

السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية
الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني

مشروع النشر والتحليل لبيانات التعداد الزراعي - 2010

واقع الثروة الحيوانية في الأراضي الفلسطينية

إعداد

م. غسان أبو منديل

آب/أغسطس، 2013

تم إعداد هذا التقرير حسب الإجراءات المعيارية المحددة في ميثاق الممارسات
للإحصاءات الرسمية الفلسطينية 2006

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جميع الحقوق محفوظة.

في حالة الاقتباس، يرجى الإشارة إلى هذه المطبوعة كالتالي:

الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني، 2013. مشروع النشر والتحليل لبيانات التعداد الزراعي 2010، واقع الثروة الحيوانية في الأراضي الفلسطينية. رام الله - فلسطين.

جميع المراسلات توجه إلى:

الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني
ص.ب. 1647، رام الله - فلسطين

هاتف: 2 298 7200 (970/972)

فاكس: 2 298 7210 (970/972)

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صفحة إلكترونية: <http://www.pcbs.gov.ps>



شكر وتقدير

تم تمويل هذه الدراسة من البنك الدولي (WB)، يتقدم الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني بجزيل الشكر والتقدير إلى البنك الدولي (WB)، على مساهمته القيمة بإعداد وطباعة هذه الدراسة.

فريق العمل

- إعداد التقرير
م. غسان أبو منديل
- السكرتاريا والطباعة
ايمان فرهود
- تصميم جرافيكى
احمد سوالمه
- تدقيق معايير النشر
حنان جناجره
- المراجعة الأولية
د. خليل النمروطي
د. احمد شعبان
محمود عبد الرحمن
- المراجعة النهائية
محمود جرادات
- الإشراف العام
علا عوض

رئيس الجهاز

تنويه للمستخدمين

- أن الآراء والأفكار الواردة في هذه الدراسة تعبر عن رأي معدها، ولا تعبر بالضرورة عن رأي الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني أو موقفه الرسمي.
- اعتمد معد هذه الدراسة على بيانات الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني والمصادر الأخرى ولا يتحمل الجهاز مسؤولية أي خطأ في البيانات.

تقديم

تعتبر التعدادات من أهم مصادر البيانات حيث قام الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني بتنفيذ التعداد الزراعي الأول عام 2010، وقد تم الحصول من خلاله على مجموعة متكاملة من البيانات المتعلقة بواقع الثروة الحيوانية، كما قام الجهاز بتنفيذ المسوح الزراعية وهي المسح الزراعي الهيكلي وقد اعتمدت هذه الدراسة على نتائج تلك المصادر حيثما أمكن.

وحرصاً منه على الاستفادة القصوى من هذه البيانات قام الجهاز بإصدار سلسلة من التقارير الإحصائية من بيانات التعداد الزراعي والمسوح المختلفة ومنها التقارير التفصيلية للنتائج النهائية للتعداد الزراعي.

واستكمالاً لعمليات نشر وتعميم بيانات التعداد ولتحقيق الاستخدام الأمثل لهذه البيانات يقوم الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني بتنفيذ مشروع النشر والتحليل لبيانات التعداد الزراعي، ويشمل هذا المشروع إعداد سلسلة من التقارير التحليلية لنتائج التعداد، لإتاحة المجال لأفراد المجتمع لفهم وإدراك أفضل لبيانات التعداد الزراعي.

يسرنا أن نقدم هذه الدراسة التحليلية كأحد مخرجات المشروع كي تكون مرجعاً للمخططين ومنتخذي القرارات في القطاعين العام والخاص وجميع فئات المستخدمين من أجل بناء الدولة الفلسطينية على أسس علمية سليمة.

علا عوض
رئيس الجهاز

آب، 2013

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145	الملاحق

.2010 1996

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-
-

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.2010

.1

.()

.2

.() .3

.4

.5

1993

1.2

1

.2010 %11.8
/ 16.278
(1) 2004 %74.7 174.7

2004"	2010	2004	2004	1
159.99	174.75	%6.3	360 مليون دولار	%11.8

- 11 :

2.2

(2008)

1

%93.6

2010/2009

2005/2004

%23.8

%.472.7

(2)

%.115.3

.2010-2005

2005/2004

:2

2010/2009

	2010/209	2005/2004		2010/2009	2005/2004	
%23.8-	17.893	23,482	%93.6	14,241	7,356	
%33.0-	14.762	22,028	%60.7	10,879	6,769	
%115.3	3.131	1,454	%472.7	3,362	587	

2011

2005/2004

2010

:

:

.()

/

:

.²

2007-1980

2010 - 1996

1999-1997

%6

2001/2000 2000/1999

%33

³

1,509

2002/2001 2001/2000

2002/2001

%68

2003/2002

(2009) -

²

:

³

2007/2006

%13

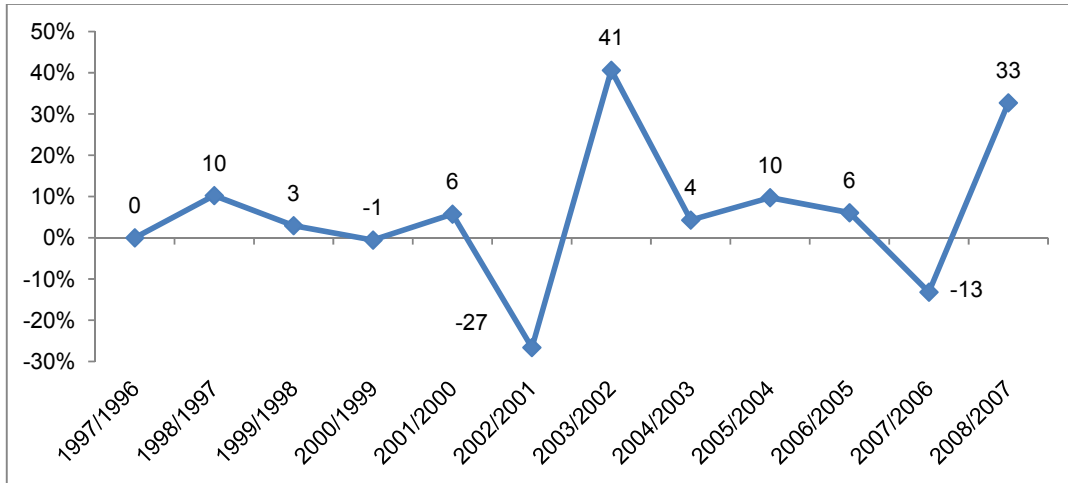
2004/2003

%33

(1)

2008-1996

:1



3.2

)

(

17.6

2010

119.4

94.6

23.4

4

(3)

(2005)

4

2010

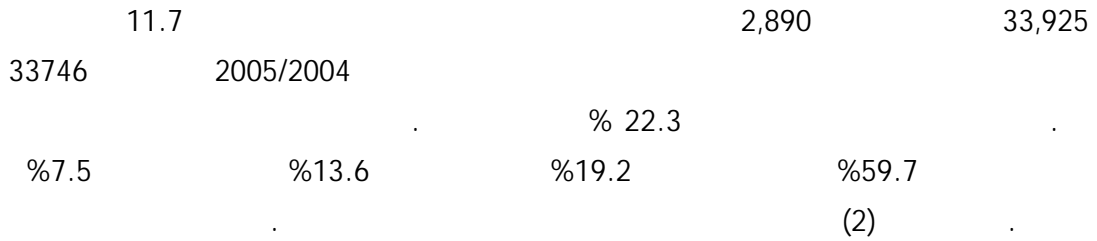
:3

فلسطين	الأردن	إسرائيل	سوريا	
119.4	94.6	17.6	23.4	أبقار
7.1	3	16.8	1.5	أغنام
18.4	6.9	75.8	11.5	ماعز

:

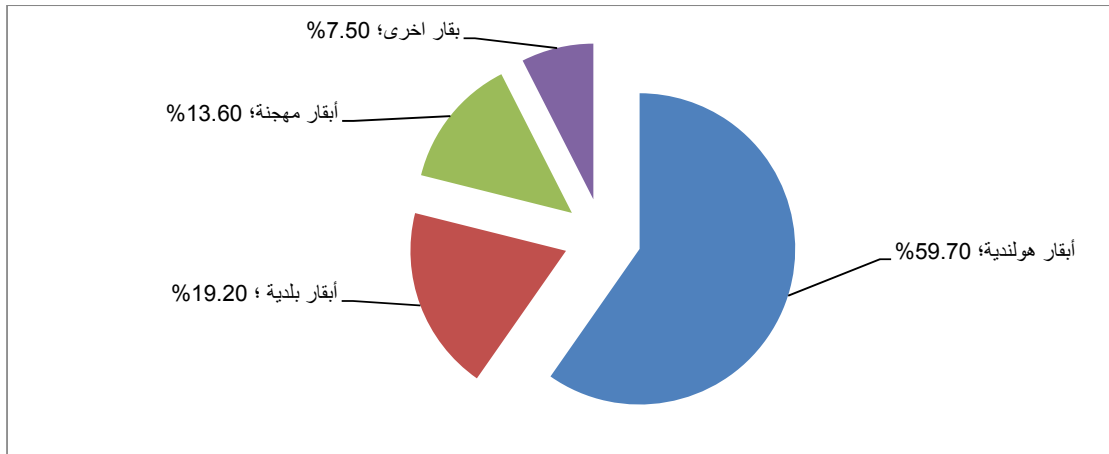
4.2

2010



2010

:2



2011

2010

:

:

%21

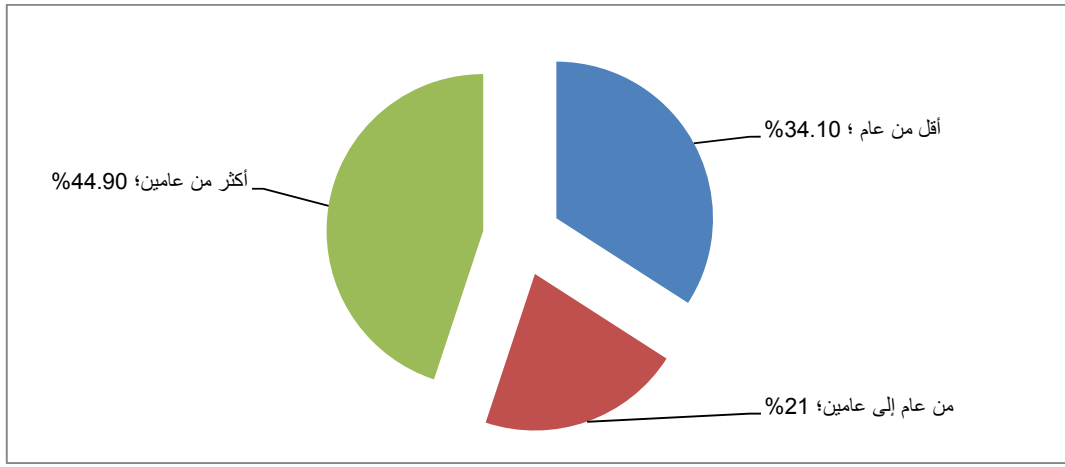
%34.1

% 44.9

(3)

2010/2009

:3



2011

2010

:

:

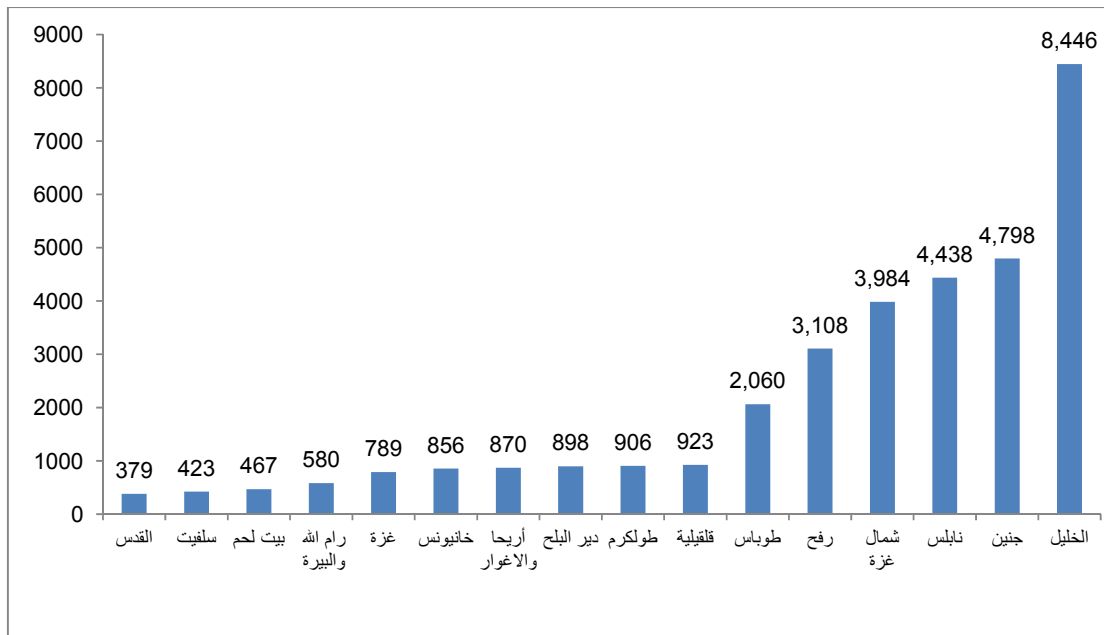
%27 %73

.2010

(4)

2010

:4



2011

2010

:

:

311

.2010/2009

521

2005/2004

(4)

.2010-2005

2010 2005

:4

حجم القطيع 2010				حجم القطيع 2005				المؤشر
+10	9-7	6-4	3-1	+10	9-7	6-4	3-1	
521	146	395	1,829	311	237	201	1,847	عدد الحيازات
18.0 %	5.05%	13.6%	63.2%	11.9	%9.1	%7.7	71.1	النسبة

2011

2010

2005/2004

:

2010

2008-1996

3,260

.2001/2000 1997/1996

%190

10,919

2001/2000

1997 -1996

2000/1999

(%194 -)

2002/2001

%14.8

2007/2006

33,925

23,176

%41.8

2008/2007

.2010/2009

:

1,981

1998

1,810

482

1998

419

1999

5.1999

.6

:

2007/2006

(2005)

5

2005 9 - 8

(2009)

6

()

: 2010/2009

.FAO

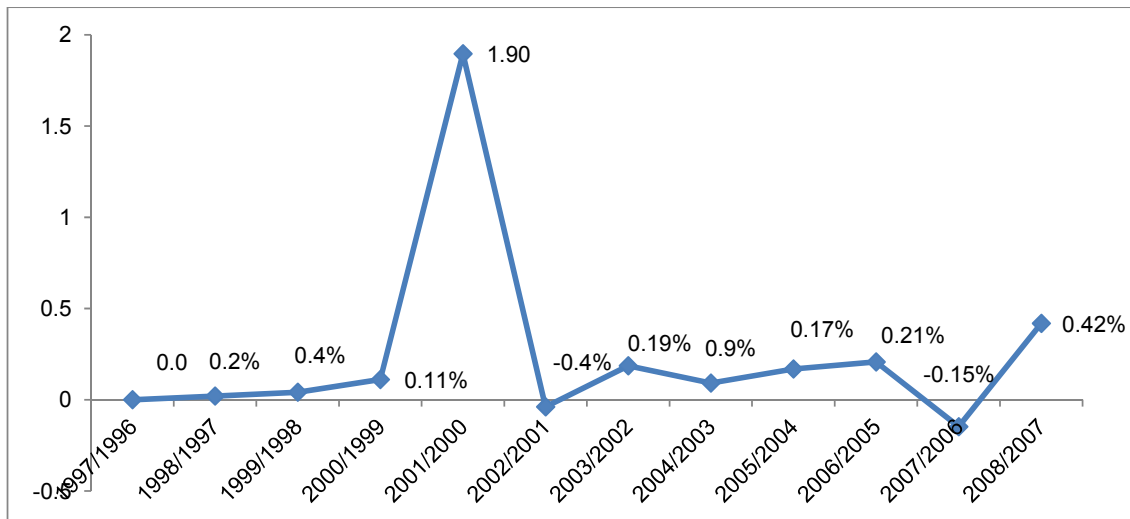
2008

.2008-1996

(5)

2008-1996

:5





:
 :
 7 .1
 %6.2 1,043 6,505
 2005/2004 %59.2
 1.88: 1
 %50.6 %48.6
 .%4.0 4000-3000 %43.2
 2012 /2011
 %65.5
 .2
 ()
 13.6 1,487 20,247
 %31.7 2005/2004
 %3.8 (7-5)
 %96
 %48
 2.1 :1 850 - 800

 () 7
 800-700

10:1 2007

.%38.5

.3

9.7

474

4,629

:1

.8

%65.5

1.3

.4

56

2,544

9

%31.9

%68.1

1.9 :1

(1)

5.2

567,236

2010

26.8

21,096

10

2005/2004

2010/2009

%29.3

%35.7 ()

%52.9

.11

6

%0.4

%11

8

9

(

).2007

218.8

10

2011

2010

:

:

11

12%26.7

%80.2

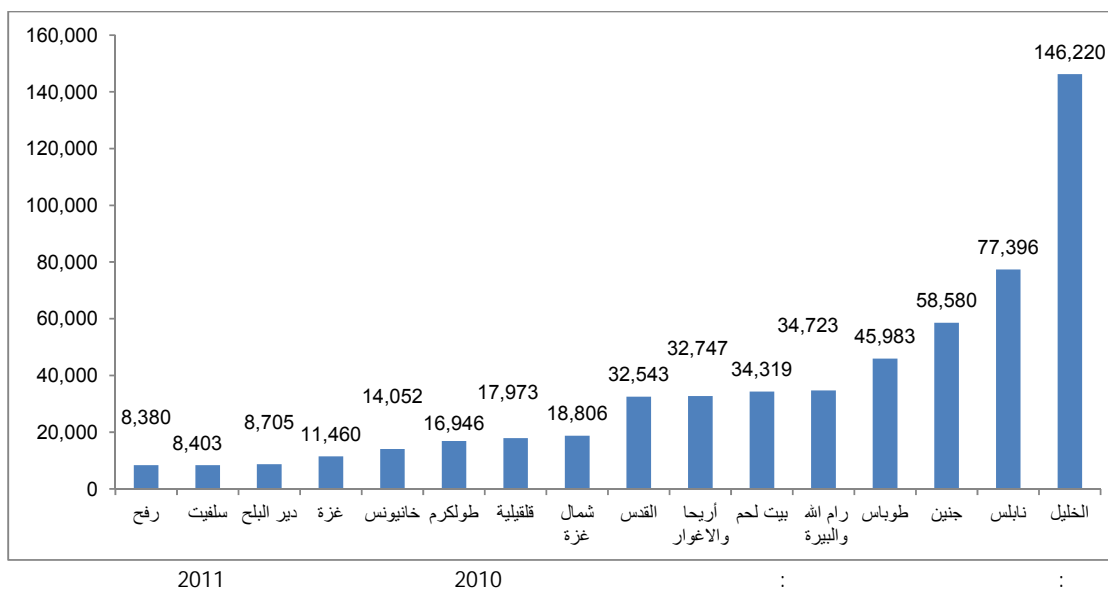
%19.8

(6)

2010/2009

2010/2009

: 6



2010

.2010

3,626

2005

5,758

2010

8,268

2005

5,561

(5) 13. 2009/2008

.2010 – 2005

2010 2005

: 5

حجم القطيع 2010					حجم القطيع 2005					المؤشر
+40	39 -30	29 -20	19 -10	9 -1	+40	39 -30	29 -20	19 -10	9 -1	
3,626	1,232	2,230	5,741	8,268	5,758	1,630	2,881	5,202	5,561	عدد الحيازات
17.2%	5.8%	10.5%	27.2%	39.1%	%27.3	%7.7	%13.6	%24.7	%26.4	النسبة %

2011

2010

2005/2004

-:

:

()

8,296

300,201

2005/2004

2010/2009

.%43.7

2010/2009

36.1

%86.1

%13.9

6

%61.4

%35.5

60

70

14

150-80

5-3

%78.3

250-200

13

(2009)

14

1 14 ()

30

%21.7

:()

()

1955

= +

15

19,917

202,420

10.1

%79.8

%31.8 %67.9

%20.2

%21.7

%78.3

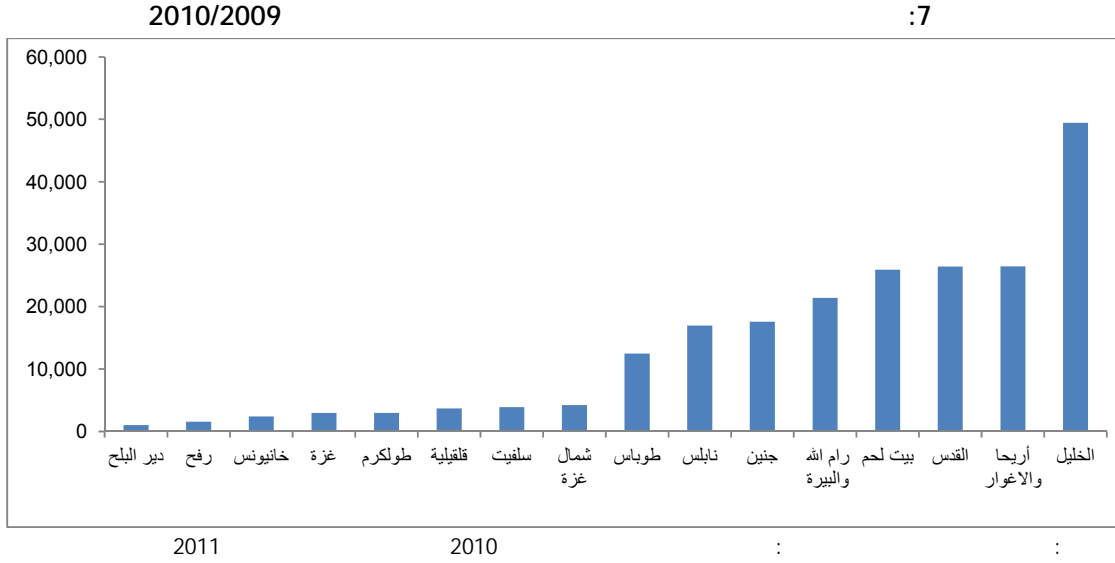
%35.5

%61.4

¹⁵ زنونى ، عبدالرحمن ، تربية الأغنام ، الإنتاج الحيواني - كلية الزراعة - جامعة المنيا - جمهورية مصر العربية



(7)



10,904 2005 14,408
 4,867 20 2010
 2010 3,011
 (6)

2010 2005 :6

حجم القطيع 2010					حجم القطيع 2005					المؤشر
+20	15-19	10-14	5-9	1-4	+20	15-19	10-14	5-9	1-4	
3,011	724	1,648	3,138	2,383	4,867	1,303	2,342	3,675	2,221	عدد الحيازات
%27.6	%6.6	%15.1	%28.7	%21.8	%33.7	%9	%16.2	%25.5	%15.4	النسبة %
2005/2004					2010					:

(3)



: 2010

:

.%31.1		8,879	187,734	
		2005/2004		2010/2009
	%14.6			%85.4
		5.8		

%35.5		%76.9		%23.1
	%4.6		%59.9	
	%76.2			
				%23.6

:

7.2	1,872	13,601		2010/2009
% 22.9			%77.1	
%69.6	3.3			
		²⁰	%30.4	

%57.7

% 42.3

	%32.6		%67.4
--	-------	--	-------

()	(5-2)	(2.5)
.()	290 - 210)	(1)

	(110-70)	(60- 50)
(3)	²¹ %50	(40)

(9-7)	(7-6)	²⁰
	(2008)	²¹

(100)

() 7.2

22

4.7 319 1,521

172 35
(7)

112

.2010

2010

:7

1,521	1,192	329	319	112	172	35	
746	606	140	148	35	92	21	
775	586	189	171	77	80	14	

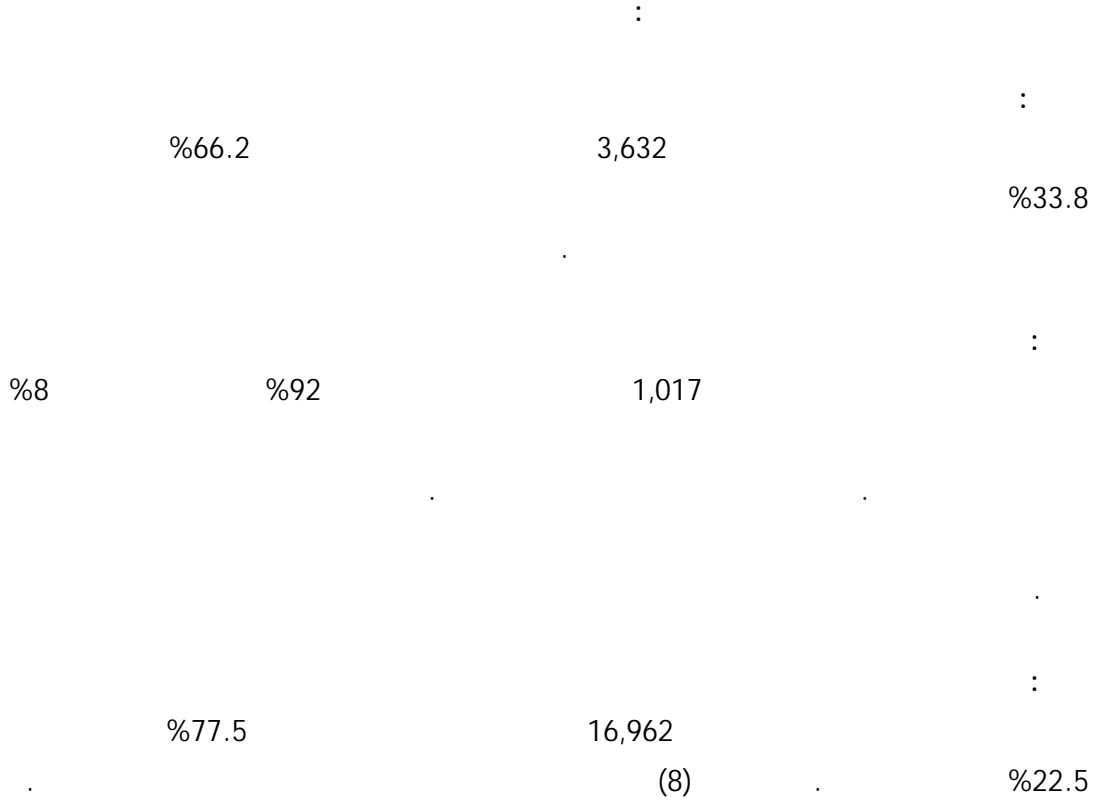
2011

2010

:

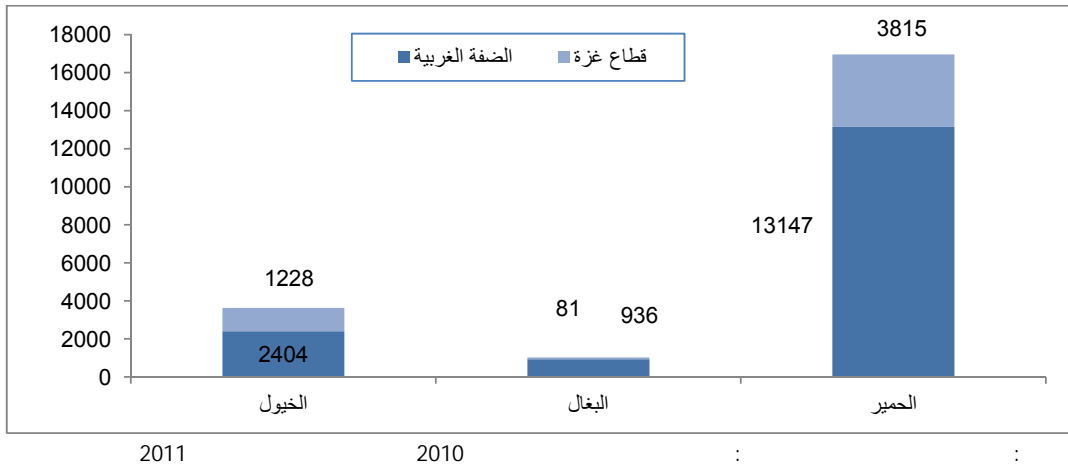
:

8.2



24 2010

:8



(2008)

26

(8)

27 2010

2010

:8

0.166	1.545	31.111	
3.800	9.005	33.504	
230.2	16.707	86.940	

:

:

10 7

28 6

5

3,884

(9)

25

(2007)

26

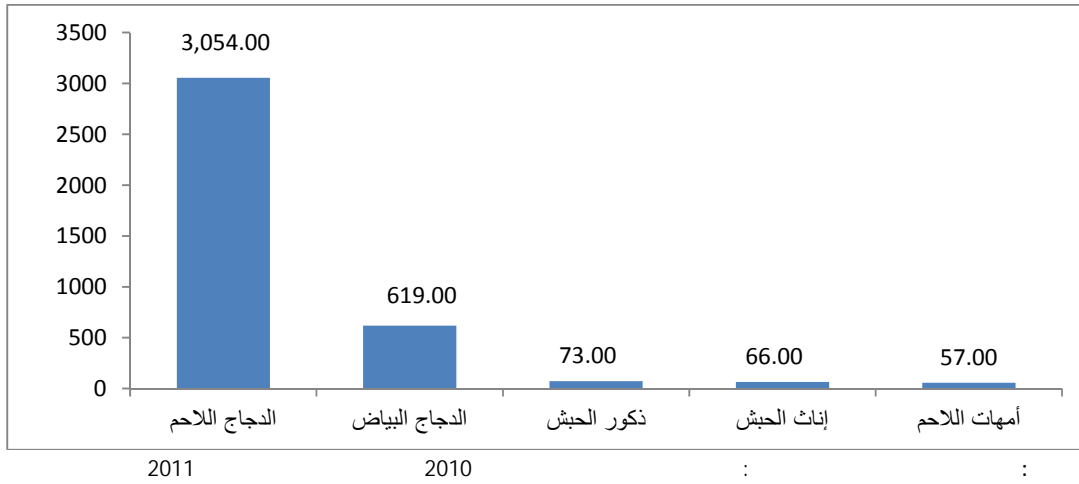
27

- - (1992)

28

2010/2009

:9



25

2010

(9)

()

:9

2010

()

%75.1	714.6	951.3	%76.7	56,288.90	73,337.50	25	
%73.5	131.7	179	%84.3	34,567.10	40,968.40	15	
%75.4	582.9	772.3	%67.1	21,721.80	32,369.10	10	

2010

:

%67.1

%75.1

31,111,411

3,054

:

891,868

_____ =

7,777,852 = 4 / 31,111,411

8.7 = 891,868 / 7,777,852

2005/2004

2010/2009

%19.3

.%23.4

%14.2

%17.6

3

(4)



2011

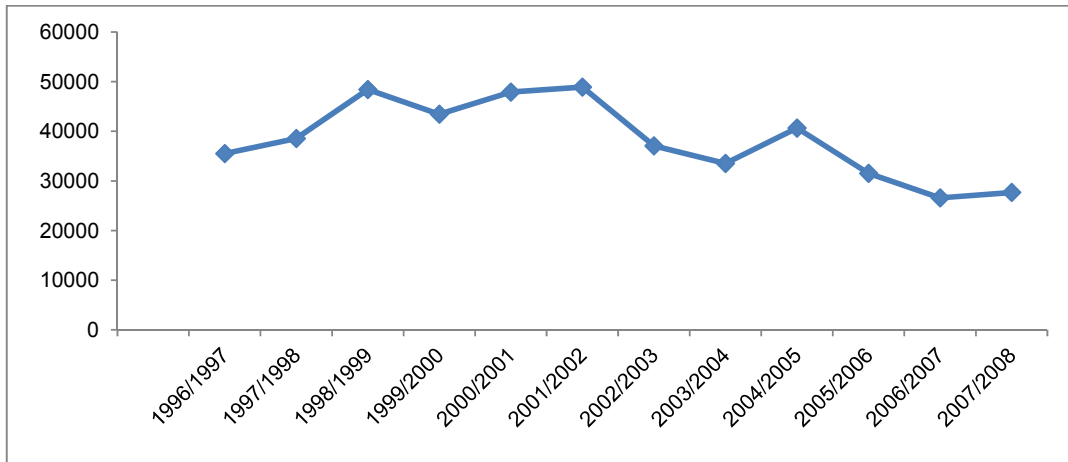
2010

:

:

2010
48.9
27.6
1997-1996
(10)
2008-1996
29
25.5
2003-2002
31.1
2008-2007
2010

() 2008-1994 :10



2010

6

%38.6

(11)

2010

2010

32.3

45.5

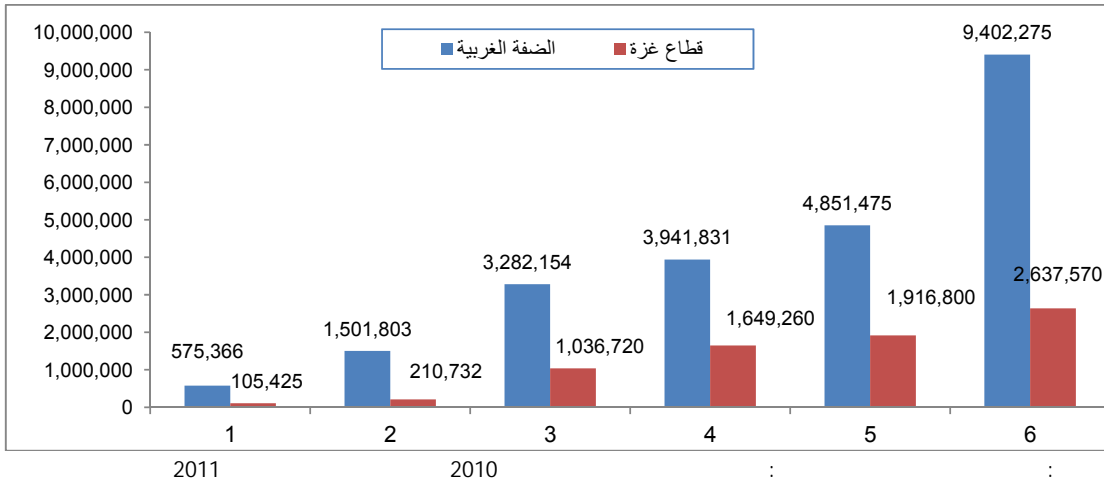
7.556

22.054

29

2009/2010

:11



(10)

%55.2

:10

2010

			المنطقة
%55.2	31,111,411	56,288,900	
%68.1	23,554,904	34,567,100	
%34.7	7,555,507	21,721,800	

2010

2010

:

:

30.

.31

-
-
-
-

2011

2010

:

30

31

$$6^* \quad 10^* \quad =$$

$$53,512,080 = 6^*10^* 891,868$$

(500)

%49.7

$$.(22,400,670 = 31,111,411 - 53,512,080)$$

%38.4

(7,000)
(11)

:11

2010/2009

+ 7,000	6,999 - 4,000	3,999 - 2,000	1,999 - 1,000	أقل من 1,000	المنطقة
11,974,184	6,238,900	7,700,403	4,367,298	830,625	الأراضي الفلسطينية
9,040,635	4,359,200	5,768,678	3,720,036	666,355	الضفة الغربية
2,933,550	1,879,700	1,931,725	647,262	164,270	قطاع غزة

2011 - : 2010 :

1,545,016

619

2010/2009

272,444

.%39.5

2005/2004

33

32 5.67

%14-10

%17.2

%17.4

.%14.2

2010

2008-1996

.2006/2005

.2001-2000

2,518

1997-1996

1,976

2,171

2002/2001

3,372

1,545

.2006/2005

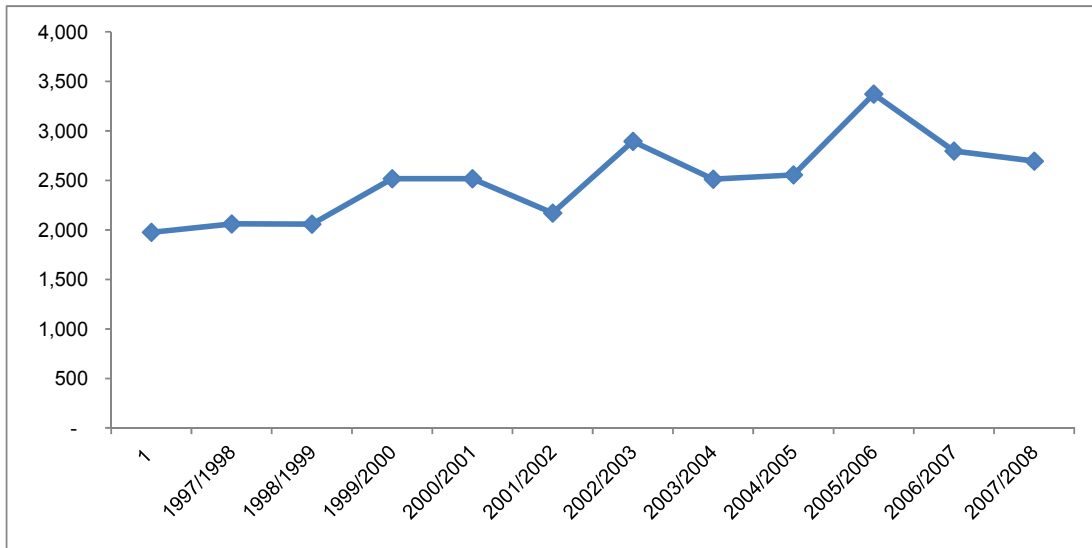
2010/2009

.() 2008-1994

(12)

() 2008-1994

:12



.2009/2010

(5)

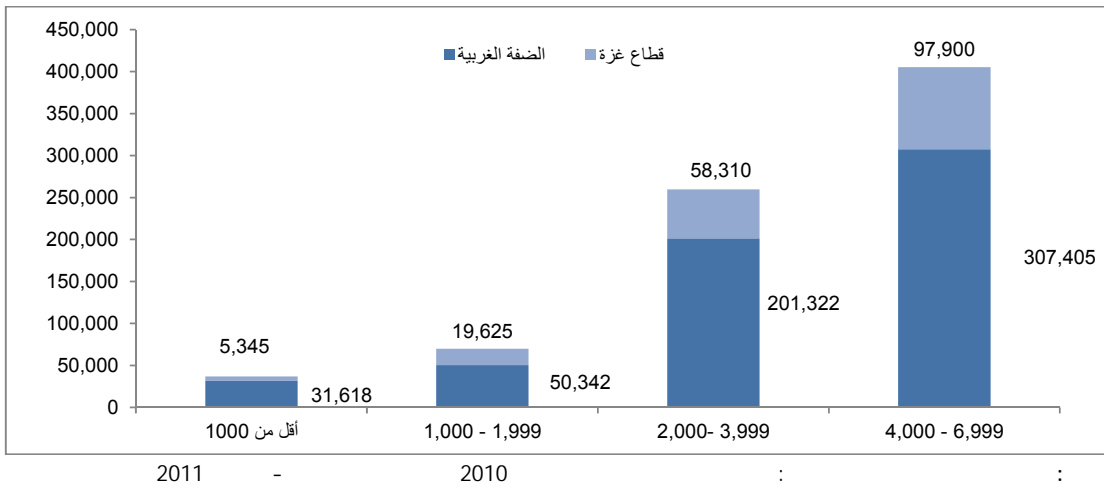


7 * = 34.
 1,907,108 = 7 * 272,444 =

500 999-500 35 %29.4 %31.1
 (7,000) %54 %52
 36 (13)

2010/2009

:13



() 34
) 35
 36

:

-
-
-
-

399,423

57

³⁷.

107,416

 =

$$3.7 = 107,416 / 399,423$$

5

%85.3

(+7,000)

(+)

³⁸.

(14)

2011

2010

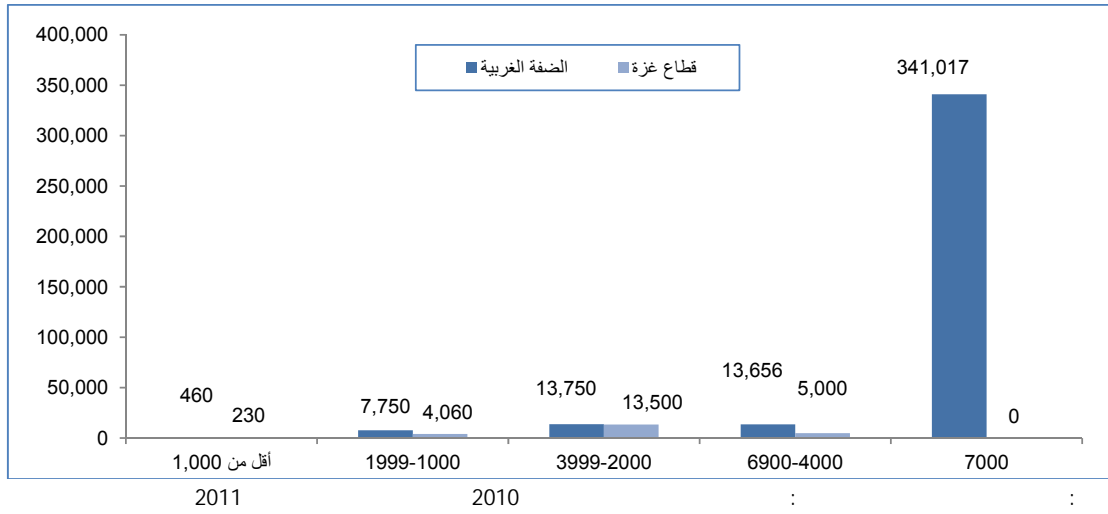
:

(2005)

³⁷

³⁸





()

7

%75

%85 -80

73

521,130

39

96,032

_____ =

$$260,265 = 2 / 521,130$$

30 -25

$$2.7 = 96,032 / 260,265$$

40

%93.1

2005 - 2004

39

()

(1996)

40

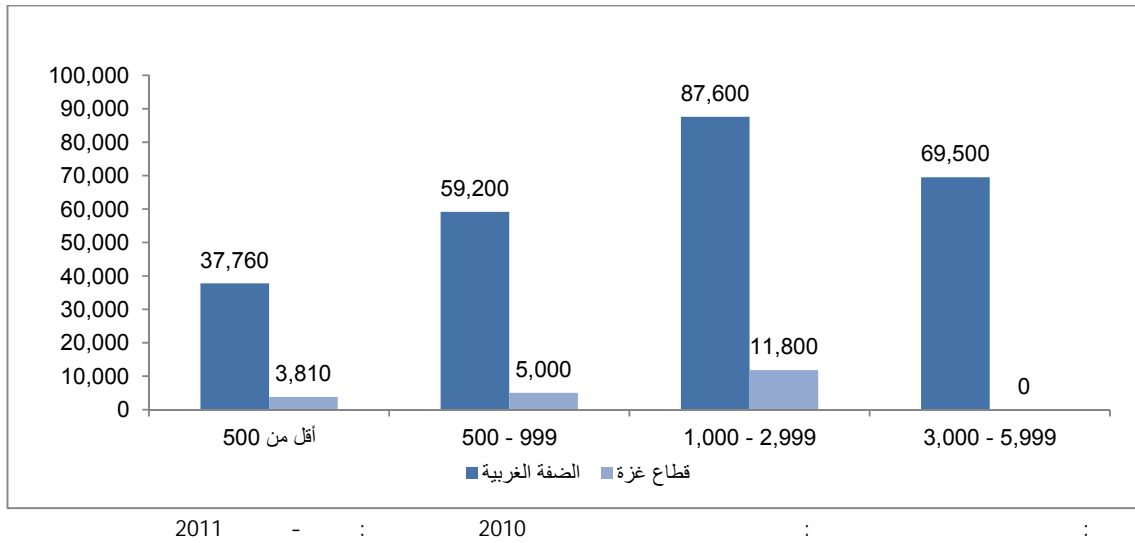
2010 2006

41

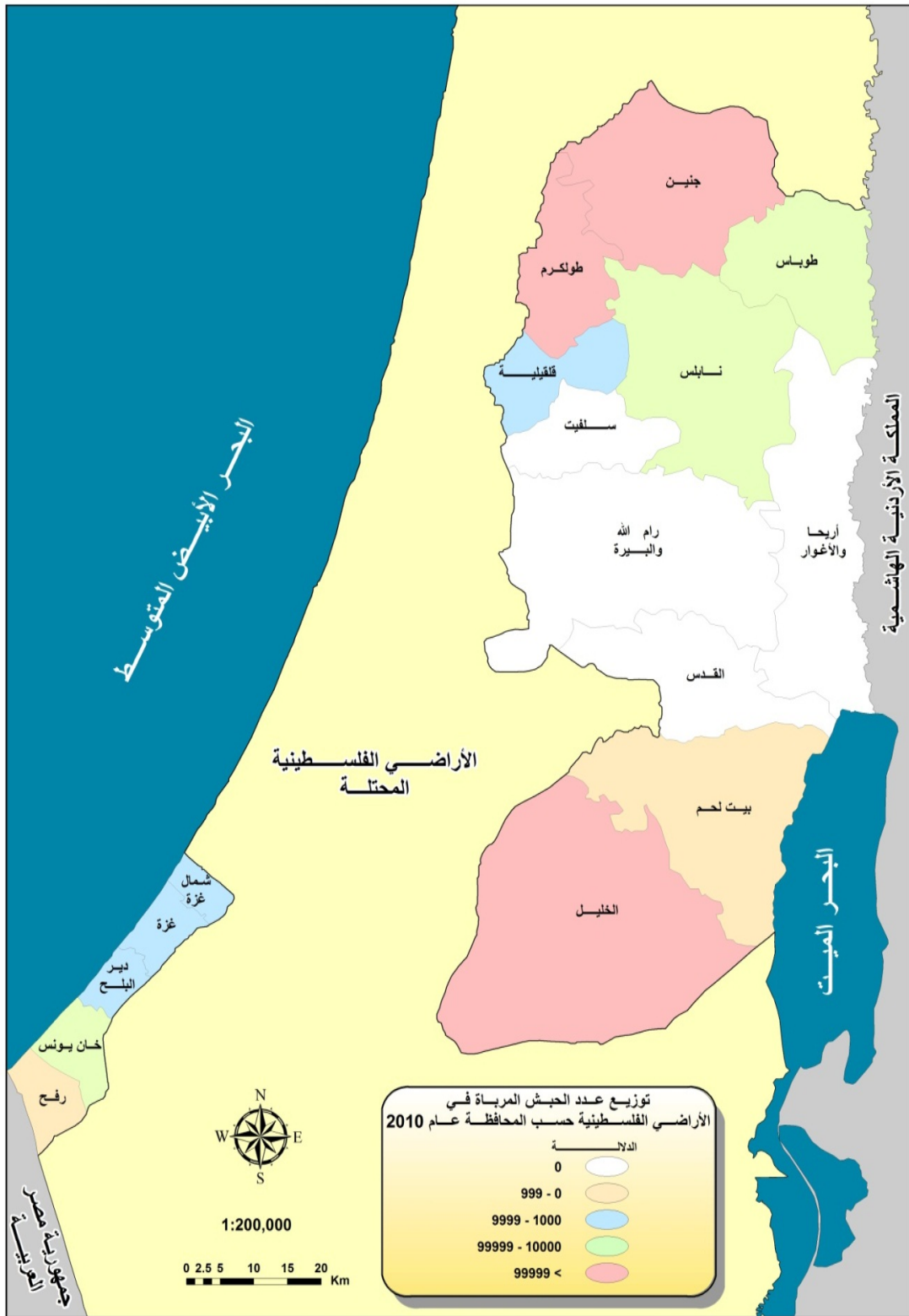
99,440 %36.1
69,500 %25.3
64,200 %23.3
(15)
.2010-2009

2010/2009

:15



(7)



%45.9

113,250

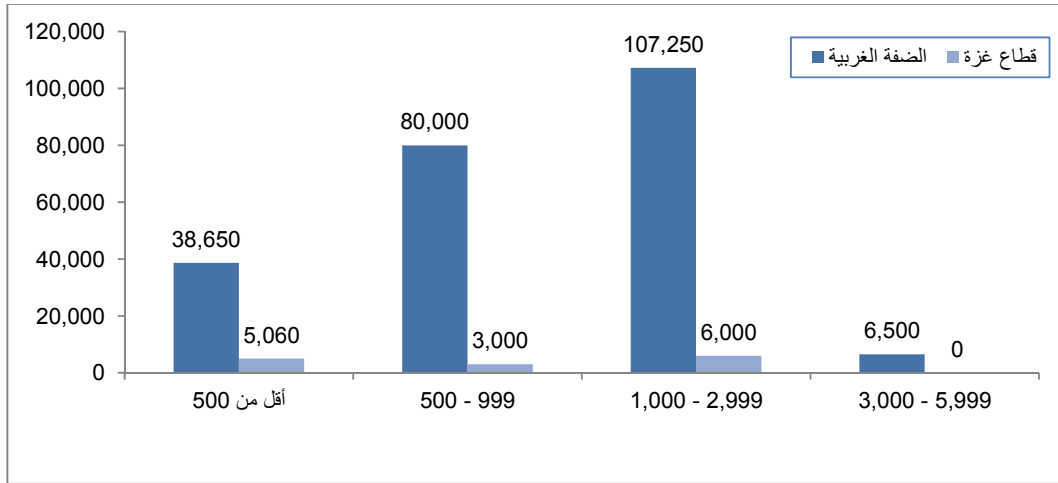
(16)

83,000

% 33.6

2010/2009

:16



2011

2010

%83.9

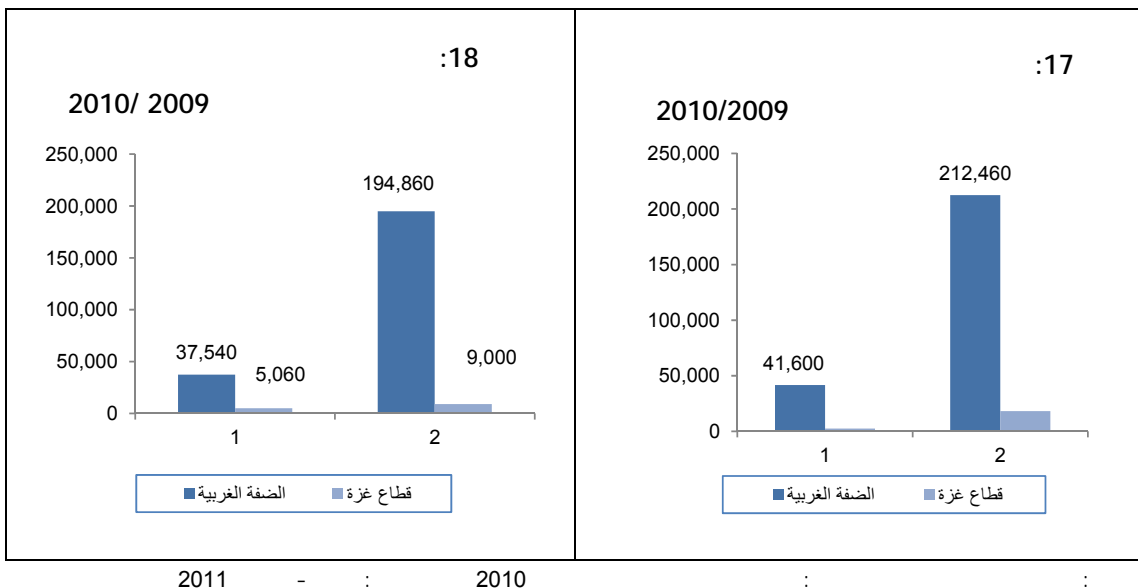
%82.7

50

134

145

(18 17)



2011

2010

:

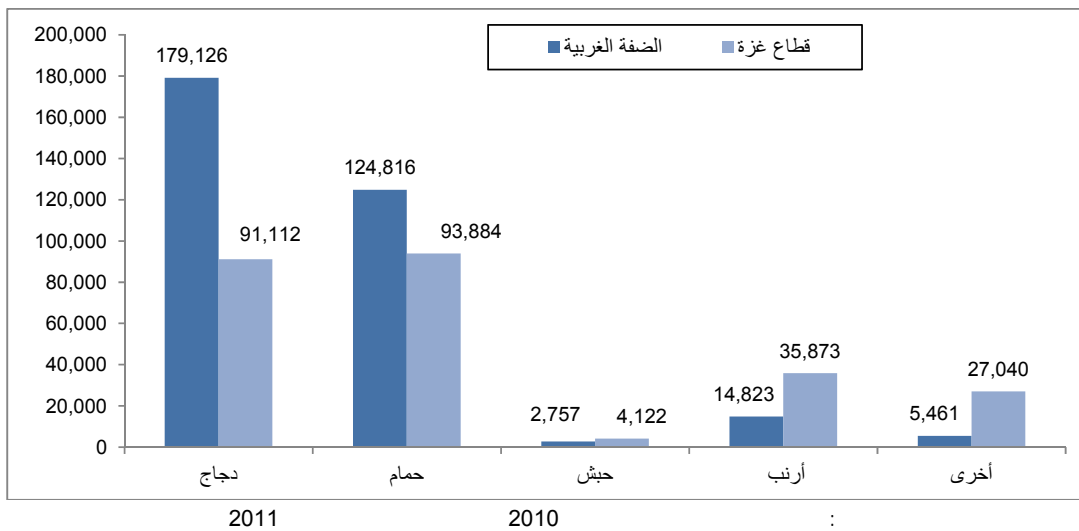
()

2006⁴²
(19) 43

.2010

2010/10/1

:19



10.2

(2006)

42

477

501

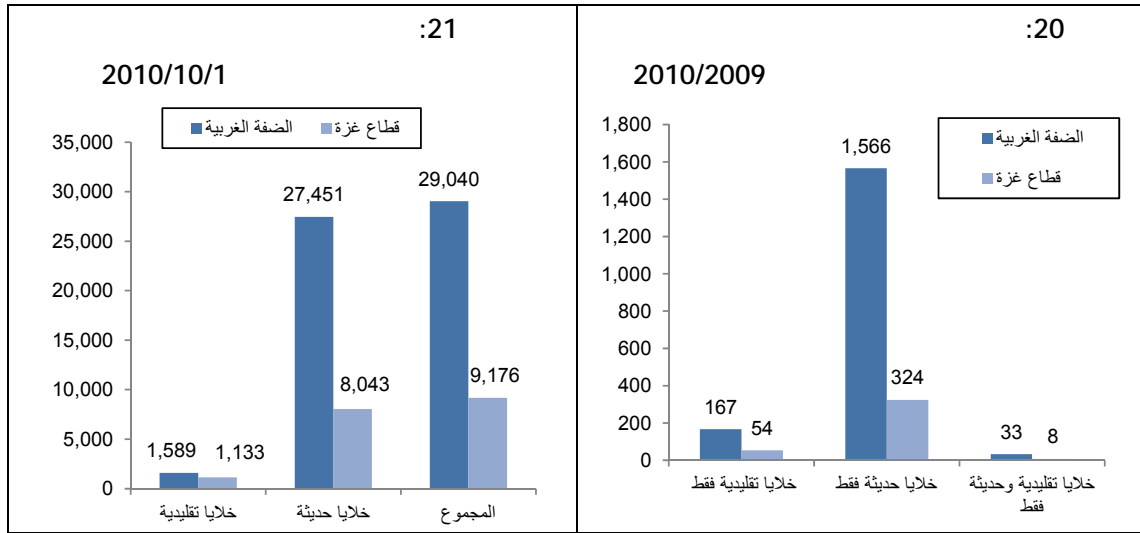
43

(-)

2012-2011

62

2,152
 %7.1 %92.9 35,494
 %20 %80
 2010/2009
 %45.1 2005/2004
 % 9.2 %9.8 %10
 %24.1 %75.9 %8.8
 (21 20)



2008-2007 66,733 1997 -1996 47,625
 38,216 2010

.2006 -2005

545

1997-1996

619

233 2008-2007

2007

62.6

45

130

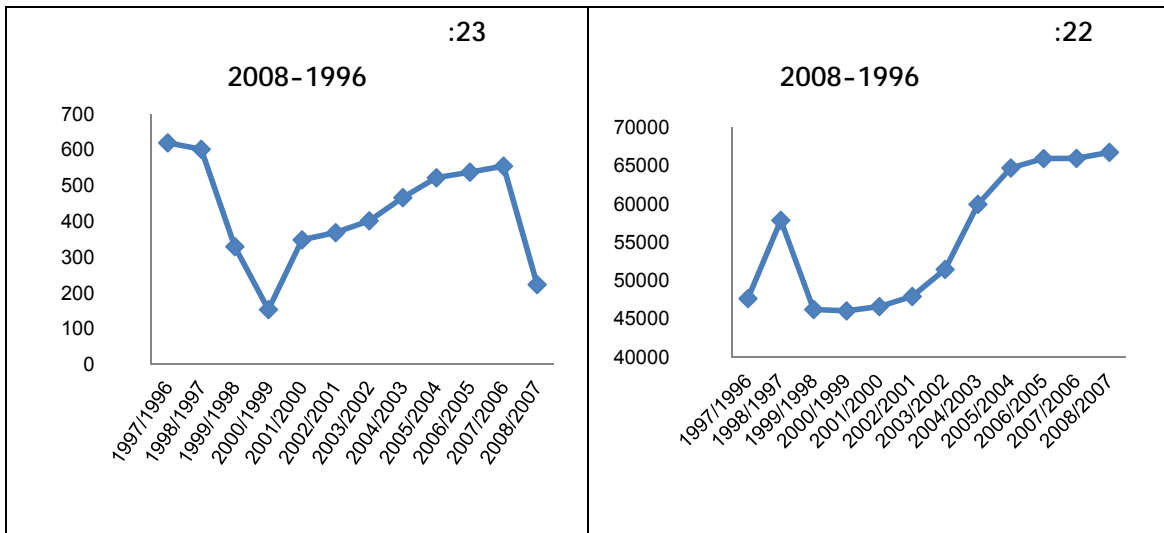
130

(22)

3.491

2007

(23)



%12

46

(2010)

45

46

47

2009-2008

"

%45

%80

66,733

38,216

"48

49%38

11.2

50

25

51

3,700

52 1,699.4

2010

/ 22.6

53 / 0.419

20

:

()

47

2011
1929

2010
1609

:

1852

:

48

49

50

-

51

- 2010
13

.2011

:

52

53

65

(4)

.2011

(12)

%5

2011

:12

305	1514	118

2011

-

:

2000-1996

(1,507)

10

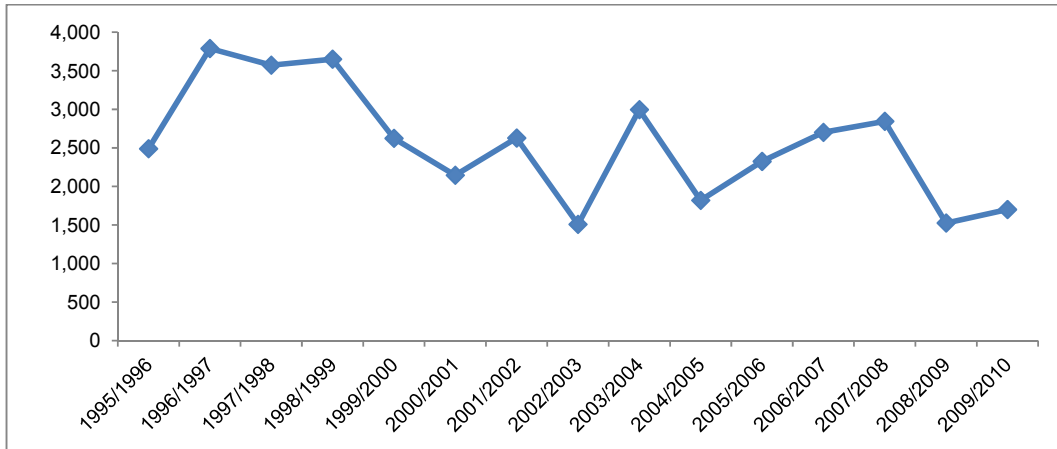
3

(24)

2008

2010-1994

:24



:

56

472

57

170

8

58

59

:

()

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

(5)

.2009/2008

(2009)

56

57

2011

2010

:

58

59

1.3

60.

✓

✓

✓

✓

61 :

.()

:

•

:

•

()

(2007)

60

⁶¹ Reijntjes, Coen, Haverkort, Bertus, Waters, Bayer, Ann (1992) Farming for the future: An Introduction to low _Eternal Input And Sustainable Agriculture, Macmeillan Press LTD London, UK

1992

62

()

63

.2015

:1 •

:2 •

:3 •

3.2

(1)

(1992 et Reijntjes)⁶²

⁶³

:1



(2007)

:

:

64 (/ / 3 1000)

65

:

38.1

119.1

66 ()

67

81

2.4

641

61,581

68

Water Resources, FAO, Rome 64

2013 / 2011 65

" " 66

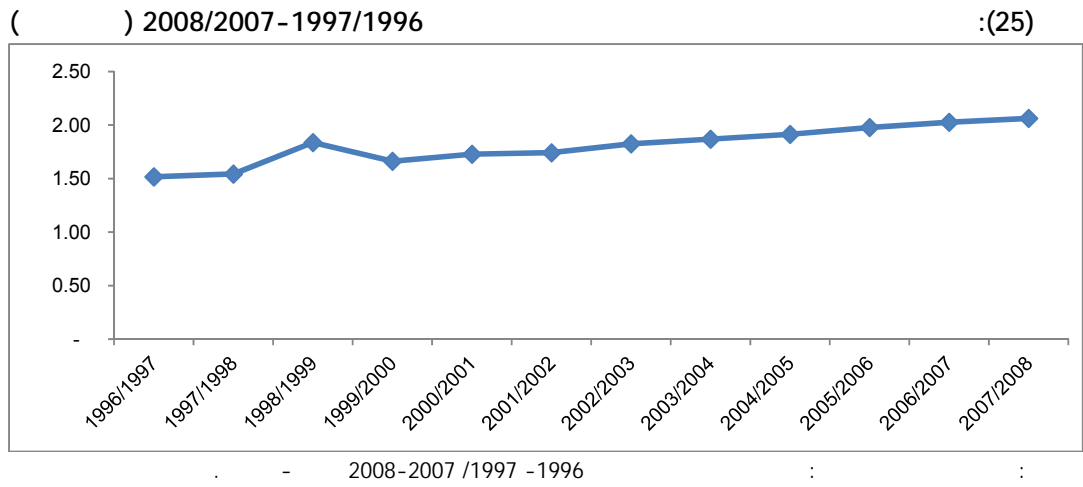
2011 67

11

:

(2003) 68

1.854
 %18.8 () %62.9 2010 %31
 .⁶⁹() %18.3 ()
 /2007 2.06 1997/ 1996 1.52
 2008
 %56.2
 (25) %76
 .2008-1996



(6)
 2008/2007 - 1994/1993

%58.4
 (13) 2005 2010

:(13)

2010 2005

2010	2005	2010	2005
4,136	7,165	1,889	1,192

2005/2004

2010

:

:

:

70:

1996

(FAO)

:

.1

:

.2

%90

:

.3

71

:

72

%83.6

%72.2

%87.0

73

(FAO)

70

71

72

2011

2010

:

73

%58

%67.2

%46.3

74

()

%38.8

75

2010/2009

(14)

2010/2009

:14

%0.2	%12.2	%87.6	
%3.0	%49.4	%47.6	
%3.5	%57.7	%38.8	

2011

-

:

2010

:

:

76 /

74

75

76

2005/2004 %53.8 () 2010/2009 %3.6
 %42.6 %45.8 2005/2004
 (15)

:15

2010/2009 - 2005/2004

2010/2009			2005/2004		
			*		
0.4	45.8	53.8	0.0	42.6	57.4
0.4	40.5	59.0	0.0	43.8	56.2
0.4	66.4	33.2	0.0	25.9	74.1

2011 2010 : 2005/2004

:

77

2001 %100

2004 %64

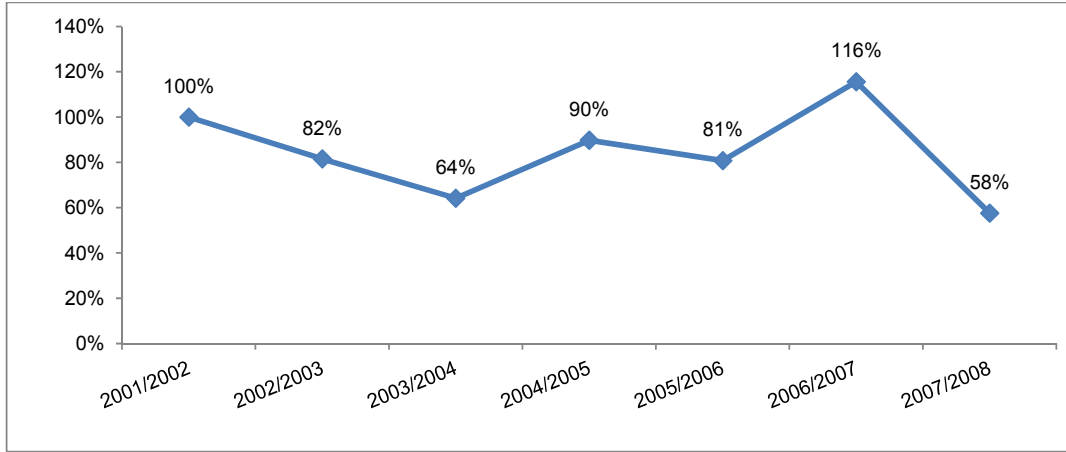
2007/2006

%116

.%58

2008/2007 – 2002/2001

:26



78

2.02

79 "

80

621

81

78

(2000)

79

(2013-2011)

"

(2011)

80

81

82

83

12

2006

2010

84

2008-2006

(16)

2007

:16

7	29	36

2007

2008

(2012)

82

83

84

2010/90

2008 2009

%213.2

(17) .%108.2 2008 2010

2010_2008 *

:17

2010	2009	2008
66,668	102,520	28,353
2,440	2,440	3,782
135	221	79
69,243	105,181	32,213

.2012

:

.1967

:(*)

:

(11)

87

1930

%0.8

.2000

88

-
-
-

89

()

90

87

(2009)

88

89

90

() 1999 44-38: -)

:

()

91
92 2890 327

2,152 280
93 247

:

(Slaughter Houses)

94

(18)

3

11

.53-52

2011

2010

:

1986

:

91

92

93

94 لشاطبي، على محمد احمد مبارك . موسوعة الثروة الحيوانية رقم (13) الجمهورية العربية اليمنية سابقا بتمويل من جامعة الدول العربية المركز العربي لدراسات المناطق الجافة و الأراضي القاحلة مركز أكساد دمشق عام 1985

2010

:18

					()	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,318	-	16	3,637	665	-	-
16,770	-	499	11,046	5,225	-	-
7,235	-	445	5,459	1,331	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	229.4
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,085.0
3,374	-	493	2,248	633	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
683	-	-	468	215	-	-
10,580	-	1,812	5,988	2,780	343.9	-
1,626	7	-	15	1,604	-	-
7,973	2	-	1,660	6,311	-	-
542	-	-	49	493	-	-
2,894	8	-	328	2,558	-	-
1,467	1	-	50	1,416	-	-

- 2010

-

2011

المصدر:

:

95

96

(2009)

95

96

1.8

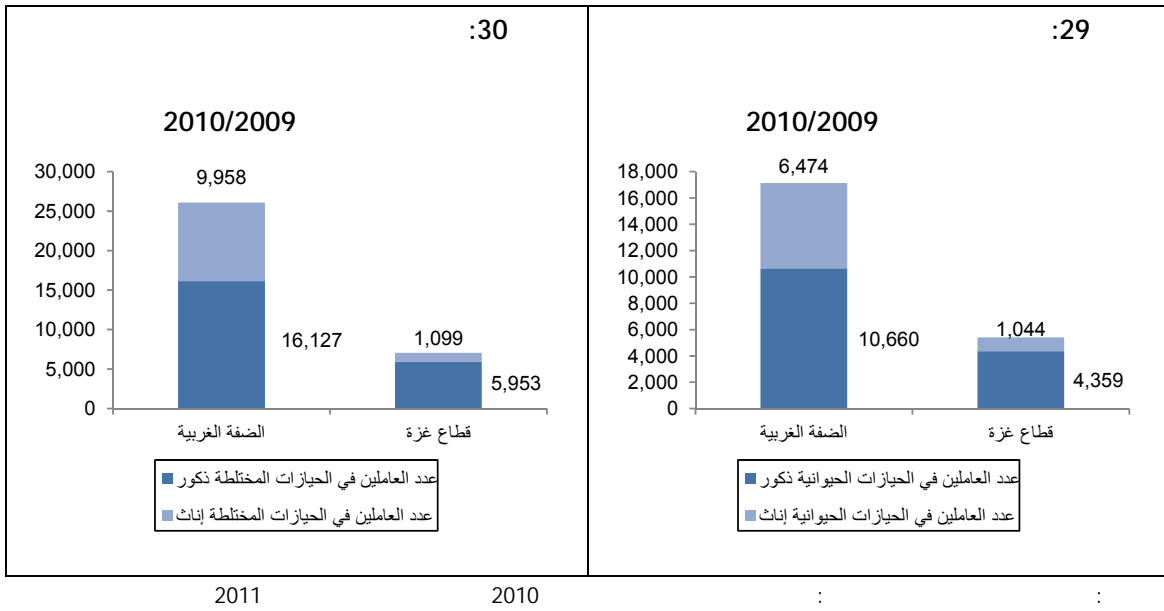
33,137

1.5

22,537

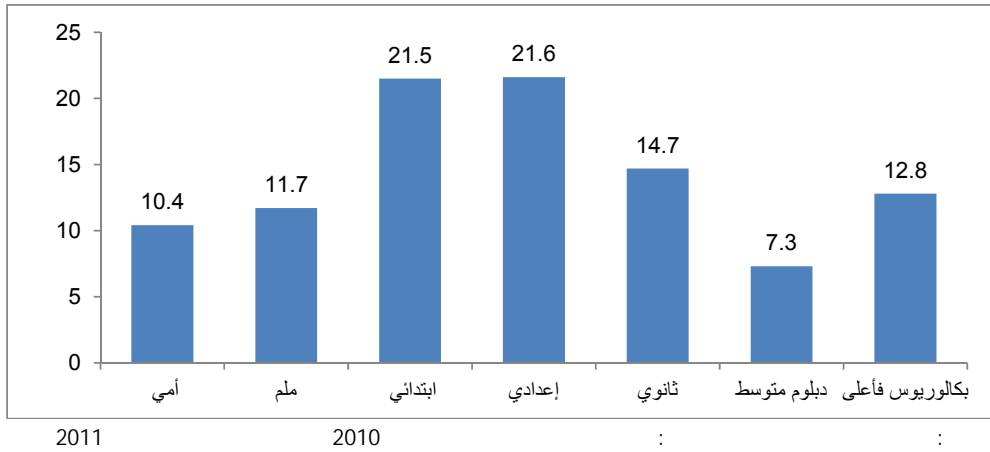
(30) (29)

2010/2009



2010/2009

:31



2011

2010

:

:

:

()

Ester Boserup

%80

%70

99

()

100 2010

%3.4

%7.4

2011

2010

:

99

100

101

2010

18,575

(20)

9,818

:20

2010/2009

7,952	1,866	
11,057	7,518	
412	103	
2011	2010	:

:

102

101

(2011)

102

2011

-

-

:

•

•

•

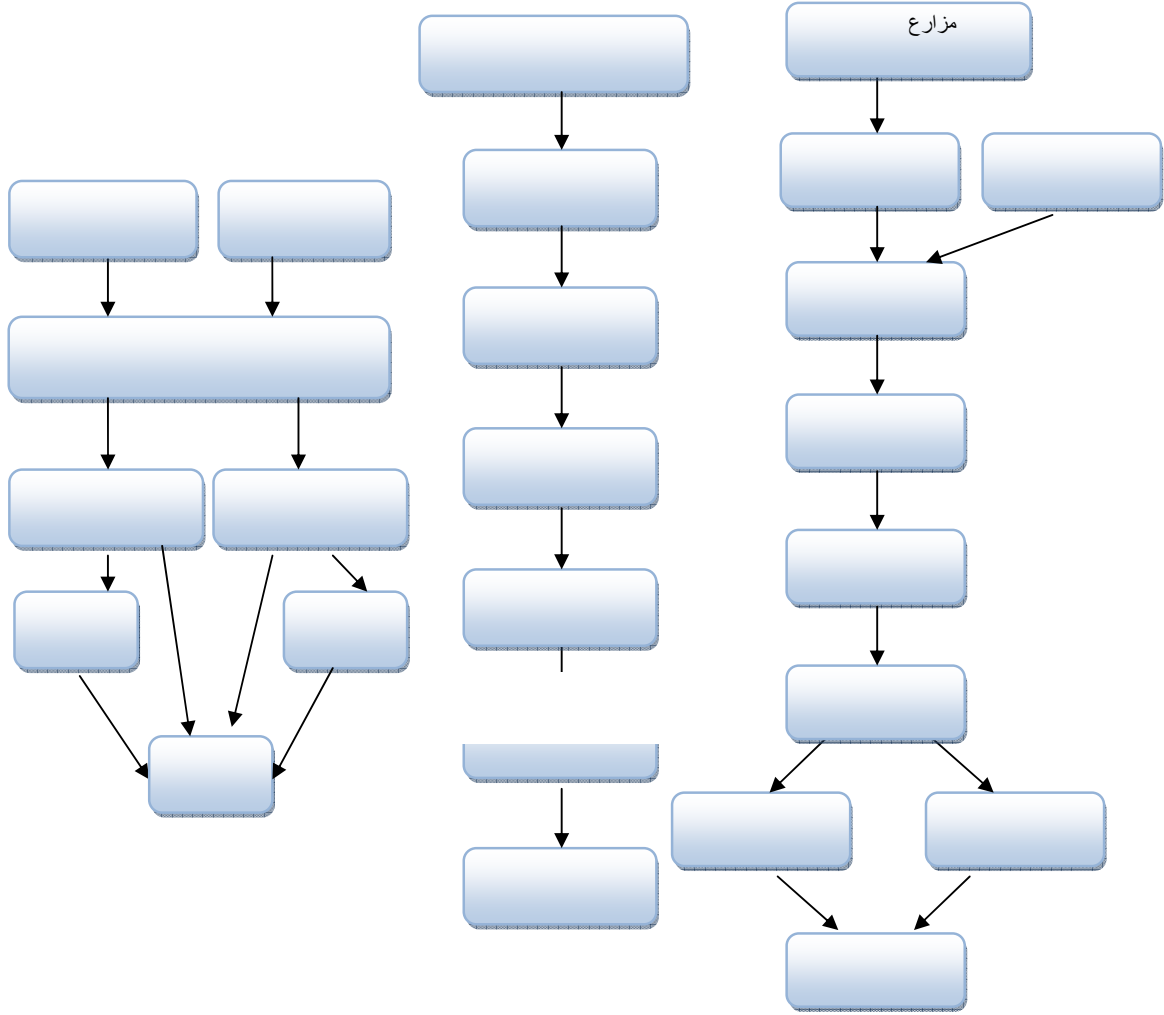
()

) .

(

45

(2)



3.3

()

:

.104 2012 %0.7

%13.8

(21)

2012 () :21

1,051	10	455	711	5,381	7,608	
%13.8	%0.1	%5.9	%9.3	%70.8	%100	

2012

:

%24.1

%56.1

2010

105 (22)

:22

2010/2009

						المنطقة
حيازة مختلطة	حيازة حيوانية	حيازة مختلطة	حيازة مختلطة	حيازة حيوانية	حيازة مختلطة	
10,767	7,999	1,322	4,321	6,127		الأراضي الفلسطينية
8,161	5,366	1,163	4,163	5,400		الضفة الغربية
2,606	2,633	159	158	727		قطاع غزة

-

2010

.2011

:

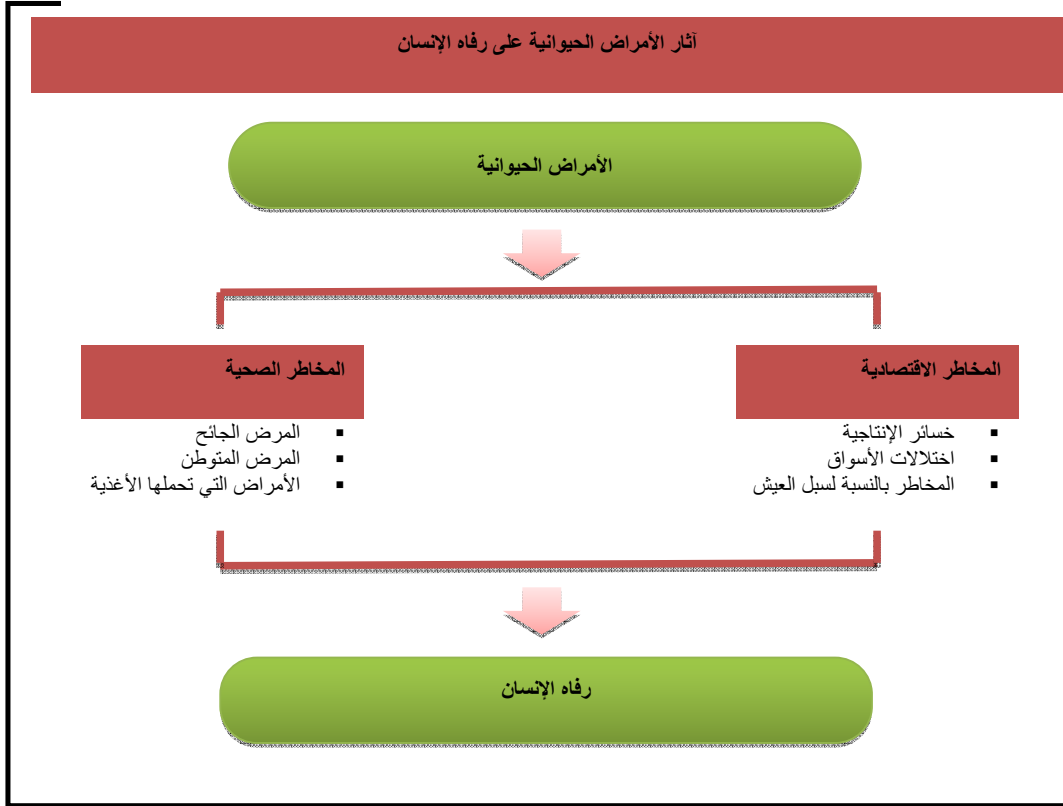
%0.7

104

105

(3)

:2



2009

106

107

106

107

%82.2 %89.1

(23)

:23

2010/2009

حيارات مختلطة	حيارات حيوانية	المنطقة
14,712	12,705	الأراضي الفلسطينية
12,173	9,703	الضفة الغربية
2,539	3,000	قطاع غزة
-	2010	2011

2008

108

:

109 :

"

2008

108

109

:

:

"

)

(

%21

%27

110

%29

%21

%20

%16

%15

%5

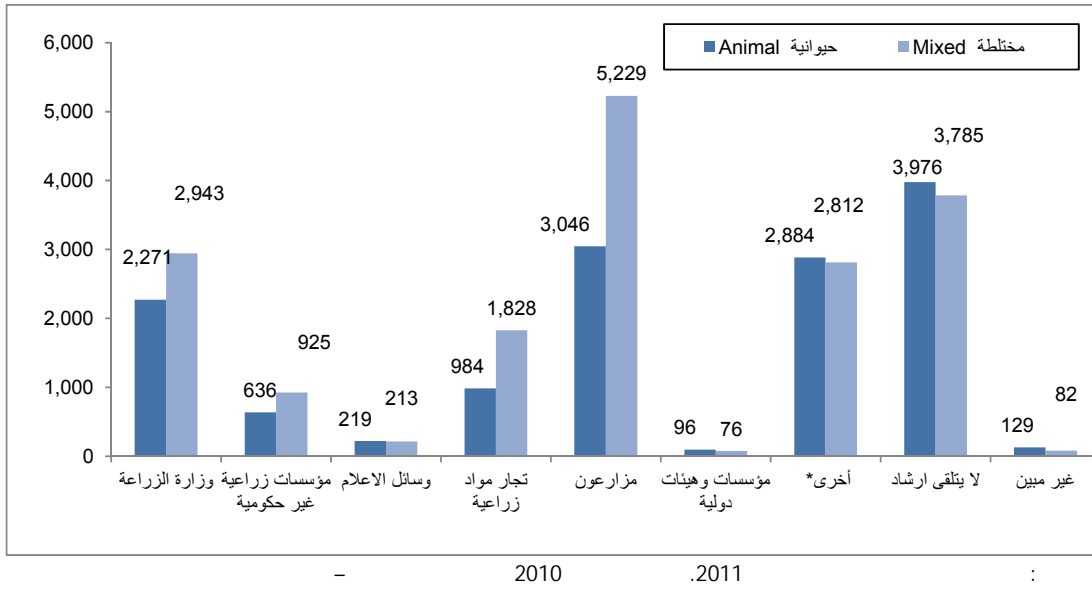
%10

%6

(32)

2010/2009

:32



4.3

:

111

79

3,171

828

112

(2006).¹¹¹

2010¹¹²

5.3

"

113 ; "

-
-
-

6802

2010

%2.2

64.6

.114

2.98

115 .

116

117_;

(3) :

() :

2010 - 3156 : -

(2010) 113

(2011) 114

(2003) 115

116

(2006) 117

/

2006 15-13 . -

/

%1

%9

1996

%100

118

119

13

:

:

120

121

122 ;

•

•

•

2010

118

2009

119

(2008) -

120

121

122

6.3

123

124

126 :

125

:

.1

)

.2

.(

:

()

-

(1999)
(2003)

-

(1988)
(2000)

123
124
125
126

127.

✓
✓

128

129.

()

•

•

127

(2006)

128

(2000)

129

()

130

131

¹³² "2000-1994

/

(2003)

130

- 131

:

(1996)

132

:
(1997-1996)

133

.1999

2003 -1999

134

135

2000

2020 - 2010

-¹³⁶:2020-2010

2020 - 2010

:

•

.....

/

(2006)

133

/

134

(2008)

135

/

2020 - 2010

136

2010

5.5

20

•

•

.2010

36

%30

%50

•

•

10

•

•

2008

137

(7)

.2009/2008

"

"

2013/ 2011

"

:

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

2020-2010

:

2013-2011

2013-2011

138

7.3

"

140 ;

139

()

: .1

: .2

: .3

: .4

" "

141

3

%99

2010/08-

-

(2010)

138

.()

139

(2009)

140

-

2010

.2011

:

141

2009

142

143

:1

1,097.2 2000

1,460

2002

.2005

1,387

144

1,508

Lower middle

2010

(33)

.145

(4,035-1,026

) income

.2010-2000

142

2001

143

2006

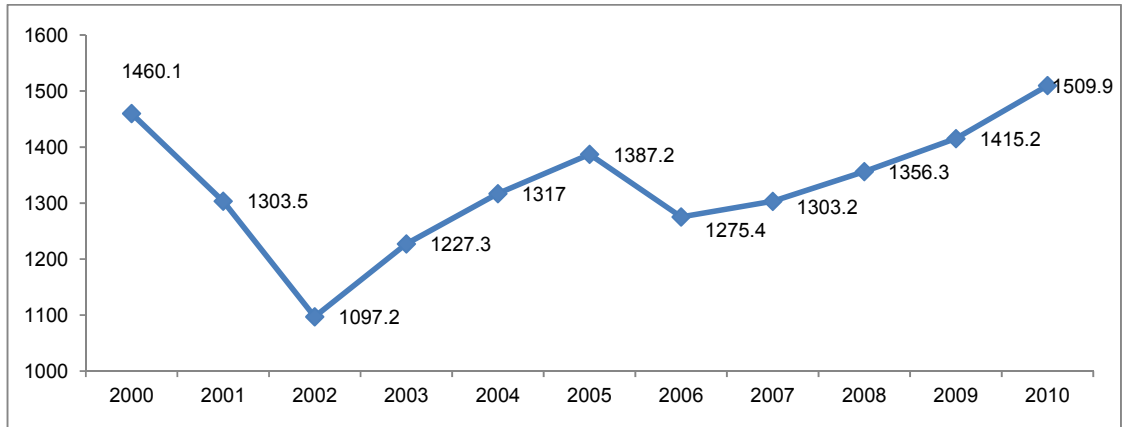
144

145

2010-2000

:(33)

2004



2000-1996

%3

2001

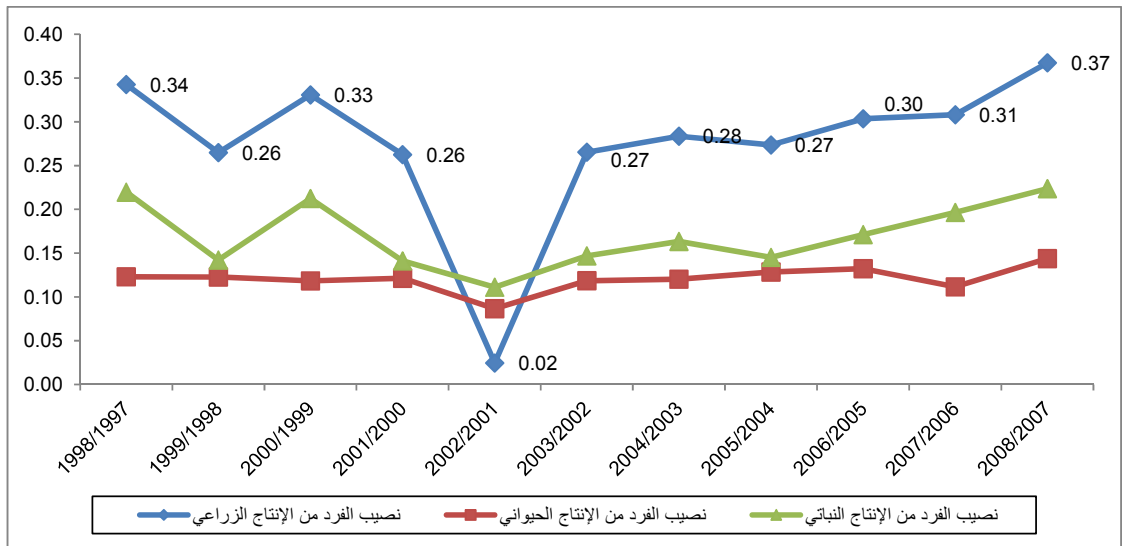
(34)

.2008

-1997/1996

:(34)

2008/2007



:

%32.8

2008 %23.2

%188.4

¹⁴⁶ 2008 %181.7 .2010

¹⁴⁷

%85.8

¹⁴⁸ 2007 %78.8

2010

¹⁴⁹ 24 %13.9

.2001 / 105

2012 27

"

2010

- .2010

104

" (2001)

www.wfp.org/s

.2012

146

147

148

149

(24) ¹⁵¹ 2008/2007 534.6
2008/2007

2008/2007 :24

المجموع	أخرى*	سمك	عسل	بيض	الحليب	اللحوم	المنطقة
534,683	9,653	10,054	2,874	59,340	157,668	295,094	
426,293	6,973	-	2,287	43,926	142,855	230,252	
108,390	2,680	10,054	587	15,414	14,813	64,842	

2008/2007

*

152

153

2010/2009 2009/2008

()

()

150

151

152

153

155

154

156

7.6

157

Price Index Consumer

2008-1996

2008-2007

.(35)

158

154

(2007)

155

56

()

156

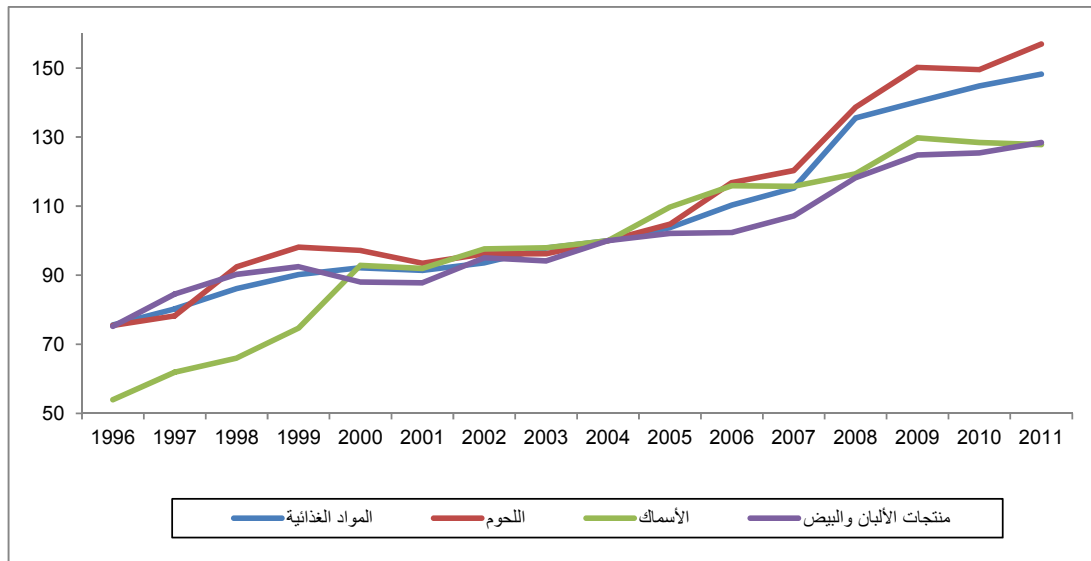
2010

157

World Food Program 2008 ¹⁵⁸

:(35)

(100 = 2004) 2011-1996 :



- .2011 -1996 .2012 :

Samuelson

Year	Meat (%)	Fish (%)	Eggs and Poultry (%)	Foodstuffs (%)
2006	36.8	33.6	35.4	41.1
2010	21.4	33.6	31.9	16.0
2007	16.6	16.0	16.6	16.0

Oxford Barrett B ,Christopher(2001) Measuring Integration and Efficiency in International Agricultural Markets ¹⁵⁹
Journals Economics & Social Sciences Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy Volume 23, Issue 1Pp. 19-32

2007 ¹⁶⁰

Central Bureau Of Isreal ¹⁶¹

162 .(

)

(25)

(

:25

•		•
•	/	•
•	/	•
•	()	•
•		•
		•

(2009)

:

2009

163

:

:

•

•

%3

(%1.16)

2010-2000

.2010

4,048

691.2

2000

421.7

2010

164

7.7

-2007

2008

165.

:

:

:

.2012

164

2009

165

:

166

:

•

:

•

:

:

•

167

168

2010-1996

7.8



166

2010

167

168

110

%30.6
 %14.4 2009 2010 2009
 %12.6
 .170 2010 %11.5 2009 %10.1
 2010-2000 %11.6

(26)

*

:26

2010 -2000

-

/						
%20.05	337,149.3		421,701.4		84,552.07	2000
%8.34	374,542.0	%-3.10	408,614.7	%-59.70	34,072.71	2001
%8.33	297,592.6	%-20.55	324,628.2	%-20.65	27,035.63	2002
%9.06	343,483.9	%16.35	377,709.6	%26.59	34,225.74	2003
%7.63	434,391.9	%24.50	470,258.6	%4.79	35,866.68	2004
%8.00	416,043.8	%-3.84	452,223.6	%0.87	36,179.83	2005
%8.36	425,870.8	%2.76	464,697.1	%7.31	38,826.29	2006
%12.15	396,800.0	%-2.80	451,675.8	%41.34	54,875.84	2007
%12.83	425,272.0	%8.01	487,865.9	%14.06	62,593.93	2008
%10.14	542,565.0	%23.76	603,772.1	%-2.22	61,207.03	2009
%11.57	611,298.0	%14.49	691,280.1	%30.67	79,982.16	2010

.2012

:

.1967

:(*)

(2006)

169

170

2010

171

.172

:

:

$$100^* \left(\frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) = \quad^{173} \left\{ \left(\quad + \quad \right) - \quad + \quad \right\} = \quad 2008$$

¹⁷⁴ %87.5

2008

%94.6

%92.3

(27)

.2008

2008

:27

0	2,287	43,926	142,855	230,252	
2,931	130	0	11,813	37,172	
2,931	2,417	43,926	154,668	267,424	
0	% 94.6	%100	%92.3	%86.1	%

2008

.2012

:

.1967

:(*)

(2009)

171

21

-

(2006)

172

-

()

(2008)

173

24 2008-

-24

174

175 %63.5

2008

:

%66.6

%78

(28)

.2008

2008

:28

10,054	587	15,414	14,813	64,842	
5,030	0	0	4,167	37,165	
15,084	578	15,414	18,980	102,007	
%66.6	%100	%100	%78.0	%63.5	%

2008 /2007

:

1.5

176

177

178

2010
%20.9

5,754 2003

3,800

%51.4

.(8)

2010 %18.8 2008

2.5

179

1994

9.5

73 2008

(2008) 176

45

1988

177

(2002) 178

(2009)

179

180 .%1

()

181

%83.5

%12.4

%4.1 ()

(29)

:29

2010/2009

22,563	6,174	46	3,287	11,756	1,300	
1,112	389	1	122	523	77	
3,308	1,094	6	632	1,403	173	
8	2	-	-	1	5	
5	3	-	1	1	-	
9	2	-	-	6	1	
2	-	-	-	-	2	
1	-	-	-	1	-	
27,008	7,664	53	4,042	13,691	1,558	

- 2010 .2011 :

()

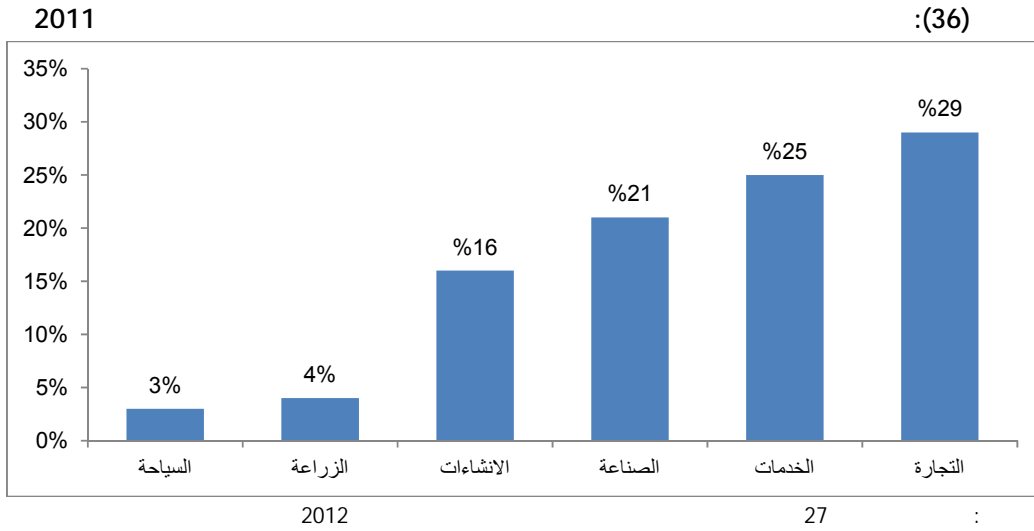
(2008

) 180

(2009)

181

(36) .2011 .%4



3.5

(SWOT analysis)

.Threats

, Opportunities

Weaknesses

Strengths

SWOT

182

182

4.5

"1"

1998

:

183

20

184

(30)

185

30

2012-2008

4	
3	
3	
2	

2012

:

5.5

:

"

186 "

1998 (1)

183

1998 (1)

2011 (2)

184

185

الإمام علي بن أبي طالب كرم الله وجهه نهج البلاغة الشريف الرضى شرح: الإمام محمد عبده مؤسسة المعارف - بيروت - لبنان 1990

190.

-
-
-
-

:

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191

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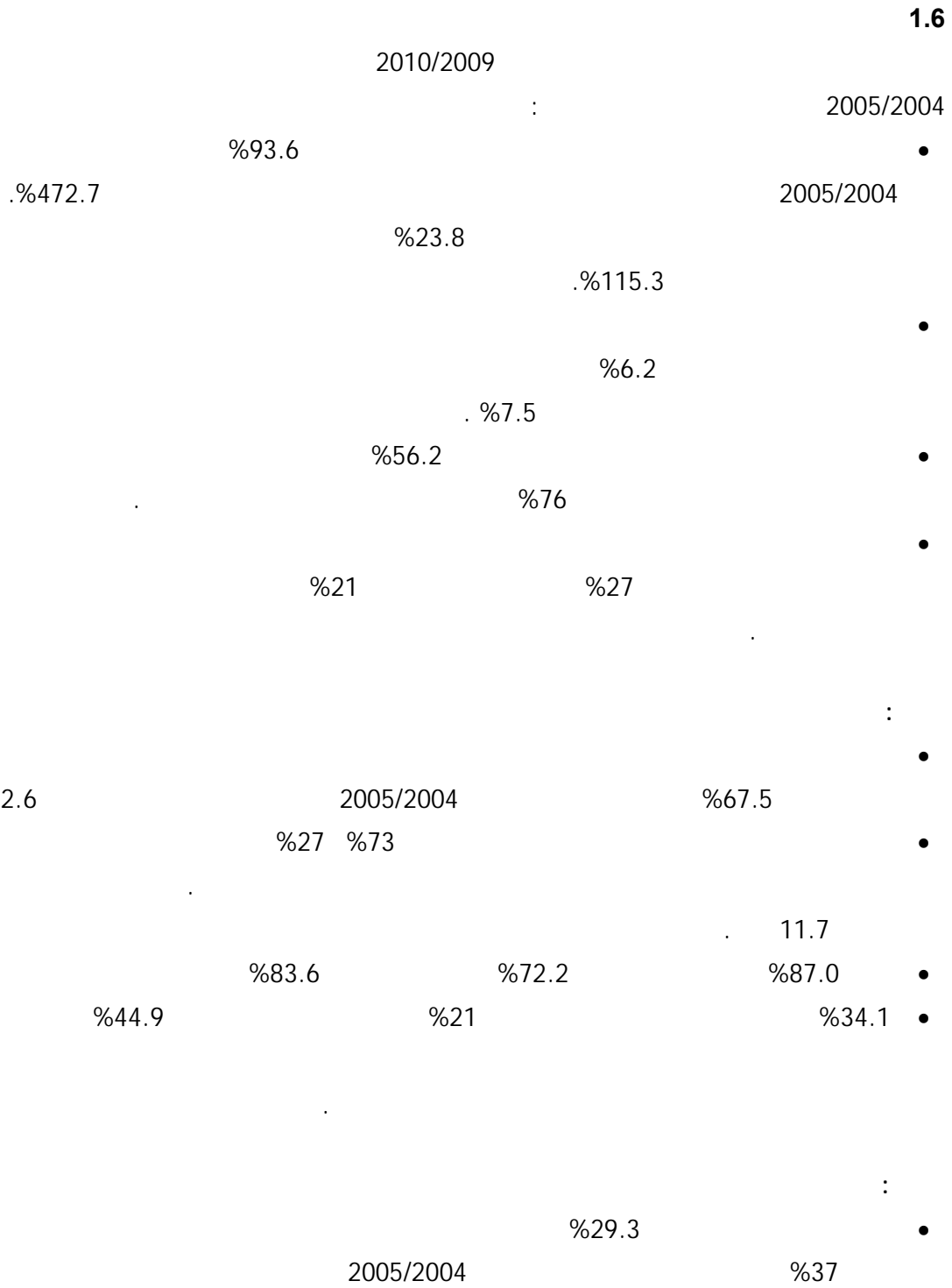
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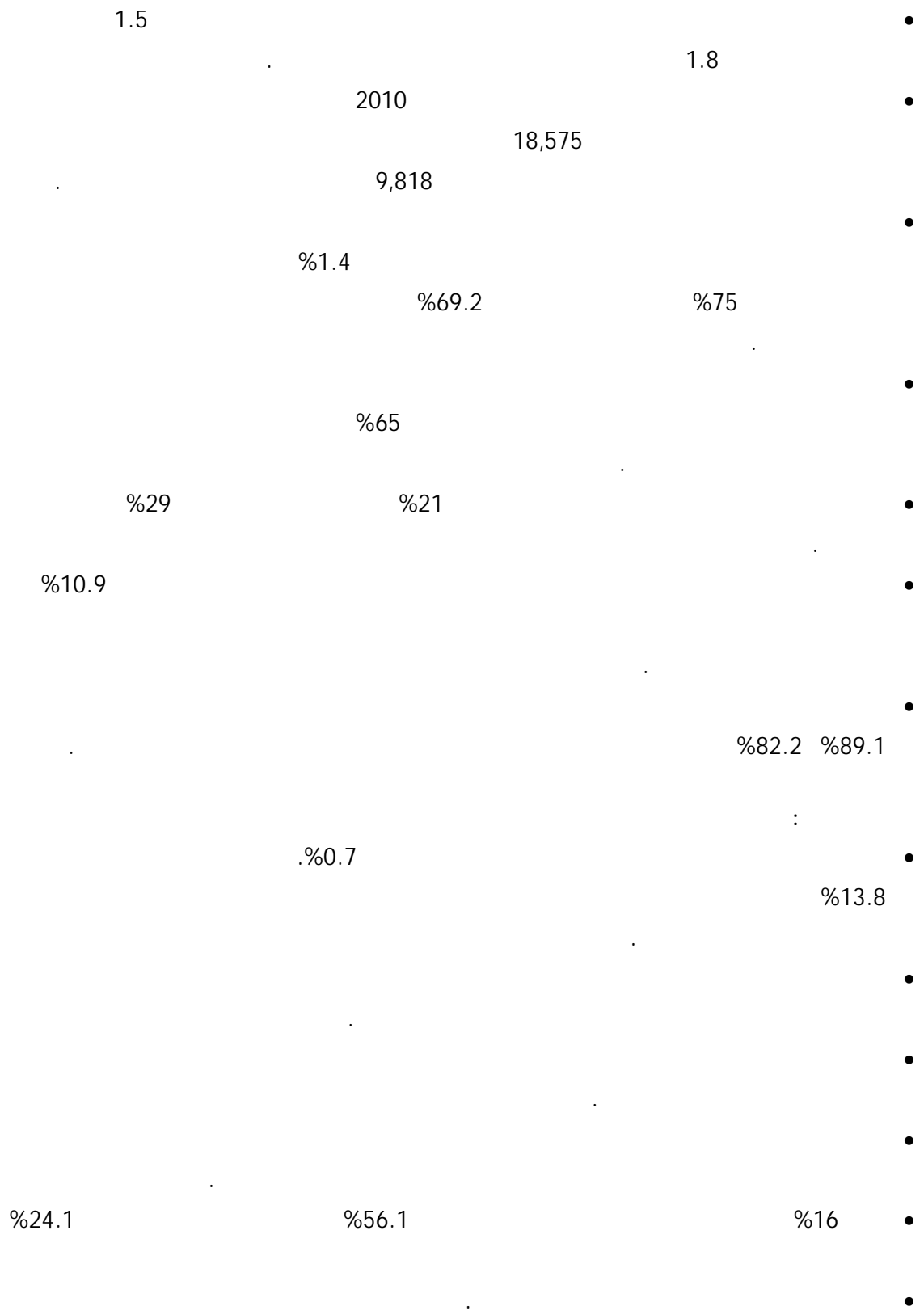
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1,667	2,655	6,436	2,253	2 - 1	
877	1,974	13,811	4,252		
615	2,072	7,019	1,889		
507	1,379	3,504	1,805		
1,422	1,178	9,724	2,811		
2,524	3,521	19,410	4,262		
20	1,055	826	2,233		
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811	1,301	14,616	3,163		
1,733	3,327	5,631	3,293		
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2011		2010			:

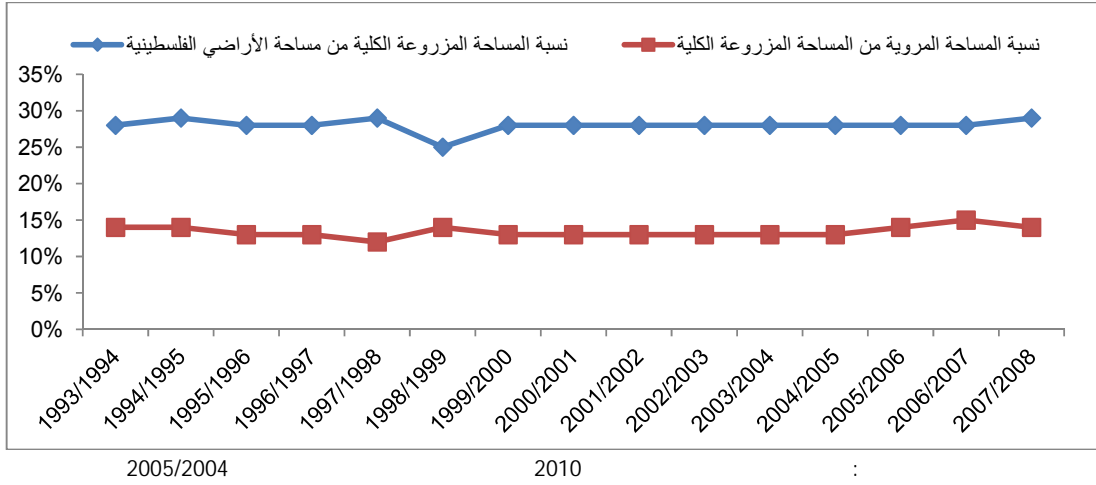
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636	10,029	40,983	41,877	+1		
1,350	52,600	161,437	258,324			
780	17,933	67,521	65,356			
1,206	44,696	134,899	234,845			
1,461	27,966	133,470	106,768			
421	32,991	62,498	184,497			
104	1,672	6,452	8,936			
799	49,100	137,491	223,536			
1,133	13,450	64,541	76,611			
54	79	388	54			
2011		2010			:	

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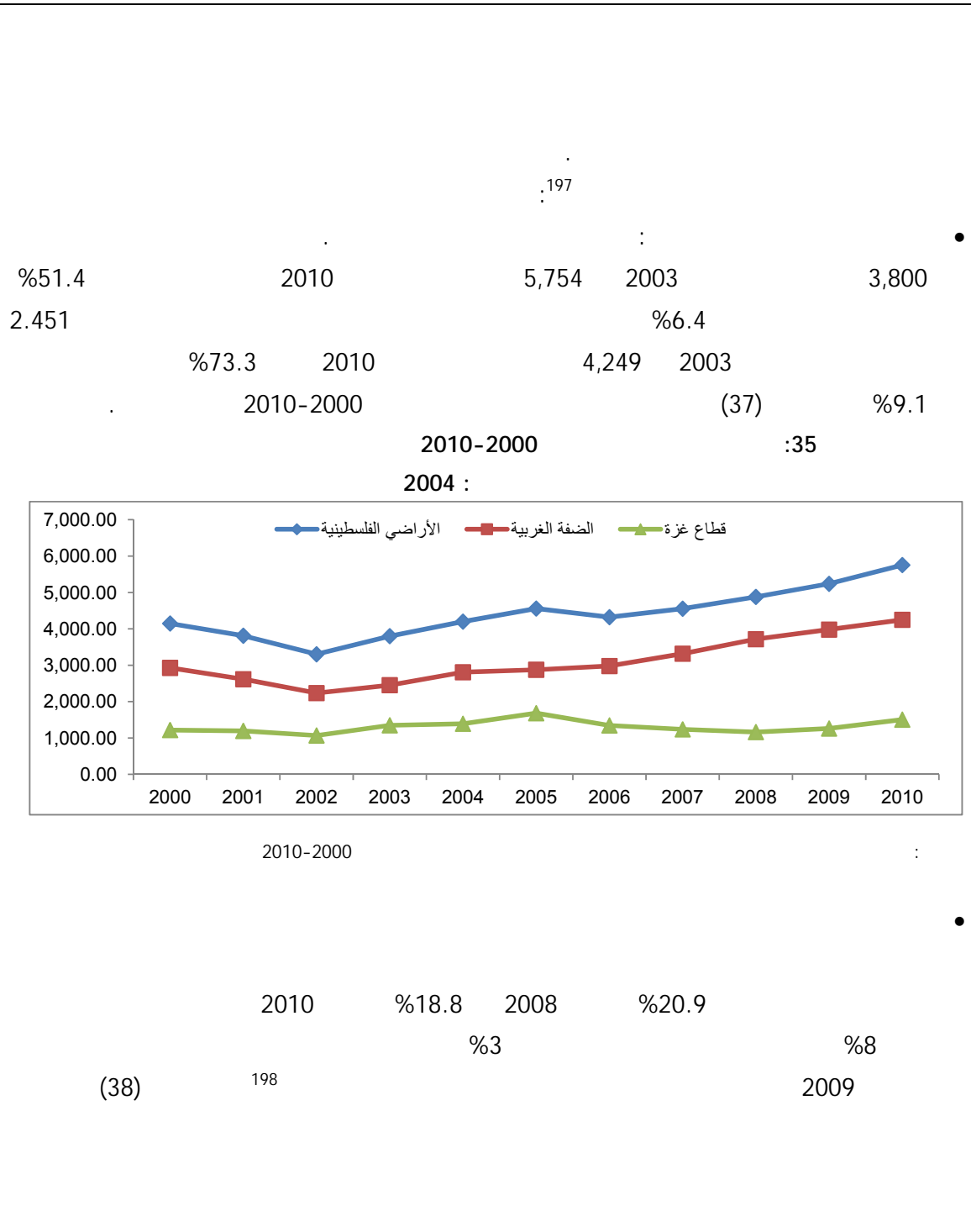
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			رفح	خان يونس	الوسطى	غزة	شمال غزة		
7545000	150	50300	4200	0	2600	38500	5000	مساحة	مزارع دجاج البياض
1810000	5	362000	30000	0	2000	230000	100000	طير	نفوق دجاج بياض
5922000	70	84600	9500	12500	8500	22500	31600	مساحة	مزارع دجاج اللحم
2722000	4	680500	60000	200000	140000	150500	130000	طير	نفوق دجاج لاهم
5950000	70	85000	8500	2500	4000	20000	50000	مساحة	مزارع أبقار
2814000	2000	1407	30	35	20	322	1000	حيوان	نفوق حيوانات أبقار
1946000	70	27800	2600	400	4800	5000	15000	مساحة	مزارع الاغنام
3044000	400	7610	340	500	420	2850	3500	رأس	نفوق حيوانات أغنام
1200000	2000	600	25	85	60	250	180	رأس	قتل حيوانات العمل
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360000	300	1200	0	500	0	200	500	مساحة	فقايسات
5162500	1.75	2950000	360000	200000	390000	1650000	350000	طير	نفوق صوص عمر يوم
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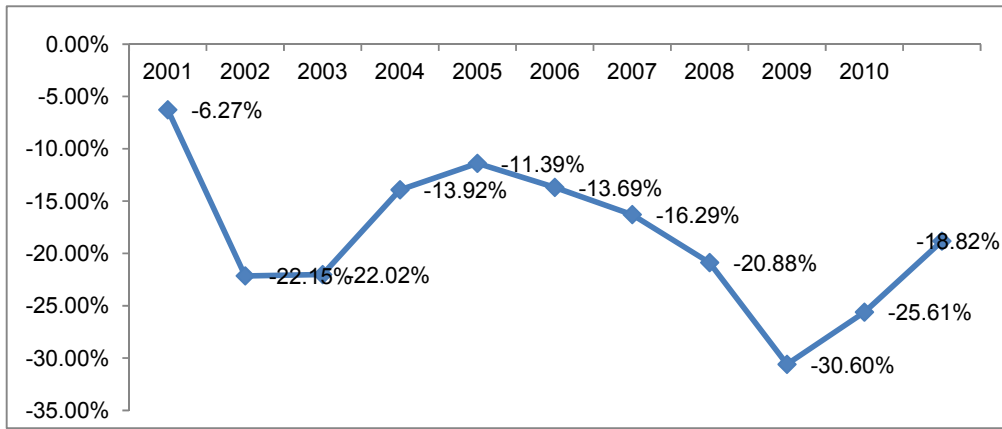
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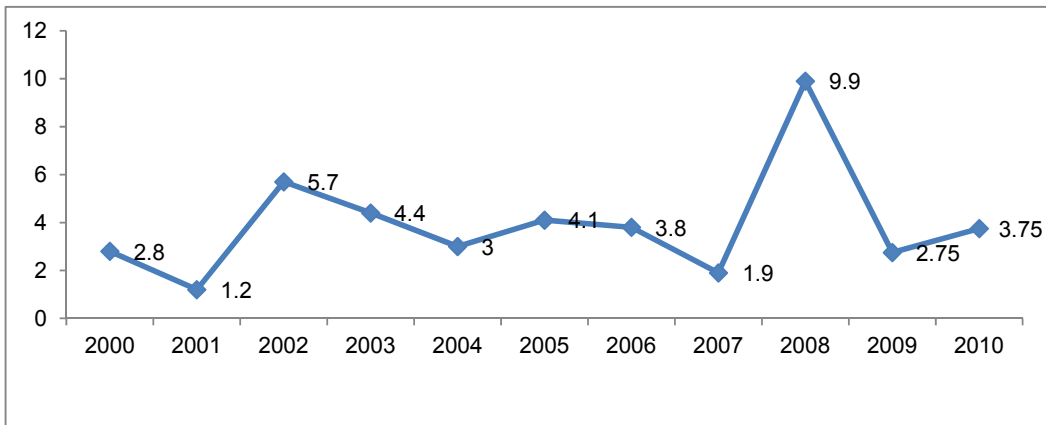
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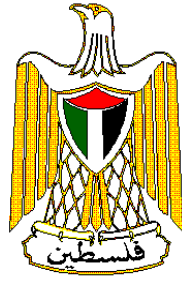
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**Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

Dissemination and analysis of Agricultural Census – 2010

Situation of Livestock in the Palestinian Territory

Prepared by

ENG. Ghasan Abu Mandil

August, 2013

This document is prepared in accordance with the standard procedures stated in the Code of Practice for Palestine Official Statistics 2006

August, 2013
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Executive Summary

This study attempt to analyze the situation of livestock in the Palestinian Territory in their components, follow-up their development , discuss the effective factors of livestock , their role in food security and attractiveness of the investment. The study aims at capturing measure challenges that hinder the development of animal production and suggesting effective development policies. . The study used descriptive and comparative analysis based in agricultural Census 2010 - final results, farm Structure Survey, 2004/2005 main finding and Agricultural Statistics from 1996-2008 conducted by the Palestinian central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS).

The study consists of six main chapters. The first chapter deals the general framework of study and describe the aims, the conceptual framework , and problems of study. The second chapter focuses on livestock data census analyses, and the important agricultural indicators in 2010 , conditions of the livestock in the Palestinian Territory, and compare the changes in animal and mixed holding and their development overtime, the comparison was also made between agricultural Census 2010 - final results, farm Structure Survey, 2004/2005 main finding. The researcher classified the livestock production into several types: Cattles, Sheep, Goat, Camels. Equines (Donkeys, Mules and Horses), Broilers, Layers mother of broiler, Turkey, Domestic Poultry (Rabbits, Turkeys, Pigeons, Chickens) Beehives and Fishes. The third chapter focuses on the effective variables in sustainable agricultural development and its relationship with livestock. The fourth chapter deals with livestock and food security according to the food security concept and Palestinian agricultural trade balance. The fifth chapter describes livestock attractiveness as investment in the Palestinian Territory, and strategic analysis of the investment environment in livestock. Finally the sixth chapter deals with the findings and recommendations.

The study found a set of results including:

1. The numbers of livestock decreased when compared to their numbers in the year 2009/2010 in the structural survey data in 2004/2005, also the number of sheep decreased by 29.3%, the number of goats decreased by 40.9%, the number of broiler chickens decreased by 23.4%, the number of laying hens decreased by 39.5%, and the number of hives decreased by 45.1%, and no significant change in the number of cattle during that period, with the continued growth of population in the Palestinian Territory at level of 3%.
2. The number of livestock holdings in the Palestinian Territory increased by 93.6% compared with the structural survey 2004/2005, but most prominent development was at Gaza Strip level, where the percent reached to 472.7%. In contrast, the number of mixed holdings decreased by 23.8% at the level of the Palestinian Territory despite the increase in its number in Gaza Strip by 115.3%.
3. In comparison with 2004/2005 survey, there was significant increase of 58% in the number of animal holdings that are restricted by the occupations, or that have been damaged as a result of Israeli violations And the amount of fish fluctuated depending on the number of marine miles allowed for fishing by Israeli occupation forces.
4. The livestock are capital-intensive and relies on family members' workers, the results indicated that number of permanent salaried employees of agricultural workers in the

holdings of animal are low, and the rate is at 6.6 per 100 holdings of animal, and the rate of 15.6 per 100 in the mixed holdings, of whom the proportion of male permanent workers in holdings of animal 89.1% and 85.3% in the mixed holdings, and low educational level of the holders, where 65% of them have less than secondary education.

5. The share of agricultural budget from the general budget of the Palestinian Authority is 0.7%. The share of development expenses from it is only 13.8%, which is low share compared to the size of constraints faced by the Palestinian agriculture. Salaries and wages form the bulk of the share of the Ministry of Agriculture. Backed down its role in agricultural guidance, as 16% of the holdings receive guidance from the Ministry of Agriculture while the rate of farmers self dependence on guidance reached 21 % in the animal holdings, and 56.1% of the animal holdings, and 24.1% of the mixed holdings do not receive any veterinary service.
6. There is significant shortage of scientific research and in animal experiments stations.
7. Agricultural finance is still limited to carry out agricultural investment, and agricultural development, and to push the economy forward. Where the share of agriculture and livestock of the total facilities in public and private sector is \$ 64.6 million which is only 2.2% of the total facilities of the public and private sectors.
8. The observed increase in the value of imports of feed in the Palestinian Territory in 2010 from the year 2008 is by 108.2% in addition to the import of all raw materials used in their manufacture.
9. The Palestinian Territory needs more development and humanitarian aid, the average ratio of the total value of exports to the average percentage of the total value of imports of food and live animals has reached 11.6% in the Palestinian Territory of the year 2000-2010, where the proportion of export earnings from goods and services spent on imports of food and live animals reaches 85.8%, these indicators reflect the size of the deficit in agricultural trade balance, and how serious the financial situation in spite of increasing per capita GDP that is, all of our exports is not enough to pay the bill for our food imports.
10. There are many strengths and opportunities in livestock, which can be exploited by an investor, notably: milk cows projects, fattening calves and sheep, mothers of poultry farms, turkey farms and fish farming.
11. The investment law Provided variety of incentives to encourage the Palestinian Investment in Palestine, notably the application of the principle of the single window in the Palestinian senior investment encouragement Commission, and tax exemptions granted to investors.

The researcher reached a set of recommendations:

1. Build a common national strategy for food security in the Palestinian Territory, aimed at reducing dependence on imports, and increase investment in agriculture and livestock and food production to alleviate the food gap, and raise the share of the Ministry of Agriculture of the general budget.
2. The small livestock farm size restrict the potential benefit of economy of scale, and increases the cost per unit of production and reduces profits, which raises the prices of animals and meat, and therefore the study recommends the need to raise awareness of the importance of increasing the size of holdings and take advantage of scale of economies by joining the active Cooperative associations.
3. A qualitative leap in the poultry sector requires necessarily to overcome the current situation by finding companies go beyond the efforts of individuals. With the provision of infrastructure necessary to modernize the sector and prepare it to meet the domestic shortage in fertilized eggs and feed. It is an investment opportunity for local and foreign investors to invest in farms of the mothers of broiler and layer and turkeys farms,
4. Advocacy is needed to support fishermen through intensive media focus on the suffering and integrating international efforts to ease the fishing area restriction.
5. The development of staff in the Ministry of Agriculture to resolve technical problems in fish farming
6. The abolition of tax exemption for farmers contradicts the strategic plan announced by the Ministry of Agriculture to save the agricultural sector, and makes the agricultural sector fragile, and makes great damage to the agricultural sector in different components of plant and animal, especially small farmers, there is a need to create an agricultural fund to face the risks.
7. Strengthening the role of development media in order to disseminate and promote awareness among the farmers.
8. There is a need to invest in training and scientific research in the area of food security and livestock. And benefit from the successful experiences of other countries.
9. Guidance and direction of scientific research to focus on small-scale management systems, through the provision of guidance services, participatory and cooperative guidance, and improvement in the Breeding and the election of strains which are economically feasible to make use of crop residues in animal feed.