



FOOD SECURITY and MARKET MONITORING REPORT

Issue nr. 29

July—October 2011

oPt

occupied Palestinian territory

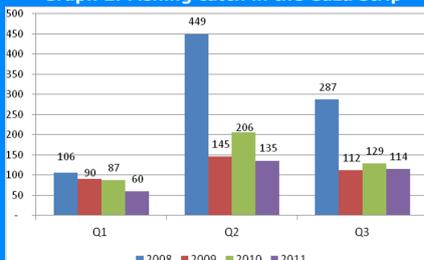
FISHING CATCH⁴

Between the second and third quarters of 2011, the total fishing catch was reduced by 16%.

Since the 3rd quarter of 2008 (before the imposed 3 nM sea restriction), the total fishing catch decreased by 60%.

Over a one year period (October 2010/2011), the fishing catch was reduced by nearly a third.

Graph 2: Fishing catch in the Gaza Strip



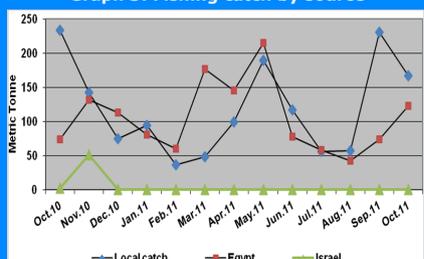
The sources (origin) of the fish sold on the Gaza market have also seen some changes between the 3rd quarters of 2010 and 2011.

Local catch was reduced by 11% while the quantities of fish acquired via Rafah were reduced by 25%.

Fish is no longer imported from Israel since December 2010 and the local market therefore relies solely on the local catch and imports from Egypt.

However, local fishers expect an increase in fish catch with the beginning of the sardine season in November 2011.

Graph 3: Fishing catch by source



1. PRICE TRENDS & AVAILABILITY IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP¹

Wheat Flour

The quantities of wheat grain imported through the Kerem Shalom crossing during the third quarter of 2011 (17,260 mt) decreased by 43 percent compared to the third quarter of 2010 (30,091 mt).

Since June 2011, wheat flour has been available in sufficient quantities on the local market. Combined with the renewed competition between flour traders, the local prices for wheat flour decreased to 95-105 NIS per 50 kg flour bag.

Graph 1: Total wheat grain imported in the Gaza Strip (mt) from November 2010 to October 2011²

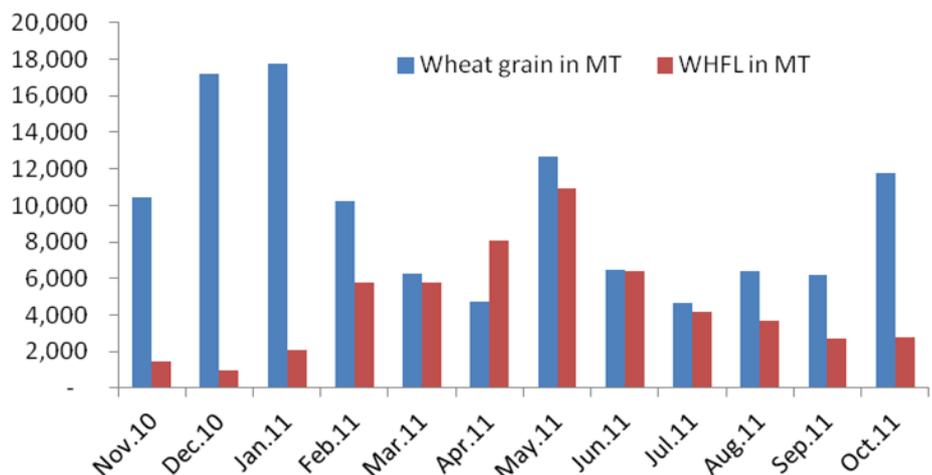


Table1: Wheat flour and bread prices in the period from January to October 2011 in Gaza Strip³

Month	bread/bread parcel prices	Wheat flour/50kg (market price)
January	7 NIS/2.7 kg	120 NIS
February	7 NIS/2.7 kg	120 NIS
March	7 NIS/2.7 kg	120 NIS
April	7 NIS/2.7 kg	110 NIS
May	7 NIS/2.7 kg	110 NIS
June	7 NIS/3 kg	107 NIS
July	7 NIS/3 kg	95.4 NIS
August	7 NIS/3 kg	100 NIS
September	7 NIS/3 kg	105 NIS
October	7 NIS/3 kg	100 NIS

- 1: World Food Programme (WFP)
- 2: Ministry of National Economy (Gaza Strip)
- 3: WFP
- 4: Ministry of Social Affairs (MSA) -Fishing Department

SOURCES OF ENERGY

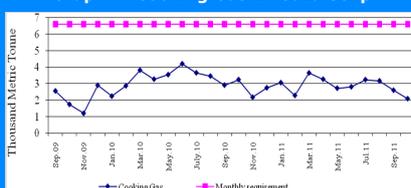
Cooking Gas⁸

During the third quarter of 2011, the cooking gas import levels did not meet the monthly requirements. 3,236 MT (49 percent of requirements) of cooking gas entered Gaza in July 2011, 3,165 MT (48 percent of the requirements) in August, 2,595 MT (39 percent of the requirements) in September 2011 and 2,083 MT (32 percent of the requirements) in October.

These import levels represent a 10 percent reduction between the third quarters of 2010 and 2011.

The 27 gas stations in the Gaza Strip are now operating at full capacity. Cooking gas is now available at the stations as a result of the low demand and consumption levels.

Graph 4: Cooking Gas In Gaza Strip

Electricity⁹

During the third quarter of 2011, power cuts in Gaza remained significant. Households were affected on an average of 8 hours a day, 4 days a week.

In October 2011, it is estimated that 207-212 mW was generated on a daily basis, compared to the 197 mW in July and August. This improvement is the result of three functioning turbines at the power plant, instead of two.

The power generated includes 120 mW was purchased from Israel and 17 mW supplied by Egypt. Despite the improvements, the current level of power supply in the Gaza Strip represents only 70 percent of the estimated needs.

Since January 2011, no industrial diesel has been entering through official crossings (Israel).

The power station's daily need of diesel to maintain current output is 400,000 liters, procured from the tunnels. The cost of fuel is partially covered by the revenues generated from those citizens currently paying their bills (mostly public sector staff, private companies).

The enforcement of payments is jointly carried out by the electricity company and the local authorities.

Meat⁵

In the Gaza Strip, the consumer price index for fresh meat remains stable with a 0.2 percent decrease between the second and third quarters of 2011. Fresh beef has slightly increased by 1.6 percent, reaching 48.50 NIS/kg by October. The October 2011 price level for fresh goat meat is NIS 55/kg.

In the West Bank, the index increased by 1.3 percent between the second and third quarters of 2011. The prices for fresh beef and goat meat have reached 54 NIS/kg and 73 NIS/kg respectively in October 2011. The price for chicken has now reached 13.4 NIS/kg.

Vegetables⁶

During the past year, the overall vegetable prices have witnessed a decrease in the oPt. In the Gaza Strip, the monthly consumer price index for fresh vegetables decreased by 15 percent between October 2010 and October 2011. During that period, cucumber prices remained stable, tomato prices increased by 1 percent, while the potato prices decreased by nearly 7 percent as a result of a good harvest season.

In the West Bank, the monthly consumer price index for fresh vegetable decreased by 21 percent between October 2010 and October 2011. Tomato, cucumber and potato prices decreased by 60, 40 and 24 percent respectively.

Agricultural Inputs⁷

The price of barley has remained stable during the third quarter in the West Bank.

Despite the favourable global cereal crop prospects and the significant reduction of the international cereal prices (excluding rice), the price of wheat bran feed has increased by 9 percent during the third quarter mostly due to the lower supplies in the local market.

In the Gaza Strip, the price of tomato seed has dropped by 20 percent between the second and third quarter of 2011 due to an increase in domestic market supply.

Contrary to the West Bank, the price of wheat bran feed experienced a minimal increase whereas barley feed increased by 6 percent. Cucumber seed and fertiliser increased by 9 and 4 percent respectively.

Table 2: West Bank Average Price for Fodder (in NIS)

Inputs	Average Price March 2011	Average Price June 2011	Average Price September 2011	% change as per last Quarter
Barley Feed /50 kg	75	70	70	0%
Wheat Bran Feed/25 kg	34	27.50	30	9%

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

Inputs	Average Price March 2011	Average Price June 2011	Average Price Sept 2011	% change as per last Quarter
Cucumber Seed/1000 (greenhouse)	375	350	383	9%
Tomato Seed (var 593)/1000	350	350	280	- 20%
Fertiliser 20-20-20 /25 kg	140	140	145	4%
Plastic greenhouse sheeting/kg	13	14.50	No change	0%
3" irrigation pipe/m	5.50	5.50	No change	0%
Barley feed/50 kg	75	70	74	6%
Wheat bran feed/25 kg	20.50	31.25	31.66	1%

5&6. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS)

7. Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) - FAO

8. WFP

9. Paltrade

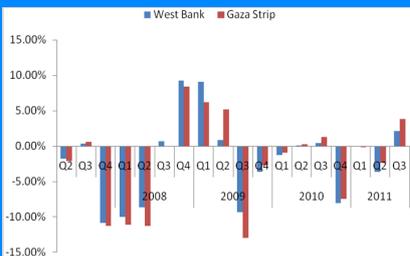
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS¹²

Inflation rate

The inflation rate in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip was close to nil in September and October 2011 (a 0.04 percent and 0.02 percent increase, respectively).

In the third quarter of 2011, the purchasing power improved in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in comparison to the previous quarter. This is the result of an increasing quarterly exchange rate during this period (by 3.1 percent) combined with and increasing quarterly Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the West Bank (by 0.9 percent) and a decreasing CPI in the Gaza Strip (by 0.8 percent).

Graph 6: Percentage change in purchasing power in WB & GS from 2nd Q 2008 to the 3rd Q 2011

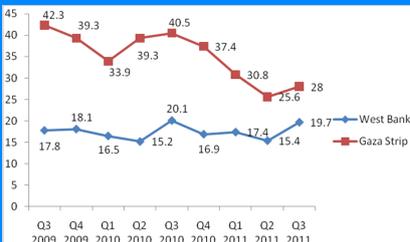


Unemployment

In the third quarter of 2011, 19.7 percent of the West Bank labor force was unemployed (ILO def.). Compared to the period before the second Intifada (third quarter 2000), it represents a drastic increase given the unemployment rate of 7.5 percent at the time. Over a one year period, the unemployment rate has decreased by 2% (from 20.1% to 19.7%).

In the Gaza Strip, 28 percent of the labor force was unemployed during the third quarter of 2011. This rate has nearly doubled compared to the 3rd quarter in 2000 (15.5 percent). Since the third quarter of 2010, unemployment decreased by 31 percent (from 40.5 percent).

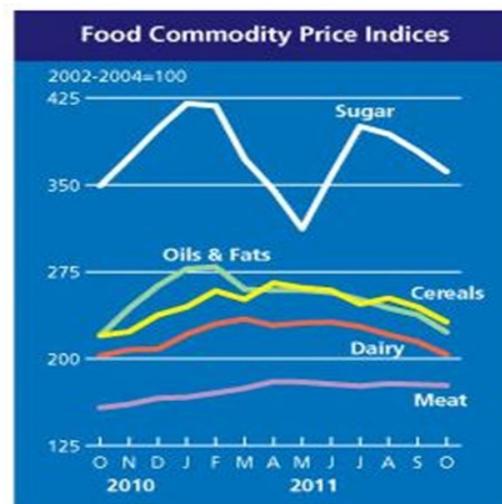
Graph 7: Unemployment rate (ILO def.)



2. COMPARING PRICES

Global Food Price Indices¹⁰

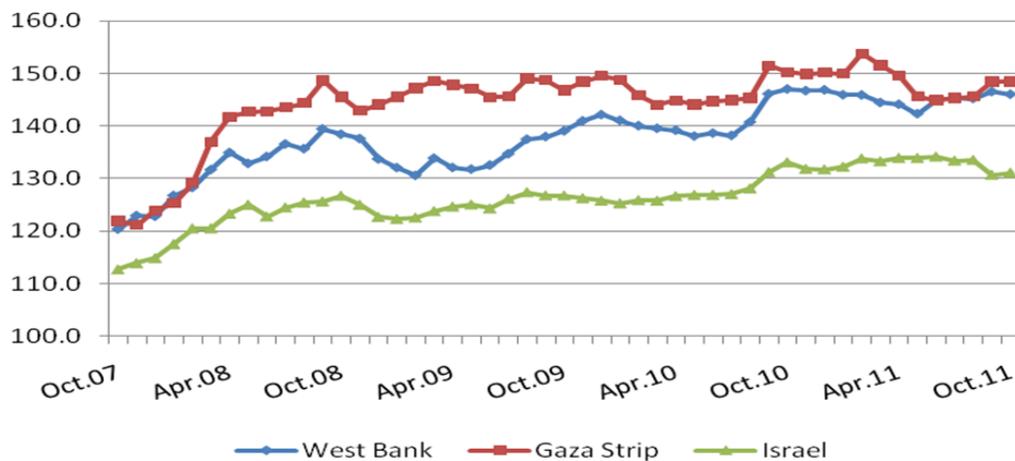
The global food price index dropped by 8 points from 233.2 points in June 2011. The steady drop is due to the sharp decreases of the international prices for all commodities included in the index. The decline in cereal prices reflects a strong production recovery combined with a low demand resulting from the slow economic growth in developed countries, particularly in the feed and bio-fuel sectors. The bumper production of soybean crops, sunflower seeds and palm oil coincides with a decreasing global import demand which is pushing sugar prices downwards, also influenced by a spill over effect of the international grain market. The sugar price index averaged 379 points, down by 21 points from July due to higher sugar outputs than anticipated in Brazil and a decreasing demand from the manufacturing and food processing sectors.



West Bank / Gaza Strip Prices¹¹

The food consumer price index (FCPI) in the Gaza Strip decreased by 1.22 percent between October 2010 and 2011. In the West Bank, the FCPI decreased by 0.67 percent over the same period, while in Israel it decreased by 1.5 percent. In the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Israel, the food consumer price index increased by 21.4 percent, 21.7 percent and 16.3 percent respectively over the last 4 years.

Graph 5: Food Consumer Price Index (FCPI) in West Bank, Gaza Strip and Israel from Oct.07 to Oct.11 (base year 2004)



10. Global Food price monitor, October 2011, FAO

11. PCBS & Bank of Israel

12. PCBS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS
(continued)

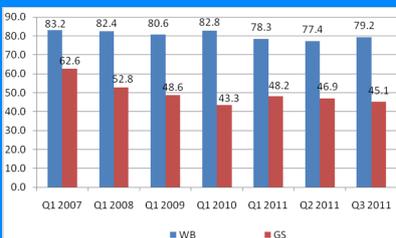
Daily wage

The average real daily wage in the Gaza Strip was NIS 45.06 in third quarter 2011. Over a one year period, it increased by 1 percent (NIS 44.6).

Compared to before the blockade (second quarter 2007/2011), the real daily wage decreased by nearly 25 percent (from NIS 60 to NIS 45.06).

In the West Bank the average real daily wage was NIS 79.2 in third quarter 2011. It decreased by 1.8 percent compared to third quarter 2010 (NIS 80.7). Comparing second quarter 2007/2011, the real daily wage in the West Bank decreased by 3 percent.

Graph11: Real average daily wage in West Bank and Gaza Strip from Q1 2007 to Q3 2011



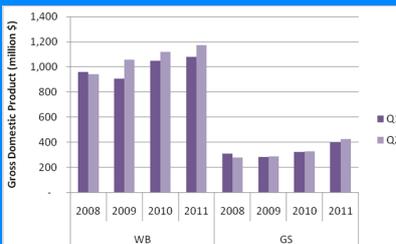
Gross Domestic product (GDP) at constant price¹⁴

During the second quarter of 2011, GDP in the West Bank increased by 8 percent compared to the first quarter, and by 5 percent compared to second quarter of 2010.

In the Gaza Strip, the GDP increased by 31 percent between the second quarters of 2010 and 2011. Between the first and second quarter of 2011, this increase represents 6 percent.

As noted by the World Bank, the economic growth does not appear sustainable. It reflects the recovery reached during the second intifada and is mainly confined to the non-tradable sector and is primarily donor-driven (in particular in the Gaza Strip¹²).

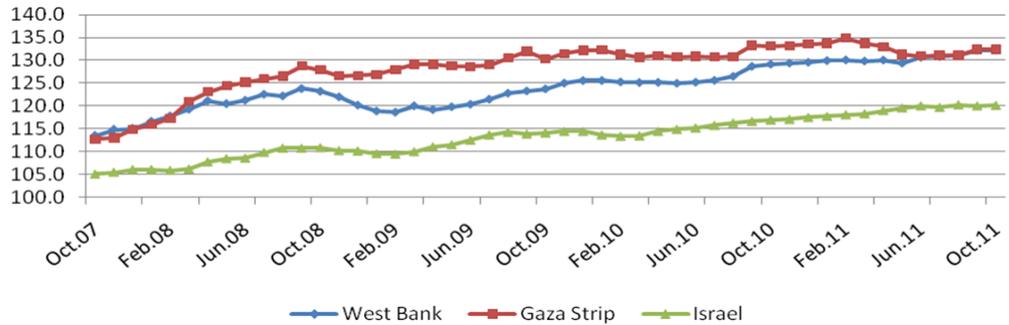
Graph 12: Gross Domestic Product in WB and GS in constant price (base year 2004)



As shown in the graph below, the overall Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 2.4 percent between October 2010 and 2011 in the West Bank, while it decreased by 0.53 percent in the Gaza Strip during the same period. In Israel, the CPI increased by 2.7 percent. Between October 2007 and 2011, the CPI increased in all regions by 16.9, 17.5 and 14 percent respectively.

While the food CPI and the CPI increased between 16 and 22 percent between October 2007 and 2011, the real average daily wage decreased by 3 percent in the West Bank and by 24 percent in the Gaza Strip.

Graph 8: Comparing the CPI for West Bank, Gaza Strip and Israel from Oct.07 to Oct.11 (base year 2004)



3. GAZA STRIP IMPORT - EXPORT¹³

The total truckloads entering the Gaza Strip increased following the new access regime applied on imports since 20 June 2010. The total truckloads increased by 34 percent between the first three quarters of 2010 and 2011 (27,385 to 36,687 truckloads). Comparing with 2007 (before the closure), the current number remains less than half.

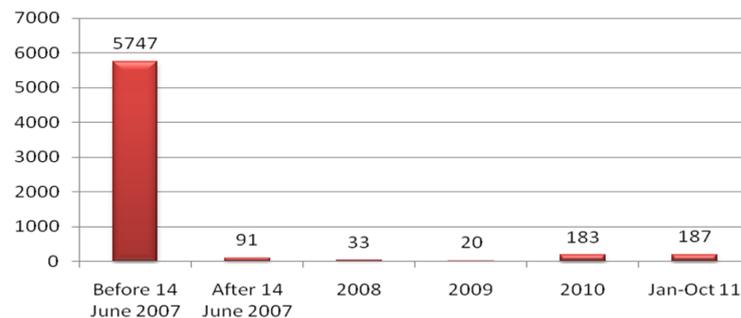
Graph 9: Total imports into Gaza Strip compared with the period before the blockade (truckloads)



In terms of exports, 187 truckloads left the Gaza Strip between January and October 2011. Before the closure, the number of truckloads reached 5,747.

Since 12 May 2011, no exports have taken place. The export ban has a significant impact on the Gaza economy as no goods have been exported through the official crossing for nearly 6 months.

Graph 10: Total exports into the Gaza Strip compared with the period before the blockade (truckloads)



13. Paltrade

14. World Bank

■ Total Annual Export Volum (by truckloads)

GAZA STRIP IMPORT— EXPORT¹⁵ (continued)

Changes in tunnel trade dynamics

The relaxation of restrictions on imports to the Gaza Strip, following the June 2010 Government of Israel decision to improve access for humanitarian and commercial goods, has had a significant impact on the dynamics of the tunnel trade.

Tunnels represented the main source of consumable commodities in the Gaza Strip prior to June 2010. The very tight import restrictions imposed by the Israeli authorities since the Hamas takeover in June 2007 allowed only for items needed to cover basic humanitarian needs, such as food items, drugs, cooking gas and fuel for the Gaza power plant. The resulting inaccessibility of most consumables in the Gaza Strip caused the tunnel-related businesses to flourish, as it represented the only source for other essential items. Enjoying a monopoly on imports, tunnel owners were free to overcharge the goods transiting through their property, in order to recover the high costs invested in their tunnel construction and ensuring a high profit margin. Until June 2010, the tunnel fee per metric ton amounted to US\$ 2,000.

The relaxation of import restrictions on goods coming from Israel has had considerable implications on the tunnel economy. Suddenly dealing with competitive consumables (*electrical appliances, all kinds of food items, clothes, furniture, etc.*), tunnel owners and traders witnessed a decrease in demand for their goods and services because items coming from Israel became available to Gaza consumers at relatively cheaper prices and increased quality. As a result, the tunnel owners were forced to concentrate their trade on specific markets, those items still not allowed entry through the official crossings, such as construction materials and other so-called “dual-use” items. In order to remain competitive, tunnel owners progressively decreased the levies charged to traders using the tunnels as an import channel. Between June and December 2010 (after the relaxation of imports from Israel) the fees dropped from US\$ 600 to US\$ 300 per metric ton. In the course of 2011, the fees continued to drop to US\$ 70-US\$ 100 per metric ton.

Many tunnel owners engaged in tunnel trade themselves in order to boost tunnel activity and not to lose on their previous investments. As a result, the costs of construction materials became affordable to the Gaza population, triggering an increase in construction activity throughout the past year. In parallel, with the new competition created by the goods coming through the official crossings, the prices for other consumables dropped considerably.

In addition to the price competitiveness, tunnel trade has other advantages compared to the trade of imported goods. The import through Kerem Shalom is unreliable due to delays or unexpected closure of the crossing terminals, and is subject to taxation. In the meantime, tunnel has become organized, faster, more reliable and less bureaucratic than during the past 4 years. Only certain products imported through the tunnels, such as tobacco, fuel and cooking gas, are taxed in Gaza.

Origin of products in the Gaza market

The adaptation of the tunnel business to the new competition from official crossings has had an effect on the origin of goods available in the Gaza market. While in the past most basic food items were almost exclusively coming from the official crossings, while the tunnel trade was specializing in luxury food items, clothing, electrical appliances, cosmetics, and all other goods barred from entry, today many goods available in Gaza may come from both official crossings and tunnels. While some traders prefer to trade with goods coming from official crossings in order to ensure hygiene and quality of products, the majority find tunnel trade easier and more profitable due to higher demand. Shop owners claim that with the exception of the wealthier customers, their clientele is more inclined to purchase goods from the tunnels due to the cheaper price. This applies to basic food items as well as other products in the market.

Interviews with shop owners have led to an estimation that more than half of the basic food items available in Gaza are originating from the tunnels. These food items include rice, different kinds of pulses, sugar, and vegetable oil.

The same applies for cheeses (feta, yellow cheese), while other dairy products including yoghurt and milk are more likely to come from the official crossings due to their perishable nature.

Red meat (cattle) was only imported via the tunnels before June 2010, but is now imported from both sources. Mature cows destined for slaughter are mostly imported from Israel due to the better quality, while calves used for rearing are generally imported through the tunnels.

Luxury food items, such as potato chips, soft drinks and juices are more frequently originating from the tunnels than from official crossings. In an average shop/supermarket, approximately 20-30 percent of available goods (both food and non-food) still come from the tunnels.

WFP market observations suggest that for basic food items such as pulses, vegetable oil, wheat flour, sugar, cheese, etc. tunnel imports remain 10-15% cheaper (on average) than identical products entering through the official crossings.



WFP/Eyad El Baba

7. ANNEX¹⁶

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

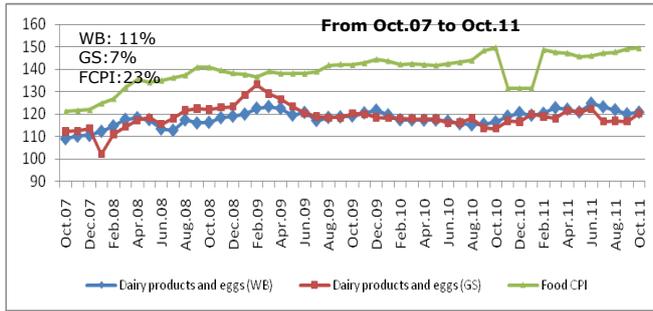


Figure A2: Cereal and its products index and Food CPI in WB & GS

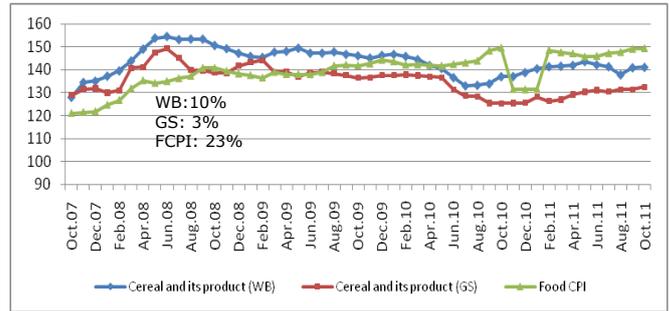


Figure A3: Fresh meat index and Food CPI in WB and GS

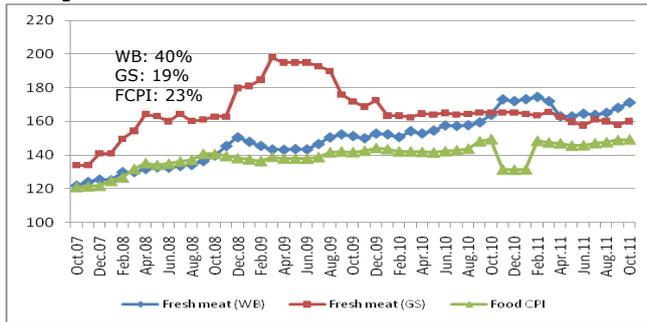


Figure A4: Sugar index and Food CPI in WB and GS

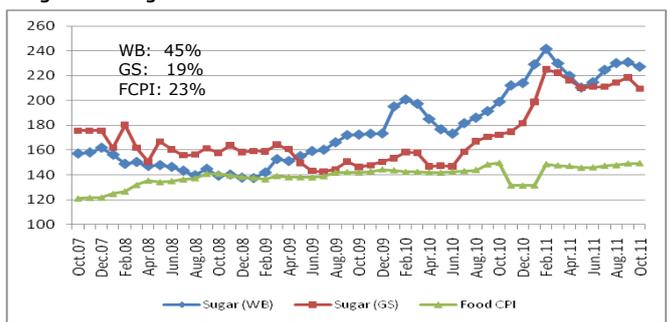


Figure A5: Oils and Fats index and Food CPI in WB and GS

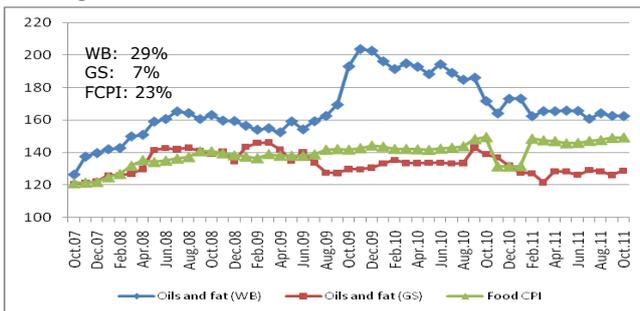


Figure A6: Fruits index and Food CPI in WB and GS

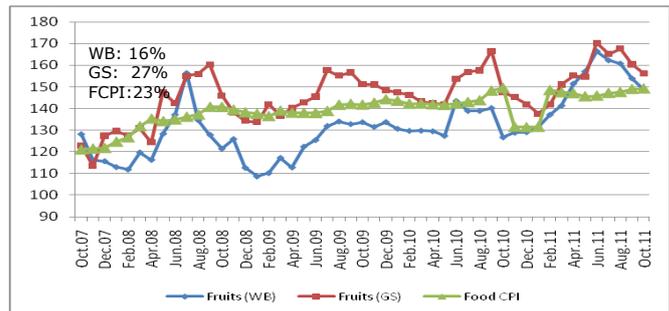


Figure A7: Vegetables index and Food CPI in WB and GS

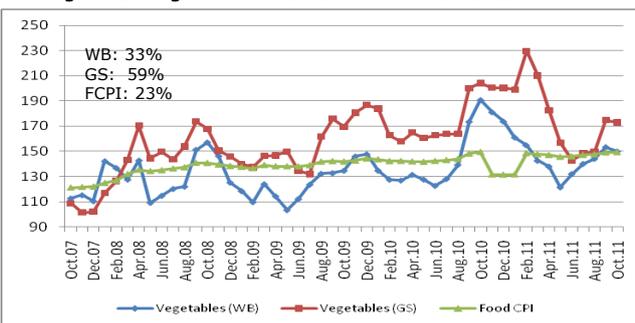


Figure A8: Meat¹⁷ index and Food CPI in WB and GS

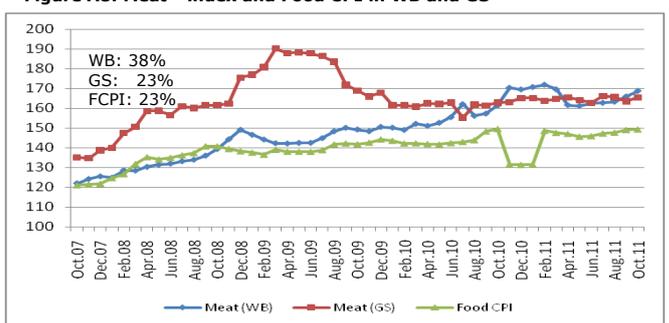
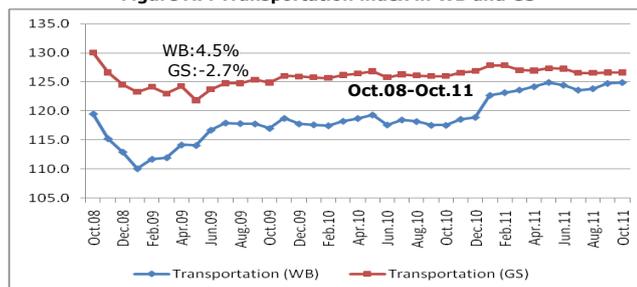


Figure A7: Transportation index in WB and GS



¹⁶ PCBS. The percentage change = Total change from Oct.07 until Oct.11 for Food Index and from Oct.08 to Oct.11 for Transportation Index

¹⁷ Meat includes fresh & frozen

Table A1: Magnitude of quarterly price changes & contribution to the cost of the food basket, by regions & commodities¹⁸

Food items	Region	% Caloric Contribution ¹⁶	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
			Oct. 11	Sep. 11-Oct. 11	Oct. 11-Oct. 10	Jul. 11-Oct. 10	Q3 -Q2 2011	Q3 2011-Q3 2010	Q3 2011-Q3 2005	Cumulative impact of the quarter	Cumulative impact from 5 years aver-	
Staple Food												
Short grain profiled rice	West Bank	12%	114.6	0.3%	-5.5%	2.5%	-0.6%	-7.5%	33.7%	-0.07%	4.04%	▶
	Gaza Strip	12%	140.0	1.2%	-10.4%	0.0%	-3.1%	-11.8%	58.5%	-0.37%	7.02%	▶
Haifa white flour	West Bank	36%	161.5	-0.6%	10.6%	-1.5%	-3.0%	19.3%	51.3%	-1.07%	18.47%	▶
	Gaza Strip	36%	146.7	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-3.0%	40.2%	0.00%	14.49%	▶
White bread	West Bank	36%	4.0	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	29.6%	0.00%	10.67%	▶
	Gaza Strip	36%	2.7	0.0%	-10.7%	-6.3%	-4.2%	-8.7%	37.0%	-1.52%	13.31%	▶
Olive oil	West Bank	NA	28.9	-0.1%	-5.6%	1.6%	-2.5%	-16.3%	46.0%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	31.2	1.1%	-3.4%	-0.3%	1.9%	-1.8%	46.3%	NA	NA	▶
Corn oil	West Bank	5.0%	25.4	0.0%	-10.9%	-2.6%	-3.0%	-6.9%	0.0%	-0.15%	0.0%	▶
	Gaza Strip	5.0%	25.8	-1.3%	-40.2%	-1.9%	4.5%	-37.7%	0.0%	0.23%	0.0%	▶
Lentils	West Bank	NA	7.6	4.1%	-5.0%	-2.3%	-7.3%	-7.9%	61.1%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	8.0	14.3%	33.3%	0.0%	-4.2%	27.8%	155.6%	NA	NA	▶
Chick beans	West Bank	NA	7.5	4.5%	8.1%	0.6%	-9.9%	9.0%	35.0%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	6.3	-5.0%	-13.6%	0.0%	-5.3%	-12.1%	31.1%	NA	NA	▶
Fine white sugar	West Bank	NA	5.0	0.0%	17.9%	4.2%	4.6%	21.1%	82.1%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	4.3	-3.7%	13.0%	-3.7%	-3.0%	19.4%	66.7%	NA	NA	▶
White table salt	West Bank	NA	1.7	2.9%	-0.1%	-5.3%	-5.5%	1.2%	13.9%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	1.0	0.0%	-10.0%	0.0%	5.6%	-6.6%	-2.6%	NA	NA	▶
Animal Products												
Chicken eggs	West Bank	1.0%	14.8	2.1%	3.0%	0.2%	-4.8%	14.5%	24.0%	-0.05%	0.24%	▶
	Gaza Strip	1.0%	13.9	12.8%	18.4%	11.3%	-16.0%	-4.6%	28.0%	-0.16%	0.28%	▼
Fresh goat meat with bones	West Bank	NA	72.9	2.7%	-0.1%	6.0%	3.9%	-2.2%	73.5%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	55.0	0.0%	-4.3%	-4.3%	3.0%	-2.4%	21.1%	NA	NA	▶
Fresh beef meat	West Bank	NA	54.0	1.3%	8.3%	3.2%	1.9%	10.7%	57.8%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	48.5	1.6%	-3.0%	0.0%	-0.7%	-3.1%	58.5%	NA	NA	▶
Fresh chicken without feathers	West Bank	NA	13.4	-2.0%	-12.8%	-5.8%	-9.2%	-11.0%	50.0%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	13.3	-10.4%	-8.6%	1.9%	-3.8%	-12.8%	69.1%	NA	NA	▶
Fresh red snapper	West Bank	NA	15.3	0.0%	-46.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-46.7%	-45.3%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	20.0	0.0%	-33.3%	8.1%	-7.6%	-28.6%	-6.4%	NA	NA	▶
Frozen fish	West Bank	NA	24.2	-2.4%	4.0%	0.3%	4.8%	6.7%	26.0%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	16.0	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%	24.1%	54.8%	NA	NA	▶
Dairy Products												
Pasteurized milk 3% fat	West Bank	NA	6.9	0.1%	8.0%	-1.3%	4.3%	7.3%	28.9%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	7.9	1.1%	5.6%	0.5%	1.6%	6.6%	42.7%	NA	NA	▶
Powdered milk	West Bank	NA	97.9	0.5%	-0.6%	2.5%	0.6%	0.7%	17.9%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	92.5	0.0%	-2.6%	0.0%	1.0%	-2.6%	15.6%	NA	NA	▶
Powdered milk kiko (No.1)	West Bank	NA	32.5	-0.8%	35.0%	0.9%	4.6%	27.3%	64.5%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	29.8	0.0%	48.8%	0.8%	16.5%	47.9%	57.5%	NA	NA	▲
Yogurt	West Bank	NA	4.2	-2.5%	-10.0%	-5.4%	-8.7%	-2.0%	25.8%	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	8.0	1.4%	4.1%	-0.8%	-0.4%	1.4%	19.6%	NA	NA	▶
	Gaza Strip	NA	8.3	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	4.5%	3.1%	19.0%	NA	NA	▶
White boiled goat cheese	West Bank	NA	25.2	-0.7%	0.0%	-6.9%	-5.4%	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
			Oct.11	Oct.11-Sep.11	Oct.11-Oct.10	Oct.11-Jul.11	Q3-Q2 2011	Q3 2011-Q3 2010	Q3 2011-Q3 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	4.4	-5.5%	45.6%	-9.0%	-8.1%	24.4%	37.1%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	4.4	3.3%	37.1%	-12.5%	-3.5%	18.5%	76.0%	NA	NA	►
red apple	West Bank	NA	6.7	0.4%	33.9%	-11.8%	11.4%	19.8%	76.5%	NA	NA	▲
	Gaza Strip	NA	5.8	0.0%	8.4%	-17.9%	9.6%	14.9%	126.4%	NA	NA	►
Green house tomato	West Bank	NA	3.2	-3.1%	-59.6%	1.1%	51.6%	-27.0%	27.4%	NA	NA	▲
	Gaza Strip	NA	3.0	-0.3%	-48.5%	73.6%	65.7%	-15.0%	85.8%	NA	NA	▲
Local dry onion	West Bank	NA	3.0	4.9%	25.7%	25.0%	1.3%	-5.2%	51.8%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	1.9	-1.3%	-4.6%	26.0%	-7.4%	-18.5%	70.3%	NA	NA	►
Cauliflower	West Bank	NA	4.3	-15.4%	-27.3%	1.1%	59.8%	9.1%	79.0%	NA	NA	▲
	Gaza Strip	NA	2.6	2.3%	-38.9%	47.9%	4.1%	-41.1%	11.5%	NA	NA	►
Greenhouse cucumber	West Bank	NA	2.8	-7.3%	-40.2%	1.6%	23.4%	-10.1%	38.1%	NA	NA	▲
	Gaza Strip	NA	2.09	-6.4%	14.0%	34.5%	2.0%	-8.2%	52.8%	NA	NA	►
Medium size potato	West Bank	NA	3.01	-1.0%	-23.9%	23.8%	5.5%	-24.5%	18.2%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	2.8	66.5%	-3.2%	71.8%	-25.9%	-24.6%	-6.1%	NA	NA	▼
Fuel Products												
Gas propane tank	West Bank	NA	69.8	2.6%	9.7%	3.7%	1.7%	11.0%	85.0%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	69.2	3.2%	11.6%	3.2%	-0.1%	13.2%	82.6%	NA	NA	►
Diesel for heating	West Bank	NA	6.5	1.1%	18.9%	3.8%	0.3%	17.5%	109.1%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip (Israel)	NA	6.5	1.1%	18.9%	3.8%	-0.6%	17.5%	108.5%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip (Egypt)	NA	2.5	0.0%	33.9%	19.1%	12.8%	56.8%	NA	NA	NA	▲
Excellent gasoline 96	West Bank	NA	3.8	0.0%	0.7%	2.2%	0.0%	0.7%	-7.0%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip (Israel)	NA	1.0	2.2%	-33.9%	2.2%	0.0%	-33.9%	-57.4%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip (Egypt)	NA	2.6	0.0%	33.0%	18.3%	12.2%	48.3%	NA	NA	NA	▲
Water/ One cubic meter/ minimum	West Bank	NA	6.95	0.0%	15.1%	2.2%	0.0%	0.7%	-7.0%	NA	NA	►
	Gaza Strip	NA	6.95	0.0%	14.9%	2.2%	-2.4%	12.3%	35.5%	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