

السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني

الإحصاءات الجغرافية في الأراضي الفلسطينية 2005

كانون أول/ ديسمبر، 2005

" ثمن النسخة 5 دولار أمريكي

.2005 - 1426 ©

2005

.2005

1647 . .

(970/972) 2 240 6343 :
<http://www.pcbs.gov.ps> :

(970/972) 2 2406340 :
diwan@pcbs.gov.ps :

(CFG)

(PNA)

.

(EC)

(DFID)

(SDC)

.(CFG)

:

:

:

:

:(J1)

.1967

:(J2)

:

.1967

•

•

•

•

21	:
23	:
31	:
43	:
55	:
67	:
75	:
81	:
93	:
101	:
105	:
107	:

22					:1-1
			2005	/	
26	/				:1-2
				2004 -2003	
27					:2-2
			2004 -2001	/	
28					:3-2
		2004 -2003	/		
29	/				:4-2
				2004	
36		/			:1-3
				2004-2002	
37	/				:2-3
37		()			:3-3
			/		
38					:4-3
			2004	/	
38					:5-3
			2004	/	
39					6-3
				2005	
39					:7-3
			2005	/	
40					:8-3
				2005	
40					:9-3
			2005	/	

60				:2-5
			2005	
60				:3-5
			2005	
61				:4-5
		2005		
62				:5-5
			2005 /	
63	2003			:6-5
64				:7-5
			2003	
65				:8-5
			2003	
66				:9-5
			2003-1996	
69	2004			:1-6
70	/			:2-6
			2004	
71	2004			:3-6
71	2004			:4-6
72	()			:5-6
			2004 /	
73				:6-6
			2004	
78				:1-7
			2004	
78				:2-7
			2004	

79	2004		:3-7
79			:4-7
		2004	
80			:5-7
86			: 1-8
		2004	
88		2004	:2-8
89		2004	:3-8
90	2004		:4-8
90	2004		:5-8
91	2004		:6-8
91			:7-8
		2004	
92	2004		:8-8
96	/		:1-9
		2004	
97	2004		:2-9
98			:3-9
		2004 /	
99			:4-9
		2004-1976	

24				:1-2
			2004-2003	
32		2004		:1-3
33			(/)	:2-3
			2004 /	
34				:3-3
			2005	
35				:4-3
			2004	
45	2005			:1-4
46				:2-4
			2005	
57				:1-5
			2005	
68		2004		:1-6
68				:2-6
			2004	
76				:1-7
77				:2-7
83			2004	:1-8
84			2004	:2-8
84		2004		:3-8
85	2004			:4-8
85		2004		:5-8

		2 / 625	2005		2 / 420
			2 / 3,808		
		%77.4			
				.2004	
19				%89.4	
		%66.3	196.1		
		%17.8	52.7		
		%15.9	46.9	()	
				.2004	
		2004			
			%20.2	%67.9	
			%40.9		%91.4
161	164	2005			
					3
				%67.2	
				.2005	
		2,994.5	2004		
	16,066	24,952			1,669

				2004	
1.8					%4.5
		%93.2		%92.9	
	124	80	2004		
		3,301	2004		
		13,903	94		7,218
				14,890	109
	148	2004			
16	26				
		432,275			
184,229		236,480			.2004
					.(J1)

Table 1-1: Area of Governorate, Population and Population Density of the Palestinian Territory by Governorate\ District, 2005

Governorate\District	(² /) Population Density (Capita\ km ²)	(¹) Population ⁽¹⁾	(²) Governorate Area (km ²)	/
Palestinian Territory	625	3,762,005	6,020	
West Bank	420	2,372,216	5,655	
Jenin	436	254,218	583	
Tubas	116	46,644	402	
Tulkarm	682	167,873	246	
Nablus	540	326,873	605	
Qalqiliya	568	94,210	166	
Salfit	305	62,125	204	
Ramallah & Al- Bireh	328	280,508	855	
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	71	42,268	593	
Jerusalem	1,155	398,333	345	
Bethlehem	265	174,654	659	
Hebron	526	524,510	997	
Gaza Strip	3,808	1,389,789	365	
North Gaza	4,360	265,932	61	
Gaza	6,593	487,904	74	
Deir Al-Balah	3,467	201,112	58	
Khan Yunis	2,496	269,601	108	
Rafah	2,582	165,240	64	

(¹): Data at the Mid Year.

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2005. Population Projection in the Palestinian Territory. Revised Series. Ramallah-Palestine.

.2005

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

)
(

" "

:

()

:

:

:

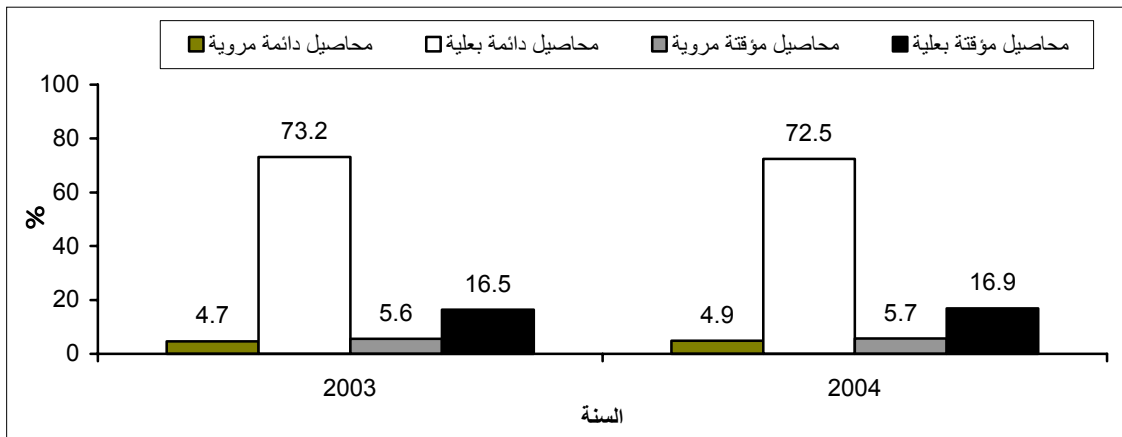
:

.2004
%89.4

%77.4

2004 - 2003

:1-2



%36.4

2003

%25.9

2004

%99.1

%0.9 %63.6

2004

%61.6

2004

%92.1

%7.9 %38.4

:

(1998) ² 41.8 ² 33.0 2002

2004

.(1998) ² 28.2

² 34.9 2001

² 4.1 2002 .(1998)

:

2004 %24.7 %29.9 %24.4

%57.6

.%4.8

:

.2004 20

5

² 55.4

.² 28.6

2004 -2003 /

:1-2

Table 2-1: Area of Agricultural Land and Forests by Type of Agricultural Cover and Governorate\District, 2003- 2004

Governorate\District	(²) Forests and Wooded Land (km²)	(²) Total (km²)		Type of Agricultural Cover								/
				(²) Temporary Crops (km²)				(²) Permanent Crops (km²)				
	Rain-fed		Irrigated		Rain-fed		Irrigated					
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003		
Palestinian Territory	91.7	1,488.1	1,486.5	250.5	244.9	84.9	83.5	1,079.4	1,088.3	73.3	69.8	
West Bank	88.5	1,379.0	1,372.8	230.6	225.8	52.3	51.4	1,069.4	1,077.5	26.7	18.1	
Jenin	33.3	286.8	280.8	70.3	60.1	11.5	9.3	199.6	211.0	5.4	0.4	
Tubas	22.2	50.0	57.6	28.0	30.2	7.2	10.2	14.0	16.4	0.8	0.8	
Tulkarm	1.2	141.6	145.3	5.5	5.7	3.8	5.3	128.0	130.3	4.3	4.0	
Nablus	2.4	221.2	221.2	16.8	15.1	2.5	2.8	198.7	200.3	3.2	3.0	
Qalqiliya	2.5	62.8	59.8	1.8	1.4	2.4	2.5	54.8	52.6	3.8	3.3	
Salfit	11.9	83.7	82.2	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.3	81.7	80.6	0.1	0.1	
Ramallah & Al- Bireh	2.3	184.9	184.3	22.1	22.2	0.5	0.5	162.1	161.5	0.2	0.1	
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	-	28.6	23.5	-	-	21.4	17.8	-	-	7.2	5.7	
Jerusalem	2.0	18.8	18.1	1.6	2.0	0.1	0.1	17.1	16.0	-	-	
Bethlehem	1.4	54.6	52.9	7.4	7.7	0.9	1.1	46.0	43.8	0.3	0.3	
Hebron	9.3	246.0	247.1	75.6	80.2	1.6	1.5	167.4	165.0	1.4	0.4	
Gaza Strip	3.2	109.1	113.7	19.9	19.1	32.6	32.1	10.0	10.8	46.6	51.7	
North Gaza	..	10.3	14.0	1.4	0.7	5.5	4.7	0.2	0.2	3.2	8.4	
Gaza	..	21.4	22.4	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.9	2.9	14.9	15.8	
Deir Al- Balah	..	20.2	18.3	2.5	2.7	4.0	3.5	2.7	2.8	11.0	9.3	
Khan Yunis	..	37.3	38.0	12.3	11.9	10.6	10.4	2.1	2.8	12.3	12.9	
Rafah	..	19.9	21.0	1.9	2.3	10.7	11.3	2.1	2.1	5.2	5.3	

(-): Nill

:(-)

(..): Data not available

:(..)

2004 -2001 /

:2-2

Table 2-2: Change in Area of Agricultural Land by Year, Type of Agricultural Cover and Governorate\District, 2001- 2004

Governorate\District	Year and Type of Agricultural Cover										/
	2004		2003		2002		2001		(*1998) Base Year (1998*)		
	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	
Palestinian Territory	-20.9	4.4	-27.9	9.8	-21.3	33.0	-35.7	26.1	356.3	1,148.3	
West Bank	-18.6	32.6	-24.3	32.1	-17.2	41.8	-34.9	35.6	301.5	1,063.5	
Jenin	5.7	-10.2	-6.7	-3.8	-2.4	0.9	-8.6	5.2	76.1	215.2	
Tubas	3.4	2.8	8.6	5.2	6.1	4.1	3.8	4.1	31.8	12.0	
Tulkarm	-2.8	2.9	-1.1	4.9	-0.7	4.6	-1.0	6.0	12.1	129.4	
Nablus	-17.7	-8.7	-19.1	-7.3	-16.8	-6.2	-17.8	-4.9	37.0	210.6	
Qalqiliya	-3.7	0.1	-4.0	-2.6	-3.1	2.6	-3.0	2.7	7.9	58.5	
Salfit	-2.0	5.4	-2.4	4.3	-1.1	3.8	-1.3	3.6	3.9	76.4	
Ramallah & Al- Bireh	0.4	2.6	0.5	1.9	-0.5	2.5	-4.8	-2.5	22.2	159.7	
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	7.6	-2.0	4.0	-3.5	2.4	-4.6	2.2	-3.8	13.8	9.2	
Jerusalem	-0.4	5.7	-	4.6	-0.1	4.1	-0.1	4.2	2.1	11.4	
Bethlehem	-2.0	9.8	-1.5	7.6	0.2	10.6	-1.5	10.5	10.3	36.5	
Hebron	-7.1	24.2	-2.6	20.8	-1.2	19.4	-2.8	10.5	84.3	144.6	
Gaza Strip	-2.3	-28.2	-3.6	-22.3	-4.1	-8.8	-0.8	-9.5	54.8	84.8	
North Gaza	-2.4	-16.3	-3.9	-11.1	-4.6	-2.9	-3.5	-2.3	9.3	19.7	
Gaza	-3.5	-5.7	-3.4	-4.8	-2.5	-3.4	-2.2	-3.4	7.1	23.5	
Deir Al- Balah	-0.5	-4.5	-0.8	-6.1	-0.9	-4.6	-0.9	-5.6	7.0	18.2	
Khan Yunis	-1.2	0.7	-1.8	2.0	-2.4	4.5	-2.5	4.2	24.1	13.7	
Rafah	5.3	-2.4	6.3	-2.3	6.3	-2.4	8.3	-2.4	7.3	9.7	

* Jerusalem Governorate data doesn't include those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967

.1967

*

(-): Nill

:(-)

Area: km²

2 :

2004 -2003 /

Table 2-3: Governorate Area, Area of Agricultural Land and Percentage of Agricultural Land Area of Governorate Area by Governorate\ District, 2003- 2004

Governorate\District	(%) Percent of Agricultural Land Area (%)		(^) Area of Agricultural Land (km ²)		(^) Governorate Area (km ²)	/
	2004	2003	2004	2003		
Palestinian Territory	24.7	24.7	1,488.1	1,486.5	6,020	
West Bank	24.4	24.3	1,379.0	1,372.8	5,655	
Jenin	49.2	48.2	286.8	280.8	583	
Tubas	12.4	14.3	50.0	57.6	402	
Tulkarm	57.6	59.1	141.6	145.3	246	
Nablus	36.6	36.6	221.2	221.2	605	
Qalqiliya	37.8	36.0	62.8	59.8	166	
Salfit	41.0	40.3	83.7	82.2	204	
Ramallah & Al- Bireh	21.6	21.6	184.9	184.3	855	
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	4.8	4.0	28.6	23.5	593	
Jerusalem	5.4	5.2	18.8	18.1	345	
Bethlehem	8.3	8.0	54.6	52.9	659	
Hebron	24.7	24.8	246.0	247.1	997	
Gaza Strip	29.9	31.2	109.1	113.7	365	
North Gaza	16.9	23.0	10.3	14.0	61	
Gaza	28.9	30.3	21.4	22.4	74	
Deir Al- Balah	34.8	31.6	20.2	18.3	58	
Khan Yunis	34.5	35.2	37.3	38.0	108	
Rafah	31.1	32.8	19.9	21.0	64	

Table 2-4: Number and Area of Natural Reserves* in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate\District, 2004

Governorate\District	(²) Area of Natural Reserves (km ²)	Number of Natural Reserves	/
Palestinian Territory	55.4	20	
West Bank	54.4	19	
Jenin	8.0	5	
Tubas	4.3	1	
Tulkarm	0.0	2	
Nablus	9.6	3	
Qalqiliya	-	-	
Salfit	2.7	2	
Ramallah & Al- Bireh	1.2	5	
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	-	-	
Jerusalem	-	-	
Bethlehem	-	-	
Hebron	28.6	1	
Gaza Strip	1.0	1	قطاع غزة

(0.0): Value less than 0.05

0.05

(0.0):

(-): Nil

:(-)

* Only reserves controlled by the Palestinian National Authority.

*

)

:

(

:

) () :

(

:()

:

:

.()

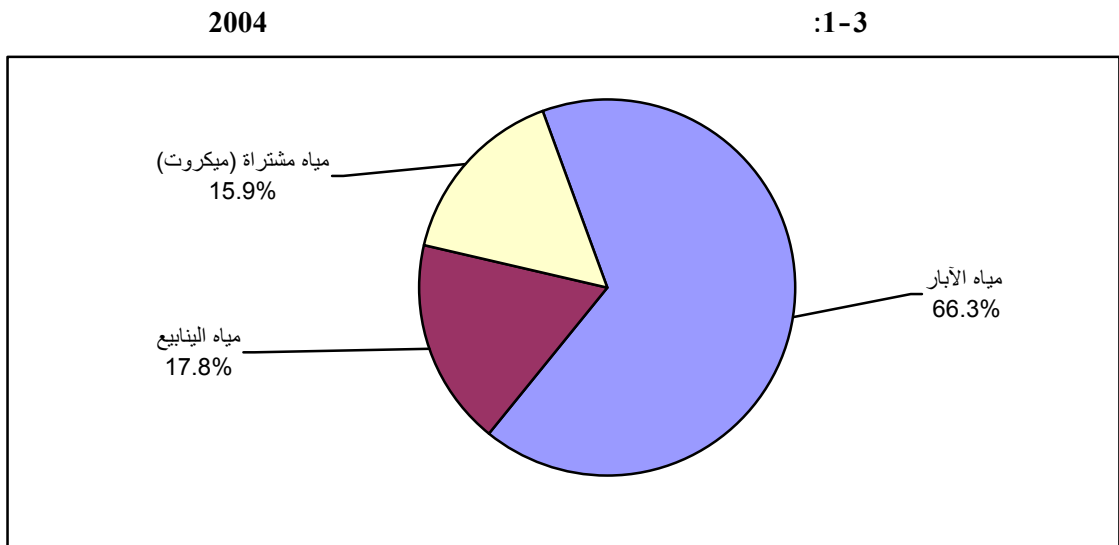
/ :

/ :

:

:

:
 () :
 .()
 :
 ()
 :
 196.1
 %66.3
 52.7
 %17.8
 ()
 %15.9
 46.9
 .2004

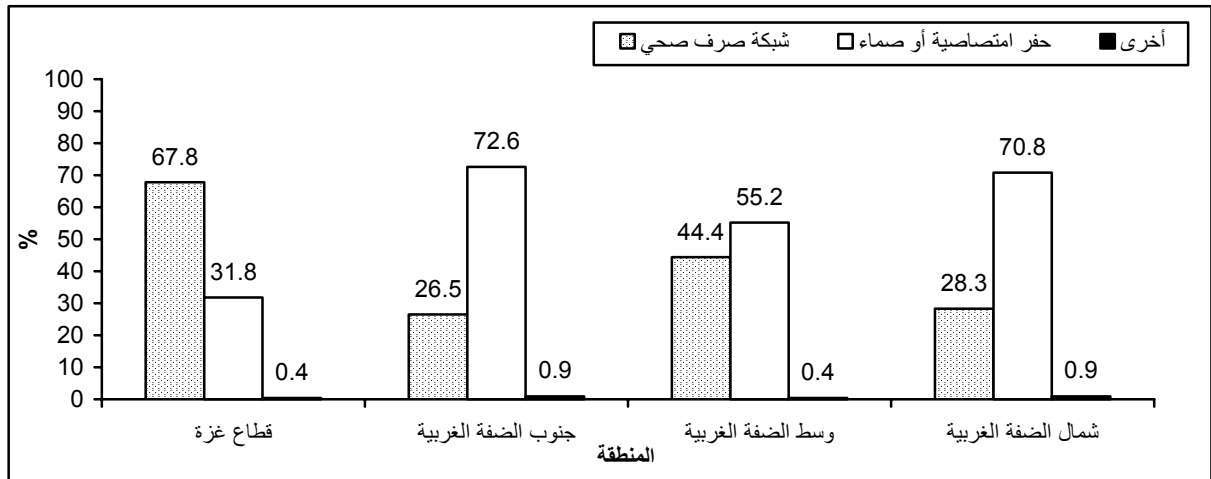


:
 184 2005
 183 %31.0
 58
 52 1998
 109
 117

%61.7
 533
 509
 74
 %13.2
 %16.3
 :
 2005
 %12
 24
 %44.7 2005
 %67.8
 %32.9
 %54.7

2005

:3-3



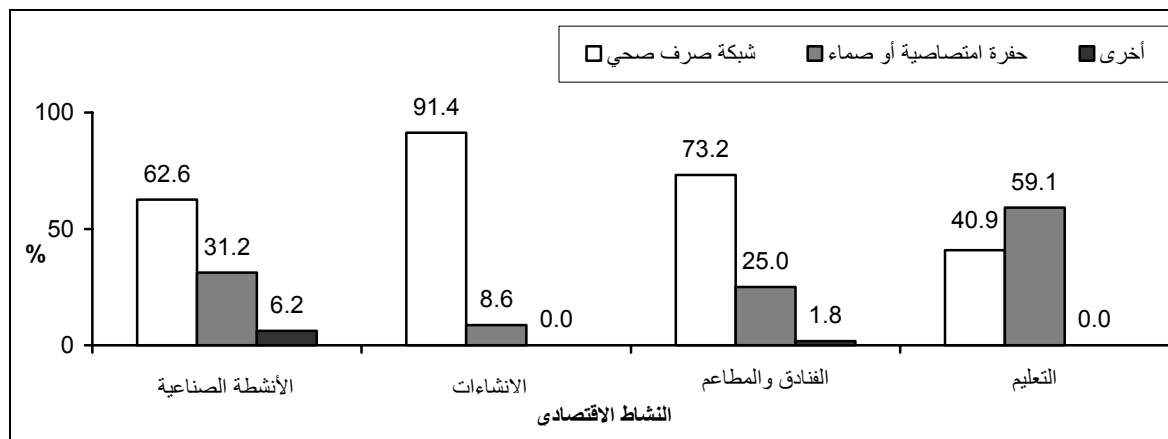
2004

%28.3 %67.9

%40.9

%91.4

2004



%57.3

%60.6

%72.5

%47.2

%52.8

%63.4

2004-2002

/

:1-3

Table 3-1: Distribution of Palestinian Water Wells by Governorate\District, Use and Annual Pumped Quantity, 2002-2004

Pumping: in 1000 m³/yr/³ 1000 :

Governorate\District	Use	Year						/
		2004		2003		2002		
		Quantity of Pumping	No. of wells	Quantity of Pumping	No. of wells	Quantity of Pumping	No. of wells	
Palestinian Territory	Grand total	196,077.5	4,392	..	..	203,380.7	4,538	
	Domestic	91,003.8	144	..	..	82,412.9	149	
	Agricultural	105,073.7	4,248	..	..	120,967.8	4,389	
West Bank	Total	54,984.6	287	48,235.4	309	56,880.7	308	
	Domestic	24,910.9	39	21,139.5	41	23,412.9	37	
	Agricultural	30,073.7	248	27,095.9	268	33,467.8	271	
Jenin	Domestic	2,103.4	4	1,148.4	4	2,100.0	4	
	Agricultural	3,144.5	50	3,031.1	59	4,389.6	59	
Tubas	Domestic	311.0	1	415.6	1	206.0	1	
	Agricultural	1,233.7	8	1,096.9	8	1,435.6	8	
Tulkarem	Domestic	4,403.9	12	4,356.3	11	4,413.9	11	
	Agricultural	8,471.2	49	8,036.9	52	10,173.4	52	
Nablus	Domestic	5,502.9	4	4,294.8	4	5,989.3	4	
	Agricultural	1,548.9	15	1,340.2	15	2,086.7	15	
Qalqilya	Domestic	2,103.0	4	3,506.7	6	3,183.1	4	
	Agricultural	7,110.0	66	5,343.1	65	6,074.0	65	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	Domestic	2,294.6	4	2,108.4	5	1,970.0	5	
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	Agricultural	8,565.4	60	8,247.7	69	9,308.5	72	
Bethlehem and Hebron	Domestic	8,192.1	10	5,309.3	10	5,550.6	8	
Gaza Strip	Total	141,092.9	4,150	..	..	146,500.0	4,230	
	Domestic	66,092.9	105	..	..	59,000.0	112	
	Agricultural	75000.0⁽²⁾	4000⁽²⁾	87,500.0	4,118	

(..): Data not available

:(..)

⁽¹⁾ The wells existence is restricted on the governorates/districts mentioned in this table.

/ (1)

⁽²⁾ No. of agricultural wells and annual pumped quantities is estimated data.

(2)

Source: Palestinian Water Authority.

Table 3-2: Annual Discharge of Springs Water in the West Bank by Year and Governorate\District

Governorate\ District	2004		2003		2002		/
	(/ ³ 1000) Discharge (1000 m ³ /yr)	No. of springs	(/ ³ 1000) Discharge (1000 m ³ /yr)	No. of springs	(/ ³ 1000) Discharge (1000 m ³ /yr)	No. of springs	
West Bank	52,721.0	127	60,540.0	131	38,111.6	131	
Jenin	215.4	7	266.4	7	210.0	7	
Tubas	7,022.7	10	10,536.1	10	3,261.7	10	
Tulkarem	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nablus	8,485.7	36	11,359.1	38	6,469.4	38	
Salfit	301.6	5	259.5	5	186.0	5	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh & Jerusalem	1,450.7	31	2,051.9	33	2,070.7	33	
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	31,399.8	7	30,993.7	7	21,985.3	7	
Jerusalem	2,890.5	4	3,505.2	4	3,095.5	4	
Bethlehem	666.6	15	1,227.0	15	543.5	15	
Hebron	288.0	12	341.1	12	289.5	12	

(-): Nil

:(-)

()

*

:3-3

/

Table 3-3: Water Purchased* from Israeli Water Company (Mekorot) for Domestic Use in the Palestinian Territory by Year and Governorate\DistrictUnit: 1000 m³/yr/³ 1000 :

Governorate\District	2004	2003	2002	/
Palestinian Territory	42,552.1	43,144.4	38,389.2	
West Bank	38,813.3	39,494.7	34,789.2	
Jenin	2,480.5	2,185.0	2,119.1	
Tubas	120.0	105.0	104.1	
Tulkarem	268.0	265.3	271.0	
Nablus	2,638.3	2,534.8	2,340.8	
Qalqiliya	272.1	335.0	266.7	
Salfit	1,501.4	1,298.6	1,203.7	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh and Jerusalem	16,094.7	16,397.2	14,955.2	
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	1,450.4	1,042.1	822.2	
Bethlehem and Hebron	13,987.9	15,331.7	12,706.4	
Gaza strip	3,738.8	3,649.7	3,600.0	

(1) Includes the pumped water from the wells which are located in the Palestinian Territory and controled by Mekorot.

(1)

(2) Only Tubas district purchase 4,408 m³/y from (Mekorot) company for agricultural use in 2004.

()

/³ 4,408

(2)

.2004

Source: Palestinian Water Authority.

:

Table 3-4: Chemical Properties for Wells Water in the Palestinian Territory by Some Selected Indicators and Governorate\District, 2004

Governorate/ District	Concentration (Mg/Liter)									/
	TDS	SO ₄	NO ₃	HCO ₃	Na	Mg	K	Cl	Ca	
West Bank	377	20	38	183	36	29	4	72	58	
Jenin	442	26	28	214	54	32	4	97	79	
Tubas	464	23	89	203	61	20	2	137	68	
Tulkarm	460	23	48	241	42	29	11	86	75	
Nablus	294	16	12	179	25	24	2	56	27	
Qalqiliya	426	26	62	242	35	35	9	73	69	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	285	17	19	..	17	26	3	33	60	
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bethlehem	265	11	10	185	19	31	2	41	34	
Hebron	384	18	34	197	32	36	3	55	49	
Gaza Strip	1,387	163	109	..	319	56	4	455	71	
North Gaza	954	37	90	..	97	47	3	158	64	
Gaza	1,467	110	132	..	330	67	6	533	98	
Deir Al- Balah	1,816	271	86	..	457	68	6	641	88	
Khan Yunis	1,675	245	151	..	440	59	4	600	60	
Rafah	1,024	155	87	..	271	39	3	341	43	

(..): Data not available

:(..)

Table 3-5: Chemical Properties for Springs Water in the West Bank by Some Selected Indicators and Governorate\District, 2004

Governorate\District	Concentration (Mg/Liter)									/
	TDS	SO ₄	NO ₃	HCO ₃	Na	Mg	K	Cl	Ca	
West Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jenin	253	13	19.5	176	24	14	1.0	37	39	
Tubas	299	17	15.5	171	26	19	1.9	68	44	
Nablus	333	20	22.9	209	28	27	2.8	63	45	
Salfit	436	32	60.5	198	40	21	9.9	71	77	
Ramallah & Al -Beireh	281	21	17.5	157	20	22	1.7	38	43	
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	322	29	26.5	188	23	19	1.4	48	41	
Jerusalem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bethlehem	508	34	79.5	258	34	43	2.9	65	74	
Hebron	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(..): Data not available

:(..)

2005

:6-3

Table 3-6: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Household Evaluation of Water Quality and Region, 2005

Region	Household Evaluation of Water Quality			
	Total	Bad	Fairly good	Good
Palestinian Territory	100	13.2	32.8	54.0
West Bank	100	2.4	16.3	81.3
North of West Bank	100	3.7	25.4	70.9
Middle of West Bank	100	2.1	13.4	84.5
South of West Bank	100	0.9	6.3	92.8
Gaza Strip	100	32.1	61.7	6.2

:7-3

2005 /

Table 3-7: Distribution of Localities in the Palestinian Territory by the Main Water Source of the Network and Governorate\District, 2005

Governorate\District	No Network	Main Water Source of The Network						/
		Other	Another local authority	Well or spring	() Israeli source (Mekorot)	West Bank water department	Jerusalem water undertaking	
Palestinian Territory	184	2	55	72	121	109	55	
West Bank	183	2	54	48	117	109	55	
Jenin	35	0	17	6	16	16	0	
Tubas	13	0	3	1	5	0	0	
Tulkarm	10	0	6	14	5	0	0	
Nablus	27	0	8	10	10	8	0	
Qalqiliya	7	0	5	12	8	1	0	
Salfit	2	0	0	0	15	2	0	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	2	0	1	0	9	21	43	
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	1	0	0	4	7	0	0	
Jerusalem	2	0	0	0	8	9	12	
Bethlehem	1	1	1	0	17	25	0	
Hebron	83	1	13	1	17	27	0	
Gaza Strip	1	0	1	24	4	0	0	
North Gaza	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	
Gaza	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	
Deir AL-Balah	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	
Khan Yunis	0	0	1	4	3	0	0	
Rafah	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	

2005

:8-3

Table 3-8: Percentage of Households in the Palestinian Territory by the Main Mean of Obtaining Water and Region, 2005

Region	Mean of Obtaining Water					
	Other	Spring	Domestic well	Water tanks	Public water network	
Palestinian Territory	0.8	0.7	5.4	6.9	90.5	
West Bank	0.3	1.0	8.1	9.2	86.7	
North of West Bank	0.1	1.3	9.0	13.9	81.7	
Middle of West Bank	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.9	99.4	
South of West Bank	0.8	1.2	15.7	11.5	79.6	
Gaza Strip	1.8	0.1	0.0	2.5	97.9	

(0.0): Value less than 0.05

0.05 : (0.0)

2005

/

:9-3

Table 3-9: Localities in the Palestinian Territory by the Method of Wastewater Disposal and Governorate/District, 2005

Governorate/District	Wastewater Disposal Method*					/
	Others	Wastewater network	Open channels without network	Uncovered wastewater network	Cesspit	
Palestinian Territory	36	74	3	2	533	
West Bank	35	55	3	2	509	
Jenin	1	3	0	0	89	
Tubas	8	1	0	0	14	
Tulkarm	0	5	0	0	34	
Nablus	6	10	0	0	57	
Qalqiliya	0	3	0	0	32	
Salfit	0	1	0	0	19	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	5	8	0	0	70	
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	0	1	0	0	12	
Jerusalem	1	9	0	1	24	
Bethlehem	1	8	1	0	39	
Hebron	13	6	2	1	119	
Gaza strip	1	19	0	0	24	
North Gaza	0	5	0	0	4	
Gaza	1	3	0	0	3	
Deir AL-Balah	0	8	0	0	7	
Khan Yunis	0	1	0	0	7	
Rafah	0	2	0	0	3	

*: In some localities we may find more than one wastewater disposal method

:*

2005

:10 -3

Table 3-10: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Wastewater Disposal Method and Region, 2005

Region	Disposal Method of Wastewater				
	Total	Other	Tight cesspit	Porous cesspit	Wastewater network
Palestinian Territory	100	0.6	2.8	51.9	44.7
West Bank	100	0.8	4.2	62.1	32.9
North of West Bank	100	0.9	8.3	62.5	28.3
Middle of West Bank	100	0.4	1.9	53.3	44.4
South of West Bank	100	0.9	0.9	71.7	26.5
Gaza Strip	100	0.4	0.0	31.8	67.8

:11-3

Table 3-11: Percentage Distribution of Economic Establishments in the Palestinian Territory by Their Normal Wastewater Disposal Method, Economic Activity and Year

Economic activity	Others		Porous Cesspit		Tight Cesspit		Wastewater Network	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
Palestinian Territory	3.8	0.1	20.2	23.6	8.1	3.6	67.9	72.7
Industrial activities	6.2	0.5	22.7	19.2	8.5	8.3	62.6	72.0
Constructions	0.0	0.0	5.1	16.0	3.5	3.6	91.4	80.4
Whole sale, retail & repairs	4.2	0.0	20.1	29.7	9.3	0.0	66.4	70.3
Hotels & restaurants	1.8	0.0	25.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	73.2	90.1
Transport, storage & communications	0.0	1.6	15.6	13.3	0.5	3.1	83.9	82.0
Real estate, renting & business activities	0.0	0.0	13.8	14.0	1.7	2.9	84.5	83.1
Education	0.0	0.0	37.1	27.1	22.0	9.5	40.9	63.4
Health & social work	0.0	0.0	14.9	14.5	7.2	8.2	77.9	77.3
Community, social & personal services	3.6	0.0	17.7	19.0	6.7	8.1	72.0	72.9

(0.0): Value less than 0.05

0.05

:(0.0)

Table 3–12: Percentage Distribution of Economic Establishments in the Palestinian Territory by Their Activity Wastewater Disposal Method, Region and Year

Region	Others		Porous Cesspit		Tight Cesspit		Wastewater Network		
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	
Palestinian Territory	10.2	6.6	18.5	20.5	10.7	8.9	60.6	64.0	
West Bank	10.3	5.6	20.7	20.8	11.7	10.8	57.3	62.8	
North of West Bank	9.4	1.4	19.4	21.5	7.8	7.4	63.4	69.7	
Middle of West Bank	10.7	15.1	27.2	12.2	9.3	22.2	52.8	50.5	
South of West Bank	12.5	14.2	15.1	25.5	25.2	14.3	47.2	46.0	
Gaza Strip	9.8	10.7	10.3	19.3	7.4	1.0	72.5	69.0	

)

(

:

:

:

:

:

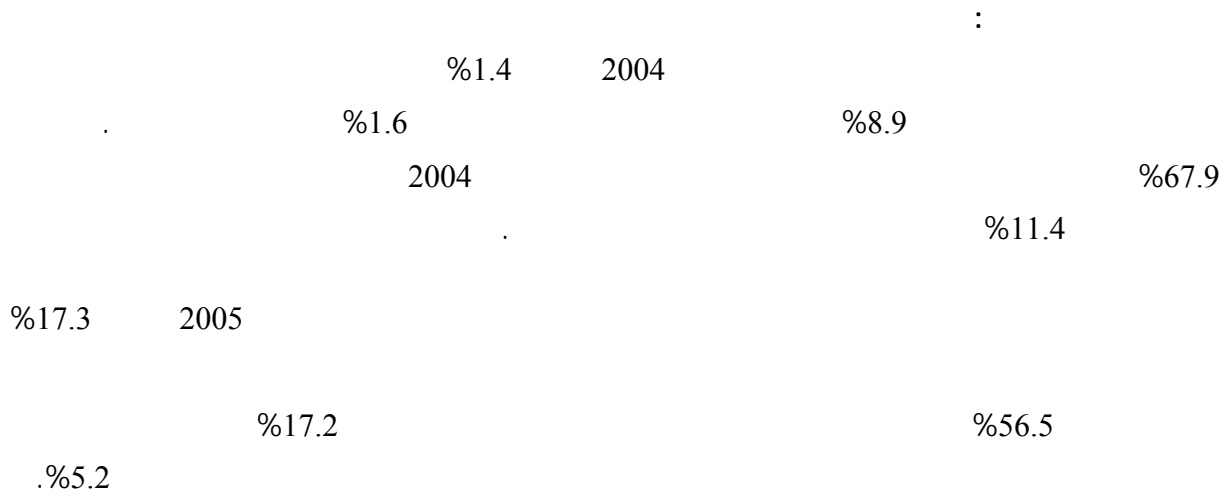
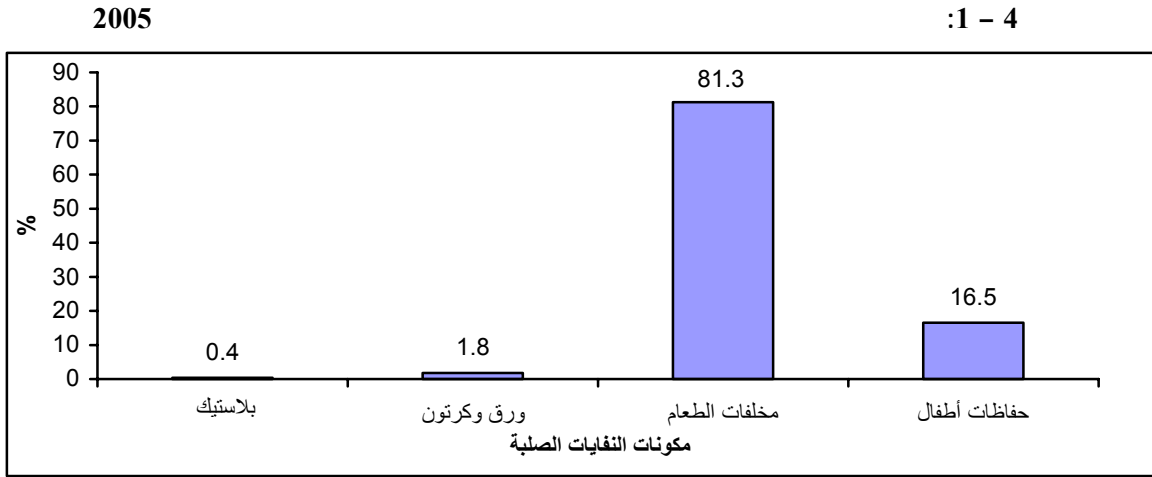
:

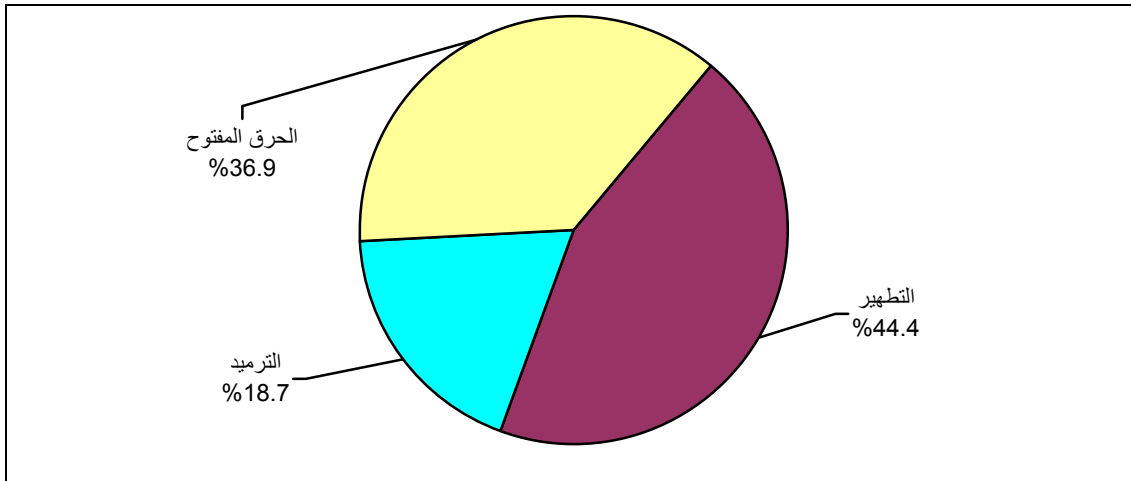
:

:

:()

:()





3

161

164

45

.2005

119

2005

Table 4-1: Quantity of Solid Waste Produced Daily, the Average Daily Household Production and the Average Per Capita Daily Production of Solid Waste in the Palestinian Territory by Region, 2005

Region	() Average Daily Production Per Capita (Kg)	() Average Household Daily Production (Kg)	() Total Daily Produced Quantity (Ton)
Palestinian Territory	0.7	4.6	2,728.3
West Bank	0.7	4.4	1,722.1
North of West Bank	0.8	4.7	765.1
Middle of West Bank	0.8	4.5	556.7
South of West Bank	0.6	3.7	400.3
Gaza Strip	0.7	5.0	1,006.2

2004

:2-4

Table 4-2: Estimated Monthly Solid Waste Quantity in the Economic Establishments in the Palestinian Territory by Region, 2004

Region	Estimated Quantity of Solid Waste	
	Quantities by cubic meter	Quantities by ton
Palestinian Territory	5,817.0	84,732.6
West Bank	5,138.3	75,156.8
North of West Bank	2,325.5	26,972.1
Middle of West Bank	2,487.8	41,328.5
South of West Bank	325.0	6,856.2
Gaza Strip	678.7	9,575.8

2005

Table 4-3: Estimated Monthly Quantity of Solid Waste Produced from Health Care Center in the Palestinian Territory by Type of Health Care Center and Region, 2005

Region and Type of Health Care Center	Monthly Estimated Quantity	
	Quantities by cubic meter	Quantities by ton
Palestinian Territory	2,956.9	472.9
Secondary health care center	1,411.8	198.2
Primary health care center	1,410.7	207.7
Other human health activities	134.4	67.0
West Bank	1,761.5	374.9
Secondary health care center	751.1	166.1
Primary health care center	878.6	147.3
Other human health activities	131.8	61.5
Gaza Strip	1,195.4	98.0
Secondary health care center	660.7	32.1
Primary health care center	532.1	60.4
Other human health activities	2.6	5.5

2005

Table 4-4: Monthly Quantities of Separated Health Care Waste Produced in the Palestinian Territory by Region and Type of the Health Care Center, 2005

Region and Type of Health Care Center	Monthly Estimated Quantity	
	Quantities by cubic meter	Quantities by ton
Palestinian Territory	1,729.1	218.0
Secondary health care center	393.9	115.5
Primary health care center	1,329.9	99.9
Other human health activities	5.3	2.6
West Bank	1,157.4	174.8
Secondary health care center	282.7	108.3
Primary health care center	874.7	64.0
Other human health activities	0.0	2.5
Gaza Strip	571.7	43.2
Secondary health care center	111.2	7.2
Primary health care center	455.2	35.9
Other human health activities	5.3	0.1

(0.0): Value less than 0.05

0.05

:(0.0)

2005

:5-4

Table 4-5: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by the Most Important Component of Solid Wastes and Region, 2005

Region	Solid Waste Components					
	Total	Plastic	Agricultural waste	Paper and cartoon	Food wastes	Baby's nabs
Palestinian Territory	100	0.4	0.0	1.8	81.3	16.5
West Bank	100	0.5	0.0	2.7	78.3	18.5
North of West Bank	100	1.0	0.0	4.8	73.9	20.3
Middle of West Bank	100	0.1	0.0	1.5	76.2	22.2
South of West Bank	100	0.0	0.1	0.9	87.5	11.5
Gaza Strip	100	0.0	0.0	0.1	87.2	12.7

(0.0): Value less than 0.05

0.05

:(0.0)

2004

:6-4

Table 4-6: Percentage Distribution of Economic Establishments in the Palestinian Territory by the Component of Separated Solid Waste, Economic Activity, 2004

Economic Activity	Chemical Waste	* Medical Waste*	Food Waste	Soil & Stones	Glass & Metal	Plastic & Rubber	Paper & Cartons
Palestinian Territory	4.6	20.5	13.1	11.8	16.0	9.8	24.2
Industrial activities	2.8	5.8	17.0	14.7	32.0	4.9	22.8
Constructions	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Whole sale, retail & repairs	5.3	8.7	23.6	5.5	13.2	5.1	38.6
Hotels & restaurants	0.0	0.0	27.0	32.9	0.6	6.6	32.9
Transport, storage & communications	6.0	0.0	9.0	36.5	0.0	3.0	45.5
Real estate, renting & business activities	0.0	0.0	16.7	33.3	0.0	16.7	33.3
Education	0.0	0.0	33.6	16.0	0.0	0.0	50.4
Health & social work	6.0	36.7	5.3	9.4	10.5	15.5	16.6
Community, social & personal services	0.0	0.0	15.0	30.1	8.3	0.0	46.6

(0.0): Value less than 0.05

0.05

:(0.0)

(:): Data not available for publication.

:(:)

* Medical Waste include sharped, infectious and radioactive waste

: *

2004

Table 4-7: Percentage Distribution of Economic Establishments in the Palestinian Territory by Presence of Solid Waste Treatment, Type of Treatment and Economic Activity, 2004

Economic Activity	Type of Treatment					Presence of Solid Waste Treatment	
	Others	Mechanical treatment	Chemical treatment	Buried	Open burning		
Palestinian Territory	8.1	9.9	11.4	2.7	67.9	1.4	
Industrial activities	0.0	23.4	0.6	0.0	76.0	1.6	
Constructions	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	
Whole sale, retail & repairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	
Hotels & restaurants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	
Transport, storage & communications	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	
Real estate, renting & business activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	
Health & social work	17.3	9.3	23.9	5.6	43.9	8.9	
Community, social & personal services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	

(0.0): Value less than 0.05

0.05

:(0.0)

(-): Nil

:(-)

Table 4- 8: Percentage Distribution of Health Care Center in the Palestinian Territory by Existence of Waste Treatment, Type of Treatment, Region and Type of the Health Care Center, 2005

Region and Type of Health Care Center	Type of Treatment						Existence of Solid Waste Treatment
	Disposed in the sink with water	Incineration	Insulation	Mechanical treatment	Disinfections	Open burning	
Palestinian Territory	4.1	5.2	5.1	0.4	28.7	56.5	17.3
Secondary health care center	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.0	44.4	36.9	32.9
Primary health care center	0.5	4.8	6.0	0.2	27.0	61.5	16.7
Other human health activities	37.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	34.4	25.0	17.7
West Bank	4.5	3.9	0.0	0.3	26.1	65.2	20.7
Secondary health care center	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	46.1	43.6	30.8
Primary health care center	0.3	3.8	0.0	0.3	26.7	68.9	20.5
Other human health activities	63.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	32.4	17.9
Gaza Strip	1.3	12.5	33.8	1.8	43.3	7.3	9.0
Secondary health care center	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	40.0
Primary health care center	2.0	13.0	53.7	0.0	29.1	2.2	6.7
Other human health activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	78.7	14.2	17.4

(0.0): Value less than 0.05

:0.05

:(0.0)

Table 4-9: Distribution of Localities in the Palestinian Territory by the Doer of Solid Waste Collection and Governorate\District, 2005

Governorate/District	Total	There is no Solid Waste Collection Service	Doer of Waste Collection				/
			Others	UNRWA	Private contractor	Local authority	
Palestinian Territory	598	166	49	24	20	339	
West Bank	568	166	41	19	20	322	
Jenin	90	27	6	1	4	52	
Tubas	22	14	1	1	0	6	
Tulkarm	35	3	4	2	0	26	
Nablus	63	12	1	3	11	36	
Qalqiliya	33	3	0	0	0	30	
Salfit	19	3	0	0	1	15	
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	76	8	4	4	2	58	
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	12	2	1	1	1	7	
Jerusalem	31	2	3	2	1	23	
Bethlehem	45	10	2	3	0	30	
Hebron	142	82	19	2	0	39	
Gaza Strip	30	0	8	5	0	17	
North Gaza	5	0	1	1	0	3	
Gaza	5	0	1	0	0	4	
Deir AL-Balah	8	0	1	2	0	5	
Khan Yunis	8	0	5	1	0	2	
Rafah	4	0	0	1	0	3	

2005 /

Table 4-10: Distribution of Dumping Sites in the Palestinian Territory by the Number of Localities that Use the Dumping Sites and Governorate\District, 2005

Governorate/District	Number of Localities that Use the Dumping				Number of Dumping Sites	/
	11 More than 11	10-3	2	1		
Palestinian Territory	12	63	44	45	164	
West Bank	10	62	44	45	161	
Jenin	3	10	10	4	27	
Tubas	0	1	1	0	2	
Tulkarm	1	4	4	5	14	
Nablus	0	6	3	13	22	
Qalqiliya	1	3	0	2	6	
Salfit	0	2	7	2	11	
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	1	15	10	15	41	
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	0	3	0	1	4	
Jerusalem	2	5	2	2	11	
Bethlehem	0	2	3	0	5	
Hebron	2	11	4	1	18	
Gaza Strip	2	1	0	0	3	
North Gaza	0	0	0	0	0	
Gaza	1	0	0	0	1	
Deir AL-Balah	1	0	0	0	1	
Khan Yunis	0	0	0	0	0	
Rafah	0	1	0	0	1	

95 :) C₇H₁₆ C₈H₁₈
 .(C₇H₁₆ %5 C₈H₁₈ %95

:()

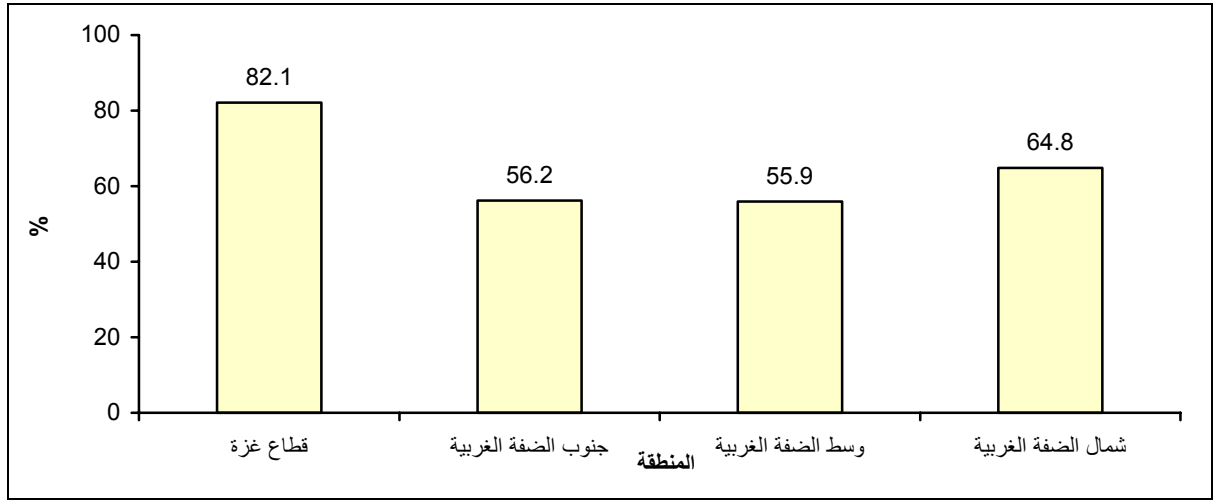
() × () =

:(LPG)

:
 . 1000 = :
 . 1 :
 . 1 = 1 :
 $^{6}10 \times 3.6 = 3600 \times 1000 = (\dots)$: .
 $^{6}10$:
 $^{12}10$ (Tera) $^{9}10$ (Giga)
 () :
 :
 . / = :
 :
 %99.4
 %0.4 2005
 %99.7 %99.3
) 65
 %11 (:
 :
 %67.2
 2005
 %82.1 %59.6

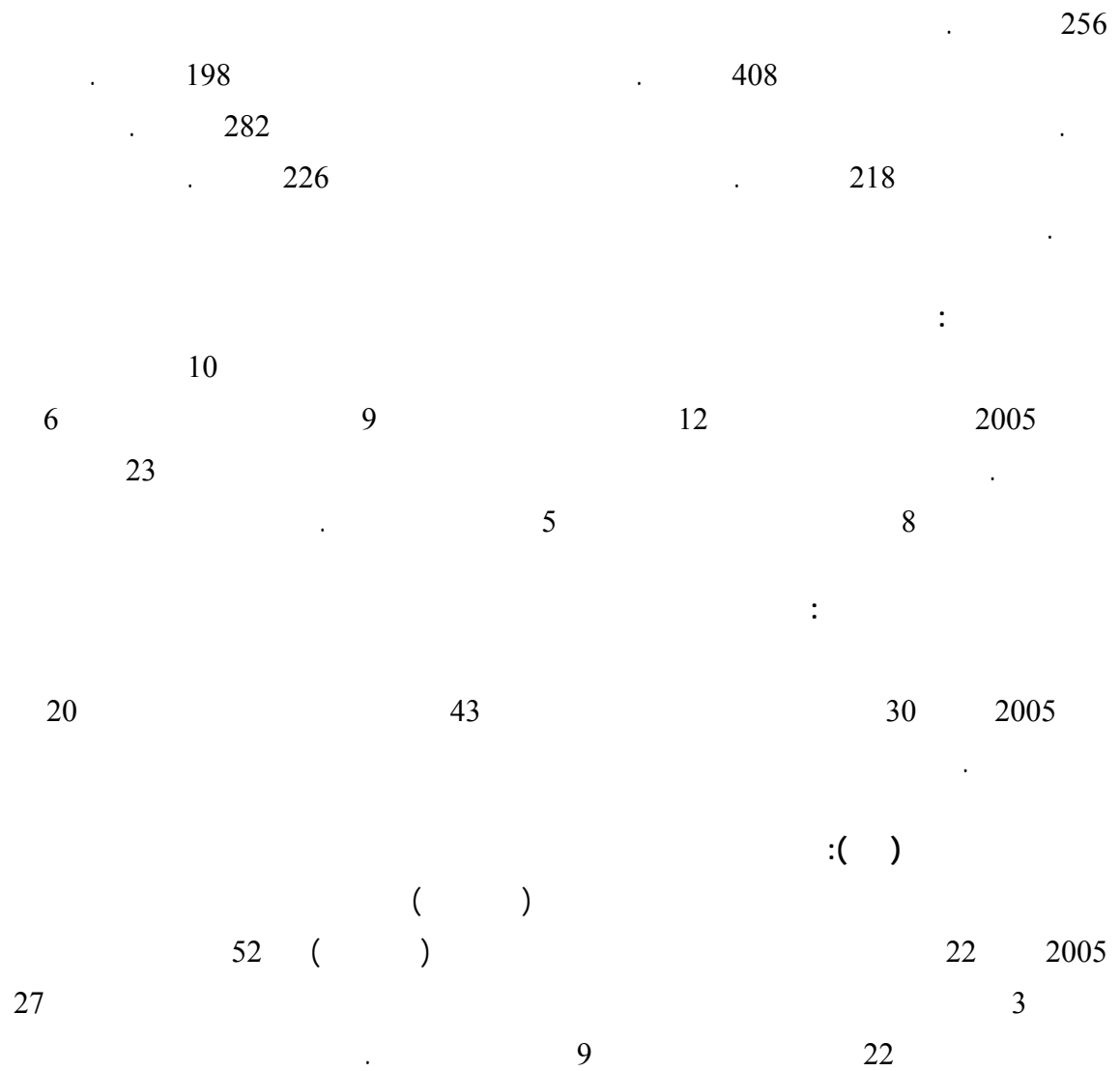
2005

:1-5



:

2005



				:
111		474		236 2005
269				
		115		228
				:
	26,392	2003		
	102,101			2,315,614
1,491		88,946		4,553 282,797
				35.4
		5,255		8,659
				:
		5,074	2003	
2,657	77,036		8,410	395,101
1,832		958.7		7,325
1,399			1,175	
				:
		4,600	2003	
294.9		123,805		128.3
			86.2	81.7
		12		4,296.7

2005 2004 2003 1999

:1-5

Table 5-1: Selected Indicators of Household Energy in the Palestinian Territory January 1999, 2003, 2004, 2005

Indicator	2005	2004	2003	1999	
Percentage of Households Connected to the Electricity Public Network	99.4	99.4	99.3	96.8	
Percentage of Households Using Solar Heater	67.2	68.7	70.3	63.8	
Percentage of Households Using Space Heating Facilities	86.7	86.4	86.0	75.2	
Percentage of Households Using Gas Burner for Cooking	99.3	99.7	99.6	98.0	
Average Household Consumption of Electricity (kw.h)	256.0	264.7	268.0	264.6	(.)
Average Household Consumption of Gasoline (liter)	10.0	10.7	12.0	21.7	()
Average Household Consumption of LPG (kg)	30.0	32.1	31.0	32.0	()
Average Household Consumption of Kerosene (liter)	22.0	23.2	17.0	11.9	()()
Average Household Consumption of Wood (kg)	236.0	207.2	259.0	86.5	()

2005

:2-5

Table 5-2: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by the Main Electricity Source in the Housing Unit and Region, January 2005

Region	Main Electricity Source in the Housing Unit					
	Number of observations	Total	No electricity	Private generation	Public network	
Palestinian Territory	3,022	100	0.4	0.2	99.4	
West Bank	1,998	100	0.4	0.1	99.5	
North of West Bank	841	100	0.5	0.1	99.4	
Middle of West Bank	577	100	0.2	0.3	99.5	
South of West Bank	580	100	0.3	0.0	99.7	
Gaza Strip	1,024	100	0.5	0.2	99.3	

(0.0): Value less than 0.05

0.05

:(0.0)

2005

:3-5

Table 5-3: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory Using Solar Heater in the Housing Unit by Region, January 2005

Region	Using Solar Heater in the Housing Unit				
	عدد Number of observations	Total	Not using	using	
Palestinian Territory	3,022	100	32.8	67.2	
West Bank	1,998	100	40.4	59.6	
North of West Bank	841	100	35.2	64.8	
Middle of West Bank	577	100	44.1	55.9	
South of West Bank	580	100	43.8	56.2	
Gaza Strip	1,024	100	17.9	82.1	

2005

Table 5-4: Average Household Consumption of Electricity, Petroleum Products and Wood in the Palestinian Territory by Region and Type of Locality, January 2005

Region and Type of Locality	Average Household Consumption of Electricity, Petroleum Products and Wood							
	() Diesel (liter)	() Gasoline (liter)	() Olive cake (Kg)	() Coal (Kg)	() Kerosene (liter)	() LPG (Kg)	() Wood (Kg)	() Electricity (KWh)
Palestinian Territory	7	10	109	33	22	30	236	256
Urban	9	12	88	26	27	31	228	282
Rural	7	9	116	48	22	30	269	218
Camps	1	6	103	14	9	24	115	226
West Bank	9	13	109	43	36	35	306	286
Urban	11	17	88	38	46	38	348	332
Rural	7	9	116	49	24	31	280	219
Camps	-	10	103	20	33	38	243	308
North of West Bank	3	8	95	54	28	30	190	204
Urban	3	12	67	50	39	33	147	245
Rural	3	5	102	59	20	26	210	164
Camps	-	4	-	20	31	34	130	226
Middle of West Bank	17	23	118	5	52	43	264	408
Urban	20	26	41	5	58	44	265	471
Rural	14	20	131	5	37	40	258	296
Camps	-	10	103	-	43	46	373	367
South of West Bank	7	11	168	10	40	33	474	268
Urban	9	12	173	10	42	35	513	265
Rural	6	7	164	2	28	30	432	250
Camps	-	25	-	-	33	36	333	453
Gaza Strip	5	5	-	9	3	20	111	198
Urban	6	5	-	8	4	21	113	197
Rural	7	5	-	6	5	20	144	210
Camps	2	4	-	12	3	19	88	197

(-): Nil

:(-)

Table 5-5: Distribution of Localities in the Palestinian Territory by the Main Source of Electricity and Governorate\District, 2005

Governorate\District	المجموع Total	No Electricity	Main Electricity Source					/
			Others	Community council	Private generator	Israeli electricity company	Jerusalem district electricity Co.	
Palestinian Territory	598	65	35	68	6	272	152	
West Bank	568	65	15	68	6	262	152	
Jenin	90	13	3	25	0	49	0	
Tubas	22	7	0	1	1	13	0	
Tulkarm	35	0	0	10	2	23	0	
Nablus	63	2	3	1	0	57	0	
Qalqiliya	33	1	1	18	0	13	0	
Salfit	19	1	0	0	0	18	0	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	76	1	0	0	0	0	75	
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	12	1	0	1	0	5	5	
Jerusalem	31	1	0	0	0	0	30	
Bethlehem	45	4	0	1	0	0	40	
Hebron	142	34	8	11	3	84	2	
Gaza Strip	30	0	20	0	0	10	0	
North Gaza	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	
Gaza	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	
Deir AL-Balah	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	
Khan Yunis	8	0	5	0	0	3	0	
Rafah	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	

2003

*

:6-5

Table 5-6: Imported Energy in the Palestinian Territory* by Type of Energy and Region, 2003

Region	() Total Energy (Tera Joule)	Type of Energy							
		() Wood & coal (ton)	() Oils and lubricants (ton)	() LPG (ton)	() Kerosene (1000 liter)	() Diesel (1000 liter)	() Gasoline (1000 liter)	(.) Electricity (MWh)	
Palestinian Territory	26,391.5	35.4	1,490.9	88,946.4	4,552.6	282,796.9	102,101.2	2,315,614.3	
West Bank	17,732.8	8.8	744.9	50,690.6	3,766.7	185,775.6	76,446.6	1,639,594.7	
North of West Bank	6,227.4	1.9	270.5	18,832.8	1,388.6	67,454.6	26,583.5	541,620.6	
Middle of West Bank	6,250.2	-	274.9	14,047.1	834.8	68,559.4	25,148.5	615,495.1	
South of West Bank	5,255.2	6.9	199.5	17,810.7	1,543.3	49,761.6	24,714.6	482,479.0	
Gaza Strip	8,658.7	26.6	746.0	38,255.8	785.9	97,021.3	25,654.6	676,019.6	

* Data doesn't include those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

.1967

*

2003

*

:7-5

Table 5-7: Energy Used for Production in Economic Activities in the Palestinian Territory* by Type of Energy and Region, 2003

Region	() Total Energy (Tera Joule)	Type of Energy							
		() Wood & coal (ton)	() Oils and lubricants (ton)	() LPG (ton)	() Kerosene (1000 liter)	() Diesel (1000 liter)	() Gasoline (1000 liter)	(.) Electricity (MWh)	
Palestinian Territory	5,074.2	958.7	1,831.6	7,325.3	2,656.9	77,036.3	8,409.8	395,101.4	
West Bank	3,805.7	338.7	1,333.0	4,111.3	427.0	62,664.4	4,519.9	298,301.8	
North of West Bank	1,398.8	159.7	373.6	1,433.5	143.4	25,090.8	1,884.3	88,695.2	
Middle of West Bank	1,174.6	57.1	480.5	1,541.6	182.9	15,719.9	1,666.4	122,401.1	
South of West Bank	1,232.3	121.9	478.9	1,136.2	100.7	21,853.7	969.2	87,205.5	
Gaza Strip	1,268.5	620.0	498.6	3,214.0	2,229.9	14,371.9	3,889.9	96,799.6	

* Data doesn't include those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed

.1967

*

by Israel in 1967.

Table 5-8: Energy Used for Electricity Generation in Economic Activities in the Palestinian Territory* by Type of Energy and Region, 2003

Region	() Total Energy (Tera Joule)	Type of Energy					
		() Oils and lubricants (ton)	() LPG (ton)	() Kerosene (1000 liter)	** () Diesel (1000liter)**	() Gasoline (1000 liter)	
Palestinian Territory	4,600.2	86.2	81.7	294.9	123,805.3	128.3	
West Bank	303.5	75.1	66.8	0.7	8,008.3	32.8	
North of West Bank	143.1	18.4	6.0	-	3,813.7	29.9	
Middle of West Bank	12.0	1.3	59.9	0.7	249.0	0.7	
South of West Bank	148.4	55.4	0.9	-	3,945.6	2.2	
Gaza Strip	4,296.7	11.1	14.9	294.2	115,797.0	95.5	

(-): Nil

:(-)

* Data doesn't include those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

.1967

*

** Data includes the energy used by Gaza company for electricity generation, which started working since the middle of 2002.

:**

.2002

2003-1996

*

:9-5

Table 5-9: Electrical Energy Purchases in Economic Activities in the Palestinian Territory* by Activity During 1996-2003

Economic Activity	Electrical Energy Purchases (MWh)								
	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	
Total	395,137.8	447,406.9	437,954.5	499,281.9	506,989.0	564,421.0	429,360.0	339,854.0	
Industry	179,765.9	191,628.7	202,115.0	255,287.0	236,476.0	351,090.0	278,630.0	161,196.0	
Construction	6,311.4	2,898.7	2,213.6	2,555.3	3,606.0	28,741.0	18,768.0	6,592.0	
Internal Trade	130,959.9	164,048.7	178,355.6	137,763.7	162,486.0	55,187.0	50,158.0	108,291.0	
Services	58,092.5	71,812.5	76,955.3	93,401.9	95,894.0	113,480.0	73,124.0	61,552.0	
Transport, Storage and Communications	20,008.1	17,018.3	14,315.0	10,274.0	8,527.0	15,923.0	8,680.0	2,223.0	

* Data doesn't include those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

.1967

*

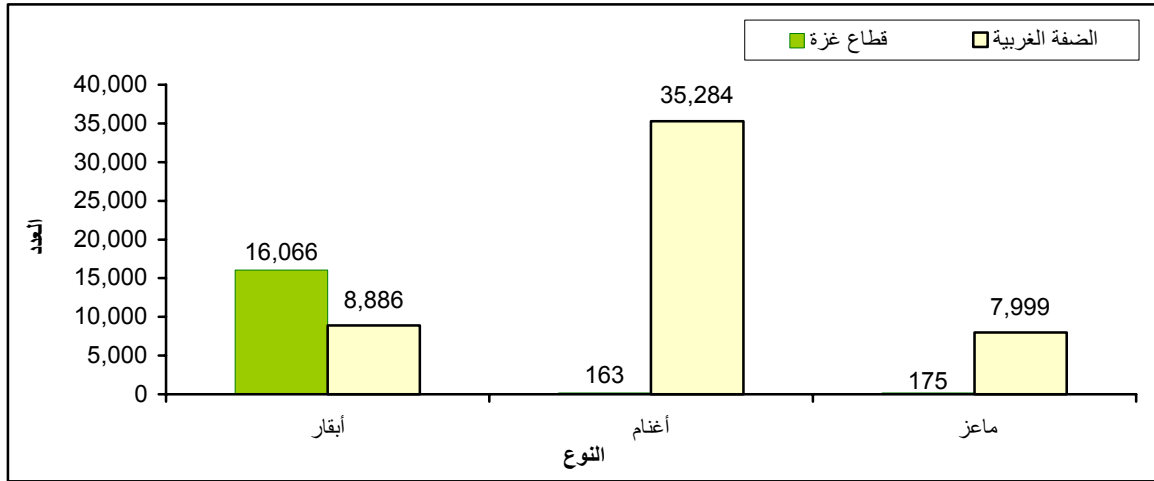
:

:

	2,994.5	2004	
2,136.4	68.2	82.9	113.8
:			
16,066	24,952	1,669	
	7,377		
	35,447		3,201
	%48.1		35,284
	7,999	8,174	
:			
	7,343		
2004	71,692		4,534
	45,876		2003
	2004		2004

2004

:1-6



:

9

20

2004

37,876

38,026

27,850

%42.8

:

32

2004

2004

195

163

2003

69

126

(34)

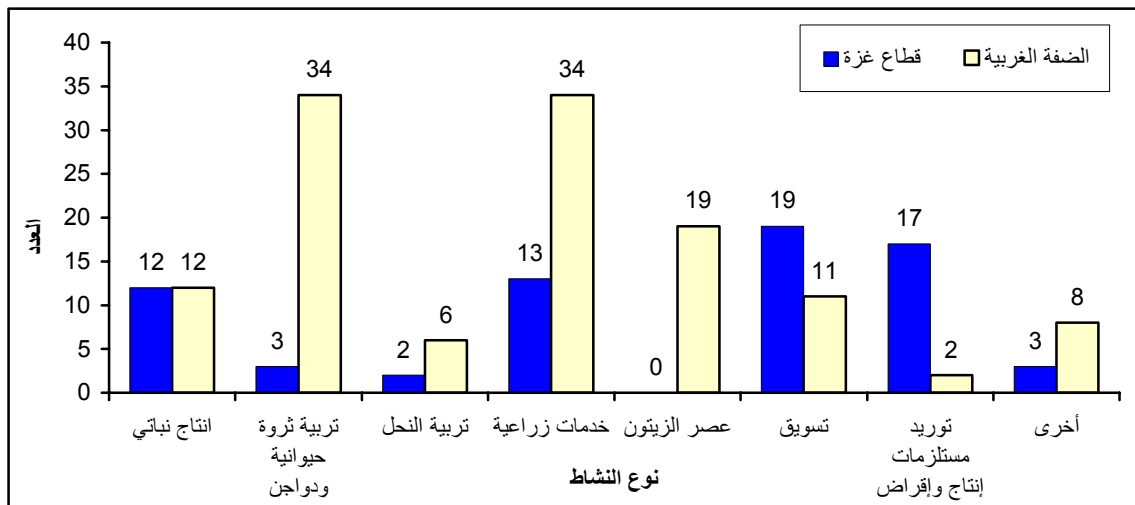
(34)

.(17)

(19)

2004

:2-6



2004

:1-6

Table 6-1: Quantity of Caught Fish in Gaza Strip by Main Types and Governorate, 2004

Governorate	Total	Type of Fish										
		Others	Scomberomorus	Bongue	Loligo Vulgaris (Squid)	Sepia Sp. (Cuttlefish)	Penaeus (Prawans)	Scomber	Trachurus (Horsemac)	Protuns Sp. (Swimcrab)	Enthynnus Sp (Little Tunny)	Sardina
Gaza Strip	2,994,456	299,162	47,368	29,359	48,936	65,622	45,071	113,757	68,220	82,912	57,611	2,136,438
Gaza	2,585,667	289,658	38,134	29,154	47,926	65,110	44,854	107,365	53,410	80,539	42,353	1,787,164
Deir Al-Balah	261,822	6,171	5,431	205	935	512	49	4,297	6,336	2,369	12,348	223,169
Khan Yunis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rafah	146,967	3,333	3,803	-	75	-	168	2,095	8,474	4	2,910	126,105

(-): Nill

:(-)

Quantity: Kilogram

:

Table 6- 2: Slaughtered Birds and Animals in the Palestinian Territory by Type and Governorate\ District, 2004

Governorate\ District	Animals					() Birds (Thousand)	/
	Total	Others	Goats	Sheeps	Cows		
Palestinian Territory	71,692	3,119	8,174	35,447	24,952	1,669	
West Bank	55,288	3,119	7,999	35,284	8,886	1,307	
Jenin	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tubas	3	-	-	-	3	-	
Tulkarm	4,009	-	-	3,364	645	-	
Nablus	11,598	-	256	8,109	3,233	-	
Qalqiliya	4,928	215	-	3,487	1,226	-	
Salfit	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	27,305	2,858	6,326	17,065	1,056	1,142	
Jericho & AL- Aghwar	2,277	46	598	1,243	390	-	
Jerusalem	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bethlehem	872	-	-	764	108	-	
Hebron	4,296	-	819	1,252	2,225	165	
Gaza Strip	16,404	-	175	163	16,066	362	
North Gaza	3,201	-	-	-	3,201	-	
Gaza	7,526	-	16	133	7,377	362	
Deir Al-Balah	1,546	-	-	-	1,546	-	
KhanYunis	1,840	-	159	-	1,681	-	
Rafah	2,291	-	-	30	2,261	-	

(-): Nil

:(-)

2004

:3-6

Table 6- 3: Slaughtered Birds and Animals in the Palestinian Territory by Type and Month, 2004

Month	Animals					() Birds (Thousand)	
	Total	Others	Goats	Sheep	Cows		
Total	71,692	3,119	8,174	35,447	24,952	1,669	
January	6,292	256	637	2,892	2,507	137	
February	4,534	203	443	2,493	1,395	68	
March	5,575	259	389	2,809	2,118	118	
April	5,901	239	591	2,757	2,314	130	
May	5,753	232	519	2,872	2,130	146	
June	5,910	220	700	2,773	2,217	187	
July	6,690	441	552	3,499	2,198	195	
August	6,024	266	710	3,113	1,935	186	
September	5,902	239	1,096	2,666	1,901	116	
October	7,343	259	1,001	3,903	2,180	178	
November	6,030	255	818	3,021	1,936	91	
December	5,738	250	718	2,649	2,121	117	

2004

:4-6

Table 6- 4: Number of Operating Slaughterhouses and Hatcheries in the Palestinian Territory by Region, 2004

Region	Number of Hatcheries	Number of Poultry Slaughterhouses	Number of Livestock Slaughterhouses	
Palestinian Territory	20	4	15	
West Bank	11	3	10	
North of West Bank	8	-	5	
Middle of West Bank	1	1	2	
South of West Bank	2	2	3	
Gaza Strip	9	1	5	
North of Gaza Strip	3	1	2	
Middle of Gaza Strip	2	-	1	
South of Gaza Strip	4	-	2	

(-): Nil

:(-)

2004

/

()

:5-6

Table 6- 5: Eggs Prepared for Hatching and Produced Chicks (Broilers and Layers) in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate\ District, 2004

Governorate\ District	Total		Layers		Broilers		/
	Number of Produced Chicks	Eggs Prepared for Hatching	Number of Produced Chicks	Eggs Prepared for Hatching	Number of Produced Chicks	للتفقيس Eggs Prepared for Hatching	
Palestinian Territory	27,850	38,026	113	150	27,737	37,876	
West Bank	17,039	23,351	-	-	17,039	23,351	
Jenin	6,581	9,134	-	-	6,581	9,134	
Tubas	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tulkarm	7,288	9,610	-	-	7,288	9,610	
Nablus	1,482	2,124	-	-	1,482	2,124	
Qalqiliya	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Salfit	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	467	626	-	-	467	626	
Jericho & AL- Aghwar	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jerusalem	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bethlehem	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hebron	1,221	1,857	-	-	1,221	1,857	
Gaza Strip	10,811	14,675	113	150	10,698	14,525	

(-): Null

:(-)

Number in Thousand

جدول 6-6: الجمعيات التعاونية الزراعية العاملة في الأراضي الفلسطينية حسب نوع النشاط والمنطقة، 2004

Table 6- 6: Operational Agricultural Cooperative Societies in the Palestinian Territory by Type of Activity and Region, 2004

Region	المجموع Total	نوع النشاط								المنطقة
		أخرى Others	توريد مستلزمات إنتاج وإقراض Lending and supply of Inputs	تسويق Marketing	عصر الزيتون Olive pressing	خدمات زراعية Agricultural services	تربية النحل Bees breeding	تربية ثروة حيوانية ودواجن Livestock and poultry breeding	إنتاج نباتي Agricultural production	
Palestinian Territory	195	11	19	30	19	47	8	37	24	الأراضي الفلسطينية
West Bank	126	8	2	11	19	34	6	34	12	الضفة الغربية
North of West Bank	55	7	-	5	15	7	2	17	2	شمال الضفة الغربية
Middle of West Bank	36	1	-	5	2	14	3	10	1	وسط الضفة الغربية
South of West Bank	35	-	2	1	2	13	1	7	9	جنوب الضفة الغربية
Gaza Strip	69	3	17	19	-	13	2	3	12	قطاع غزة

(-): Nil

(-): لا يوجد

:

:()

:

.(...) .

:

:

:

(- -) :

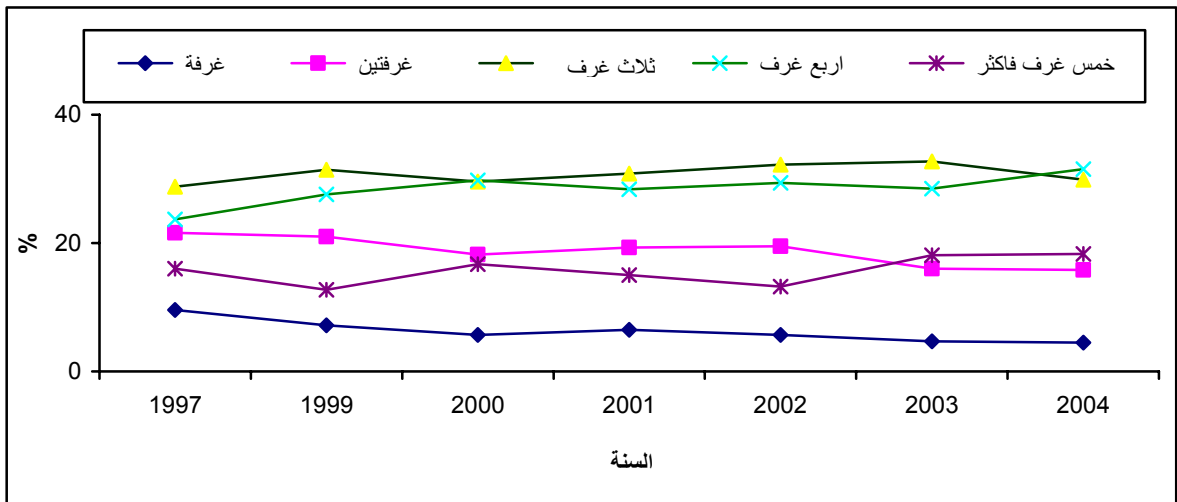
10)
 (...
 ()

2004

3.4

%4.5

:1-7



%18.3

%18.4

()

2004

1.8

2004

%16.3

1.9

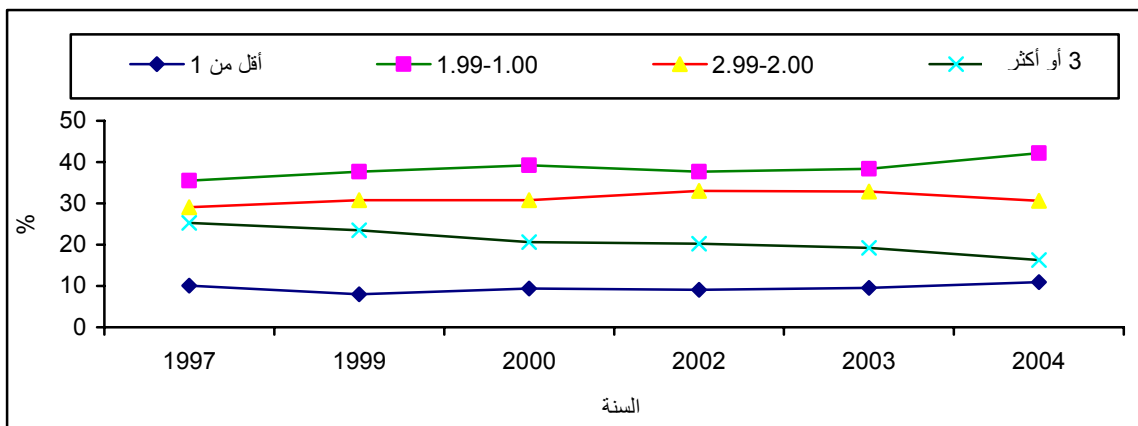
1.8

%17.5

%15.7

3

:2-7



%58.9 2004

%.%37.3

%66.2

%44.6

%52.0

%29.8

%93.2

%92.9

.2004

%98.7

2004

2004

9,461

15,775 1997

13,438 2000

2004

.² 137.0

² 156.6

² 152.3

2004

:1-7

Table 7-1: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Number of Rooms in the Housing Unit, Region and Type of Locality, 2004

Region and Type of Locality	Average Number of Rooms	Total	Number of rooms				
			+5	4	3	2	1
Palestinian Territory	3.4	100	18.3	31.5	29.9	15.8	4.5
Urban	3.6	100	22.3	33.4	27.7	13.3	3.3
Rural	3.3	100	16.3	29.7	30.4	17.9	5.7
Camps	3.3	100	13.8	30.7	33.6	17.1	4.8
West Bank	3.4	100	18.3	28.1	31.9	17.0	4.7
Urban	3.5	100	23.1	28.1	30.9	14.2	3.7
Rural	3.3	100	17.1	28.2	30.7	18.4	5.6
Camps	3.2	100	9.0	27.6	39.2	19.8	4.4
Gaza Strip	3.5	100	18.4	37.8	26.2	13.5	4.1
Urban	3.6	100	21.2	40.1	23.7	12.2	2.8
Rural	3.3	100	9.7	41.2	28.1	14.0	7.0
Camps	3.4	100	17.1	32.8	29.7	15.2	5.2

2004

:2-7

Table 7-2 : Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Housing Density, Region and Type of Locality, 2004

Region and Type of Locality	Average of Housing Density	Total	Housing Density			
			+3.00	2.99 - 2.00	1.99 - 1.00	أقل من 1
Palestinian Territory	1.8	100	16.3	30.6	42.2	10.9
Urban	1.7	100	14.4	29.4	43.7	12.5
Rural	1.8	100	17.8	30.2	41.5	10.5
Camps	1.9	100	17.8	34.0	40.0	8.2
West Bank	1.8	100	15.7	29.1	42.8	12.4
Urban	1.6	100	12.6	27.0	44.7	15.7
Rural	1.8	100	17.6	30.0	41.7	10.7
Camps	1.9	100	17.0	32.0	41.7	9.3
Gaza Strip	1.9	100	17.5	33.3	40.9	8.3
Urban	1.9	100	16.5	32.4	42.4	8.7
Rural	2.0	100	19.8	31.9	39.7	8.6
Camps	1.9	100	18.4	35.4	38.8	7.4

2004

:3-7

Table 7-3: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Type of Housing Unit and Region, 2004

Type of Housing Unit	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Villa	0.6	1.4	1.1	
House	44.6	66.2	58.9	
Apartment	52.0	29.8	37.3	
Independent Room	1.9	2.1	2.0	
Other	0.9	0.5	0.7	
Total	100	100	100	

2004

:4-7

Table 7-4: Percentage of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Availability of Durable Goods in Housing Unit and Region, 2004

Durable Goods	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Private Car	14.5	32.4	26.4	
Refrigerator	90.4	94.1	92.9	
Solar Boiler	76.2	70.7	72.6	
Palestinian Mobile(Jawwal)	51.1	31.0	37.7	()
Israeli Mobile	14.4	56.4	42.3	
Cooking Stove	98.7	98.7	98.7	
Washing Machine	89.3	89.7	89.6	
Home Library	21.9	21.3	21.5	
Television	90.0	94.8	93.2	
Video	10.7	24.9	24.9	
Computer	19.6	26.7	24.3	
Telephone Line	36.3	42.8	40.6	
Dish (Satelite)	65.4	67.6	66.9	
Internet	5.1	8.7	7.5	
Central Heating	1.2	5.5	4.1	

*

:5-7

Table 7-5: Number of Licensed Housing Units in the Palestinian Territory* by Area and Year

Year	Number and Area of Licensed Housing Units									
	Total			Existing housing units			New housing units			
	(²) Average Area (m ²)	(²) Area (m ²)	Number	(²) Average Area (m ²)	(²) Area (m ²)	No.	(²) Average Area (m ²)	(²) Area (m ²)	No.	
1997	134.8	2,126,570	15,775	142.0	387,270	2,725	133.3	1,739,300	13,050	1997
1998	138.8	2,151,524	15,504	141.4	383,840	2,715	138.2	1,767,684	12,789	1998
1999	144.4	2,494,212	17,278	137.9	442,089	3,207	145.8	2,052,123	14,071	1999
2000	151.0	2,029,333	13,438	140.4	383,336	2,730	153.7	1,645,997	10,708	2000
2001	146.1	1,301,122	8,906	138.6	256,215	1,848	148.0	1,044,907	7,058	2001
2002	146.8	192,169	1,309	137.8	29,351	213	148.6	162,818	1,096	2002
2003	158.6	284,395	1,793	133.3	32,933	247	162.7	251,462	1,546	2003
2004	149.4	1,413,944	9,461	130.8	163,701	1,252	152.3	1,250,243	8,209	2004

*: Data does not include the camps and those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967. 1967

.*

:

2003 1995
 1999

2005

2000

:

.()

:

:

:

685 18 267
 933 23 1,429
 2,268 1,064 18 2,353
 901 505 14

:2004

13,903 94
 2,397 83 14,890 109
 16 13 68

100,184

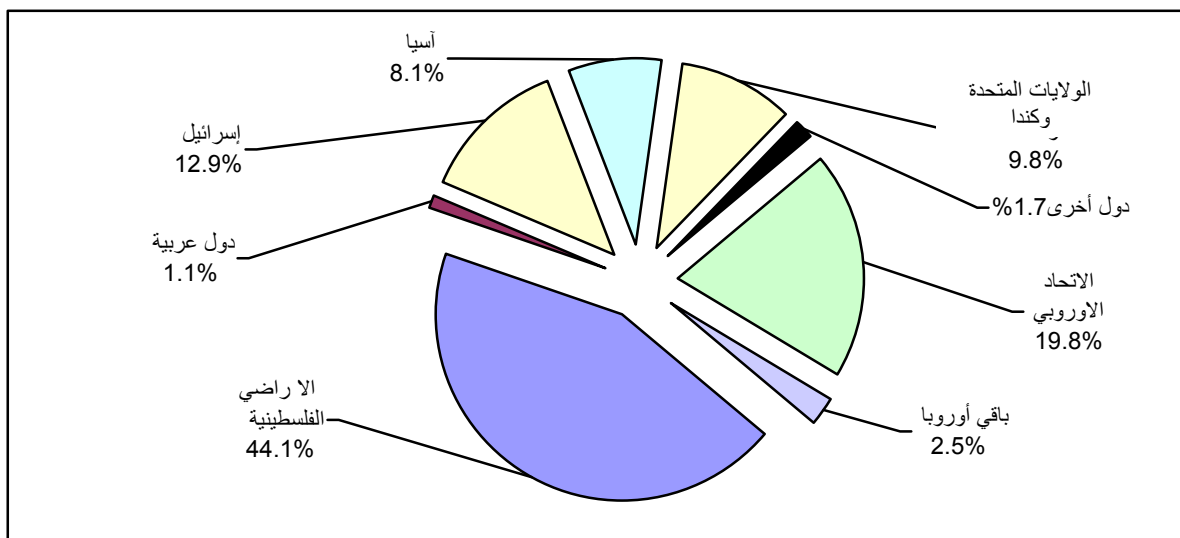
2004

.%19.8

%44.1

2004

:1-8



%13.5 446.9

2004

2.7

%10.2

736.2

.(/)

:

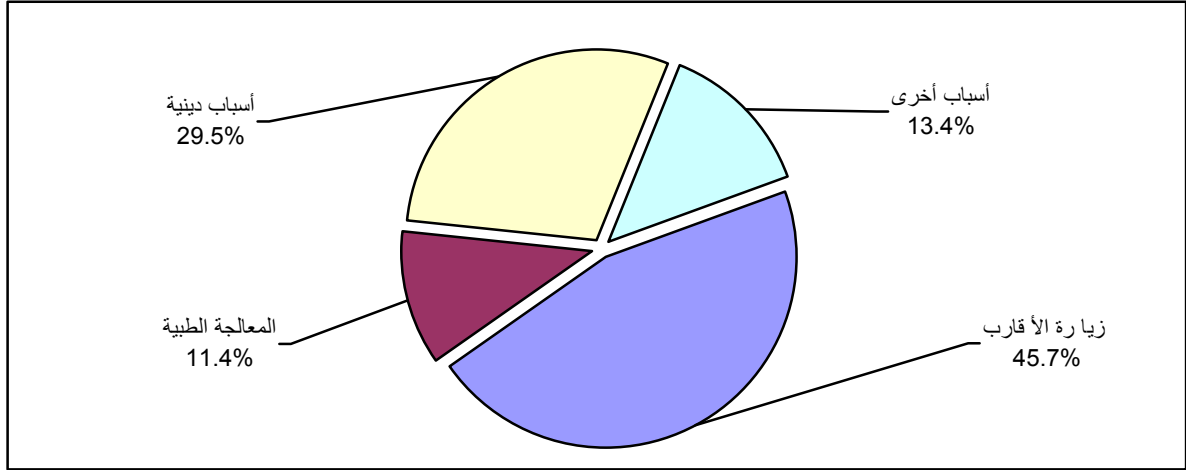
%29.5

%45.7

.%11.4

2004

:4-8



:

1,216.8

1,506.6

1,154.7

316.1

364.6

168.1

137.5

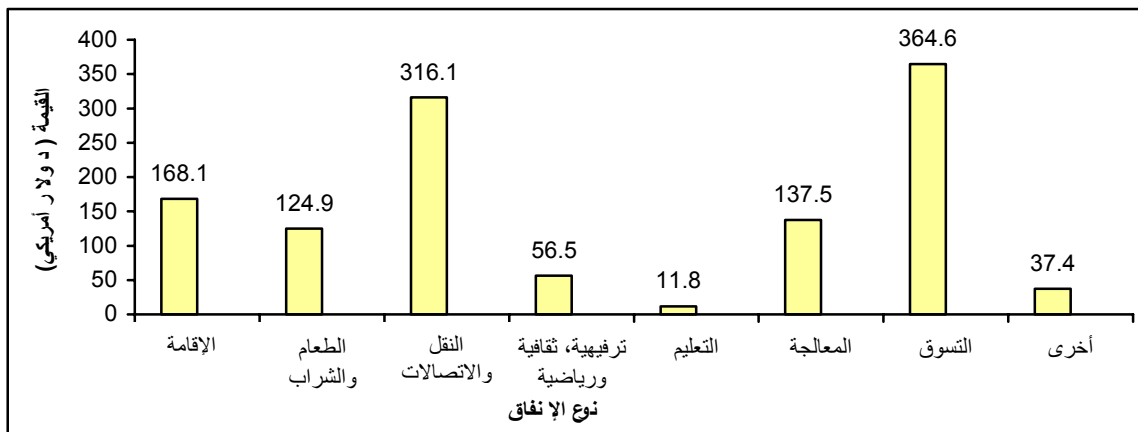
56.5

124.9

11.8

2004

:5-8



جدول 8-1: المؤشرات الرئيسية للنشاط الفندقى في الأراضي الفلسطينية حسب المنطقة والربع، 2004
 Table 8-1: Main Indicators for Hotel Activities in the Palestinian Territory by Region and Quarter, 2004

Region/Quarter	** No. of Nights**	** No. of Guests**	Average No. of Beds	Average No. of Rooms	* No. of Hotels*	/
Palestinian Territory	268,695	100,184	7,218	3,301	80	
I	75,782	25,026	6,726	3,050	74	I
II	62,404	22,488	7,043	3,132	81	II
III	68,084	28,305	7,406	3,370	80	III
IV	62,425	24,365	7,695	3,644	80	IV
North of West Bank	18,988	4,906	267	114	7	
I	7,715	1,439	296	128	8	I
II	5,310	1,102	294	125	8	II
III	3,047	1,197	226	94	7	III
IV	2,916	1,168	253	107	7	IV
Middle of West Bank	78,516	33,432	1,429	685	18	
I	22,051	7,947	1,455	693	20	I
II	17,936	7,461	1,455	693	20	II
III	21,804	10,526	1,455	693	20	III
IV	16,725	7,498	1,350	660	18	IV
Jerusalem	128,843	44,514	2,353	933	23	
I	36,993	12,670	2,283	922	19	I
II	33,385	11,170	2,599	990	26	II
III	28,563	10,114	2,310	895	22	III
IV	29,902	10,560	2,220	923	23	IV
South of West Bank	20,766	6,934	2,268	1,064	18	
I	6,287	1,773	1,821	837	13	I
II	3,484	1,330	1,808	844	13	II
III	5,932	1,840	2,474	1,180	16	III
IV	5,063	1,991	2,967	1,391	18	IV
Gaza Strip	21,582	10,398	901	505	14	
I	2,736	1,197	871	470	14	I
II	2,289	1,425	888	481	14	II
III	8,738	4,628	941	506	15	III
IV	7,819	3,148	905	563	14	IV

* At the end of the quarter

*

** Represents the total of quarter months

**

2004

:() 1-8

Table 8-1 (Cont.): Main Indicators for Hotel Activities in the Palestinian Territory by Region and Quarter, 2004

Region/Quarter	Bed Occupancy		Room Occupancy		() Average Length of Stay (Night)	/
	% Rate%	Average occupancy	% Rate%	Average occupancy		
Palestinian Territory	10.2	736.2	13.5	446.9	2.7	
I	12.5	842.0	18.1	550.5	3.0	I
II	9.7	685.8	13.6	427.5	2.8	II
III	10.0	740.0	12.2	409.8	2.4	III
IV	8.8	678.5	11.0	402.0	2.6	IV
North of West Bank	19.5	52.0	33.9	38.7	3.9	
I	29.0	85.7	49.3	63.1	5.4	I
II	19.8	58.4	35.8	44.6	4.8	II
III	14.7	33.1	24.4	23.1	2.5	III
IV	12.5	31.7	22.8	24.3	2.5	IV
Middle of West Bank	15.1	215.1	20.5	140.3	2.3	
I	16.8	245.0	24.6	170.7	2.8	I
II	13.5	197.1	18.6	128.7	2.4	II
III	16.3	237.0	21.7	150.3	2.1	III
IV	13.5	181.8	17.0	112.2	2.2	IV
Jerusalem	15.0	353.0	23.0	214.8	2.9	
I	18.0	411.0	28.7	265.0	2.9	I
II	14.1	366.9	22.1	218.4	3.0	II
III	13.4	310.5	19.2	172.1	2.8	III
IV	14.6	325.0	22.2	205.0	2.8	IV
South of West Bank	2.5	56.9	3.0	31.6	3.0	
I	3.8	69.9	4.7	39.3	3.5	I
II	2.1	38.3	2.7	22.7	2.6	II
III	2.6	64.5	2.8	33.0	3.2	III
IV	1.9	55.0	2.3	31.6	2.5	IV
Gaza Strip	6.6	59.1	4.3	21.5	2.1	
I	3.5	30.4	2.6	12.4	2.3	I
II	2.8	25.2	2.7	13.1	1.6	II
III	10.1	95.0	6.2	31.3	1.9	III
IV	9.4	85.0	5.1	28.9	2.5	IV

2004

:2-8

Table 8-2: Distribution of Guests in Hotels by Nationality and Month, 2004

Month	Total	Nationality										No. of Hotels
		Australia & New Zeland	Africa	Other european Count.	European Union	Central & South America	U.S.A & Canada	Asia	Israel	Arab Countries	Palestine	
January	5,714	38	15	66	1,356	39	528	445	812	95	2,320	80
February	6,794	25	238	277	1,576	15	629	569	1,042	68	2,355	80
March	12,518	34	8	684	2,156	26	1,416	1,640	2,230	180	4,144	74
April	6,886	39	72	231	1,765	138	717	448	988	67	2,421	83
May	8,072	35	39	86	2,100	94	835	1,067	774	94	2,948	84
June	7,530	13	18	215	1,136	26	804	332	940	133	3,913	81
July	8,085	33	143	96	1,306	126	666	234	722	71	4,688	81
August	11,573	8	16	248	1,802	119	923	421	1,461	65	6,510	84
September	8,647	31	33	175	1,488	29	746	378	1,204	82	4,481	80
October	8,373	23	17	86	1,820	45	790	683	918	100	3,891	80
November	6,839	8	23	190	1,668	69	923	769	833	70	2,286	82
December	9,153	22	19	118	1,614	91	855	1,104	1,027	87	4,216	80
Total	100,184	309	641	2,472	19,787	817	9,832	8,090	12,951	1,112	44,173	

2004

:3-8

Table 8-3: Distribution of Guests in Hotels by Nationality and Month, 2004

Month	Total	Nationality										No. of Hotels
		Australia & New Zeland	Africa	Other European Count.	European Union	Central & South America	U.S.A & Canada	Asia	Israel	Arab Countries	Palestine	
January	18,149	101	39	196	4,566	92	1,918	1,982	1,430	151	7,674	80
February	20,088	73	400	1,458	5,383	31	2,341	1,625	1,630	103	7,044	80
March	37,545	72	12	2,844	8,385	46	5,404	4,592	3,832	381	11,977	74
April	21,257	71	169	730	7,311	243	2,578	1,227	2,048	142	6,738	83
May	24,075	65	82	212	7,050	183	3,278	3,843	1,931	121	7,310	84
June	17,072	24	39	378	3,435	72	2,357	836	1,773	160	7,998	81
July	18,686	75	382	329	4,028	247	2,023	650	1,592	119	9,241	81
August	28,847	13	24	934	6,117	236	3,290	2,945	2,657	130	12,501	84
September	20,551	58	42	553	4,394	55	2,349	1,176	1,915	125	9,884	80
October	19,833	41	32	151	6,458	85	2,345	2,082	1,383	143	7,113	80
November	18,648	25	91	323	5,310	134	3,034	2,067	1,449	107	6,108	82
December	23,944	47	62	293	4,897	154	2,686	3,216	1,679	178	10,732	80
Total	268,695	665	1,374	8,401	67,334	1,578	33,603	26,241	23,319	1,860	104,320	

2004

:4-8

Table 8-4: Public Utilities Available in Hotels by Region in December, 2004

Region	/	No. of Playgrou-nds/Sport Halls	No. of swimming Pools	No. of Lifts	Parking		Conference Halls		Restaurants		No. of Hotels
					Capacity	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity	Number	
					Palestinian Territory	16	13	68	2,397	83		14,890	109	13,903	94	80
North of West Bank	-	-	4	36	4	570	5	550	8	7	
Middle of West Bank	5	6	20	984	41	3,950	30	2,980	21	18	
Jerusalem	1	1	15	205	10	1,476	27	1,625	18	23	
South of West Bank	4	2	19	985	19	7,424	28	5,333	28	18	
Gaza Strip	6	4	10	187	9	1,470	19	3,415	19	14	

(-): Nil

:(-)

2004

:5-8

Table 8-5: Percentage Distribution of the Households by Conducting Outbound Trips and Region, 2004

Conducting Trips	Region					
	Gaza Strip	South of West Bank	Middle of West Bank	North of West Bank	West Bank	Palestinian Territory
Conducted	6.6	15.0	15.7	15.7	15.5	12.5
Not Conducted	93.4	85.0	84.3	84.3	84.5	87.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2004

:6-8

Table 8-6: Percentage Distribution of the Households That Conducted Outbound Trips by Length of Stay and Region, 2004

Length of stay/ Night	Region						/
	Gaza Strip	South of West Bank	Middle of West Bank	North of West Bank	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
1 - 3	4.4	0.8	6.0	5.1	4.2	4.3	3 - 1
4 - 7	9.0	10.6	11.9	16.7	13.6	12.7	7 - 4
8 - 28	69.8	69.1	66.0	52.9	61.4	62.9	28 - 8
29 - 91	16.8	17.5	14.3	23.9	19.1	18.7	91 - 29
92 - 365	-	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.4	365 - 92
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

(-): Nil

:(-)

2004

:7-8

Table 8-7: Percentage Distribution of The Households That Conducted Outbound Trips by Purpose of Trip and Region, 2004

Purpose of Trip	Region			
	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Visit Relatives & Friends	:	50.8	45.7	
Medical Treatments	25.1	8.6	11.4	
Religious	52.4	24.5	29.5	
Others	22.5	16.1	13.4	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	

(:): Data not available for publication

:(:)

2004

:8-8

Table 8-8: Average Expenditure of the Household on the Outbound Trip by Type of Expenditure and Region, 2004

Unit: In US\$

Type of Expenditure	Region						
	Gaza Strip	South of West Bank	Middle of West Bank	North of West Bank	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Accommodations	405.5	94.2	141.0	113.3	117.2	168.1	
Food and Drinks	190.9	133.4	124.4	85.8	110.8	124.9	
Transportations and Telecommunications	268.6	372.1	390.7	247.0	326.3	316.1	
Entertainments	35.0	50.8	87.8	47.0	61.1	56.5	
Training/Studying	-	13.8	13.9	15.0	14.3	11.8	/
Treatments	206.2	123.0	108.4	133.8	122.8	137.5	
Shopping	400.5	329.3	496.8	265.9	356.9	364.6	
Other Expenditures	-	18.6	57.7	53.0	45.4	37.4	
Total	1,506.6	1,135.1	1,420.7	960.8	1,154.7	1,216.8	

(-): Null

:(-)

:

:

:

:

â

.1967

:

:

" "

:

20

.1

.2

.3

.4

.(J₁)

:

148

2004

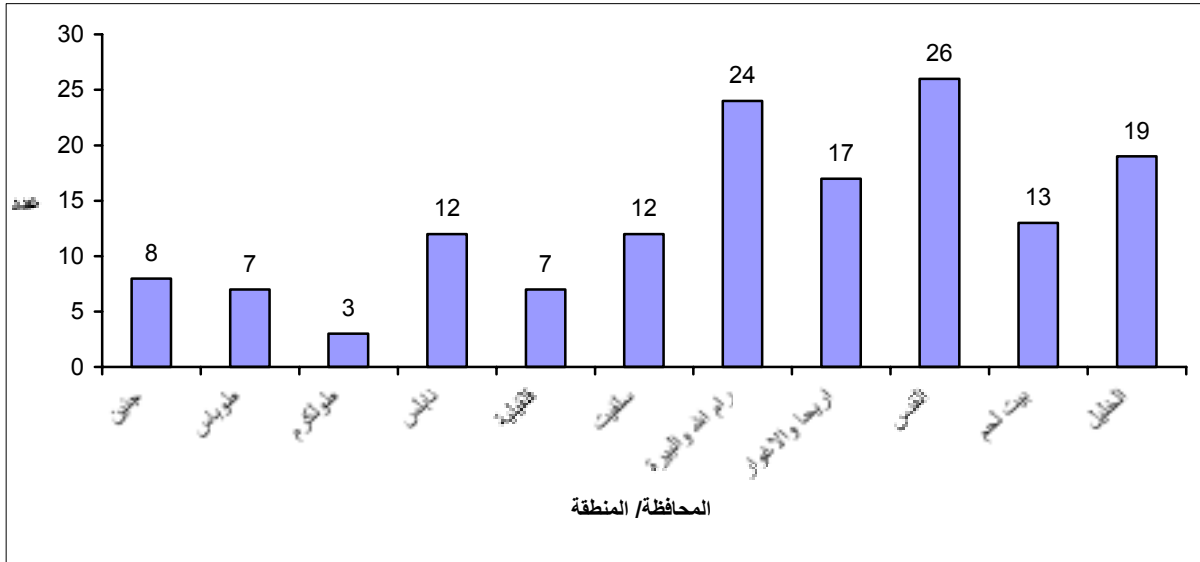
16

26

24

) ()
 19
 .(

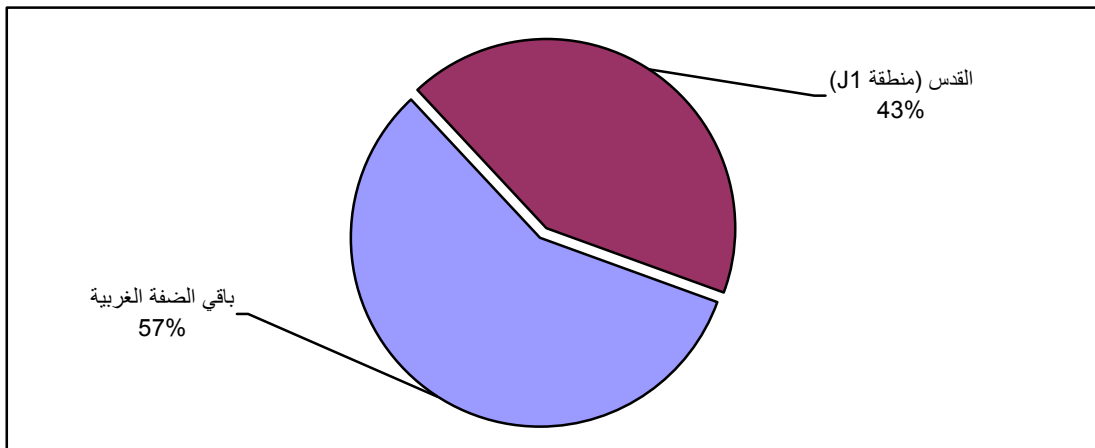
2004 / :1-9



:

2004	432,275	
	1976	3,200
(J ₁)	184,229	236,480
33,599	1972	11,221 (J ₁)
	67,279	1981
		59,079
		1977
		28,847
		40,524
		1,183

2004 :2-9



2004

%32.1 (J₁)

%42.7)

%37.5

%15.6

.
%21.5

2004

/

:1-9

Table 9-1: Number of Formal Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate \District and Classification, 2004

Governorate\ District	المجموع Total	Classification		/
		Formal settlements annexed by Israel	Formal settlements affiliated the yesha council	
West Bank	148	21	127	
Remaining West Bank	132	5	127	
Jenin	8	-	8	
Tubas	7	-	7	
Tulkarm	3	-	3	
Nablus	12	-	12	
Qalqiliya	7	-	7	
Salfit	12	-	12	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	24	4	20	
Jericho & Al-Agwar	17	-	17	
Jerusalem	26	16	10	
Area J1 ⁽¹⁾	16	16	-	⁽¹⁾ J1
Area J2	10	-	10	J2
Bethlehem	13	-	13	
Hebron	19	1	18	

(-): Nil

:(-)

(1) The decrease in no of formal settlements during the year 2004 is due to the methodology difference in classifying the settlements of Jerusalem –J1– that is a number of Israeli Statistical Area were joined for statistical purposes, as a result the number of settlements was reduced from 22 settlements in year 2003 into 16 settlements in year 2004.

2004

(1)

- J1 -

.2004

16

2003

22

Sources: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004. Jerusalem Statistical Yearbook, No "6". Ramallah-Palestine;

.2004

1

-

"6"

.1998

ICBS, 1998. 1995 Census of Population and Housing Publications: List of Localities-Geographical Characteristics and Population 1948-1995. Jerusalem.

-1948

-

:1995

.1995

Table 9-2: Number of Israeli Formal Settlements in the West Bank by Year of Establishment, 2004

Year of Establishment	Number of Settlements	
1967	1	1967
1968	5	1968
1969	5	1969
1970	4	1970
1971	4	1971
1972	4	1972
1973	3	1973
1974	1	1974
1975	6	1975
1976	1	1976
1977	17	1977
1978	9	1978
1979	5	1979
1980	11	1980
1981	13	1981
1982	12	1982
1983	14	1983
1984	12	1984
1985	3	1985
1986	3	1986
1987	1	1987
1989	4	1989
1990	4	1990
1991	1	1991
1996	2	1996
1997	1	1997
1998	1	1998
Unknown	1	
Total	148	

Source: ICBS, 2005. Population in Urban Localities and other Geographical Divisions: Provisional Data as of December 31, 2004. Jerusalem.

.2005

:

:

.2004

31

2004

Table 9-3: Number of Settlers in the Formal Settlements and Palestinian Population in the West Bank by Governorate\District, 2004

Governorate\District	Percentage of Settlers per Total Population	Total Population	Palestinian Population	Number of Settlers	/
West Bank	15.6	2,768,529	2,336,254	432,275	
Remaining West Bank	10.6	2,337,176	2,089,130	248,046	
Jenin	0.8	252,501	250,452	2,049	
Tubas	2.5	47,089	45,906	1,183	
Tulkarm	1.1	167,299	165,405	1,894	
Nablus	2.8	331,411	322,102	9,309	
Qalqiliya	21.5	118,013	92,585	25,428	
Salfit	32.1	89,975	61,128	28,847	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	19.6	342,872	275,593	67,279	
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	10.5	46,486	41,588	4,898	
Jerusalem	37.5	630,477	393,997	236,480	
Area J1	42.7	431,353	247,124	184,229	J1
Area J2	26.2	199,124	146,873	52,251	J2
Bethlehem	19.1	212,446	171,922	40,524	
Hebron	2.7	529,960	515,576	14,384	

Sources: ICBS, 2005. Population in Urban Localities and other Geographical Divisions: Provisional Data as of December 31, 2004. Jerusalem.

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2005. Population Projection in the Palestinian Territory. Revised Series. Ramallah- Palestine.

.2005

.2004

31

.2005

Table 9-4: Number of Settlers in the Formal Settlements in the West Bank by Year and Region, 1976-2004

Year	Region			
	West Bank	(J1) Jerusalem (Area J1)	⁽¹⁾ Remaining West Bank ⁽¹⁾	
1976	..	..	3,200	1976
1977	38,223	33,599	4,624	1977
1978	..	..	7,635	1978
1979	..	..	10,247	1979
1980	..	..	8,260	1980
1981	75,554	59,079	16,475	1981
1982	..	..	21,289	1982
1983	98,865	75,761	23,104	1983
1984	..	..	35,620	1984
1985	..	..	44,537	1985
1986	..	..	60,766	1986
1987	..	..	67,483	1987
1988	190,953	117,550	73,403	1988
1989	202,885	123,061	79,824	1989
1990	221,348	132,460	88,888	1990
1991	238,060	137,331	100,729	1991
1992	252,545	140,872	111,673	1992
1993	268,756	146,436	122,320	1993
1994	285,791	152,219	133,572	1994
1995	296,959	156,724	140,235	1995
1996	313,658	159,684	153,974	1996
1997	326,053	158,929	167,124	1997
1998	341,929	162,842	179,087	1998
1999	361,150	170,400	190,750	1999
2000	379,099	(R)173,986	205,113	2000
2001	391,049	(R)175,987	215,062	2001
2002	405,149	(R)178,437	226,712	2002
2003	419,152	(R)181,175	(R)237,977	2003
2004	432,275	184,229	248,046	2004

(..): data not available.

:(..)

(R): Revised data.

:(R)

⁽¹⁾ The data of the Remaining West Bank include the formal settlements that were annexed by Israel, and this disputes the data published in the similar table in previous reports.

⁽¹⁾

Source: ICBS, 2005. Population in Urban Localities and other Geographical Divisions: Provisional Data as of December 31, 2004. Jerusalem.

.2005

.2004

31

15

:

) .

.(

:

.1

:

:2005

()

7,559

13

3,444

2005

:2005

()

7,559

13

3,477

2005

:2005

.1997

20

.2005/06/01

.2005/07/10

20

:2004

:2004

:2005

.(

)

2005/09/30

2005/03/01

:2003

2003

:2004

()
06/10 2004/03/20 .
3,590 2004/

:

2004 (2004-2000) : 2004
.2004 2003 2003 2004

: .2

:

:

()

:

(2005)

2004

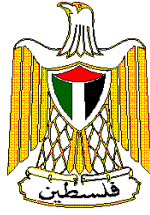
2005

.(

)

:		.1997	.1
-	.67		
:		.2005	.2
-		.2004	
-	.2004	.2005	.3
-	.2005	.2005	.4
-	.2004	.2005	.5
-	.2004	.2005	.6
-	.2004	.2005	.7
-	.2004	.2004	.8
:	.2005	.2005	.9
-	.2005	.2005	.10
.(2005) :		.2005	.11
2003 :		.2005	.12

-) : .2005 .13
- :2004 .2005 .14



**Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

Area Statistics in the Palestinian Territory 2005

December, 2005

“cover Price 5 US\$”

PAGE NUMBERS OF ENGLISH TEXT ARE PRINTED IN SQUARE BRACKETS.
TABLES ARE PRINTED IN THE ARABIC ORDER (FROM RIGHT TO LEFT).

© December, 2005

All Rights Reserved.

Suggested Citation:

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2005. *Area Statistics in the
Palestinian Territory 2005.* Ramallah - Palestine.

All correspondence should be directed to:
Dissemination and Documentation Department\Division of User Services
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
P.O.Box 1647 Ramallah, Palestine.

Tel: (970\972) 2 2406340

Fax: (970\972) 2 2406343

E-Mail: diwan@pcbs.gov.ps

web-site: <http://www.pcbs.gov.ps>

Acknowledgment

Financial support for the report of Area Statistics in the Palestinian Territory is being provided by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) and the Core Funding Group (CFG) represented by The Representative Office of Norway to the PNA; The Representative Office of the Netherlands to PNA; Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC); UK Department for International Development (DFID); The European Commission (EC); and The World Bank (WB).

On this occasion, the PCBS extends special thanks to the Core Funding Group (CFG) for this support.

Note for Users

A set of special symbols and shared definitions are used in the tables of this report, the representation of these symbols and definitions are:

- North of West Bank:** This region includes Jenin, Tulkarm, Nablus, Qalqiliya and Salfit Governorates, and Tubas District.
- Middle of West Bank:** This region includes Ramallah & Al-Bireh, Jericho and Al-Agwar and Jerusalem Governorates.
- South of West Bank:** This region includes Bethlehem and Hebron Governorates.
- Jerusalem (J1):** include those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967
- Jerusalem (J2):** Includes the remaining parts of the governorate.
- Remaining West Bank:** Includes the West Bank except those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967

Team Work

- **Report Preparation**
Ahmad Mardawi
 - **Preliminary Review**
Mahmoud Abd Al-Rahman
 - **Final Review**
Mahmoud Jaradat
 - **Overall Supervision**
Luay Shabaneh
- PCBS President

Preface

Area statistics have become an international issue, and in the last few years the world attention increased to provide statistical data on the air pollution including air quality and air emission, solid waste, water and wastewater, land use and soil, wildlife, and natural resources. These issues have a direct and strong impact and interact with the conditions surrounding us and affect our life and health positively or negatively. Moreover the human activities and the technological revolution in the different life aspects make the environment statistics very important to provide accurate numbers about the status of environment.

As in the rest of the world, the attention has greatly increased in Palestine to provide such data after many years of environment negligence and the absence of standards and rules during the period of Israeli occupation.

The report includes a number of statistical tables about agriculture, water and wastewater, environment and land use. Also, the report focus on the house and housing conditions data, tourism, energy and settlements data.

PCBS hopes that the findings of this report will contribute to improve the environmental status and stop the random depletion of natural resources, as well as help the Palestinian policy-planner and decision-makers in development and planning processes.

December, 2005

**Luay Shabaneh
President**

Table of Contents

Subject	Page
List of Tables	
List of Figures	
Executive Summary	
Chapter One: General Data about Palestine	[23]
Chapter Two: Land Use	[25]
Chapter Three: Water and Wastewater	[29]
Chapter Four: Solid Waste	[35]
Chapter Five: Energy	[39]
Chapter Six: Agriculture	[43]
Chapter Seven: Housing and Housing conditions	[45]
Chapter Eight: Tourism	[49]
Chapter Nine: Settlements	[55]
Chapter Ten: Methodology	[57]
Chapter Eleven: Data Quality	[59]
References	[61]

List of Tables

Table	Page
Table 1-1: Area of Governorate, Population and Population Density of the Palestinian Territory by Governorate\ District, 2005	22
Table 2-1: Area of Agricultural Land and Forests by Type of Agricultural Cover and Governorate\District, 2003- 2004	26
Table 2-2: Change in Area of Agricultural Land by Year, Type of Agricultural Cover and Governorate\District, 2001- 2004	27
Table 2-3: Governorate Area, Area of Agricultural Land and Percentage of Agricultural Land Area of Governorate Area by Governorate\ District, 2003- 2004	28
Table 2-4: Number and Area of Natural Reserves in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate\District, 2004	29
Table 3-1: Distribution of Palestinian Water Wells by Governorate\District, Use and Annual Pumped Quantity, 2002-2004	36
Table 3-2: Annual Discharge of Springs Water in the West Bank by Year and Governorate\District	37
Table 3-3: Water Purchased from Israeli Water Company (Mekorot) for Domestic Use in the Palestinian Territory by Year and Governorate\District	37
Table 3-4: Chemical Properties for Wells Water in the Palestinian Territory by Some Selected Indicators and Governorate\District, 2004	38
Table 3-5: Chemical Properties for Springs Water in the West Bank by Some Selected Indicators and Governorate\District, 2004	38
Table 3-6: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Household Evaluation of Water Quality and Region, 2005	39
Table 3-7: Distribution of Localities in the Palestinian Territory by the Main Water Source of the Network and Governorate\District, 2005	39
Table 3-8: Percentage of Households in the Palestinian Territory by the Main Mean of Obtaining Water and Region, 2005	40
Table 3-9: Localities in the Palestinian Territory by the Method of Wastewater Disposal and Governorate\District, 2005	40
Table 3-10: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Wastewater Disposal Method and Region, 2005	41
Table 3-11: Percentage Distribution of Economic Establishments in the Palestinian Territory by Their Normal Wastewater Disposal Method Economic Activity and Year	41

Table	Page
Table 3-12: Percentage Distribution of Economic Establishments in the Palestinian Territory by Their Activity Wastewater Disposal Method, Region and Year	42
Table 4-1: Quantity of Solid Waste Produced Daily, the Average Daily Household Production and the Average Per Capita Daily Production of Solid Waste in the Palestinian Territory by Region, 2005	47
Table 4-2: Estimated Monthly Solid Waste Quantity in the Economic Establishments in the Palestinian Territory by Region, 2004	47
Table 4-3: Estimated Monthly Quantity of Solid Waste Produced from Health Care Center in the Palestinian Territory by Type of Health Care Center and Region, 2005	48
Table 4-4: Monthly Quantities of Separated Health Care Waste Produced in the Palestinian Territory by Region and Type of the Health Care Center 2005	48
Table 4-5: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by the Most Important Component of Solid Wastes and Region 2005	49
Table 4-6: Percentage Distribution of Economic Establishments in the Palestinian Territory by the Component of Separated Solid Waste Economic Activity, 2004	49
Table 4-7: Percentage Distribution of Economic Establishments in the Palestinian Territory by Presence of Solid Waste Treatment, Type of Treatment and Economic Activity, 2004	50
Table 4-8: Percentage Distribution of Health Care Center in the Palestinian Territory by Existence of Waste Treatment, Type of Treatment, Region and Type of the Health Care Center, 2005	51
Table 4-9: Distribution of Localities in the Palestinian Territory by the Doer of Solid Waste Collection and Governorate\District, 2005	52
Table 4-10: Distribution of Dumping Sites in the Palestinian Territory by the Number of Localities that Use the Dumping Sites and Governorate\District, 2005	53
Table 5-1: Selected Indicators of Household Energy in the Palestinian Territory, January 1999, 2003, 2004, 2005	59
Table 5-2: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by the Main Electricity Source in the Housing Unit and Region, January 2005	60
Table 5-3: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory Using Solar Heater in the Housing Unit by Region, January 2005	60

Table	Page
Table 5-4: Average Household Consumption of Electricity, Petroleum Products and Wood in the Palestinian Territory by Region and Type of Locality, January 2005	61
Table 5-5: Distribution of Localities in the Palestinian Territory by the Main Source of Electricity and Governorate\District, 2005	62
Table 5-6: Imported Energy in the Palestinian Territory by Type of Energy and Region, 2003	63
Table 5-7: Energy Used for Production in Economic Activities in the Palestinian Territory by Type of Energy and Region, 2003	64
Table 5-8: Energy Used for Electricity Generation in Economic Activities in the Palestinian Territory by Type of Energy and Region, 2003	65
Table 5-9: Electrical Energy Purchases in Economic Activities in the Palestinian Territory by Activity During 1996-2003	66
Table 6-1: Quantity of Caught Fish in Gaza Strip by Main Types and Governorate, 2004	69
Table 6-2: Slaughtered Birds and Animals in the Palestinian Territory by Type and Governorate\ District, 2004	70
Table 6-3: Slaughtered Birds and Animals in the Palestinian Territory by Type and Month, 2004	71
Table 6-4: Number of Operating Slaughterhouses and Hatcheries in the Palestinian Territory by Region, 2004	71
Table 6-5: Eggs Prepared for Hatching and Produced Chicks (Broilers and Layers) in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate\ District, 2004	72
Table 6-6: Operational Agricultural Cooperative Societies in the Palestinian Territory by Type of Activity and Region, 2004	73
Table 7-1: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Number of Rooms in the Housing Unit, Region and Type of Locality, 2004	78
Table 7-2: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Housing Density, Region and Type of Locality, 2004	78
Table 7-3: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Type of Housing Unit and Region, 2004	79
Table 7-4: Percentage of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Availability of Durable Goods in Housing Unit and Region, 2004	79
Table 7-5: Number of Licensed Housing Units in the Palestinian Territory by Area and Year	80

Table	Page
Table 8-1: Main Indicators for Hotel Activities in the Palestinian Territory by Region and Quarter, 2004	86
Table 8-2: Distribution of Guests in Hotels by Nationality and Month, 2004	88
Table 8-3: Distribution of Guests in Hotels by Nationality and Month, 2004	89
Table 8-4: Public Utilities Available in Hotels by Region in December, 2004	90
Table 8-5: Percentage Distribution of the Households by Conducting Outbound Trips and Region, 2004	90
Table 8-6: Percentage Distribution of the Households That Conducted Outbound Trips by Length of Stay and Region, 2004	91
Table 8-7: Percentage Distribution of the Households That Conducted Outbound Trips by Purpose of Trip and Region, 2004	91
Table 8-8: Average Expenditure of the Household on the Outbound Trip by Type of Expenditure and Region, 2004	92
Table 9-1: Number of Formal Settlements in the West Bank by Governorate\District and Classification, 2004	96
Table 9-2: Number of Israeli Formal Settlements in the West Bank by Year of Establishment, 2004	97
Table 9-3: Number of Settlers in the Formal Settlements and Palestinian Population in the West Bank by Governorate\District, 2004	98
Table 9-4: Number of Settlers in the Formal Settlements in the West Bank by Year and Region, 1976-2004	99

List of Figures

Figure	Page
Figure 2-1: Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Land in the Palestinian Territory by Year, Type of Agricultural Cover and Irrigation, 2004	[26]
Figure 3-1: Percentage Distribution of Water Resources in the Palestinian Territory 2004	[31]
Figure 3-2: Concentration of Chlorine (mg/L) in Water Wells in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate\District, 2004	[32]
Figure 3-3: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Wastewater Disposal Method and Region, 2004	[32]
Figure 3-4: Percentage of Establishments in the Palestinian Territory by Their Normal Wastewater Disposal Method and Economic Activity, 2004	[33]
Figure 4-1: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by the Most Important Component of Solid Wastes, 2005	[37]
Figure 4-2: Percentage Distribution of the Secondary Health Care Center by Type of Waste Treatment Method, 2005	[37]
Figure 5-1: Percentage of Households that Use Solar Heater in the Palestinian Territory by Region, January 2005	[40]
Figure 6-1: Number of Operating Slaughtered Animals in the Palestinian Territory by Type and Region, 2004	[43]
Figure 6-2: Number of Agricultural Cooperative Societies in Operation in the Palestinian Territory by Type of Activity and Region, 2004	[44]
Figure 7-1: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Number of Rooms in Housing Unit and Year	[46]
Figure 7-2: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Housing Density and Year	[47]
Figure 8-1: Percentage Distribution of Guests by Nationality, 2004	[51]
Figure 8-2: Distribution of Hotels by Number of Available Rooms, 2004	[51]
Figure 8-3: Percentage Distribution of the Households by Conducting Outbound Trips and Region, 2004	[52]
Figure 8-4: Percentage Distribution of Households That Conducted Outbound Trips by Purpose of the Trip, 2004	[52]
Figure 8-5: Average Expenditure of the Household During the Trip by Type of Expenditure, 2004	[53]
Figure 9-1: Number of Israeli Formal Settlements in the West Bank, by Governorate\District 2004	[56]
Figure 9-2: Percentage Distribution of Settlers in the Formal Settlements in the West Bank, 2004	[56]

Executive Summary

The report includes a number of statistical tables about agriculture, water and wastewater, environment and land use. Also, the report focus on the house and housing conditions data, tourism, energy and settlements data. The sources of these data were the surveys implemented by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) and the administration records of the Palestinian institutions.

Results show that the agricultural land of the Palestinian Territory is mainly comprised of land cultivated with permanent crops, which constituted 77.4% of the total agricultural land in 2004, and 89.4% of the total agricultural land is rain-fed land. The result shows that the population density in the Palestinian Territory in mid-fourth quarter 2005 reached about 625 capita\ km², while it was about 420 capita\ km² in the West Bank and about 3,808 capita\ km² in Gaza Strip. According to results, there are 19 natural reserves in the West Bank, while there is one natural reserve in Gaza Strip.

Results show that the production of water wells in the Palestinian Territory reached to 196.1 million m³ representing 66.3% of water resources in the Palestinian Territory, and springs discharge quantity was 52.7 million m³ representing 17.8%, while the quantity of water purchased from Israeli Water Company (Mekorot) reached to 46.9 million m³ representing 15.9% of water resources in the Palestinian Territory in the year 2004.

Results reveal that the Percent of establishments in the Palestinian Territory in May 2004 that use wastewater network to dispose normal wastewater was 67.9%, compared with 20.2% use porous cesspits.

The result about the dumping sites indicate that there are 164 dumping sites in the Palestinian Territory in 2005, of which 161 in the West Bank, and 3 in Gaza Strip.

The results indicate that 67.2% of the Palestinian households are utilizing solar energy by using solar energy heaters in January 2005.

Fishing of all various species of fish during 2004 in Gaza Strip amounted to about 2,994.5 tons, of which Sardines were the most important as the fished amount totaled approximately about 2,136.4 tons, Scomber came next at about 113.8 tons, followed by Protuns Sp. (Swemcarb) at about 82.9 tons, then Trachurus (Horsemac) at about 68.2 tons.

According to the Housing report findings 2004, data show that 4.5% of the Palestinian households live in housing units of one room, and the housing density was 1.8 persons per room. Housing report results indicate that 92.9% of the households in the Palestinian society had refrigerators in 2004. Considerable Percent of the Palestinian households had cooking stove 98.7% and television 93.2%.

The total number of hotels in the Palestinian Territory is 124, including temporarily closed hotels. There were 80 hotels operating in December 2004, were the average number of rooms were 3,301 rooms, while the average number of beds were 7,218. Concerning the capacity of the hotels operating in the Palestinian Territory the results show that there are 94 Restaurants accommodating 13,903 persons, and 109 Conference halls accommodating 14,890 persons.

the results shows that, there were 148 Israeli settlements in the West Bank According to 2004 data, The largest number of Israeli settlements was concentrated in Jerusalem governorate, it reached 26 settlements. Data indicate that the number of settlers in the West Bank at the end of 2004 reached 432,275 settlers.

Chapter one

General Data about Palestine

Palestine is located at the south western part of Asia, between 34°15' and 35°40' east longitude lines, and latitude lines 29°30' and 33°15' north. Historical area of Palestine is bordered by Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt, it amounts to 27,009 Km², while the Palestinian Territory amounts 6,020 Km² of which 5,655 Km² in the West Bank and 365 Km² in Gaza Strip.

Palestine climate is affected by three factors: First is mountain series extended from the north to the south parallel to the coast, second is Sina and North Africa Desert, and the third is Syrian Desert. Jordan River is the longest Palestinian river, this river is an internal one, and its water poured in the dead sea.

Population Density:

The result shows that the population density in the Palestinian Territory in mid-fourth quarter 2005 reached about 625 capita/km², while it was about 420 capita/km² in the West Bank and about 3,808 capita/km² in Gaza Strip.

Results show that Gaza governorate was considered the most densely populated governorate in 2005 where the population density was reached about 6,593 capita/km². However, Jericho and Al-Agwar governorate was considered the least densely populated governorate where the population density was reached about 71 capita/km².

Chapter Two

Land Use

Introduction

Land use statistics are part of the most important statistical fields in the World. They gained an international concern because of their importance in planning policies, natural resources management, and law enacting to organize the use of land.

There is an increasing and urgent need for the land use statistics in the Palestinian Territory especially after the long period of Israeli occupation. PCBS has established a land use statistics program to collect and disseminate land use statistics to be used in research and policy planning.

Moreover, the main objective of this part of the report is to present data about some of the most important land use indicators, which include: area of agricultural land, forests and wooded land, built-up land, and built-up land in Israeli settlements, yield and value of agricultural production, and number and area of natural reserves.

Concepts and Definitions

Agricultural Land: This refers to the major classes of land use on agricultural holdings. for classification the "gross area" is surveyed for each class. Agricultural land includes land under scattered farm buildings, yards and their annexes, permanently uncultivated land, such as uncultivated patches, banks footpaths, ditches, headlands and shoulders.

Rain-fed Agricultural Land: It refers to agricultural land, which depends only on rain for irrigation.

Irrigated Agricultural Land: Land normally provided with water other than rain for improving of production.

Land Under Permanent Crops: This signifies land used for crops occupying it for long periods of time and which do not have to be planted for several years after each harvest. Land under trees and shrubs producing flowers, such as roses and jasmine is so classified, as nurseries (except those for forest trees, which should be classified under forest and other wooded land). Permanent meadows and pastures are excluded.

Land Under Temporary Crops: This includes all land used for crops of less than one-year growing cycle, which must be newly sown or planted for further production after the harvest.

Forests and other Wooded Land: This means land used permanently (i.e. for five years and more) for forests. Permanent meadows and pastures on which trees and shrubs are grown should be recorded under this heading only if the growing of trees and shrubs is the most important use of the area.

Activity Density: It refers to intensity of human exploitation or activities related to the use of a specific class of area.

Natural Reserves: Area of land, coastal or internal water. Characterized by the presence of wild animals and plants. or natural phenomena with cultural, scientific, tourist or fineness worth, Which is delineated and isolated for purposes of protection from effects of external factors and threats.

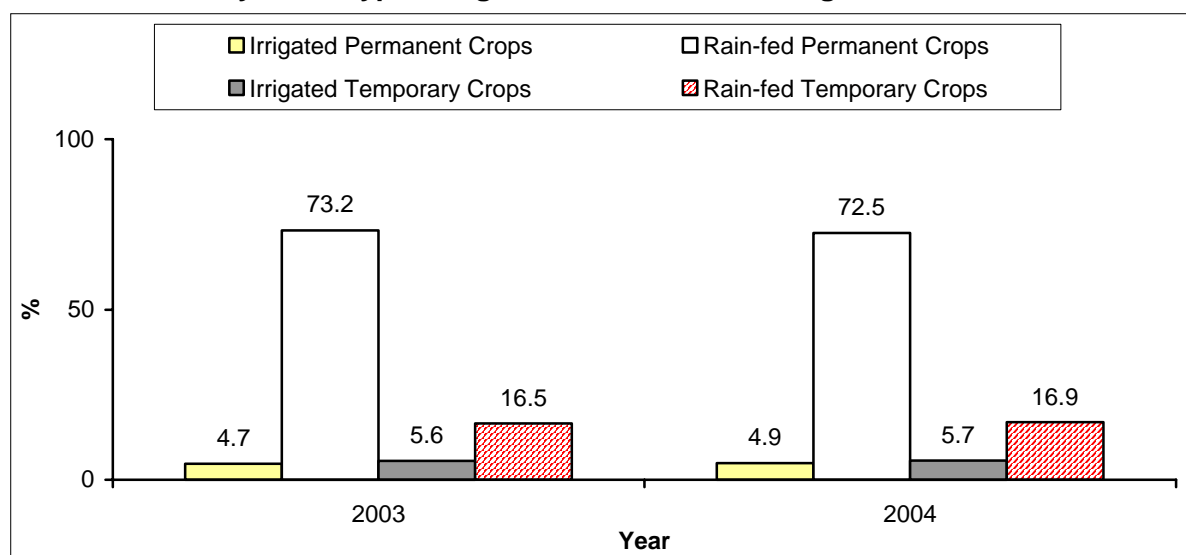
Land Value: It is expressed to more or less to the subjective criteria of environmental or resource availability characteristics in land. It presupposed high value of land if it represents a unique landscape-type, comprises special vegetation or historical sites.

Population Density: Number of population per km² of area.

Type of Land Use:

Results show that the agricultural land of the Palestinian Territory is mainly comprised of land cultivated with permanent crops, which constituted 77.4% of the total agricultural land in 2004, and 89.4% of the total agricultural land is rain-fed land.

Figure 2-1: Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Land in the Palestinian Territory by Year, Type of Agricultural Cover and Irrigation, 2004



Percent of irrigated and rain-fed permanent agricultural land area in the West Bank is 36.4% and 99.1% per total area of irrigated and rain-fed permanent agricultural land in 2004 respectively, while in Gaza Strip it is 63.6% and 0.9% respectively. Percent of irrigated and rain-fed temporary agricultural land in the West Bank is 61.6% and 92.0% per total area of irrigated and rain-fed temporary agricultural land in 2004 respectively, while in Gaza Strip it is 38.4% and 7.9% respectively.

Change in Land Use:

Results show that the biggest change in the area of permanent agricultural land in the West Bank was in 2002, where the area increased 41.8 km² compared with the base year (1998), while in Gaza Strip, the biggest change in the same class of land was in 2004, where the area decreased 28.2 km² compared with the base year (1998). On the other hand, the biggest change in the area of temporary agricultural land in the West Bank was in 2001 where it

decreased 34.9 km², While the biggest change in the area of temporary agricultural land in Gaza Strip was in 2000, where it decreased 4.1 km² compared with the base year (1998).

Activity Density:

According to results, the Percent of agricultural land area per km² of the total area in the Palestinian Territory is 24.7% in 2004, including the West Bank and Gaza Strip at 24.4% and 29.9% respectively. The result show that Tulkarm Governorate has the greatest ratio of agricultural land compared to the total area of the governorate in 2004 by 57.6%, while the smallest ratio is in Jericho and Al-Agwar governorate (4.8%).

Land Value:

According to results, there are 20 natural reserves in the Palestinian Territory. Most natural reserves are in the governorates of Jenin and Ramallah & Al- Bireh, at 5 each.

The area of natural reserves in the West Bank is 55.4 km², whereas the largest area of natural reserves is concentrated in Hebron governorate, at 28.6 km².

Chapter Three

Water and Wastewater

Introduction

Water resources in the Palestinian Territory are limited, and controlled by the Israeli Authority, which deprived the Palestinians from their legal share of water.

Therefore the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) worked on providing statistical data about water sector in the Palestinian Territory, especially regarding available and allocated quantities in order to be a base for future analytical studies concerning the Palestinian water rights and development projects.

The collected data cover the following water indicators: hydrologic data and water resources in the Palestinian Territory, water quality and water services, in addition to wastewater indicators such as: wastewater disposal methods and treatment.

Concepts and Definitions

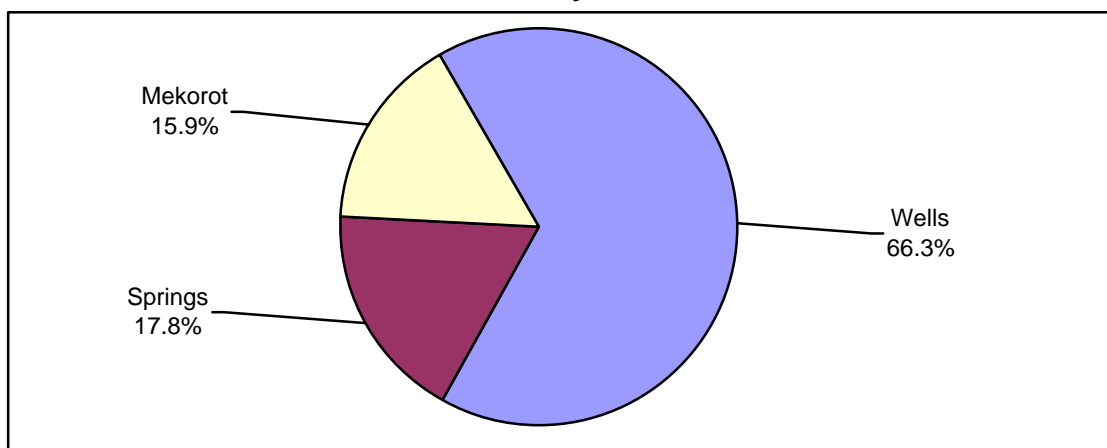
Ground water:	Water (fresh or brackish) beneath earth's surface (usually in aquifers) supplying wells and springs.
Spring:	Water that is discharged from the ground at an intersection point between the topographic surface and the ground water table, it could be permanent or seasonal.
Rainfall:	Water falling from the atmosphere and deposited on land and water surfaces
Supplied water:	Quantity of water, which has been distributed from its different sources after collection and treatment for consumers, industrial and commercial establishments, irrigation utilities and public institutions.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Concentration of chemical elements of dissolved salts in water. It is measured in mg\litter
PH:	The acidity degree
Electrical Conductivity (Ec):	The ability of water to transmit electric current, where the ions of dissolved salts facilitates the flow of electrons. It is the reciprocal of electrical resistivity and measured by s\cm.
Activated Sludge:	Sludge containing a high degree of active bacterial mass that is mixed with primary effluent or raw wastewater and kept in suspension by aeration and/or agitation to eliminate organic material from the wastewater after decantation, the sludge is recycled in to the aeration tank.
Anaerobic Biological Treatment:	Reduction of organic matter in waste, utilizing anaerobic organisms.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD):	Dissolved oxygen required by organisms for the aerobic decomposition of organic matter present in water.
Biological Treatment:	Wastewater treatment employing aerobic and anaerobic microorganisms that results in decanted effluents and separate sludge containing microbial mass together with pollutants. Biological treatment processes are also used in combination or in conjunction with mechanical and advanced unit operations.
Cesspit:	A well or a pit in which night soil and other refuse is stored; constructed with either tight or porous walls.
Chemical (Advanced) Treatment:	Treatment methods that are used to effect the complete breakdown of hazardous waste into non-toxic gases or, more frequently, to modify the chemical properties of the waste, for example, through reduction of water solubility or neutralization of acidity or alkalinity.
Load:	Quantitative estimate of the level of exposure of natural systems to pollutants below which significant harmful effects on specified sensitive elements of the environment do not occur.
Mechanical Treatment:	Wastewater treatment of physical and mechanical nature that results in decanted effluents and separate sludge. Mechanical treatment processes are also used in combination with biological and advanced unit operations. Mechanical treatment includes processes such as sedimentation and flotation.
Sewage Network:	System of collectors, pipelines, conduits and pumps to evacuate wastewater (rainwater, domestic and other wastewater) from any of the location places of generation either to municipal sewage treatment plant or to a location place where wastewater is discharged. This term includes only the closed pipe network unless stated otherwise.
Wastewater Treatment:	Process to render wastewater fit to meet environmental standards or other quality norms. Three broad types of treatment may be distinguished: mechanical, biological and chemical (advanced).
Wastewater:	Used water, typically discharged into the sewage system. It contains matter and bacteria in solution or suspension

Water Resources:

Results show that the production of water wells in the Palestinian Territory reached to 196.1 million m³ representing 66.3% of water resources in the Palestinian Territory, and springs discharge quantity was 52.7 million m³ representing 17.8%, while the quantity of water purchased from Israeli Water Company (Mekorot) reached to 46.9 million m³ representing 15.9% of water resources in the Palestinian Territory in the year 2004.

Figure 3-1: Percentage Distribution of Water Resources in the Palestinian Territory, 2004



Connection to the Water Network:

Data show that 184 localities in the Palestinian Territory do not have public water network by 31.0%, of which 183 in the West Bank. The results reveal also that 58 localities were connected to public water network after 1998, of which 52 in the West Bank.

Results show that 109 localities in the West Bank obtain its water from West Bank Water Department, and 117 localities from Israeli source (Mekorot). In Gaza Strip, 24 localities rely on wells as a main source of water, whereas 4 localities obtain its water from Israeli source (Mekorot).

On the level of households results show that 90.5% of households in the Palestinian Territory are living in housing units connected to water public network in 2005, and this Percent distributed into 86.7% of households in the West Bank, against 97.9% of households in Gaza Strip. Results show that 8.1% of households in the Palestinian Territory depend on household water wells, all of this in the West Bank

Chemical Characteristics of Springs Water:

In 2004, data shows that the largest concentration of the total dissolved solids (TDS) in the water springs was in Bethlehem governorate reaching 508 mg/L, while the minimum was in the samples taken from the springs in Jenin governorate which was 253 mg/L, and the minimum concentration average of the chlorine was in the samples taken from the springs in Jenin governorate was 37 mg/L.

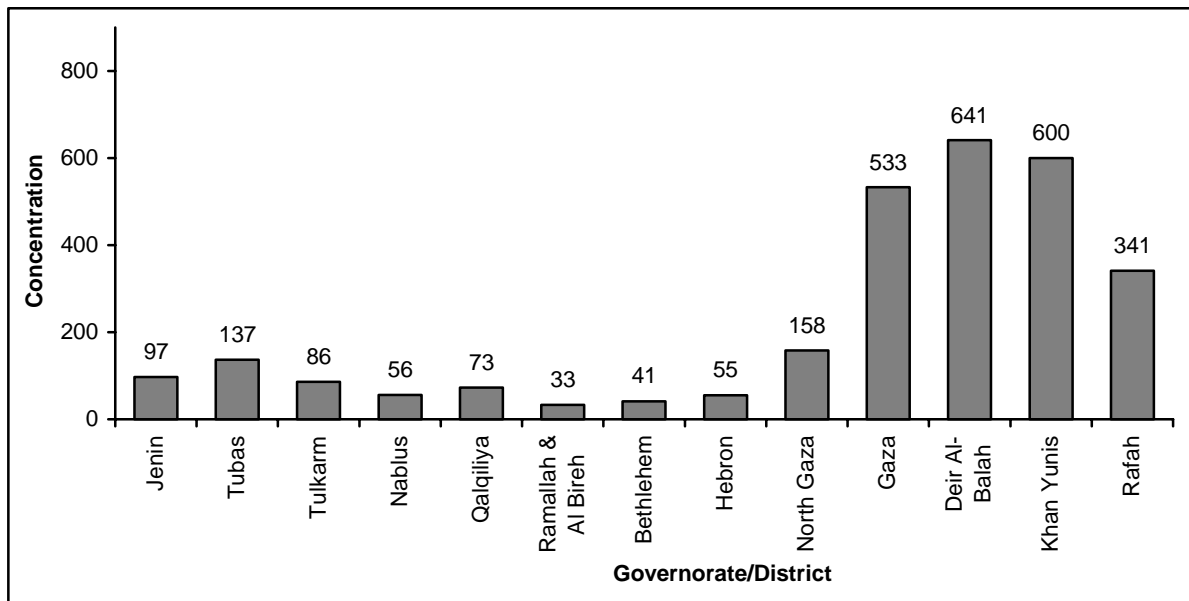
Household Water Quality:

Results show that 54.0% of households in the Palestinian Territory in 2005 consider the water quality as good, and this Percent increase in the West Bank to reach 81.3%. In the Palestinian Territory 32.8% of households consider the water quality as fairly good, where 13.2% of households in Palestinian Territory consider it as bad quality.

Chemical Characteristics of Water Wells:

In 2004, data shows that the average concentrations of total dissolved solids (TDS), and nitrate in the West Bank were 377 mg/L, and 38 mg/L respectively, while in Gaza Strip these concentrations was 1,387 mg/L and 109 mg/L respectively.

Figure 3-2: Concentration of Chlorine (mg/L) in Water Wells in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate/District, 2004

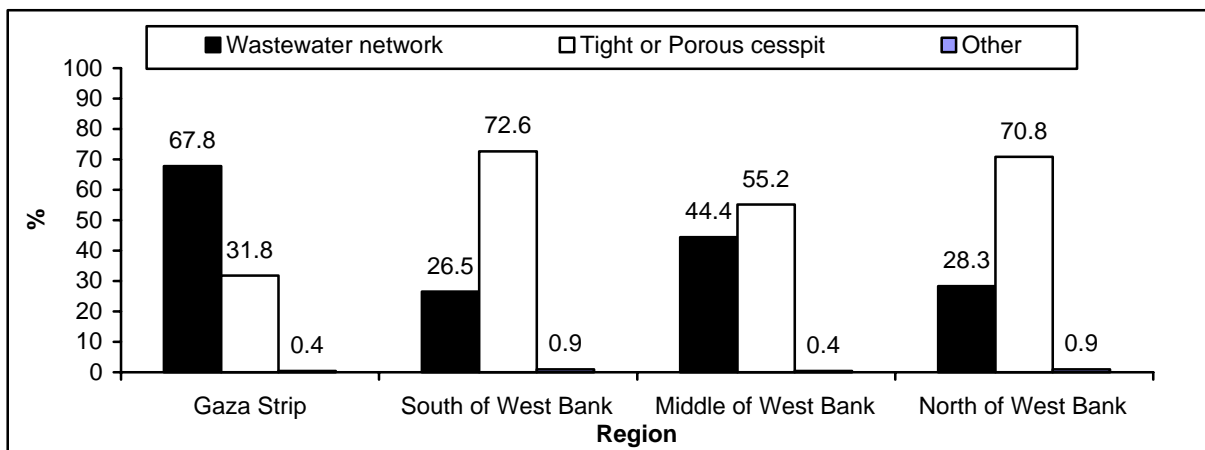


Wastewater Disposal Method:

The results reveal that 74 localities are connected to public Wastewater network in 2005, of which 55 localities in the West Bank. In addition 533 localities use cesspit for wastewater disposal, 509 in the West Bank and 24 in Gaza Strip.

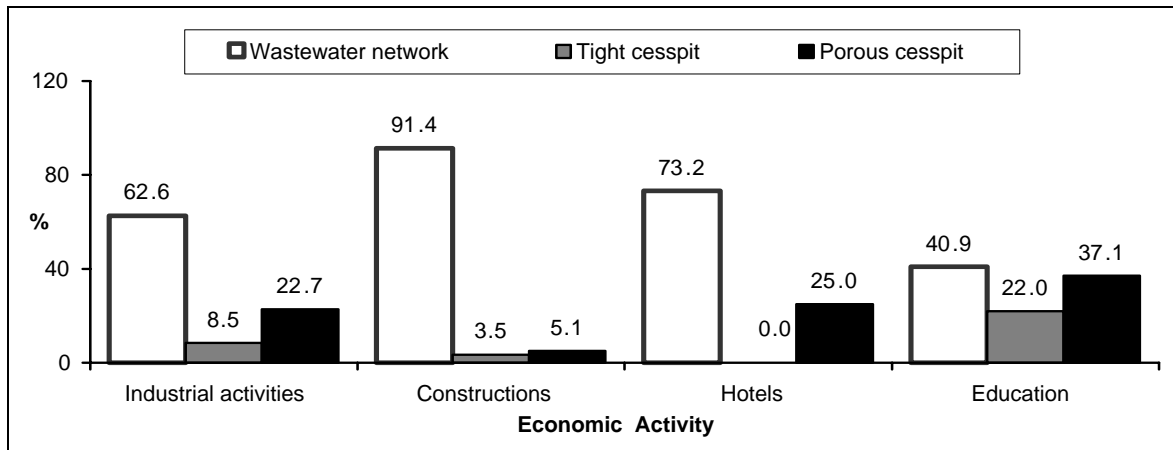
On the level of households results show that cesspits are being used for 54.7% of households in the Palestinian Territory, these Percent approaches 66.3% in the West Bank, and 31.8% in Gaza Strip. While the network is used for 44.7% of households in the Palestinian Territory.

Figure 3-3: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Wastewater Disposal Method and Region, 2004



Regarding to the economic establishments results show that the Percent of establishments in the Palestinian Territory in 2004 year that use wastewater network to dispose normal wastewater was 67.9%, comparing with 20.2% use porous cesspits. The Percent of establishment that use wastewater network was distributed in the economical activities as 91.4% for construction and 40.9% for education establishments.

Figure 3 - 4: Percentage of Establishments in the Palestinian Territory by Their Normal Wastewater Disposal Method and Economic Activity, 2004



Also, the Percent of establishments that use wastewater network to dispose its activity wastewater in the Palestinian Territory was 60.6% of which 57.3% of the total establishments in the West Bank and 72.5% of the total establishments in Gaza strip, while the Percent of establishments that use wastewater network to dispose its activity wastewater was 63.4% of the total establishments in North of West Bank, comparing with 52.8% of the total establishments in the Middle of West Bank and 47.2% of the total establishments in the South of West Bank.

Chapter Four

Solid Waste

Introduction

Solid waste statistics are part of the most important statistical fields in the World. They gained an international concern because of their relation to human health.

The collected data cover the following indicators: types and produced quantities, solid waste management (collection, separation, treatment and disposal methods).

Concepts and Definitions:

- Chemical Disinfections:** Chemicals used for effective killing of all organisms capable of causing infectious diseases.
- Chemical Waste:** May be hazardous – toxic, corrosive, flammable, reactive or genotoxic (capable of altering genetic material), or non-hazardous.
- Clinical Waste (Medical):** Any waste coming out of medical care provided in hospitals or other medical care establishments. However the definition does not include medical waste resulting from medical care at home.
- Disinfection:** Effective killing by chemical and physical processes of all organisms capable of causing infectious diseases.
- Dumping Sites:** Site used to dispose of solid wastes without environmental control.
- General Waste:** All non hazardous waste, similar in nature to domestic waste.
- Household Waste:** Waste material usually generated in the residential environment. Waste with similar characteristics may be generated in other economic activities and can thus be treated and disposed together with household waste.
- Incineration (Dry Thermal Disinfection):** Controlled burning of solid, liquid or gaseous waste materials at high temperatures.
- Infectious Waste:** All kinds of waste, which may transmit viral, bacterial or parasitic diseases to human beings. It includes infectious animal waste from laboratories, slaughter- houses, veterinary practices and so on.
- Irradiation:** Use of radiation (X rays, or gamma rays) for effective killing of all organisms capable of causing infectious diseases.
- Mechanical Treatment (of Medical Waste):** Crush, break, cut or otherwise damage of sharps prior to treatment.
- Solid Waste Burning: (Open Burning):** Out door burning of waste such as lumber, scrapped cars, textiles, and so forth.

Solid Waste:	Useless and sometimes hazardous material with low liquid content. Solid waste includes municipal garbage, industrial and commercial waste, sewage sludge, wastes resulting from agricultural and animal husbandry operations and other connected activities, demolition wastes and mining residue.
Solid Waste Disposal:	Ultimate deposition or placement of refuse that is not salvaged or recycled.
Waste Collection:	Collection or transport of waste to the place of treatment or discharge by municipal services or similar institutions, or by public or private corporations, specialized enterprises or general government.
Pharmaceutical Waste:	This includes pharmaceutical products. Drugs and chemicals, which have been returned from wards, have been spilled or soiled, are out of date or contaminated, or are to be discarded for any reason.
Radioactive Waste:	Material that contains or is contaminated with radionuclides at concentrations greater than those established as “exempt” by the competent authorities. To avoid persistent harmful effects, long-term storage is necessary, for which purpose so-called “isotope cemeteries” and abandoned quarries are used.
Sharps Waste:	Any item that could cause a cut or puncture (especially needles and blades).
Waste Collection:	Collection or transport of waste to the place of treatment or discharge by municipal services or similar institutions, or by public or private corporations, specialized enterprises or general government. Collection of municipal waste may be selective, that’s to say carried out for a specific type of product, or undifferentiated, in other words , covering all kinds of waste at the same time

Solid Waste Produced Quantities:

Results show that the Total daily produced quantity for the household waste in the Palestinian Territory in 2005 was 2.7 thousand ton, an otherwise the monthly produced solid waste quantities from the establishments in the Palestinian Territory in 2004 was 84.7 thousand ton and 5.8 thousand cubic meters.

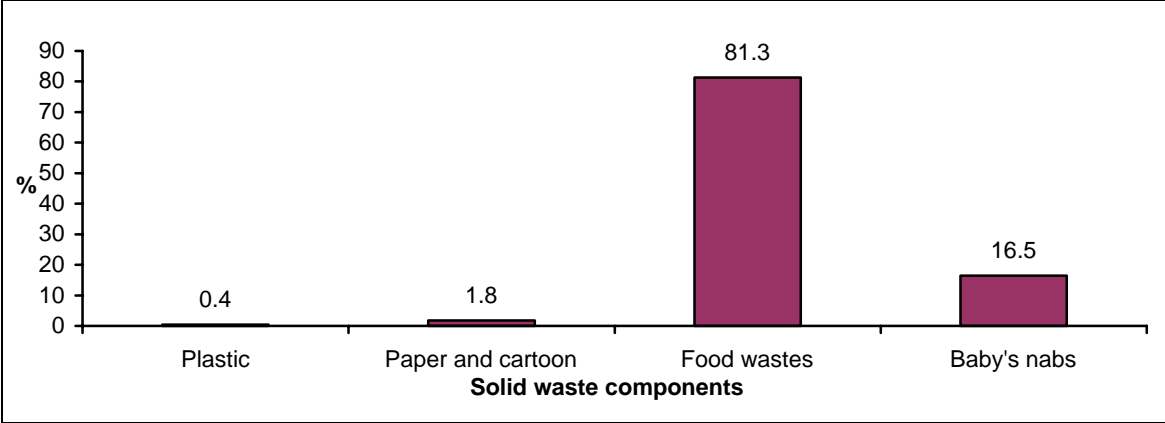
And for the monthly produced solid waste quantities which came from health care sector in the Palestinian Territory in 2005 was 472.9 ton and about 3 thousand cubic meters, the quantities of separated waste in the health care centers were estimated at 218 tons and 1.7 thousand cubic meter.

Solid Waste Separated Component.

Results show that in 2005 Food waste is considered the most important component of household waste for 81.3% of households in the Palestinian Territory. And 16.5% of households reported that baby’s nabs waste is the most important component. In 2004 the paper and cartons ranked as the first among the separated solid waste components, with a

Percent of 24.2% of the economical establishments in the Palestinian Territory in 2004 followed by the Medical Waste by 20.5%.

Figure 4 – 1: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by the Most Important Component of Solid Wastes, 2005

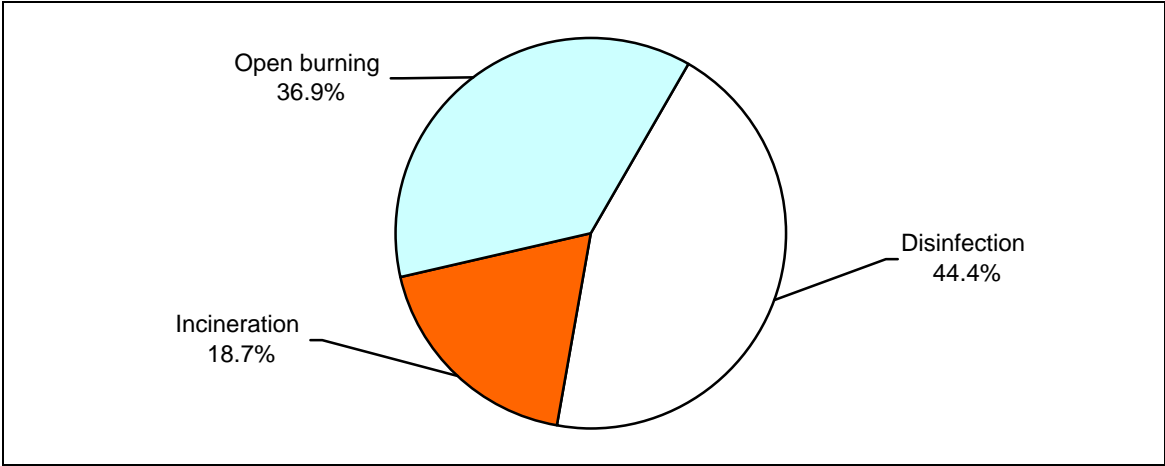


Solid Waste Treatment:

The results show that the Percent of establishments that treat solid waste in the Palestinian Territory in 2004 was 1.4%, from which 1.6% industrial establishments. Data show that 67.9% of the establishments in the Palestinian Territory in 2004 use the open burning method in treating the solid waste, where 11.4% of the establishments use the chemical treatment.

The Percent of the health care centers in the Palestinian Territory in 2005 that do perform treatment of health care waste is about 17.3%, The most important treatment method is the open burning in 56.5% of the health care centers, and 17.2% of them use chemical treatment, and 5.2% of the health care centers use incineration to treatment their waste.

Figure: 4 – 2: Percentage Distribution of the Secondary Health Care Center by Type of Waste Treatment Method, 2005



Solid Waste Disposal Places:

The result about the dumping sites indicate that there are 164 dumping sites in the Palestinian Territory, of which 161 in the West Bank, and 3 in Gaza Strip. There are 45 dumping sites used by one locality, and 119 used by more than one locality.

Chapter Five

Energy

Introduction

Energy is considered of a great importance due to its role in reflecting the economy, the people welfare and the level of living. Also, energy data reflects infrastructure situation.

Data cover the following indicators: Connection to the public electricity network, solar energy use, electrical energy consumption, gasoline, petroleum gas, kerosene, wood Consumption, imported energy, energy used for production and energy used for electricity generation.

Concepts and Definitions:

Diesel: Diesel is a hydrocarbon fuel mainly used in several types of internal-combustion engines and furnaces. This fuel is obtained via filtration of crude oil.

Electric Energy: Work done to move an electric charge in a conductor. It is measured in kilowatt.hour.
Electric Energy = Power (kW) * Time (Hours).

Energy Conversion Factors: For energy calculations, it is useful to convert quantities from original units into a common unit for the purpose of aggregating diverse energy sources. The coefficient used for this conversion is called a conversion factor.

Gasoline: Gasoline is a hydrocarbon fuel used mainly in internal- combustion engines. This fuel is obtained via filtration of crude oil. The quality of this type of fuel is measured by the octane number, which points to its resistance of early burning. This number is obtained via comparing the performance of its resistance of early burning with a mixture of C^7H^{16} and C^8H^{18} . For instance, the performance of “Gasoline 95” equals the performance of a mixture of 95% C^8H^{18} and 5% C^7H^{16} .

Kerosene: Kerosene is a hydrocarbon fuel used mainly as a heating fuel and in planes internal- combustion engines. It is also used as a dissolvent and thinner. This fuel is obtained via partial filtration of crude oil.

The Joule: Energy unit, It is defined as the energy resulting from the movement of a one-Newton body to a distance of one meter. 1 Joule = 1 Newton. m.

Kilo Watt-Hour: Energy unit, a 1 kWh = 1000 Watt × 3600 Second
= 3.6×10^6 Watt. second
= 3.6 Megawatt
Other prefixes are used for referring to this unit, Mega = 10^6 , Giga = 10^9 and Tera = 10^{12}

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG): It is mainly used in heating and cooking as well as a fuel in some types of engines and as a raw material for chemical industries. Usually it is marketed in cylinder metallic packages. This gas is comprised of a mixture of gases. It is obtained from natural gas or via fractionation of crude petroleum.

- The Metric Ton:** Mass unit, a Metric ton = 1000 kg.
- Vegetal Coal:** It is a solid product Which contains carbon as a main content.
- Watt:** Electrical power unit, Its defined as the average produced energy in one second, Watt =Joule\Second
- Wood:** All types of wood used as fuel.

Connected to the Public Electricity Network:

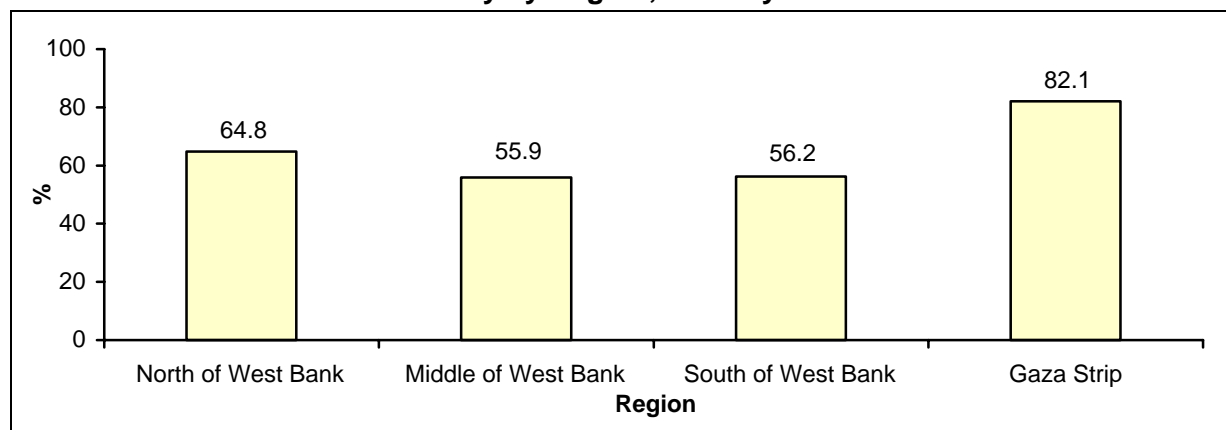
The main results of the survey indicate that 99.4% of households in the Palestinian Territory were connected to the public electricity network in January 2005. There was 0.4% of households without electricity services. From the results, it is noted that Gaza Strip has the lowest Percent of households connected to the electricity network 99.3%. The situation is different in the south of the West Bank where 99.7% of the households were connected to the electricity network in January 2005.

Concerning the localities, results reveal that 531 localities are connected to electricity network, of which 501 localities in the West Bank and 30 localities in Gaza Strip.

Solar Energy Use:

The main results of the survey indicate that 67.2% of households in the Palestinian Territory are utilizing solar energy by using solar energy heaters in January 2005, It is noted that this Percent differs within the Palestinian regions in January 2005; it was about 82.1% in Gaza Strip and 59.6% in the West Bank.

Figure 5-1: Percentage of Households that Use Solar Heater in the Palestinian Territory by Region, January 2005



Electrical Energy Consumption:

The main findings of the survey indicate that the average household electricity consumption in the Palestinian Territory during January 2005 was 256 KWh. This average ranges by region and type of locality in January 2005, it reached 408 KWh in the middle of the West Bank and did not exceed 198 KWh in Gaza Strip. This average was about 282 KWh in urban localities, 218 KWh in rural localities and 226 in refugee camps.

Gasoline Consumption:

The main findings of the survey indicate that the average household gasoline consumption in the Palestinian Territory during January 2005 was 10 liters. This average ranged by region

and type of locality in January 2005, this average was about 12 liters in urban localities, 9 liters in rural localities and 6 liters in refugee camps. It reached 23 liters in the middle of West Bank and did not exceed 8 liters in the North of West Bank, and 5 liters in Gaza Strip.

Petroleum Gas Consumption:

The main findings of the survey indicate that the average household liquefied petroleum gas consumption in the Palestinian Territory during January 2005 was 30 kg. This average ranges by region and type of locality in January 2005. It reached 43 kg in the middle of the West Bank and did not exceed 20 kg in Gaza Strip.

Kerosene Consumption:

The main findings of the survey indicate that the average household kerosene consumption in the Palestinian Territory during January 2005 was 22 liters. This average ranges by region and type of locality in January 2005; it reached 52 liters in the middle of West Bank, and 3 liters in Gaza Strip. This average was about 27 liters in urban localities, 22 liters in rural localities, 9 liters in refugee camps.

Wood Consumption:

The main findings of the survey indicate that the average household wood consumption in the Palestinian Territory during January 2005 was 236 kg. This average ranged between 474 kg in the South of the West Bank and 111 kg in Gaza Strip during January 2005. This average was about 228 kg in urban localities, 269 kg in rural localities, and 115 kg in refugee camps.

Energy Imports:

The total energy imports in the remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip in 2003 were estimated to be 26,392 TJ. This amount of energy was composed of 2,315,614 MW.h of electricity, 102,101 thousand liters of gasoline, 282,797 thousand liters of diesel, 4,553 thousand liters of kerosene, 88,946 tons of liquid petroleum gas, 1,491 tons of oils and lubricates and 35.4 tons of coal and wood.

The distribution of energy imports by region indicates that the highest quantity of energy imports was 8,659 TJ in Gaza Strip and the lowest quantity of energy imports was 5,255 TJ in south of West Bank.

Energy Used for Production:

The total energy used for production in the Palestinian Territory in 2003, was estimated to be 5,074 TJ. This amount of energy was composed of 395,101 MW.h of electricity, 8,410 thousand liter of gasoline, 77,036 thousand liter of diesel 2,657 thousand liters of kerosene, 7,325 tons of LPG, 958.7 tons of coal and wood and 1,832 tons of oils and lubricants. The distribution of the total energy used for production by region indicates that it ranges from 1,175 TJ in the middle of West Bank to 1,399 TJ in the north of West Bank.

Energy Used in Electricity Generation:

The total energy used in generating electricity in 2003 reached to 4,600 TJ. The quantities of fuel used were as follows: gasoline 128.3 thousand liters, diesel 123,805 thousand liters, kerosene 294.9 thousand liters, LPG 81.7 tons, and oils and lubricants 86.2 tons. The distribution of energy used to generate electricity indicates that the heights quantity was in Gaza Strip which reached to 4,296.7 TJ, while it didn't exceed 12 TJ in the middle of West Bank.

Agriculture

Introduction

Agro-economic resources and production data concerning the level of agricultural crops and animal products play a pivotal role in the national economic development of the Palestinian Territory.

The main objectives of this part of the report are to provide some basic data about fish, slaughterhouses, hatcheries, prepared eggs for hatching, produced chicks, and agricultural cooperatives.

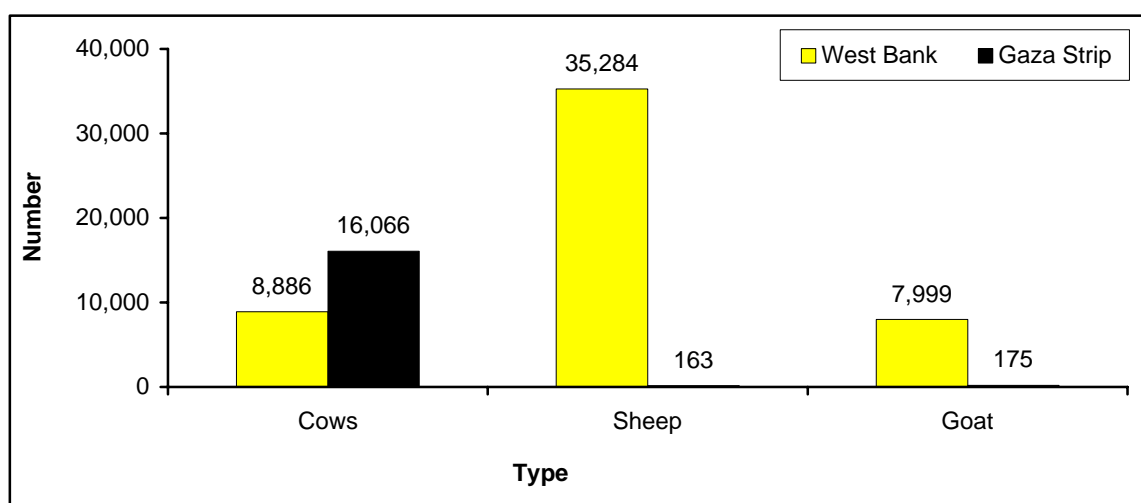
Fisheries:

Fishing of all various species of fish during 2004 in Gaza Strip amounted to about 2,994.5 tons, of which Sardines were the most important as the fished amount totaled approximately about 2,136.4 tons, Scomber came next at about 113.8 tons, followed by Protuns Sp. (Swemcarb) at about 82.9 tons, then Trachurus (Horsemac) at about 68.2 tons. Caught fish were distributed in all over Gaza Strip governorates, mainly in Gaza governorate, Deir Al-Balah governorate, and Rafah governorate. Where the Israeli's prevent the fishing in Khan Yunis governorate .

Birds and Cattle Carcasses:

The number of slaughtered birds in the Palestinian Territory totaled 1,669 thousand whereas the number of slaughtered cows reached 24,952 (including 16,066 in Gaza Strip). The highest number of slaughtered cows was in Gaza governorate at 7,377, North Gaza governorate came next with 3,201. The total number of slaughtered sheep was 35,447 including 35,284 in the West Bank where 48.1% of slaughtered sheep were in Ramallah & AL-Bireh governorate. The total number of slaughtered goats was 8,174 of which 7,999 were slaughtered in the West Bank.

Figure 6-1: Number of Operating Slaughtered Animals in the Palestinian Territory by Type and Region, 2004



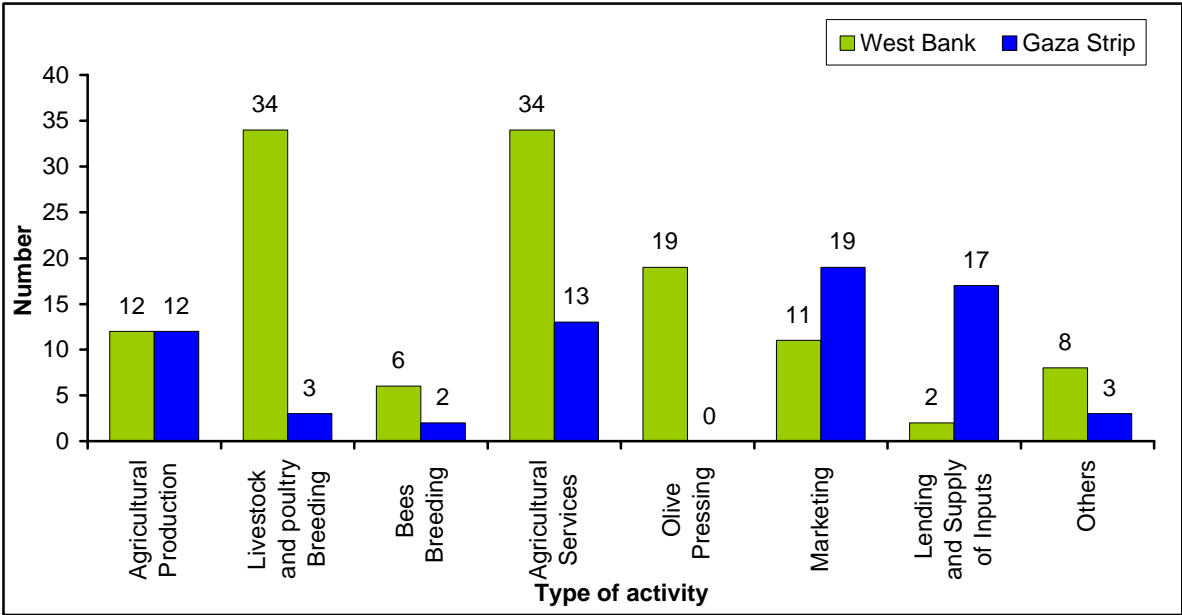
Egg Hatcheries:

Data of 2004 indicated that the total number of hatcheries reaches 20, including 9 in Gaza Strip. The total number of eggs prepared for hatching was 38,026 thousand egg, of which 37,876 thousand for broilers chicks production. The number of produced chicks was around 27,850 thousand chicks, around 42.8% of the produced chicks in the West Bank were in Tulkarm governorate.

Agricultural Cooperatives:

The number of operating agricultural cooperative societies in the Palestinian Territory increased in 2004 with 32 cooperatives compared with 2003 (163 cooperatives), the total number of cooperatives in 2004 was 195 cooperatives. The figure includes 126 cooperatives in the West Bank and 69 cooperatives in Gaza Strip, 34 of the West Bank’s agricultural cooperative societies concentrate their activities on agricultural services, and 34 of them concentrate their activities on animal farming and poultry. On the other hand, 19 of Gaza Strip’s agricultural cooperative societies concentrate mainly on marketing, and 17 of them concentrate mainly on agricultural credit and inputs’ supply.

Figure 6-2: Number of Agricultural Cooperative Societies in Operation in the Palestinian Territory by Type of Activity and Region, 2004



Housing and Housing conditions

Introduction

Housing and Housing conditions statistics are considered of a great importance due to its role in reflecting the level of living.

The data cover the following indicators: number of rooms in the housing unit, housing density, durable goods in the housing unit, type of housing unit and number of licensed housing units.

Concepts and Definitions

Availability of Durable Goods: This section refers to the durable goods owned by the household: Private car, refrigerator, solar boiler, central heating, home library (availability of a minimum of 10 non –scholastic books used for developing the cultural, religious aspects of knowledge ...etc.), cooking stove, washing machine, television, video, computer, dish, ect.

Average Housing Density: It refers to the average number of persons living in the room. This average calculated through dividing the total number of individuals for a certain category by the total number of rooms for that particular category.

Household: The household is defined as one person or a group of persons with or without a family relationship, who live in the same housing unit or part of the housing unit, share meals and make joint provision for food and other essentials of living.

Housing Density (Number of persons per Room): It is defined as the number of occupants per room (number of persons who live in the household divided by the total number of occupied rooms of the household). Households, who live in housing units with unknown number of rooms are not considered in the calculation.

Housing Unit Type: This term describes one of the following: Villa, house, apartment and other.

Villa: A separately established building that is usually constructed from clean stone. It is constructed for the living of one household and consists of a 2 - suite – single or double or multiple stories connected through internal stairs. One of the suites is constructed as bedrooms whereas the second suite is constructed for reception and involves the kitchen and other related services. In general, the villa is surrounded by a garden, regardless of the area of this garden, which is surrounded by boarding wall or fence. Villas normally have roofed parking area (garage). Villas also may include separate small building or extensions as part of them.

House: A building usually established for the residence of one household or more; it is the typical form of residential buildings prevailing in Palestine. The house may be comprised of single story or more that is utilized by a single household. Nevertheless, if the house is divided into housing units each of which has its own utilities and occupied by a different household, each housing unit would be classified as an apartment.

Apartment: It is a part of a building or a house, consisting of one room or more and annexed with kitchen, bathroom and toilet, which are all, closed

by external door, leading to the road through a stair way and/or path way. It is prepared usually for one household.

Independent Room: It is a separate room with no kitchen, bathroom nor toilet, but sharing with other households these basic services, and it is prepared for living.

Other: It refers to any type of building other than the aforementioned. Examples of this type include tent, marginal, cottages, caves, grottos, and booths occupied by a tenant during the survey.

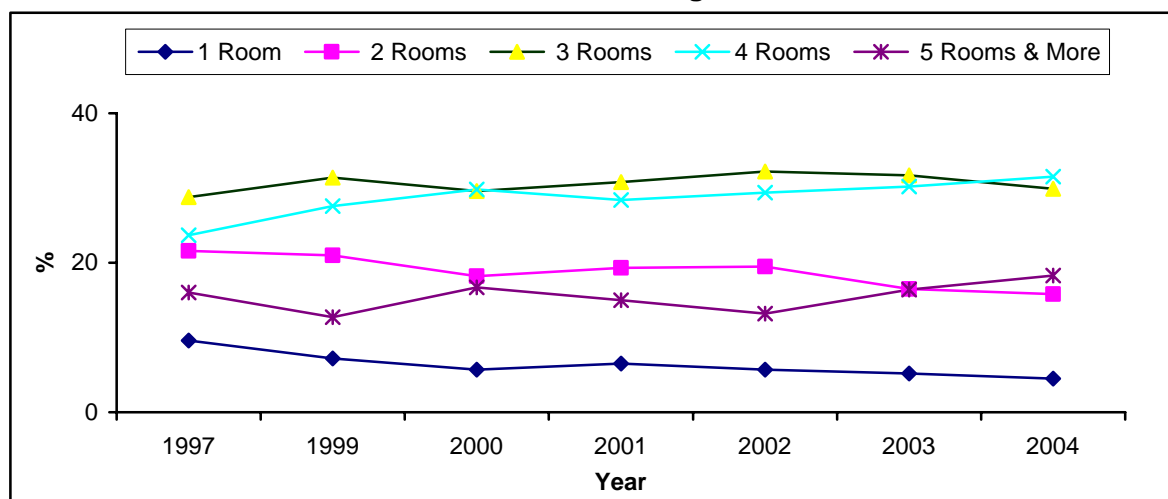
Housing Unit: A building or part of a building constructed for one household only, with one or more independent entrance leading to the public road without passing through another housing unit. The unit might not be constructed for living purposes but found occupied with a household during the enumeration. Likewise, the unit might be utilized for habitation or for work purposes or both purposes. Also, it might be closed, vacant or occupied by one or more households during the survey.

Number of Rooms: The housing unit or part of it surrounded with walls and has a ceiling provided that its area is not less than 4 square meters. The verandahs surrounded with glass and its area at least 4 square meters are considered as rooms; while kitchen, bathroom, toilet, other verandahs, halls, rooms used for business purposes or for work only are not considered rooms.

Number of Rooms in the Housing Unit:

According to the housing report findings 2004, data show that 4.5% of the Palestinian households live in housing units of one room.

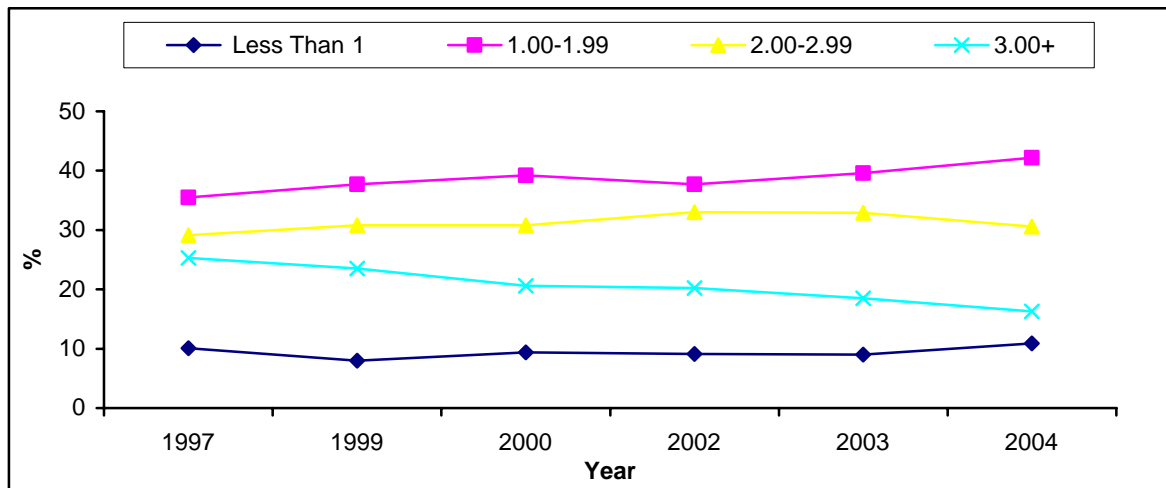
Figure 7-1: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Number of Rooms in Housing Unit and Year



Housing Density:

The results of housing report 2004, show that housing density in the Palestinian Territory is 1.8 persons per room.

Figure 7-2: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Housing Density and Year



Durable Goods in the Housing Unit:

Housing report results indicate that most households in the Palestinian society in 2004 (92.9%) had refrigerators, considerable percent of the Palestinian households had cooking stove (98.7%) and television (93.2%).

Type of Housing Unit:

The results for the same report reveal that 58.9% of the households live in house, 66.2% in the West Bank against 44.6% in Gaza Strip. Percent of the households living in apartments were 52.2% in Gaza Strip, and 29.8% in the West Bank.

Number of Licensed Housing Units:

The Building Licenses Survey data indicates that the number of new and existing licensed housing units in the Palestinian Territory in 2004 was 9,461. In 1997 there were 15,775 and in 2000 there were 13,438 licensed housing units.

Chapter Eight

Tourism

The boom in tourism contributes significantly to the economy of many countries, not only to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), but also as a job creator in the service industry. Tourism is the main source of income for a large number of people. For many countries all over the world the revenues due to incoming international tourism became a significant stimulus for economic growth.

PCBS has conducted statistics on tourism issues since 1995. The Hotel Survey can be considered as the core statistics on this item. It is conducted regularly since that time. Besides that, in 1999 a survey on Domestic Tourism has been conducted. In 2003, data on Tourism Activities have been collected in a survey that aimed on providing comprehensive information on the supply side of tourism beside consequences of the Israeli measures against Palestine since 2000, in 2005 a survey on Outbound Tourism 2004 has been conducted.

Concepts and Definitions

Hotel:	It is defined as an accommodation establishment providing overnight lodging for the visitors in a room or unit. It should hold a number of persons exceeding that of an average single family. The establishment must be under one management, and provides different facilities and services to visitors.
Hotel Workers:	It refers to all persons working in the hotel on full or part time bases including owners and paid or unpaid household members.
Number of Rooms:	It refers to the furnished rooms for the use of guests. Such rooms might be single, double, triple, or quadruple. Rooms involving more than four beds were classified under (others) in the questionnaire. As for the suite, it is usually comprised of one bedroom or more, a living room and private toilet facilities.
Available Beds and Rooms:	It refers to beds and rooms, which are ready for use during the reference period. Closed rooms for maintenance or repairs are excluded.
Guests:	It refers to visitors staying in the hotels and using their facilities in return for a certain charge. Records of new guests are based on the number of visits regardless whether it's the same person or different.
Bed Occupancy (Number of Guest Nights):	Number of beds booked for hotel guests. Such beds are considered as occupied whether they were actually used or not. Guest night unit measures it.
Room Occupancy:	Number of booked and paid rooms. Such rooms are considered occupied whether they were actually used or not.
Outbound Tourism:	Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual permanent places of residence for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes. In this sense, the term outbound tourism is the reverse, with the residents of a certain country travelling across its border to other countries.

Visitor:	Any person traveling to a place other than of his\her usual environment for less than 12 months and whose main purpose of his\hem trip is the other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited
Tourism Trip:	Traveling to and staying in places out side their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes
Purpose of Visit:	The purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have taken place. For many purposes, the secondary purposes is also important and worth including in a survey, for example leisure and business, combined visiting friends and relatives and recreation
Duration of Visit:	The number of hours for same-day visits, and nights for staying visits
Means of Passenger Transport:	Refers to the means used by a visitor to travel from his\her place of residence to the places visited outside his\her usual environment.
Tourism Expenditure:	The total consumption expenditure made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor for and during his\her trip and stay at destination

Hotels as of December 2004

The total number of hotels in the Palestinian Territory is 124, including temporarily closed hotels. There were 80 hotels operating in December 2004, were the average number of rooms were 3,301 rooms, while the average number of beds were 7,218, of which 7 hotels in the north of West Bank with 144 rooms and 267 beds, while in the middle of West Bank there were 18 hotels with 685 rooms and 1,429 beds, where as in the Jerusalem there were 23 hotels with 933 rooms and 2,353 beds, in the south of West Bank there were 18 hotels with 1,064 rooms and 2,268 beds, while there were 14 hotels in Gaza Strip with 505 rooms and 901 beds.

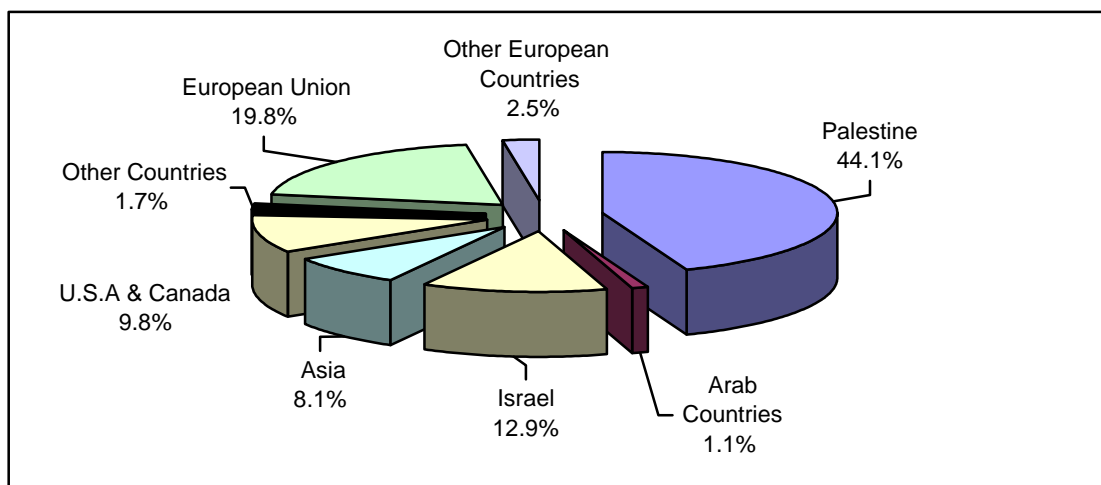
Service Facilities as of December 2004

Concerning the capacity of the hotels operating in the Palestinian Territory the results show that there are 94 Restaurants accommodating 13,903 persons, and 109 Conference halls accommodating 14,890 persons, and the results indicate that there are 83 Parking accommodating 2,397 cars, 68 lifts, 13 Swimming pools, and 16 playgrounds.

Number of Guests during 2004

During the year 2004, the total number of guests in Palestinian hotels was 100,184 persons, of which 44.1% were Palestinian guests, and 19.8% were from European Union countries. The Percent distribution of guests by nationality is as in the figure below.

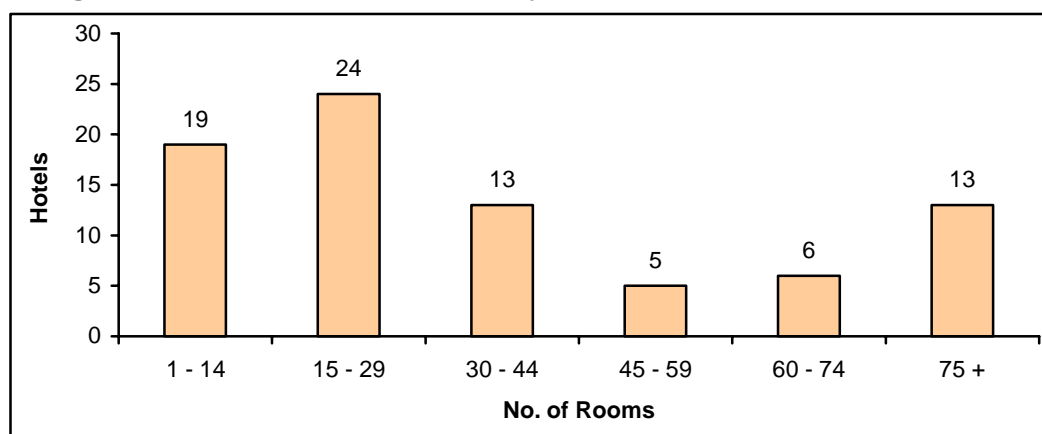
Figure 8-1: Percentage Distribution of Guests by Nationality, 2004



Annual Occupancy and Average Length of Stay

During the year 2004, the average occupancy of rooms was 446.9 (rooms/day), rate of 13.5%, while average occupancy of beds was 736.2 (beds/day) or 10.2%, and the average length of stay was 2.7 (nights per guest).

Figure 8-2: Distribution of Hotels by Number of Available Rooms, 2004



Number of Guest Nights during 2004

During the year 2004, the total number of guest nights in Palestinian hotels was 268,695 nights, Whereas the guests spent 48.0% of those nights in Jerusalem hotels, and 29.2%, 7.7%, 7.1% in the middle of west bank, south of west bank, and north of west bank respectively, while the percentage of guest nights in Gaza Strip hotels was 8.0%.

Outbound Tourism Survey

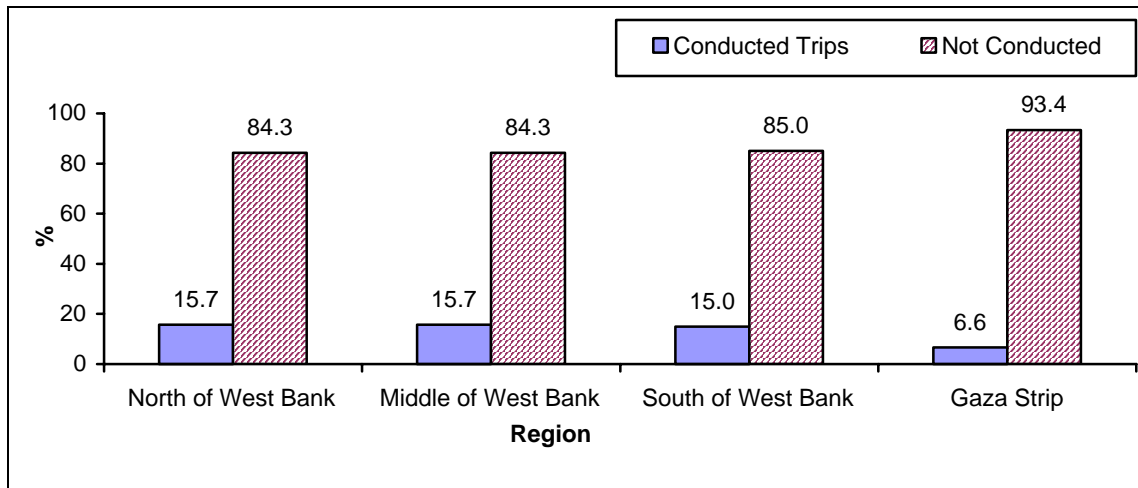
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) conducted the Outbound Tourism Survey, which aims at producing a comprehensive data base on all tourism activities in Palestine. The ultimate goal is to compile and maintain data on outbound tourism activity. In this exercise, PCBS hopes eventually to be able to produce statistics regularly on the basic indicators recommended and adopted by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) and the European Union (EU). In the meantime, this initiative in the present format aims to fill the existing gaps on the basic statistics of the outbound tourism, which might help to provide data necessary for policy making to promote this important sector in Palestine.

This survey reflects the data for the year 2004, and it may provide us main data about the outbound tourism expenditure which is related to the overnight-stay tourists.

Conducting Trips:

The results of the survey indicate that 12.5% of the Palestinian households conducted at least one visit outside the Palestinian Territory during the year 2004, while 87.5% of them did not, the households that conducted trips are distributed by region as follows: 15.7% for north and middle West Bank, and 15.0% for South West Bank region, while only 6.6% for Gaza Strip.

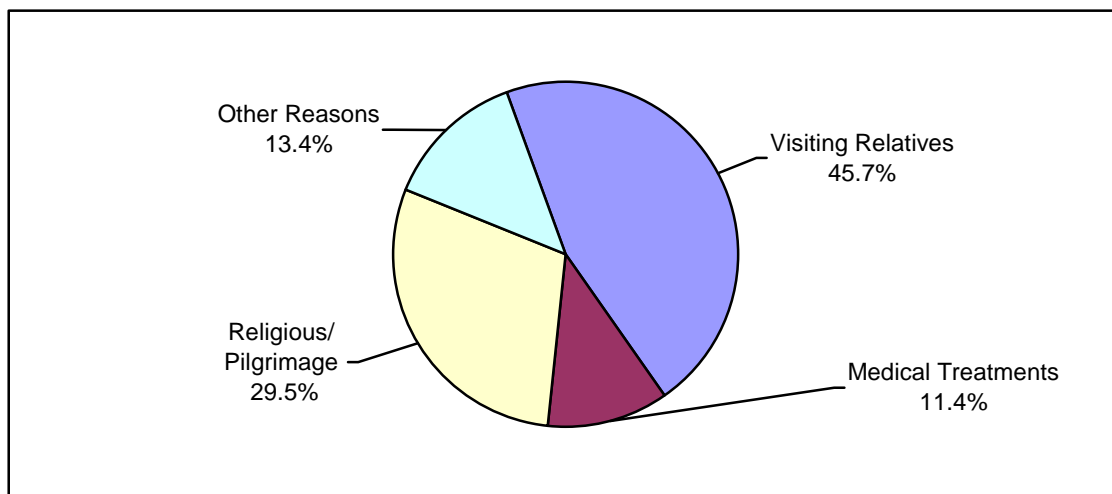
Figure 8-3: Percentage Distribution of the Households by Conducting Trips and Region, 2004



Purposes of Trips:

The results indicate that the main purposes by the Palestinian households for conducting trips were: visiting relatives and friends 45.7%, religion purposes 29.5%, for treatments 11.4%, while 13.4% of households that conducted trips did not determine the reasons for conducting, as is mentioned in the figure below.

Figure 8-4: Percentage Distribution of Households That Conducted Outbound Trips by Purpose of the Trip, 2004

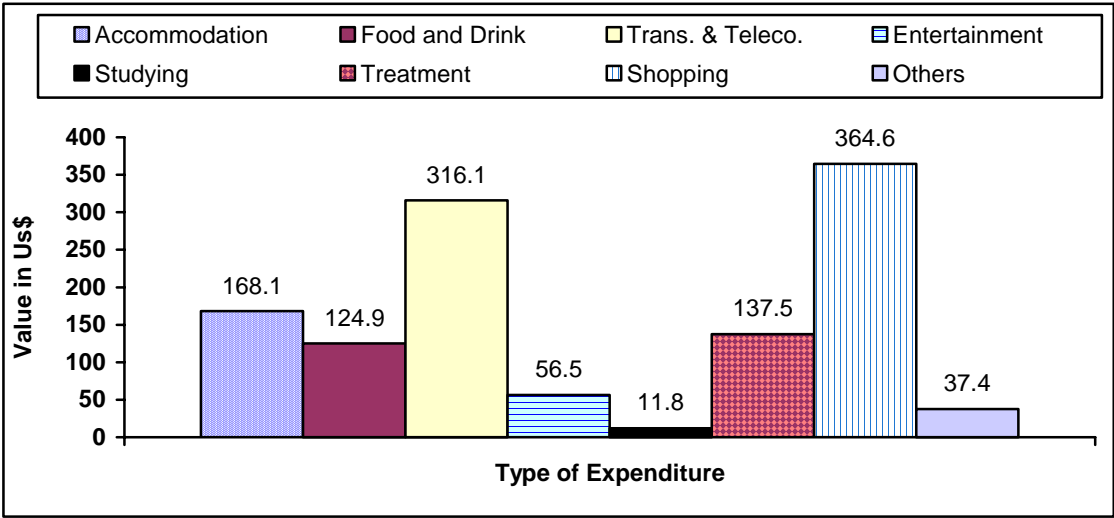


Expenditure During the Trip:

The average expenditure for outbound tourism by the Palestinian household was US\$1,216.8, while expenditures by households of Gaza Strip were US\$1,506.6 compared to US\$1,154.7 for households of the West Bank.

The distribution of expenditure according to the mode of the household’s consumption outside their country showed that US\$364.6 was consumed on shopping, while the transportation and telecommunications cost was US\$316.1, and US\$168.1 was consumed on accommodations, US\$137.5 was expended in treatments and in spas, consumption of food and drink was US\$124.9, and US\$56.5 was spent on sport, culture and welfare activities. Training and education costs were US\$11.8, and other not specified consumption by household was US\$37.4.

Figure 8-5: Average Expenditure of the Household During the Trip by Type of Expenditure, 2004



Chapter Nine

Settlements

Introduction

During the ongoing years of occupation, the Israeli Authorities employed their huge potentials to change the facts on the ground through the establishment and expansion of the Israeli Settlements. Israeli measures continued in war and peace times, within a twofold strategy of construction of an Israeli society on the occupied land and devastation of the Palestinian society through the disassociation of the Palestinian communities and formation of cantons, as well as enforcement of strict control measures in violation of International Laws and Declaration of Human Rights.

PCBS has undertaken the provision of statistical data regarding Israeli settlements in the Palestinian Territory, in terms of the demographic features of the settlements in question. The collected data is a reference material for analytical studies dealing with the future prospects of the settlements' communities. This will be an initial step for developing a comprehensive database with respect to the settlements issue, and eventually it will be an information tool in the hands of all those who are concerned, including strategic planners, decision-makers and researchers.

Concepts and Definitions

A Settlement: A special land allocated for civil or semi military Israeli colonization founded by the Israeli occupation on the occupied Palestinian Territory since 1967.

Formal Settlement: A settlement, which is considered by the Israeli occupation as legal settlement and meets locality conditions. The Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics defines a locality as follows:

An inhabited place according to the following criteria:

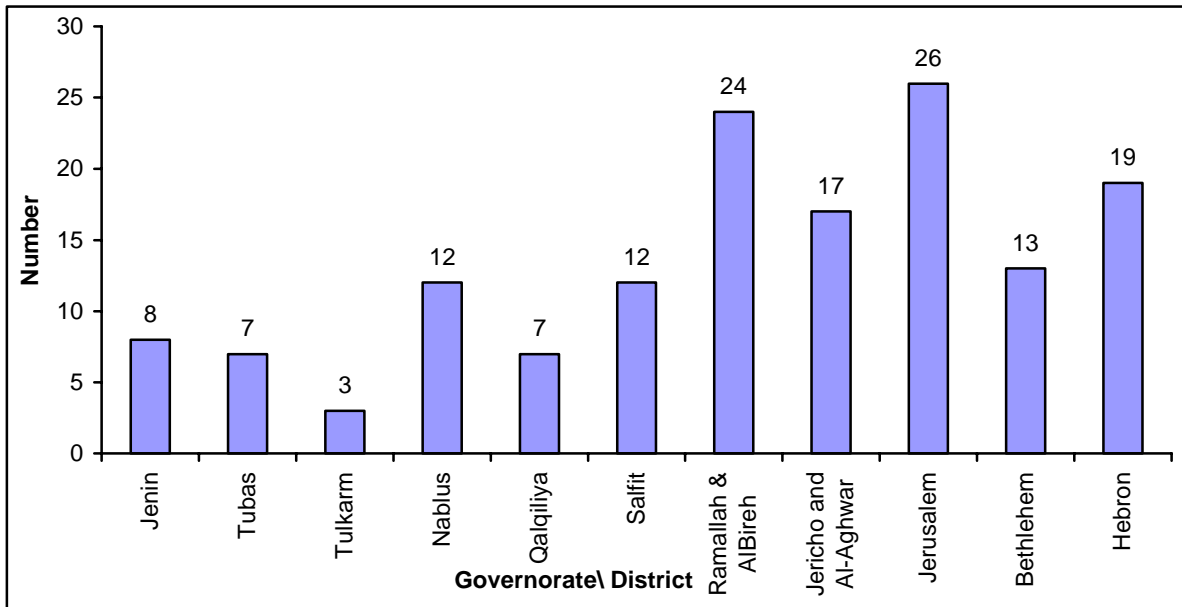
1. Mainly has 20 or more inhabitants.
2. Self-ruled.
3. Not included in the formal borders of another locality.
4. Formally recognized.

In addition to the settlements and Jewish neighborhoods; located in Jerusalem (J1).

Number of settlements:

The results shows that, there were 148 Israeli settlements in the West Bank According to 2004 data, The largest number of Israeli settlements was concentrated in Jerusalem governorate, it reached 26 settlements.

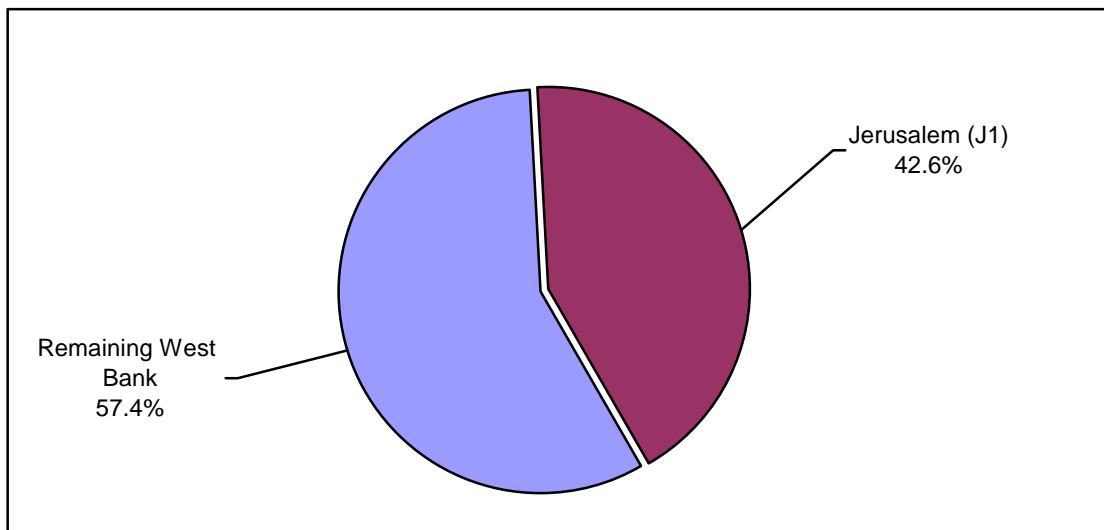
Figure 9-1: Number of Israeli Formal Settlements in the West Bank by Governorate\ District, 2004



The Settlers Population:

Data indicate that the number of settlers in the West Bank in 2004 reached 432,275 settlers most of them were in Jerusalem Governorate (236,480) settlers, 184,229 of them in (J1), while in Jerusalem (J1), the number of settlers totaled 11,221 by the end of 1972.

Figure 9-2: Percentage Distribution of Settlers in the Formal Settlements in the West Bank , 2004



In demographic terms, the percent of settlers in the West Bank, according to 2004 data equaled 15.6% of the total persons living in the West Bank with the highest percent at Jerusalem Governorate at 37.5% (42.7% of J₁).

Methodology

Data Collection:

The data of the report were collected from the available administrative records in the Palestinian institutions and from the surveys and census conducted by PCBS.

Geographical Coverage

For statistical purposes, the Palestinian Territory were divided into 15 Governorates and Tubas region.

Data Sources:

1. PCBS Surveys:

Hotel Activities Survey, 2004:

This report addresses the main indicators of the hotel activity. These indicators include; number of operating hotels, number of rooms and beds, room and public facilities in the surveyed hotels, number of persons engaged in hotels, number of nights in the reference period, distribution of guests by nationality, and rates of bed occupancy and room occupancy.

Outbound Tourism Survey, 2004:

This survey provided data on the members of the household that took part in the trip, the main purposes of the visit, the main characteristics of the households that conducted\did not conduct trips, the length of stay of the trips, the amount and mode of expenditure during the trips.

Household Environmental Survey 2005:

This survey is attached to LFS survey, it aimed to collect environment data about the households in the Palestinian Territory, the required data focused on Sources of water supply in houses, Household solid waste disposal, its components, and its approximate quantity, Wastewater disposal and the existence and use of cesspits in houses, Air pollution in the area of the house by smell, dust and smoke, and Exposure to noise.

Household Energy Survey 2005:

This survey is attached to LFS survey, it aimed to collect energy data about the households in the Palestinian Territory, the required data focused on consumed energy sources and quantity, type of fuel and prices.

Local Community Survey 2005:

Local community survey attempts to provide the essential services and public utilities for all the communities in the Palestinian Territory. The main objective of this survey is to provide reliable and comprehensive data on the situation of the local communities in the Palestinian Territory.

Health care Environmental Survey 2005:

This is an Environmental survey, it aimed to collect environmental data about the health care centers in the Palestinian Territory, the required data focused on consumed water sources and

quantity, wastewater disposal methods and management of solid waste in the health care centers beside the effect of intifada on these centers.

Energy Consumption in the Palestinian Territory 2003:

This is annual report about energy consumption in the Palestinian Territory. The data sources are classified into two types: statistical surveys and administrative records. The three main data sources are Economic Surveys 2003, Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey, and Foreign Trade Statistics. The main objective of these surveys is to collect data on the basic economic indicators covering the main economic activities by type and region.

Environment Economic Survey 2004:

This is an Environmental survey, it aimed to collect environmental data about the industrial establishments in the Palestinian Territory, the required data focused on consumed water sources and quantity, wastewater disposal methods and management of solid waste in the establishments beside the effect of intifada on these establishments.

Other Surveys:

In addition to the mentioned surveys, there are minor surveys from which agricultural data were obtained like: Labor Force Surveys series (2000-2004), Monthly Consumer Price Index Survey, 2004, Producer Prices Survey 2004, National Accounts 2003, Foreign Trade Statistics 2003, Establishments Census 2004.

2. Administrative Records

Palestinian Water Authority (PWO):

The data of this report that related to water statistics is based primarily on administrative records of Palestinian Water Authority (PWO). After getting data from this source, it was rearranged, reclassified, and then tabulated in a way to achieve the purpose of this report.

Other establishments:

In addition to the mentioned sources, we add Ministry of Agriculture, Municipalities, Hatcheries, Ministry of Labor, Agricultural Engineers Association, Land Research Center, Data were collected from these establishments through pre-designed forms for this purpose.

Chapter Eleven

Data Quality

Data collection from interviewers is affected by many types of errors, since it is affected by the interviewer psychology, time of asking, and other circumstances.

The data of the report were collected from the available administrative records in the Palestinian institutions and from the surveys and census conducted by PCBS.

The PCBS surveys are divided into:

- Sample survey, which are implemented on part of the population study, such as Environmental Economic Survey 2004 and the data of Housing report. The quality of sample survey data are affected by two types of errors; sampling and non sampling errors. However, several measures were adopted to minimize the effects of these errors. The interviewers, editors and coders had undergone intensive training and were provided with fieldwork manuals to consult when facing any problem.
- Whole count surveys, which are implemented on the whole population study, such as Local Community Survey 2005. The quality of these survey data are not affected by sampling errors.

The data entry programs were designed in a way that allow error detection and correction. This applies particularly to logical errors that might not be discovered before data entry operations. A consistency check was also performed to assure accuracy after data entry.

Concerning the data collected from the administration records of the Palestinian establishments, such as data of agriculture, land use, transportation, settlements and water, these data are subject to errors. The extend of human bias increases, specially in filling the questionnaires. After data processing, if such errors are discovered, PCBS return to the concern establishments and correct the errors.

For more details, you can refer to data sources which are available in the references list.

References

1. United Nations, 1997. Glossary of Environment Statistics. Series F, NO.67. New York-USA.
2. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2005. Israeli Settlements in the Palestinian Territory, Annual Statistical Report 2004. Ramallah- Palestine.
3. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2005. Tables of Housing Statistics, 2004. Ramallah- Palestine.
4. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2005. Local Community Survey, 2005: Main Results. Ramallah- Palestine.
5. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2005. Land Use Statistics in the Palestinian Territory, 2004. Ramallah- Palestine.
6. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2005. Water Statistics in the Palestinian Territory, 2004. Ramallah- Palestine
7. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2005. Agricultural Statistics: various Data, 2004. Ramallah- Palestine.
8. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004. Environmental Economic Survey, 2004: Main Findings. Ramallah- Palestine.
9. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2005. Environmental Survey for Health Care Centers 2005, Main Findings. Ramallah- Palestine.
10. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2005. Household Environmental Survey – 2005: Main Findings. Ramallah – Palestine.
11. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2005. Household Energy Survey: Main Results (January 2005). Ramallah- Palestine.
12. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2005. Hotel Activity in Palestinian Territory, Annual Bulletin 2005: Volume 10: Issue No.(5). Ramallah – Palestine.
13. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2005. Outbound Tourism Survey, 2004: Main Findings. Ramallah – Palestine.
14. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004. Area Statistics in the Palestinian Territory 2004. Ramallah - Palestine