



Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)

FOOD SECURITY and MARKET MONITORING QUARTERLY REPORT

occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)

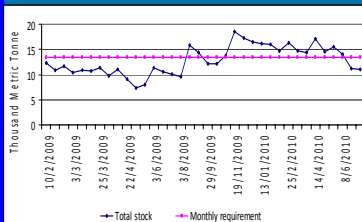
Issue n. 24

April-July 2010

WHEAT FLOUR²

As of 4 August 2010, the total stock of wheat flour in Gaza mills amounts to 11,050 mt, which covers the needs of the population (estimated at 450 mt/day) for approximately 25 days (i.e., until 28 August, 2010). As shown in the graphic below, the stock of wheat flour in the Gaza Strip is below the Gaza monthly requirements which did not occur since October 2009.

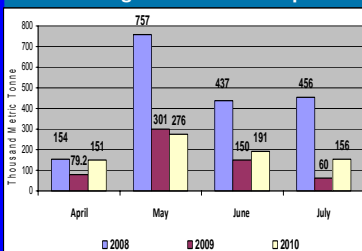
Total wheat flour stock and monthly requirements for all mills in Gaza Strip (10 February 2009 – 4 August 2010) (in thousands mt)



FISH CATCHING³

During July 2010, the total fish catch reached 156 mt. There was a limited improvement of the fish catch compare to July 2009 due to the recent crossing by fishermen into the Egyptian waters from Rafah enabling them to fish at depth of 10 nM from the shore. Permission to fish in Egyptian water is not officially granted and in early May, the Egyptian authorities imposed a ban of 45 days to protect the fish reproduction process. Over a 4 month period (April to July 10), fishermen could only catch 42% of what they caught in 2008 when fishers could go up to 6 nM.

Fishing catch in Gaza Strip



2. Source: WFP

3. Source: Ministry of Agricultural—Fishing Department / Fishing Catch up to 3 nM since Cast Lead operation in 2009.

1. PRICE TRENDS IN THE GAZA STRIP¹

Staple foods

Staple foods, including wheat (locally milled), rice, vegetable oil, sugar and salt, are almost entirely imported in the Gaza Strip. Thus, prices for these commodities are strongly dependent on fluctuations in the international food market. This has been confirmed by Gaza traders. The price for these food commodities have been stable over the recent months and generally decreased compared to one year ago. Only the sugar price has increased by 33% compared to one year ago.

Prices for Main Staple Foods in Gaza Strip

Food commodity	Price June 2010 (NIS)	Price during July 2010 (NIS)	% change since July 2009
Flour (50 kg, locally milled)	80	80	-11%
Vegetable oil (1 Liter)	5	5	0%
Rice Egyptian (1kg)	3	3.2	-36%
Sugar (1 kg)	3.33	4	33%
Salt (1 kg)	1	1	0%

Fresh foods

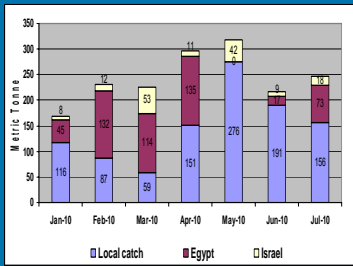
Meat: Prices for red meat have decreased by 5% from June to July 2010. Currently, the average price is at 42.6 NIS/kg. The decrease in price is due to the occasional availability of smuggled cattle's through the tunnels, and more so the allowed cattle's through the official crossing on the 8th of this month, for the first time since last November 2009 (4,596 cattle's entered Gaza up to now). Chicken purchase in the Gaza Strip is mainly limited to fresh chicken, as prices for locally bred chicken are more accessible than prices of imported frozen chicken. The price of fresh chicken in July 2010 reach 12 NIS/kg, compared to 10.5 NIS/kg in June 2010. The increase is due to the hot weather for the last period and unprecedented electricity cuts for long periods, leading to losses of chicken in the hatcheries. Nevertheless, the establishment of numerous chicken farms by the private sector is expected to stabilize chicken prices in the coming months. Currently, there are 3,000 chicken farms in the Gaza Strip producing around 3 million chickens/month, and employing 6,000 workers (Source: MoA).

Vegetables: The vast majority of vegetables consumed in the Gaza Strip are locally produced. The graph on page 2 shows how the prices of the main vegetables consumed in the Gaza Strip are fluctuating with the agricultural seasons: tomato, onion and potato prices increased in July 2010 compared with July 2009, except for the cucumber price who decreased over that period by 7%. Tomato prices increased over the past month by 75%. The price increase can at least partially be attributed to tuta absoluta, a devastating pest of tomato that has negatively affected the production of many tomato farmers in the Gaza Strip since beginning of 2010. FAO, in coordination with the agricultural sector stockholders is leading the response to this tomato production crisis.

1. Source: : WFP Data

In July 2010, nearly 73 mt of fish came from Egypt, and 18 mt from Israel through the official crossing (mainly Denies and Salfouf fish). Local catch are still the majority thanks to the recent sardine campaign (April/June 2010).

Total of fishing catch in Gaza Strip by sources

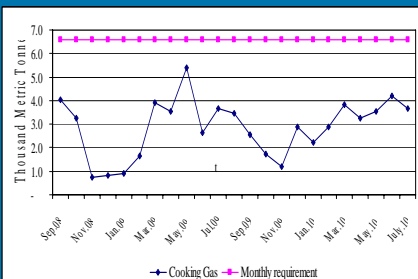


SOURCES OF ENERGY
Cooking Gas⁵

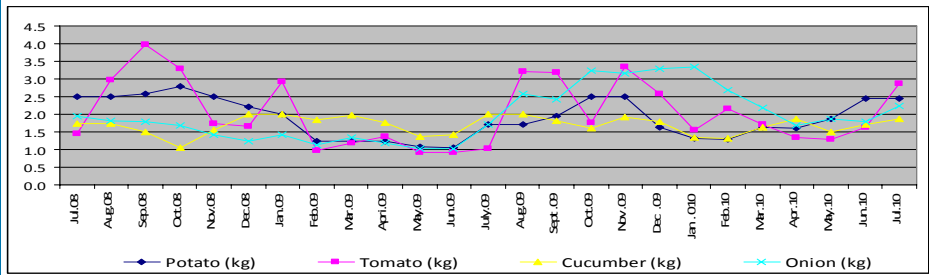
Since January 2010 the Israeli authority have shifted import of all industrial fuel and cooking gas from Nahal Oz to Kerem Shalom crossing point.

In July 2010 the amount of cooking gas entering the Gaza Strip imports was 3,649 mt, similar to the imports of July 2009. As can be seen in the below graph, cooking gas supply has overall increased during the second quarter of 2010, yet it still remains below the monthly requirement.

The cooking gas in Gaza Strip during September 2008 to July 2010



Price fluctuations for main vegetables in Gaza Strip, July 08-July 10



Dairy products and eggs: Dairy products are available at stable prices in all Gaza Strip markets. The price of one carton of eggs (weight 2.1kg) has decreased to 9 NIS in July 2010 compared to NIS 14 in July 2009. The price of eggs typically decreases during warmer season as chicken farmers use less cooking gas for heating the hatcheries. In addition the local government established a number of new farms on the territory of evacuated Israeli settlements having a direct effect on production and prices. There are currently 198 layers farms producing 17 million eggs/month, and the sector employs about 600 workers (source: MoA).

2. COMPARING PRICES⁴

The food consumer price index (CPI) decreased in the Gaza Strip by 0.5% in July 2010 compared to July 2009. In comparison, the food CPI in the West Bank increased by 2.6% over the same period. In the West Bank, the price of rice, wheat flour and sugar decreased in July 2010 by 12.1%, 2.5% and 0.5% respectively compared to June 2010. Over a one year period, rice and wheat flour prices decreased by 28.4% and 18.3% respectively, and the sugar price increased by 4.2%. In the Gaza Strip, the price of rice in July 2010 increased by 2.3% compared to June 2010 while the price of wheat flour and sugar decreased by 4.4% and 3.1%, respectively over the same period. Over a one year period, rice and wheat flour prices decreased by 8.3% and 11.6%, respectively, while the price of sugar increased by 10.5%.

The table below shows that prices for the three staple food commodities in the long term (past five years) have increased. The highest change was the rice price in the Gaza Strip (80%), and the lowest change was in sugar price (31%). In the West Bank, the highest change was in sugar price with 54% and the lowest one was in the wheat flour price with 22%. The Israeli restriction and international prices fluctuation affect the West Bank and Gaza Strip prices.

The recent jumped by 50% since June 2010 of the international wheat prices has not yet triggered to the end consumer. The price adjustment is likely to transmit to domestic markets in the regions that depend mainly on the Black sea exporters, i.e. the Middle East⁶.

Price level (NIS) and percentage changes for Staple commodities in West Bank & Gaza Strip										% change in prices			
Item Description	Region	Nov.09	Dec.09	Jan.10	Feb.10	Mar.10	Apr.10	May.10	Jun.10	Jul.10	July10- June10	July10- July09	July10- July05
		Short grain profiled rice (25kg)											
	WB	163.5	161.5	164.9	161.7	153.2	145.1	143.5	136.4	120	-12.1%	-28.4%	42%
	GS	172.5	173.2	177.5	185	172.5	167.5	167.5	154.6	158.2	2.3%	-8.3%	80%
Haifa white flour (60kg)													
	WB	158.3	155.5	156	155.3	155.8	152.7	149.5	137.5	134	-2.5%	-18.3%	22%
	GS	174.5	174.5	174.5	174.5	174.5	174.5	174.5	161.3	154.2	-4.4%	-11.6%	49%
Fine white sugar (1kg)													
	WB	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.1	4	3.96	3.9	-0.5%	4.2%	54%
	GS	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.5	-3.1%	10.5%	31%

4. Source: PCBS data

6. Source: WFP.

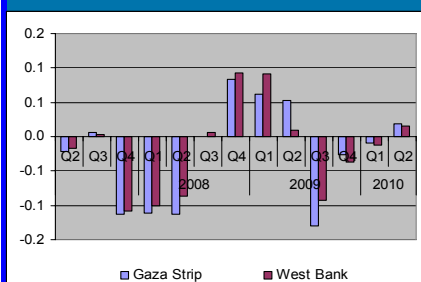
Electricity

Since January 2010, smaller amounts of industrial fuel have been reaching the main power plant in the Gaza Strip, which has translated into increasing power cuts. Electricity cuts reached 9 to 14h per day during the last week of June. A total of 3,580,642 liters of industrial diesel entered the Gaza Strip for the power plant during the month of June, which represents 34% of the normal quantity needed for the same period (10,500,000). As a result, the operation of Gaza power plant stopped on June 25th 2010, as the industrial fuel needed for its operation to produce 60 megawatts of electricity was not available. In August, the power station shutdown on 7 August due to shortage in fuel, in 9 August one generator was restarted after receiving limited quantities of fuel. The increased electricity cuts coincided with a hot weather wave in the Gaza Strip, impacting many households in the Gaza Strip not relying on generators and other alternative sources of energy. The severe fuel shortage seriously impacts all aspects of life in Gaza, including the provision basic services (e.g. water supply, health and sanitation services), quality of food storage (fridge) as well as students during the final exam period (Tawjihi).

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS⁸

- The inflation rate in July in the West Bank increased by 0.3% compared to June 2010 while in the Gaza Strip decreased by 0.1% for same period.
- In 2nd quarter 2010, the purchasing power improved in both West Bank and Gaza Strip compared to the previous quarters. This is due to the increase in the exchange rate by 1.4% while the overall Consumer Price Index (CPI) decreased by 0.2% in West Bank and 0.4% in Gaza Strip in 2nd quarter 2010 compared with 1st quarter 2010.

Percentage change in purchasing power in WB & GS from 2nd quarter 2007 to the 2nd quarter 2010



8. Source: Calculations based on PCBS data

3. UPDATE ON GAZA BLOCKADE

On 20 June 2010, Israeli Authority alleviated the imports restrictions for some commercial goods. The new list comprise mainly consumer goods, such as: new type of fruits (e.g. coconut), jam, halawa, chips, ketchup and mayonnaise, chocolate, cacao, biscuits, nuts, vinegar, shaving brush and cream, razor blades, perfume and other cosmetic products, agriculture materials, kitchen kits, stationary, paper rolls, toys, mattresses, towels, thread, tape recorders, garden carts. Earlier in June 2010, the following items were allowed to enter into the Gaza Strip through the official crossing: soft drinks, furniture, some construction tools, paints, washing machines, fridges, electrical wire, sanitary towels and toilet equipments.

On 1-7th August, new items including leather, fans, electrical cables, steel poles, machinery for Juice and tomato industry, ceramic, roof tiles, raw material for plastic industry, marble, calcium and few other new items were allowed entry for the commercial market - first time since the imposition the Gaza blockade. Entry of other major essential goods including materials for reconstruction (cement, gravel, steel bars), IT equipment and vehicles for the private sector remain either restricted to limited quantities, or barred from entry.

At the same time, the Israeli authorities continue to maintain import restrictions on so called "dual-use items" summarized in two lists of 14 and 19 commodities respectively (see table A1 of this report). The items in the second list will be allowed to enter only for projects under the supervision of UN and international organization.

It should be noted that the current slight increase in consumer goods entering the Gaza Strip has so far not contributed to reviving the local economy in the Gaza Strip, thus having

4. IMPORT-EXPORT⁷

As per the latest Paltrade report, in terms of imports - during April/May 2010 - a total of 5,061 truckloads (2,411 truckloads in April and 2,650 one in May) of commercial and humanitarian freight were imported to the Gaza Strip which represents 24% of the pre-closure average import levels. In the period from 1st to 7th August, a total 1,126 truckloads of imported good which is the highest number of truckloads entering the Gaza Strip since the start of the blockade in June 2007. The large majority of these truckloads were food (44%) and animal feed (18%). 13% of total imports were designated for humanitarian aid agencies. In April/May 2010, imports were restricted to 80 types of goods, most of which are staple foods (compared to 4,000 types of goods regularly imported to Gaza before the blockade). The non-food items recently allowed to enter the Gaza Strip included 474 truckloads in April/May of which 89 Wood, 218 Clothes, 120 Shoes and 47 Aluminium truckloads. The operational performance of Gaza crossings is still unpredictable, causing a lot of uncertainty to traders; imports of industrial and commercial fuel and cooking gas have been unreliable.

Recently, Israel gave initial informal approval for the entry of needed cultivation inputs, including among other things one truckloads of strawberry seedlings to be used in a project implemented by PARC (Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committee) to maintain and develop the cash crop sector in the Gaza Strip.

In spite of some small improvements in terms of imports, no exports have been allowed from Gaza with the exception of 117 truckloads exited Gaza (since Dec. 2009), including 86 truckloads of cut flowers (13.8 million stems) until 19 Apr.2010, and 31 truckloads of strawberries (50 mt) until 9 Feb. 2010, but the strawberry and cut flower export stopped due to the unprofitable prices in the export markets.

7. Source: Paltrade

ORIGIN OF FOOD COMMODITIES AND SOURCES OF ENERGY IN THE GAZA STRIP

Food Item	Origin
Flour	Ground in local mills (wheat grain imported through Israel from Kazakhstan, USA, Russia and Ukraine).
Vegetable oil	Mainly imported through Israel, sometimes through Rafah official crossing.
Rice	Mainly imported through Israel, sometimes through Rafah official crossing.
Sugar	Imported through Israel.
Fresh meat (cattle)	Mainly through tunnels, recently more frequently from Israel.
Fresh chicken	Local production.
Frozen chicken	Whole frozen chicken is not available in Gaza due to low demand, as fresh chicken locally produced is cheaper. Frozen chicken parts (e.g. wings, liver, etc.) imported from Israel.
Potato	Local production.
Onion	Local production and sometimes small quantities imported from Israel.
Lemon	Local production
Melon, water melon, strawberry, grapes, dates, figs, grapefruit, plums, mango	Local production. Mango: local and from Israel.
Orange, kalamantina	Local and through tunnels.
Apple, mango, peaches, pears, banana, apricots, pineapple, pomegranate, cherry	From Israel.
Dairy products	From Israel and from West Bank.
Eggs	Local production.
Fish	Local, Israel and tunnels.
Fuel for power plant	Israel.
Fuel in the market	Mainly from tunnels.
Cooking Gas	Israel (through pipe) and tunnels (jars).

5. TUNNEL TRADE IN GAZA STRIP:

Market observations show that Israel's announcement of an "ease" of the blockade has started to impact the tunnel economy. Throughout the past weeks a significant reduction in tunnel activity was noted, first as a consequence of accumulated stock under the risks implied by the potential construction of the Egyptian steel wall, and later because of the market uncertainty related to potential competition of goods entering through the commercial crossings. Tunnel traders are observing changing market trends before making important investments. Prices are falling for many items formerly imported through tunnels but now available through official crossings, including electric appliances, furniture and luxury food items such as sweets. A shift in types of items imported through the tunnels can be noted in favour of cement, iron, petrol, ceramics, cigarettes, and other items, not yet authorized to enter through the official crossing points.

Retailers prefer to trade with goods coming through official crossings as they are of better quality and hygiene and include more recent and easy to market brands compared to the goods coming from the tunnels. Furthermore, supply is more stable. A drop in prices for several consumer goods can be expected for the coming months.

6. BETWEEN THE FENCE AND A HARD PLACE⁹:

Over the past ten years, the Israeli military has gradually expanded restrictions on access to farmland on the Gaza side of the 1949 'Green Line', and to fishing areas along the Gaza Strip coast, with the stated intention of preventing attacks on Israel by Palestinian armed factions, including firing projectiles. OCHA and WFP undertook a study to assess the scope of these restrictions, as well as their impact on physical security, livelihood and access to services.

Since late 2008, Palestinians have been totally or partially prevented from accessing land located up to 1,000-1,500 meters from the Green Line (depending on the specific area), and sea areas beyond 3 nautical miles from shore. Overall, the land restricted area is estimated at 17 percent of the total land mass of the Gaza Strip and 35 percent of its agricultural land. At sea, fishermen are totally prevented from accessing some 85 percent of the maritime areas they are entitled to access according to the Oslo Agreements.

An estimated 178,000 people - 12 percent of the population of the Gaza Strip - are directly affected by the access regime implemented by the Israeli military. This includes approximately 113,000 people affected by such measures in land areas, and 65,000 people affected by restrictions to maritime areas.

On the impact of affected population livelihood, the value of agricultural and other property destroyed in the past five years in the land restricted area is conservatively estimated at USD 308 million (replacement cost). Agriculture-related assets include fruit trees, greenhouses, chicken and sheep farms and water wells, and account for 90 percent of this cost.

It has been further estimated that access restrictions and the related destruction of agricultural assets results in a yearly loss of approximately 75,000 metric tons of potential produce (estimated at USD 50.2 million a year). In the fishing sector, the potential catch lost as a result of access restrictions is estimated at approximately 7,000 metric tonnes (with a related income loss of some USD 26.5 million over a period of five years).

To start addressing the dire situation of one of the most vulnerable segments of Gaza's population, the current restrictions on civilian access to Gaza's land and sea must be urgently lifted to the fullest extent possible. All parties must abide by their obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law.

9. Extract from a joint OCHA/WFP report—The Humanitarian impact of the Israeli-imposed restrictions on access to land and sea in the Gaza Strip (<http://www.wfpal.org/foodsecurity.aspx>).

7. ANNEX

Table A1: List of commodities

Controlled Dual-Use Items	
1. Fertilizers or any mixture containing chloric potassium with concentrations greater than 5%.	f. E-glass.
2. Fibers or textiles containing carbon (carbon fibers or graphite fibers), including:	4. Vessels.
a. Chopped carbon fibers.	5. Fibers or fabrics featuring polyethylene, also known as Dyneema.
b. Carbon roving.	6. Retro detection devices.
c. Carbon strand.	7. Gas tanks.
d. Carbon fabric tape.	8. Drilling equipment.
3. Glass fiber-based raw materials, including:	9. Equipment for the production of water from drillings.
a. Chopped glass fibers.	10. Vinyl Esther resins / Vinyl Esther accelerants.
b. Glass roving	11. Epoxy resins.
c. Glass strand.	12. Hardeners for epoxy resins featuring chemical groups of durable or reliable types
d. Glass fabric tape.	13. M or H type HTPB, hydroxyl-terminated polybutadiene.
e. S-glass.	14. Water disinfection materials– solutions with a concentration of over 11%
Dual-use Items for Projects	
1. Portland cement, quicklime (bulk or bags or drums).	11. Thermal insulation materials and/or products.
2. Natural aggregates, quarry aggregates and all foundation materials.	12. Concrete blocks, silicate, Ytong or equivalent, plaster (of any thickness).
3. Prepared concrete.	13. Building sealing materials or products.
4. Concrete elements and/or precast and/or tensed concrete.	14. Asphalt and its components (bitumen, emulsion) in bulk or in packages of any sort.
5. Steel elements and/construction products.	15. Steel elements and/or steel working products for construction.
6. Concrete for foundations and pillars of any diameter (including welded steel mesh).	16. Elements and/or products for channeling and drainage from precast concrete with diameters of over 1mm.
7. Steel cables of any thickness.	17. Trailers and/or shipping containers.
8. Forms for construction elements of plastic or galvanized steel.	18. Natural wood beams and platforms over 2cm thick except for those in finished products.
9. Industrial forms for concrete pouring.	19. Vehicles except for personal vehicles (not including 4X4 vehicles), including construction vehicles.
10. Beams from composite materials or plastic with a panel thickness of 4mm and thicker.	

Table A2: Magnitude of quarterly price changes & contribution to the cost of the food basket, by regions & commodities

Food items	Region	% Caloric Contribution ¹⁰	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 of the main staple
			Jul.2010	Jun.10-Jul.10	Jul10-Jul09	Apr.10-Jul10	Q2 2010-Q1 2010	Q2 2010-Q2 2009	Q2 2010-Q2 2005	Cumulative impact of the quarter	Cumulative impact from 5 years average	
Staple Food												
Short grain profiled rice	West Bank	12%	120.0	-12.1%	-28.4%	-17.3%	-11.4%	-19.3%	64.1%	-1.37%	7.69%	↓
	Gaza Strip	12%	158.2	2.3%	-8.3%	-5.6%	-9.2%	-5.7%	77.3%	-1.10%	9.28%	→
Haifa white flour	West Bank	36%	134.0	-2.5%	-18.3%	-12.2%	-5.9%	-16.2%	30.4%	-2.11%	10.94%	→
	Gaza Strip	36%	154.2	-4.4%	-11.5%	-11.6%	-4.8%	-4.8%	59.4%	-1.73%	21.37%	→
White bread	West Bank	36%	3.6	-1.7%	-10.9%	-10.4%	-4.5%	-5.9%	26.4%	-1.62%	9.50%	→
	Gaza Strip	36%	3.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	3.8%	50.0%	0.34%	18.00%	→
Olive oil	West Bank	NA	35.1	-4.1%	34.2%	-1.5%	-0.8%	44.2%	120.2%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	30.7	-4.7%	12.9%	-1.1%	0.4%	14.8%	51.6%	NA	NA	→
Corn oil	West Bank	5.0%	27.3	NA	Na	-11.6%	-9.9%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.49%	0.0%	→
	Gaza Strip	5.0%	42.2	-0.2%	0.0%	-0.2%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.07%	0.0%	→
Lentils	West Bank	NA	7.4	-2.3%	4.7%	2.1%	0.1%	5.7%	73.0%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	6.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	2.9%	100.0%	NA	NA	→
Chick beans	West Bank	NA	6.7	-10.9%	-12.6%	-4.0%	3.7%	-6.0%	31.8%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	7.3	8.2%	12.8%	0.0%	-3.8%	9.5%	44.3%	NA	NA	→
Fine white sugar	West Bank	NA	3.9	-0.5%	4.1%	-2.8%	-7.8%	12.7%	59.6%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	3.5	-3.1%	10.5%	5.0%	5.4%	-1.2%	31.8%	NA	NA	→
White table salt	West Bank	NA	1.7	0.3%	0.3%	9.1%	-1.1%	-1.2%	8.6%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	1.1	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-3.3%	-1.7%	-0.9%	NA	NA	→
Animal Products												
Chicken eggs	West Bank	1.0%	12.9	-1.1%	-10.0%	-8.8%	-5.2%	-22.4%	17.5%	-0.05%	0.18%	→
	Gaza Strip	1.0%	13.8	5.8%	-5.2%	0.0%	-2.2%	-11.2%	33.6%	-0.02%	0.34%	→
Fresh goat meat with bones	West Bank	NA	71.0	0.6%	12.0%	3.0%	2.8%	14.5%	72.6%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	56.7	-2.4%	-6.8%	1.5%	3.9%	-6.1%	23.5%	NA	NA	→
Fresh beef meat	West Bank	NA	47.3	-0.9%	3.6%	2.8%	0.7%	3.8%	41.9%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	49.7	-0.7%	-17.2%	-0.7%	0.5%	-17.0%	60.1%	NA	NA	→
Fresh chicken without feathers	West Bank	NA	15.3	4.6%	5.2%	4.2%	-3.1%	0.0%	47.3%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	14.0	5.0%	-12.5%	-2.9%	-7.1%	-16.1%	76.2%	NA	NA	→
Fresh red snapper	West Bank	NA	28.8	0.0%	6.7%	4.0%	2.2%	4.7%	-2.0%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	25.8	1.6%	-6.1%	0.0%	-11.3%	-9.6%	19.8%	NA	NA	↓
Frozen fish	West Bank	NA	23.2	0.5%	13.8%	0.0%	4.2%	14.4%	45.9%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	13.0	-3.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.6%	NA	NA	→
Diary Products												
Pasteurized milk 3% fat	West Bank	NA	6.5	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.4%	-0.1%	-1.7%	20.4%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	7.3	0.0%	-2.2%	0.0%	-0.4%	-2.6%	37.5%	NA	NA	→
Powdered milk	West Bank	NA	96.2	-2.1%	-10.2%	-1.7%	2.4%	-7.8%	20.1%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	95.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.3%	NA	NA	→
Powdered milk kikoz (No.1)	West Bank	NA	24.9	-1.6%	2.5%	3.8%	2.0%	-5.3%	24.9%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	20.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-2.0%	8.1%	NA	NA	→
Yogurt	West Bank	NA	4.5	3.2%	-14.4%	3.2%	-0.1%	-1.5%	24.4%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	7.0	0.0%	-8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-10.0%	40.0%	NA	NA	→
Labaneh	West Bank	NA	8.0	-3.6%	7.6%	2.7%	3.2%	10.4%	22.5%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	8.0	2.1%	-1.2%	0.0%	-1.0%	-2.4%	14.9%	NA	NA	→
White boiled goat cheese	West Bank	NA	26.0	-1.5%	0.0%	1.6%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	25.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	→

Table A2 (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 of the main staple
			Jul.10	Jun.10-Jul.10	Jul10-Jul09	Apr.10-Jul10	Q2 2010-Q1 2010	Q2 2010-Q2 2009	Q2 2010-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	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	
	Gaza Strip	NA	NA	NA	0.0%	NA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	→
Medium size banana	West Bank	NA	4.06	15.6%	-5.2%	10.0%	-14.4%	-12.6%	15.9%	NA	NA	↓
	Gaza Strip	NA	3.94	9.4%	-11.3%	14.5%	-22.0%	-25.1%	27.5%	NA	NA	↓
red apple	West Bank	NA	5.79	-15.2%	-13.2%	-4.6%	9.8%	-15.2%	49.9%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	5.83	1.7%	23.9%	3.7%	2.3%	13.0%	62.3%	NA	NA	→
Green house tomato	West Bank	NA	3.14	25.4%	8.1%	3.0%	2.0%	25.4%	22.6%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	2.08	28.2%	44.8%	25.6%	-8.4%	23.3%	80.5%	NA	NA	→
Local dry onion	West Bank	NA	2.66	2.2%	4.3%	-20.4%	-5.9%	-1.2%	44.1%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	1.91	7.2%	0.9%	-12.7%	-28.3%	2.3%	84.5%	NA	NA	↓
Cauliflower	West Bank	NA	3.68	17.1%	-16.5%	-11.6%	27.0%	28.3%	61.7%	NA	NA	↑
	Gaza Strip	NA	3.29	18.8%	28.2%	110.5%	43.5%	4.5%	88.9%	NA	NA	↑
Greenhouse cucumber	West Bank	NA	2.54	-1.7%	-4.6%	-2.1%	-16.2%	3.7%	37.5%	NA	NA	↓
	Gaza Strip	NA	1.82	-0.6%	3.2%	-14.5%	7.1%	-0.4%	102.7%	NA	NA	→
Medium size potato	West Bank	NA	3.44	-0.8%	9.7%	13.1%	-4.2%	34.6%	34.9%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	1.98	-1.7%	38.8%	3.5%	-1.0%	23.3%	78.4%	NA	NA	→
Fuel Products												
Gas propane tank	West Bank	NA	60.90	-2.9%	23.0%	7.8%	-5.3%	30.1%	56.6%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	59.25	-4.4%	23.4%	-6.8%	-2.5%	28.8%	59.0%	NA	NA	→
Diesel for heating	West Bank	NA	5.52	3.9%	16.5%	1.7%	3.5%	26.4%	86.5%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip (Israel)	NA	5.52	3.8%	49.9%	1.7%	3.8%	37.7%	86.5%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip (Egypt)	NA	1.50	-4.3%	-5.8%	-4.3%	12.3%	-5.8%	NA	NA	NA	↑
Excellent gasoline 96	West Bank	NA	3.73	0.0%	0.0%	-1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	-6.7%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip (Israel)	NA	1.55	-1.8%	0.9%	-1.8%	0.6%	0.9%	-33.9%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip (Egypt)	NA	1.65	-2.4%	-42.6%	-2.4%	9.0%	-42.6%	NA	NA	NA	→
Water/ One cubic meter/ minimum	West Bank	NA	6.14	0.0%	3.2%	-1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	-6.7%	NA	NA	→
	Gaza Strip	NA	6.14	0.0%	5.9%	-1.8%	1.5%	13.8%	22.2%	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

7. ANNEX¹⁰ (CONT.)

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

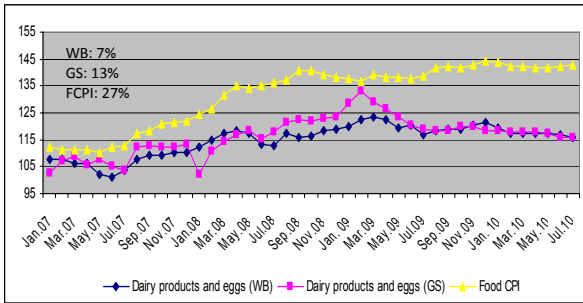


Figure A2: Cereal and its products index and Food CPI in WB and GS

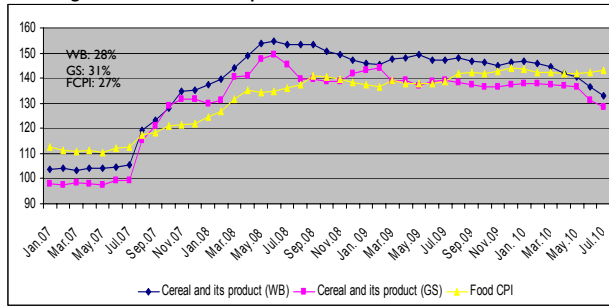


Figure A3: Fresh meat index and Food CPI in WB and GS

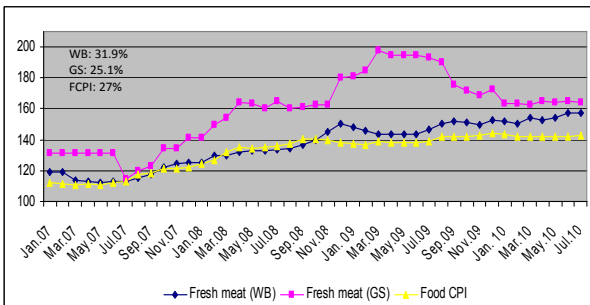


Figure A4: Sugar index and Food CPI in WB and GS

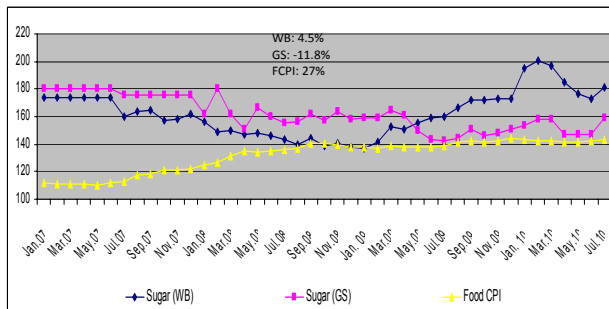


Figure A5: Oils and Fats index and Food CPI in WB and GS

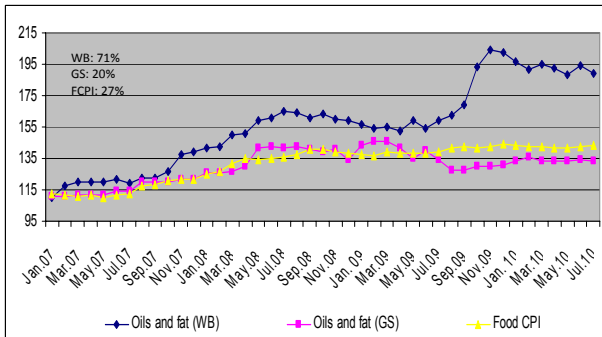


Figure A6: Fruits index and Food CPI in WB and GS

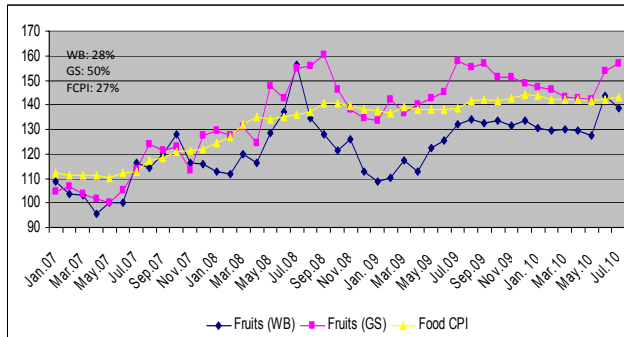


Figure A7: Vegetables index and Food CPI in WB and GS

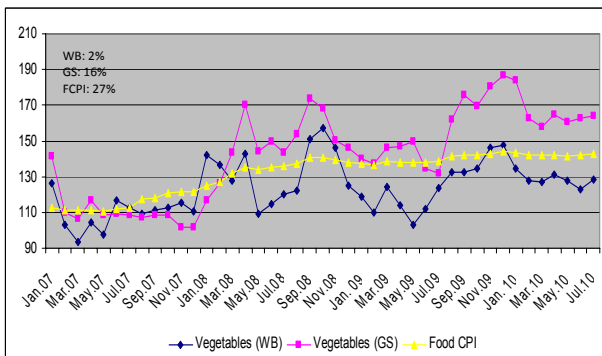
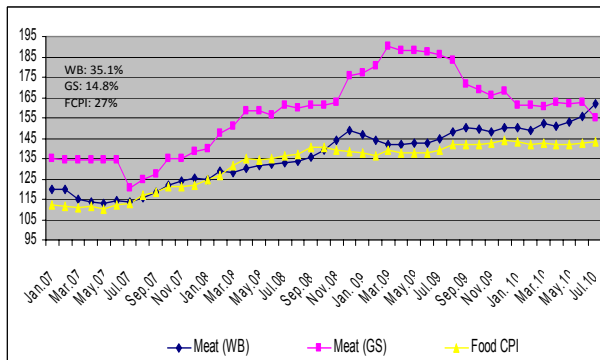


Figure A8: Meat index and Food CPI in WB and GS



10. Source: PCBS