



# FOOD SECURITY and MARKET MONITORING REPORT

Issue nr. 27

December 2010—March 2011

## oPt

occupied Palestinian territory

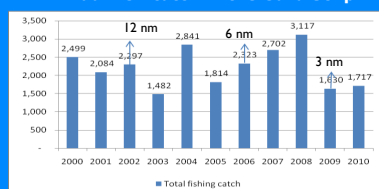
### FISHING CATCH<sup>2</sup>

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

As fishing zone restrictions increased from 2002-2009, the total fishing catch declined:

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

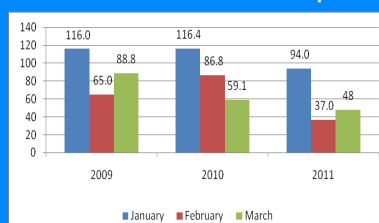
Annual fish catch in the Gaza Strip



During the second Intifada (2001 - 2006), sea access was impeded frequently by Israeli authorities, meaning that on certain days no fishermen could go to sea to fish. Sea closure days could range from 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% compared to the same period in 2010.

Fish catch in the Gaza Strip



## 1. PRICE TRENDS & AVAILABILITY IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP<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 to 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 closed indefinitely, 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.

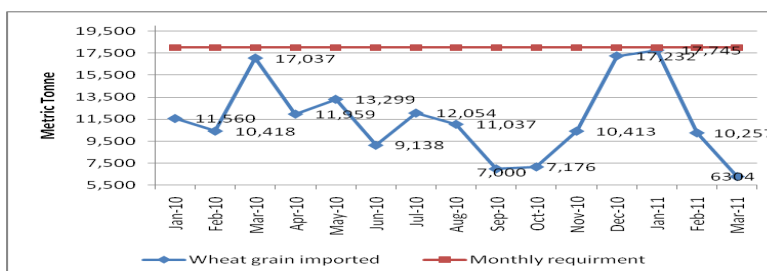
The Kerem Shalom conveyor belt has a lower capacity than the Karni conveyor belt, but will be operating 5 days a week for both wheat grain and animal feed compared to only 2 days a week at Karni. The daily capacity of the Kerem Shalom conveyor belt is estimated at approximately 30 to 35 trucks/day (= 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 enter 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 a rise in international wheat grain prices, one parcel of bread (2.7 kg) now costs 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 105 NIS for wholesaler price and 120 NIS/50 kg instead of 110 NIS at retailer price) leads to a loss in profit margin.

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) during 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

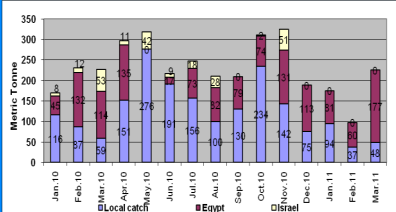


World Food Programme

## FISHING CATCH (cont.)

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

Fishing catch total by origin



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

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. According to a study conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in the West Bank, in February 2011, 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 yields (per dunum) are 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 prevented many farmers from planting 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 southern West Bank (specifically Hebron) will be the most impacted by the rainfall shortage as its agriculture system relies quite heavily on rain-fed cultivation of wheat and barley. Herders living in traditionally semiarid areas of the West Bank (eastern slopes) will be greatly affected, also. Consequently, the livelihood vulnerability of herding communities (particularly in the South) has increased significantly due to the climatic conditions this season. A comprehensive assessment of the impact of the late rains in March/April is currently being conducted by the MoA in conjunction with technical support from FAO in the framework of the Water Scarcity Task Force. 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 the Gaza Strip, decreased by 2% compared to March 2010. Chicken, which is produced and purchased in Gaza, is limited to fresh chicken since the cost of frozen chicken is higher (in March 2011 fresh chicken was NIS 10.9/kg while frozen chicken cost NIS 12/kg but currently is not available in the Gaza market). In the 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 March 2010. The cost of fresh chicken decreased by 1.94% in March compared to February 2011, and also decreased by 8.7% compared to the 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) last season's potatoes from the market to use it as a tool to push up prices. Over a one year period (March 2010/2011), potato prices increased by 110% (from NIS 1.8/kg in March 2010 to NIS 3.87/kg in March 2011). The price of tomato are returning to normal after the *Tuta Absoluta* pest outbreak during September 2010. Still tomato prices increased in March 2011 by 63% compared to March 2010. In the West Bank, tomato prices increased by 18.5% from March 2010 to March 2011 (from NIS 2.39/kg to NIS 2.83/kg). 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 remain unchanged during the past three months (January to March 2011). However, feed prices have changed significantly. The bulk of animal feed in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is imported from international markets, and much of the available feed are subject to volatile price changes. As such, both the price of wheat bran and barley feed have decreased following international trends. In the West Bank, a slight decrease was witnessed in the price of wheat bran feed; however, barley feed prices remain unchanged.

Table 1: Average Price of Selected Agricultural 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: Average Price of Selected Fodders 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%

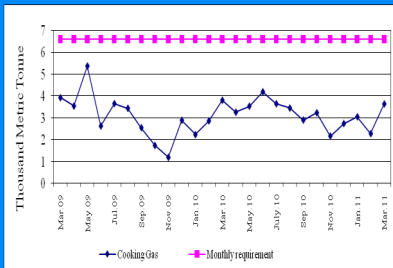


**SOURCES OF ENERGY<sup>9</sup>**

**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 that entered the Gaza Strip 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 requirements) entering during February and 3,640 mt (71% of requirements) entering in March. The 27 gas stations in the Gaza Strip were still operating at half capacity by March 11 (3-5 hours/instead of 8-10 hours per day). The price of filling a bottle is 65 NIS/12 kg (PA price ceiling), while cooking gas bottles of 14 kg coming from Egypt through tunnels are available in the market at a stable price of 210 NIS per bottle.

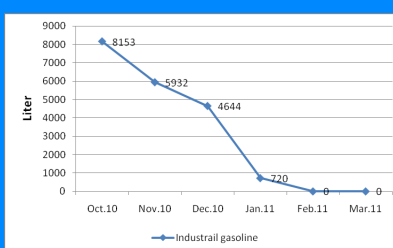
**Cooking gas in the Gaza Strip**



**Electricity**

Since 6 January 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 a full day without any cut. For private use, it relies on tunnel import.

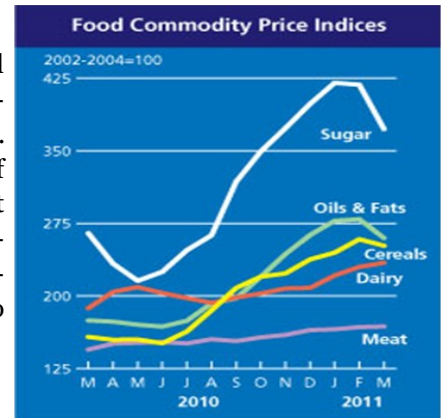
**Industrial diesel in the Gaza Strip**



**2. COMPARING PRICES**

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

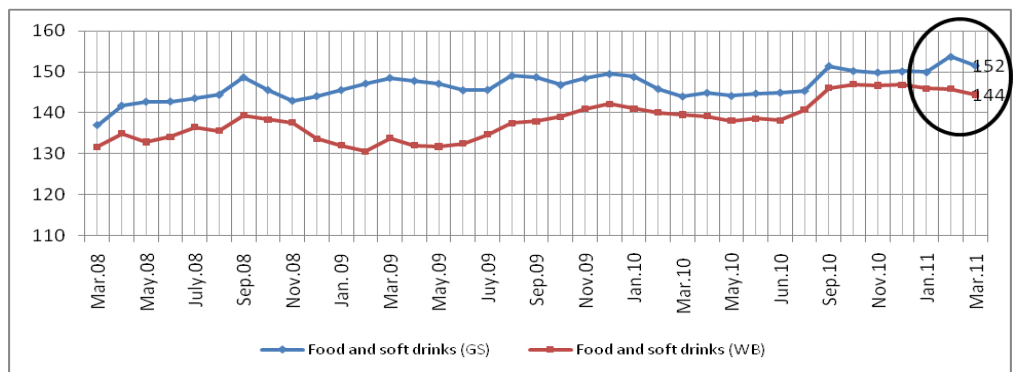
In March 2011, the Global Food Price Indices fell 2.9 percent from its peak in February after witnessing a continuous increase since June-July 2010. This decrease was driven by international prices of oils, sugar and cereals, a decrease that had offset the increase in the prices of dairy and meats. However,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



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

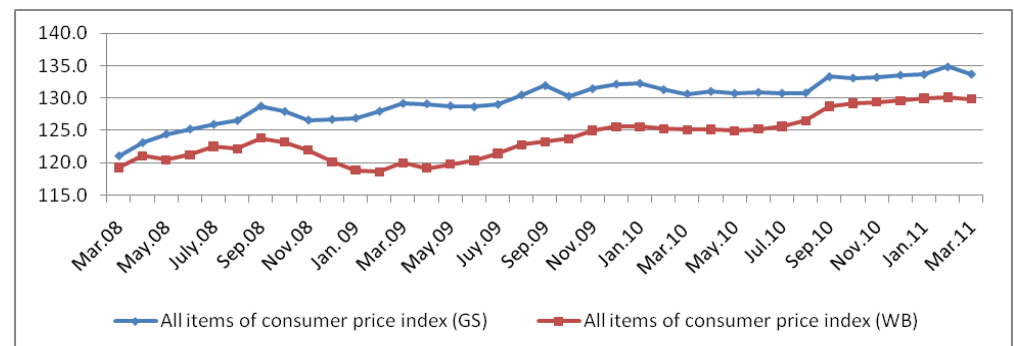
The food consumer price index (FCPI) in the Gaza Strip went up during February and March 2011 by 1.42%. In the West Bank, FCPI decreased by 0.99% for the same period. In the long term, in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, food consumer price index increased by 3.52% & 5.24% respectively, compared to March 2010/2011. Given the high share of food on oPt household expenditures, such increases 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 Graph 3, the overall Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the West Bank decreased by 0.18% from February to March 2011, and by 0.84% in the 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 had the highest rate (3.79%) followed by the Gaza Strip with 2.34%.

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

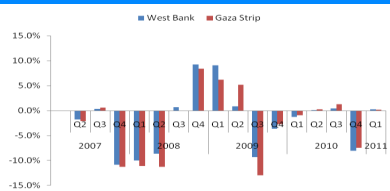


6. Source: FAO 7. Sources: PCBS 8. Source: WFP/FAO In the West Bank, food insecure households cash expenditure on food vs. total cash expenditure is 52% compared to 45% for food secure households, worst trend in the Gaza Strip with 63% for food insecure households vs. 58% for food secure households 9.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

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

In March 2011, the inflation rate in the West Bank and Gaza Strip decreased by 0.18% & 0.84% respectively, compared to February 2011. In 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2011, purchasing power improved slightly in both the West Bank and 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 the West Bank and 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 force was unemployed (ILO def.). Compared to the period prior to 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%. The same trend is witnessed in the Gaza Strip, whereas in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2010, 37.4% of the labor force was unemployed. The unemployment rate increased by 141.3% compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter in 2000. Unemployment was 5.5% during that period.

## Daily wage

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

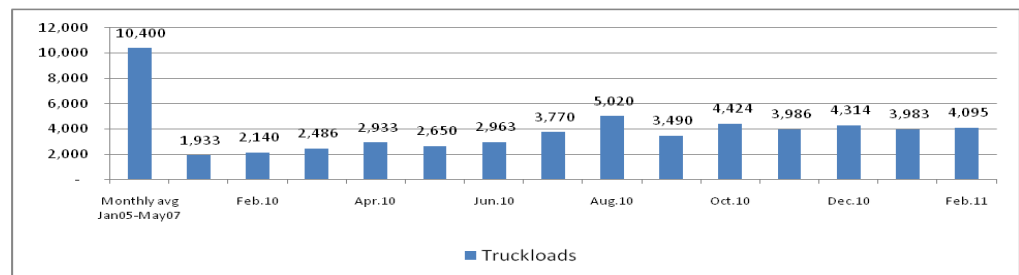
## Gross Domestic product (GDP) at constant price

In 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2010, GDP in the West Bank increased by 5.5% compared to 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% compared to 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 Graph 4, the total number of truckloads that 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 number of truckloads increased by 2.8% compared with January 2011. Compared to February 2010, total imports (in truckloads) into 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 import goods were construction materials and food items were only 17%.

**Graph 4: Total imports into Gaza Strip January 2010 to February 2011 compared with the monthly average before the blockade (in 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 considerably 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 goods prior to the blockade.

**Total annual exports volume into Gaza Strip (in 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%

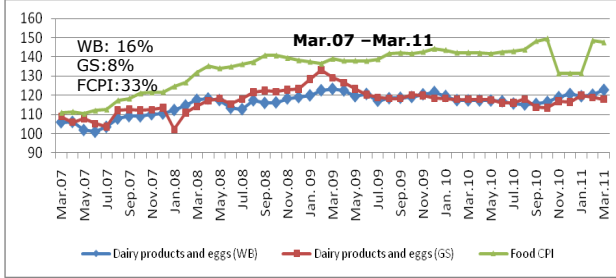
## 4. TUNNEL TRADE

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, the 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.

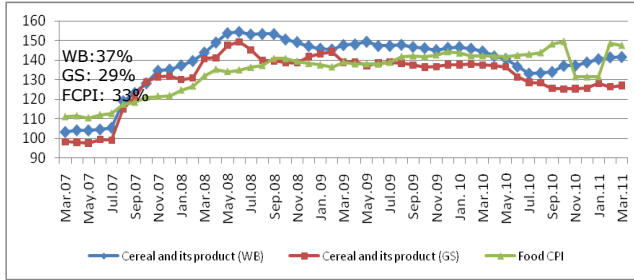
The fact that Kerem Shalom crossing is the only import channel creates a high risk, given that for any reason this crossing can be closed for several days or weeks. In fact, tunnel trade adapts itself to the official crossing pace. During the month of March, certain vegetables and fruits, including melon, watermelon and onion were being imported through tunnels. These imports may affect the demand on 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, and some are imported from Israel).

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

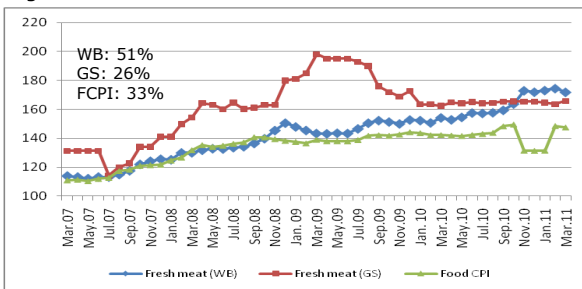
**Figure A1: Dairy products and eggs index and Food CPI in WB & GS**



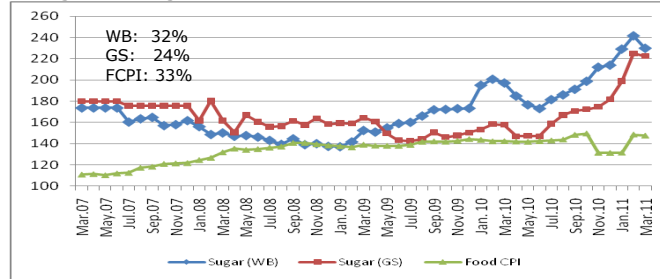
**Figure A2: Cereal and its products index and Food CPI in WB & GS**



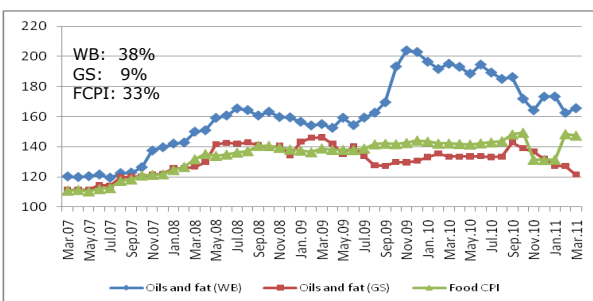
**Figure A3: Fresh meat index and Food CPI in WB and GS**



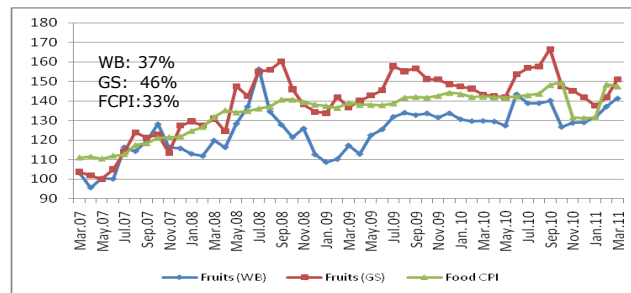
**Figure A4: Sugar index and Food CPI in WB and GS**



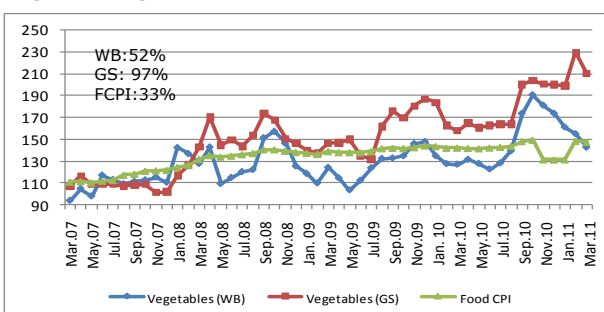
**Figure A5: Oils and Fats index and Food CPI in WB and GS**



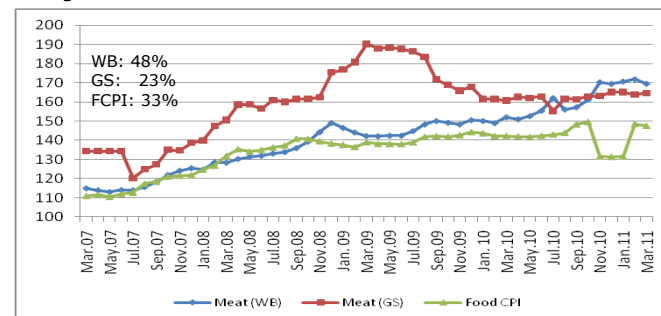
**Figure A6: Fruits index and Food CPI in WB and GS**



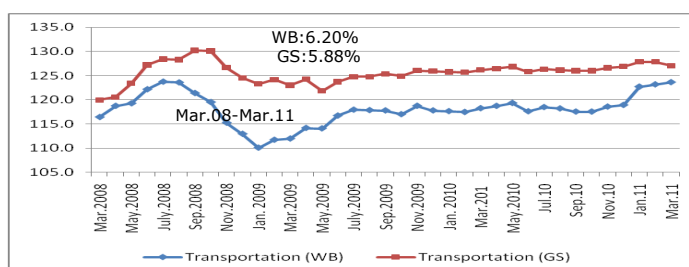
**Figure A7: Vegetables index and Food CPI in WB and GS**



**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 & 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
			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