer price index increased by more than a third over the last 4 years, 31.1% ,30% and 23% respectively, comparing June 2007/2011.

Graph 2: Food Consumer Price Index (FCPI) in West Bank, Gaza Strip and Israel from Jun.07 to Jun.11 (base year 2004)



8. Source: Global Food price monitor, July 2011, FAO

9. Sources: PCBS & Bank of Israel

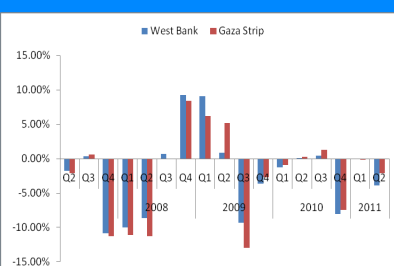
10. Source: MoA-FAO

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS¹²

Inflation rate

In June 2011 the inflation rate in the West Bank increased by 1% but decreased in Gaza Strip by 0.3%, compared to May 2011. In 2nd quarter 2011, the purchasing power has slightly worsened in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip compared to the previous quarter. This is due to the decrease of the quarterly exchange rate in this period (by 3.8%) while the quarterly CPI in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip decreased at a lower rate (0.1% & 1.7% respectively).

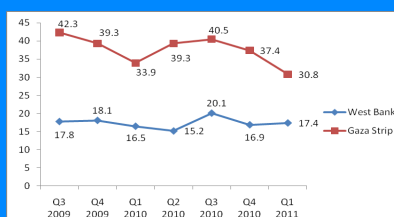
Percentage change in purchasing power in WB & GS from 2nd Q 2007 to the 2nd Q 2011



Unemployment

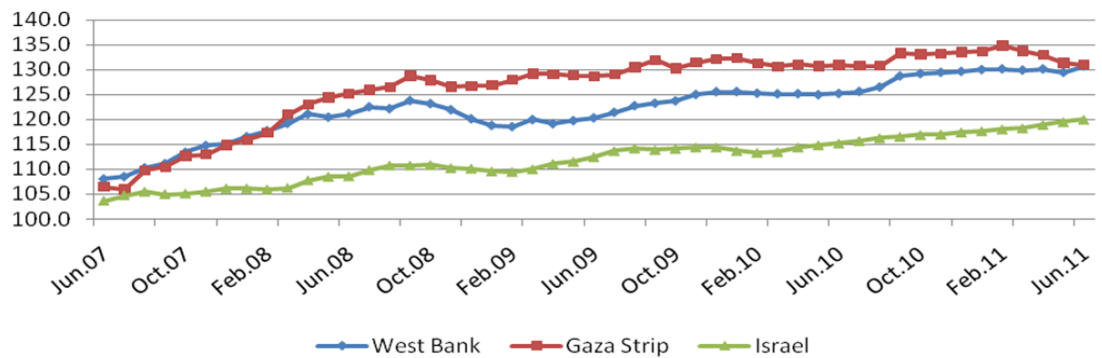
In 1st quarter 2011, in the West Bank 17.4% of the labor force was unemployed (ILO def.). Compared to the period prior the second Intifada (3rd quarter 2000), it is a drastic increase of 132%, while compared into the same quarter in 2010 the unemployment rate increased by 5% (it was 16.5%). The opposite trend is witnessed in the Gaza Strip where in the 1st quarter 2011, 30.8% of the labor forces were unemployed. The unemployment rate nearly doubled compared to the 3rd quarter in 2000 (unemployment rate was at 15.5% at that period). While compared into the 1st quarter 2010 the unemployment rate decreased by 9% (it was 33.9% in 1st quarter 2010). To be noted, the Gaza unemployment decrease is mainly linked with construction/agricultural sectors who have some of the lowest wages (30 to 40 NIS per day), as well as the highest rate of unpaid family members for the agriculture sector.

Unemployment rate (ILO def.)



As shown in the graph 3, the overall Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 4.4% from June 2010/2011 in West Bank, by only 0.1% in Gaza Strip and by 4.2% in Israel comparing June 2010/2011. Between June 2007/2011, the CPI increased in both the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Israel by 20.8%, 23% and 16%, respectively. To be noted, while the Food CPI and the CPI increased in a range of 20 to 31% between June 2007/2011, the real average daily wage decreased in the West Bank by 6% and in the Gaza Strip by 23% comparing first quarter 2007/2011.

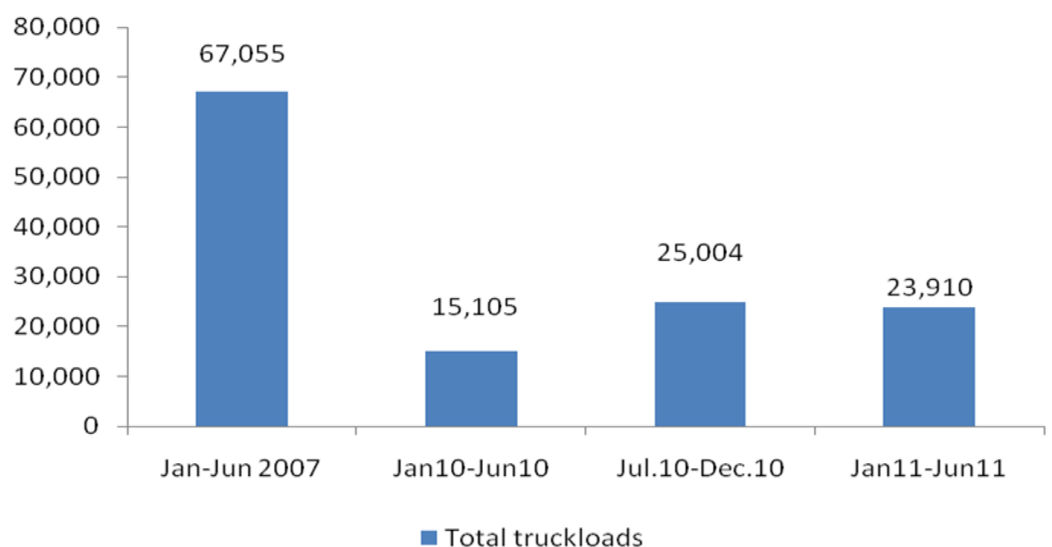
Graph 3: Comparing the CPI for West Bank, Gaza Strip and Israel from Jun.07 to Jun.11 (base year 2004)



3. GAZA STRIP IMPORT - EXPORT¹¹

As is shown in the graph 4, the total truckloads entered Gaza increased due to the new access regime related to imports applied since 20 June 2010. If an increase of 65% took place over the second half of 2010 compared to the first 6 month of 2010, a slight decrease of 4% is witnessed for the first half of 2011 compared to July/December 2010. Despite the new access regime, the total import truckloads are far from the first 6 month of 2007, prior application of the blockade, where a total of 67,055 truckloads entered into the Gaza Strip.

Graph 4: The total imports into Gaza Strip compared with monthly average before the blockade (truckloads)



As for exports, 187 truckloads went out from Gaza in the period January– May 2011. Since the 12th of May the number of export trucks was zero. The de-facto ban on export has a significant effect on the Gaza economy as detail in the next section.

11. Source: Paltrade

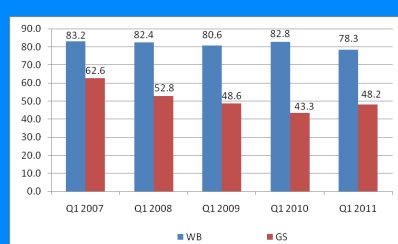
12. Source: PCBS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS (cont.)

Daily wage

The average real daily wage in the Gaza Strip was NIS 48.2 in first quarter 2011. Over a one year period, it increased by 11.3% (NIS 43.3). However, compared to prior the blockade (June 2007/2011), the real daily wage decreased by 23% (from NIS 62.2 to NIS 48.18). In the West Bank the average real daily wage was NIS 78.3 in first quarter 2011. It decreased by 5.3% compared to first quarter 2010 (NIS 82.8). Comparing June 2007/2011, the real daily wage in the West Bank decreased by 6%.

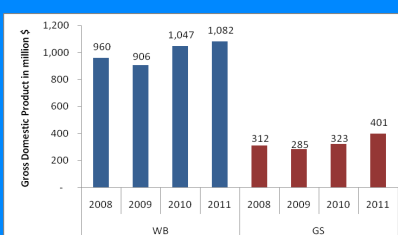
Real average daily wage in West Bank and Gaza Strip during Q1 2007 to Q1 2011



Gross Domestic product (GDP) at constant price

In 1st quarter 2011, GDP in the West Bank decreased by 4.9% compared to 4th quarter 2010, but increased by 3.4% compared to 1st quarter 2010. For the Gaza Strip, the GDP in 1st quarter increased by 24% compared to 1st quarter 2010, and increased by 18% comparing into 4th quarter 2010. 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 especially in Gaza Strip¹⁴.

Gross Domestic Product in West Bank and Gaza Strip in constant price (base year 2004)



4. GAZA: EASED OR UN-EASED?¹³

One year after the announcement of the 'easing' of the blockade on the Gaza Strip by the Government of Israel, the WFP released a report entitled, *Gaza: Eased or un-eased? Changes on Gaza Market and Household Conditions following Israel's 20 June 2010 New Access Regime*.

One year on, the 'easing' of the blockade has had only a marginal positive impact in Gaza. The new access regime has not materialized into a more productive economy allowing the private sector to create long terms jobs with adequate wages. People struggle to access the basic food/non food items to cover their family needs. Fifty-four percent of the population remains food insecure and three-quarters of the population still rely on humanitarian assistance. Although more goods -- mainly food products, animal feed and construction materials for international projects -- entered the coastal territory compared to the previous year, the monthly average number of truckloads was still only 41 percent of pre-blockade levels.

Some improvement in employment levels was noted in the construction and agricultural sectors -- yet this type of work typically offers low wages and is temporary or seasonal. With a sharp rise in global food prices, along with a spike in fuel costs, families' purchasing power has declined by 9% comparing 2009 to 2010 and by a quarter compared to 2007.

The 20 June 2010 decision announced plans to expand commercial crossings. However, Karni terminal was closed in March 2011 and Kerem Shalom is the only official crossing operational to meet the needs of 1.5 million people. Even with an Israeli decision to relax exports in December 2010, followed by an agreement with the Office of the Quartet Representative in February 2011, only five percent of the pre-blockade export volume was reached from November 2010 to April 2011. The Gaza private sector cannot reach the more profitable Israeli or West Bank markets that used to be their main trading partners prior the blockade due to on-going restrictions, while Rafah remains shut to commercial traffic.

As a greater variety and quantity of processed goods flood the Gaza market, local producers struggle to compete. The current import/export conditions are unsustainable, putting the Gaza economy at competitive disadvantage. Despite the new access regime, the economy remains reliant on donor aid, Palestinian Authority (PA) payment of public sector salaries, and the tunnel economy -- items smuggled in, including construction materials for private use.

Find the full report on <http://www.wfp.org/content/occupied-palestinian-territory-gaza-eased-or-un-eased-june-2011>



13. Source: WFP

14. Source: World Bank

7. ANNEX¹⁵

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

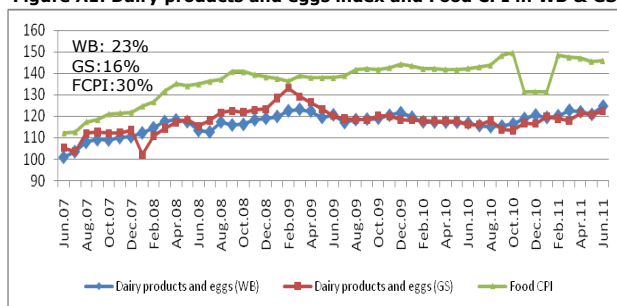


Figure A2: Cereal and its products index and Food CPI in WB & GS

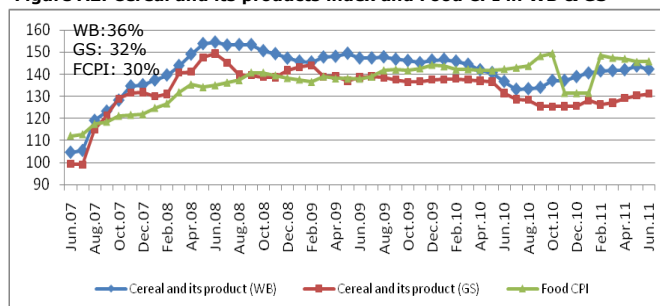


Figure A3: Fresh meat index and Food CPI in WB and GS

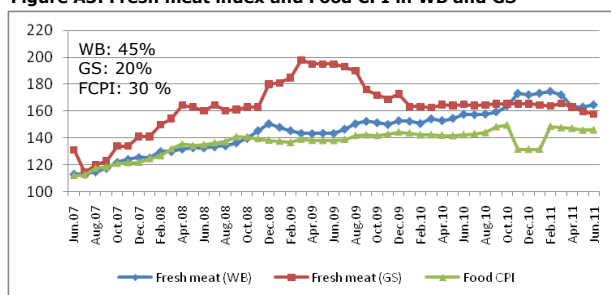


Figure A4: Sugar index and Food CPI in WB and GS

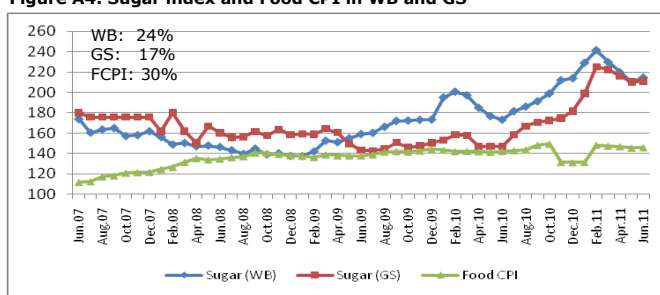


Figure A5: Oils and Fats index and Food CPI in WB and GS

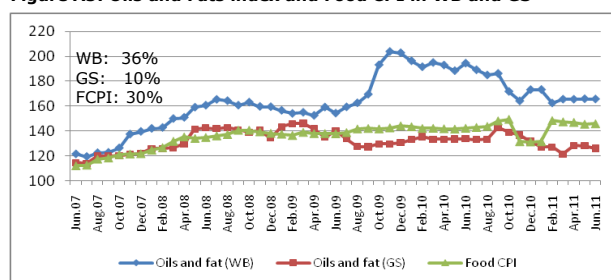


Figure A6: Fruits index and Food CPI in WB and GS

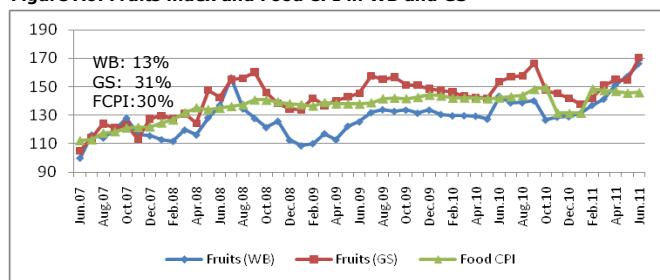


Figure A7: Vegetables index and Food CPI in WB and GS

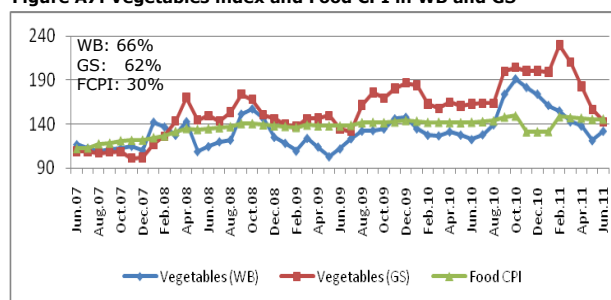


Figure A8: Meat¹⁶ index and Food CPI in WB and GS

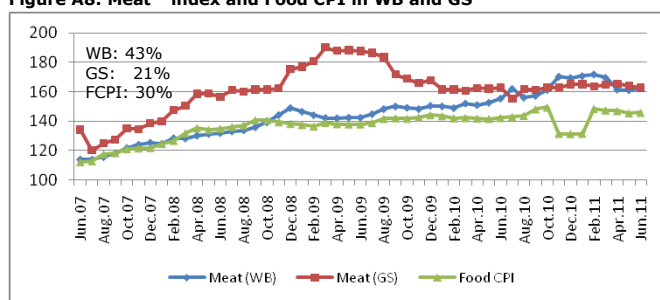
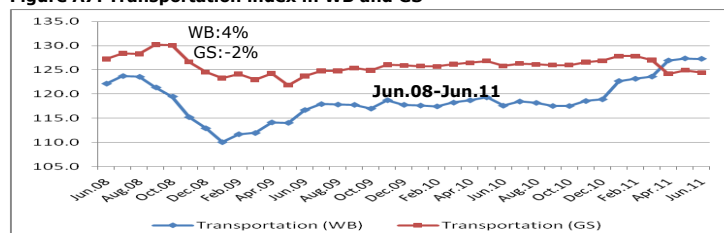


Figure A7: Transportation index in WB and GS



15. Source: PCBS. The percentage change it is the total change from June 2007 until June 2011

16. Meat include the fresh & frozen meat

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

Food items	Region	% Caloric Contribution ¹⁴	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
			Jun.11	Jun.11-May.11	Jun.11-Jun.10	Jun.11-Mar.10	Q1 -Q2 2011	Q2 2011-Q2 2010	Q22011-Q2 2005	Cumulative impact of the quarter	Cumulative impact from 5 years average	
Staple Food												
Short grain profiled rice	West Bank	12%	113.5	0.2%	-16.8%	-5.3%	-3.4%	-18.9%	38.4%	-0.41%	4.61%	►
	Gaza Strip	12%	140.0	0.0%	-9.4%	-9.7%	-8.2%	-11.8%	57.5%	-0.98%	6.91%	►
Haifa white flour	West Bank	36%	167.1	0.6%	21.5%	0.0%	0.9%	14.3%	52.2%	0.33%	18.81%	►
	Gaza Strip	36%	146.7	0.0%	-9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-13.8%	40.7%	0.00%	14.65%	►
White bread	West Bank	36%	4.0	0.0%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	34.3%	0.00%	12.34%	►
	Gaza Strip	36%	2.9	0.0%	-4.7%	0.0%	0.9%	-4.7%	43.0%	0.33%	15.48%	►
Olive oil	West Bank	NA	29.6	-0.4%	-19.2%	-1.3%	-1.9%	-17.1%	83.4%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	30.8	1.6%	-4.1%	6.3%	3.0%	-4.4%	46.3%	NA	NA	►
Corn oil	West Bank	5.0%	26.4	0%	-5.4%	5.4%	5.3%	-9.9%	0.0%	0.27%	0.0%	►
	Gaza Strip	5.0%	25.0	-1.0%	-40.8%	-18.6%	-35.2%	-40.5%	0.0%	-1.76%	0.0%	▼
Lentils	West Bank	NA	8.0	8.5%	5.4%	-1.6%	-1.6%	1.1%	76.9%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	8.0	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	4.3%	33.3%	166.7%	NA	NA	►
Chick beans	West Bank	NA	7.9	0.0%	5.2%	-1.0%	-0.6%	10.1%	47.6%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	6.8	-3.6%	-0.4%	1.3%	-1.2%	-2.3%	39.2%	NA	NA	►
Fine white sugar	West Bank	NA	4.7	0.5%	19.7%	-5.7%	-6.6%	19.3%	91.2%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	4.5	0.0%	24.6%	-10.0%	-1.8%	30.3%	71.9%	NA	NA	►
White table salt	West Bank	NA	1.8	-0.9%	4.0%	2.7%	5.9%	8.8%	16.9%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	1.0	0.0%	-3.6%	0.0%	-2.7%	-5.8%	-7.7%	NA	NA	►
Animal Products												
Chicken eggs	West Bank	1.0%	15.0	-0.8%	14.5%	-6.6%	-0.6%	11.5%	32.8%	-0.01%	0.33%	►
	Gaza Strip	1.0%	14.7	0.0%	12.8%	7.3%	3.9%	11.7%	48.2%	0.04%	0.48%	►
Fresh goat meat with bones	West Bank	NA	68.9	0.8%	-2.4%	-4.6%	-6.8%	-2.2%	68.2%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	52.5	-2.9%	-9.6%	-10.0%	-8.8%	-5.4%	17.2%	NA	NA	►
Fresh beef meat	West Bank	NA	52.6	1.1%	10.3%	-4.1%	-4.6%	12.1%	58.6%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	48.0	-1.0%	-4.0%	-4.0%	-1.7%	-2.5%	56.3%	NA	NA	►
Fresh chicken without feathers	West Bank	NA	15.3	1.3%	4.6%	12.2%	10.1%	3.5%	50.6%	NA	NA	▲
	Gaza Strip	NA	13.0	0.0%	-2.5%	9.1%	8.6%	-6.6%	64.4%	NA	NA	►
Fresh red snapper	West Bank	NA	15.3	0.0%	-46.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-45.3%	-46.8%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	20.0	-11.1%	-21.3%	0.0%	-3.8%	-18.5%	-2.6%	NA	NA	►
Frozen fish	West Bank	NA	25.3	5.6%	9.6%	12.6%	4.9%	22.0%	48.5%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	16.0	0.0%	18.5%	29.7%	20.5%	22.0%	54.8%	NA	NA	▲
Diary Products												
Pasteurized milk 3% fat	West Bank	NA	6.8	4.8%	5.3%	4.8%	2.1%	2.2%	23.1%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	7.8	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	0.4%	4.9%	44.8%	NA	NA	►
Powdered milk	West Bank	NA	96.5	-0.8%	-1.7%	0.0%	0.3%	-1.5%	18.9%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	91.8	0.0%	-3.4%	0.0%	-0.6%	-3.6%	13.1%	NA	NA	►
Powdered milk kikozi (No.1)	West Bank	NA	31.8	2.4%	25.9%	2.4%	15.4%	27.5%	58.7%	NA	NA	▲
	Gaza Strip	NA	29.5	26.4%	47.5%	26.4%	20.3%	26.9%	37.2%	NA	NA	▲
Yogurt	West Bank	NA	4.9	4.1%	12.1%	19.0%	13.7%	9.4%	34.8%	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	8.1	1.1%	-2.9%	3.4%	4.4%	-1.8%	20.6%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	8.2	5.4%	4.3%	4.3%	1.8%	1.1%	15.7%	NA	NA	►
White boiled goat cheese	West Bank	NA	27.2	6.1%	0.0%	-0.7%	-2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	25.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	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	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
			Jun.11	Jun.11-May.11	Jun.11-Jun.10	Jun.11-Mar.10	Q1 -Q2 2011	Q2 2011-Q2 2010	Q22011- Q2 2005	Cumulative impact of the quarter	Cumulative impact from 5 years average	
Vegetables & Fruits												
Big size orange	West Bank	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Gaza Strip	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Medium size banana	West Bank	NA	5.05	-2.0%	43.7%	2.0%	22.2%	40.8%	58.0%	NA	NA	▲
	Gaza Strip	NA	4.71	-6.2%	30.8%	-38.0%	-15.3%	47.5%	81.8%	NA	NA	▼
Red apple	West Bank	NA	6.53	12.6%	-4.4%	8.9%	7.8%	-6.4%	43.9%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	6.54	12.7%	14.0%	-3.8%	13.8%	10.8%	78.4%	NA	NA	▲
Green house tomato	West Bank	NA	2.25	18.5%	-10.0%	-20.5%	-38.1%	-23.0%	-8.1%	NA	NA	▼
	Gaza Strip	NA	1.05	-11.5%	-35.0%	-58.8%	-50.2%	-14.9%	43.5%	NA	NA	▼
Local dry onion	West Bank	NA	2.80	10.5%	7.5%	-13.8%	-15.9%	-2.3%	43.7%	NA	NA	▼
	Gaza Strip	NA	1.62	-8.7%	-9.3%	-36.2%	-30.9%	-0.1%	85.5%	NA	NA	▼
Cauliflower	West Bank	NA	3.73	26.7%	18.8%	31.9%	10.4%	-8.6%	45.9%	NA	NA	▲
	Gaza Strip	NA	2.03	13.8%	-26.9%	-24.0%	-40.2%	-15.4%	44.8%	NA	NA	▼
Greenhouse cucumber	West Bank	NA	2.43	7.1%	-6.1%	-30.9%	-37.6%	-4.3%	32.1%	NA	NA	▼
	Gaza Strip	NA	1.74	-6.4%	-5.0%	-38.5%	-43.9%	-7.6%	91.0%	NA	NA	▼
Medium size potato	West Bank	NA	2.66	4.2%	-23.2%	-25.6%	-23.9%	-10.1%	19.1%	NA	NA	▼
	Gaza Strip	NA	1.33	-50.2%	-33.9%	-64.7%	-39.3%	15.1%	104.2%	NA	NA	▼
Fuel Products												
Gas propane tank	West Bank	NA	67.50	0.7%	7.7%	1.3%	-0.2%	11.1%	73.5%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	67.00	0.0%	8.1%	-0.7%	-0.1%	7.0%	72.3%	NA	NA	►
Diesel for heating	West Bank	NA	6.40	-1.5%	20.4%	1.6%	3.9%	18.1%	119.6%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip (Israel)	NA	6.40	-1.5%	20.4%	1.6%	3.9%	18.1%	119.6%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip (Egypt)	NA	2.09	0.0%	38.8%	23.7%	23.7%	35.7%	NA	NA	NA	▲
Excellent gasoline 96	West Bank	NA	3.76	0.0%	0.7%	2.1%	0.4%	0.7%	-6.1%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip (Israel)	NA	1.03	2.0%	-33.9%	2.0%	-25.5%	-33.9%	-56.3%	NA	NA	▼
	Gaza Strip (Egypt)	NA	2.18	0.0%	32.1%	22.5%	22.0%	30.2%	NA	NA	NA	▲
Water/ One cubic meter/ minimum	West Bank	NA	7.00	0.0%	17.1%	2.1%	0.4%	0.7%	-6.1%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	7.00	0.0%	17.1%	2.0%	2.9%	13.5%	38.9%	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