

السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية
الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني

مشروع النشر والتحليل لبيانات التعداد الزراعي، 2010

تقييم الإنتاج النباتي والحيواني في الأراضي الفلسطينية

إعداد

د. حسان أبو قاعود

د. جمال أبو عمر

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، تقييم الإنتاج
النباتي والحيواني 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

د. جمال أبو عمر

د. حسان أبو فتعود

- تصميم جرافيكى

احمد سوالمه

- تدقيق معايير النشر

حنان جناجره

- المراجعة الأولية

د. خليل النمروطي

د. احمد أبو شعبان

ربى القبعج

محمود عبد الرحمن

- المراجعة النهائية

محمود جرادات

- الإشراف العام

علا عوض

رئيس الجهاز

تنويه للمستخدمين

- الآراء والأفكار الواردة في هذه الدراسة تعبر عن رأي معديها، ولا تعبر بالضرورة عن رأي الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني أو موقفه الرسمي.
- اعتمد معدوا 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 بخصائص الحائزين الزراعيين والحيازات الزراعية، كما قام الجهاز بتنفيذ المسوح الزراعية وهي المسح الزراعي الهيكلي ومسح البستنة الشجرية 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

17	:
17	1.1
18	2.1
18	3.1
18	4.1
21	:
21	1.2
23	2.2
25	:
25	1.3
26	2.3
26	3.3
32	4.3
35	:
35	1.4
40	2.4
46	3.4
51	4.4
53	5.4
59	:
61	:
61	1.6
62	2.6
65	:
65	1.7
67	2.7
69	

	%7.9	% 92.1	957,170	2010/2009
				.2010/10/01
				912
				%19
	85,253	826,303	911,556	2010
				% 19.4
				%33
241,936	2010/2009			
		18,030		223,906
	%32.7			
				%21
127,257	2010/2009			
%20.7		26,678		100,579
				% 19
	501,818	542,363		
	%18.9			40,545
				%67
		%11.8	%88.2	11,284,963
		%67.3		
	% 35.3		%71.6	

33,925

%1.1

%28.4

%71.6

%24.9

.2010/10/1

%26

%89.2

567,236

%25.8

%10.8

%5.5

%94.5

219,364

%22.5

%19

%51.0

%49.0:

1,521

%18.9

31,111,411

399,423

:

521,130

1,545,016

%10

%24.0

%76.0

38,216

%10.0

.2010

()

2010

:

1.1

%5

(2011) .

. 2006

%14

2008

2.1

:

.1

.2

.3

.4

3.1

(16)

:

5

11

:

•

:

•

² 6,020

%6.1

%93.9

27

² 365

%22.3

² 5,655

4.1

:

.2010

:

.1

.2

.3

.4

:

.1

.2

:

:

:

•

•

•

•

•

•

1.2

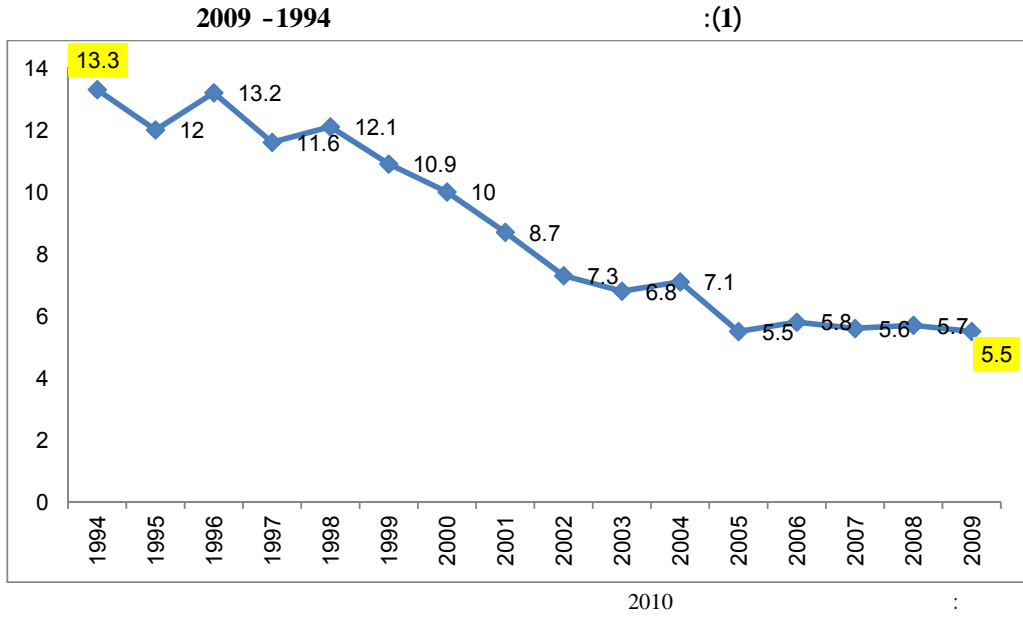
1999

2003 2002

2005

2006

.(1)



2006-2002

.(1) .

2002

2011

:(1)

5.5	6.8	4.9	
12.6	8.8	14.2	
11.2	14.1	10	
9.3	8.9	9.5	
2.1	1.2	2.5	
4.7	1.8	5.9	
6.4	0.3	8.9	
21.8	31.2	17.8	
-4.2	-1.5	-5.3	
14	23.9	9.9	
0.1	0.1	0.1	
7	1.8	9.2	
9.5	2.6	12.4	
100	100	100	

2011

:

2.2

%73.3

%2.4

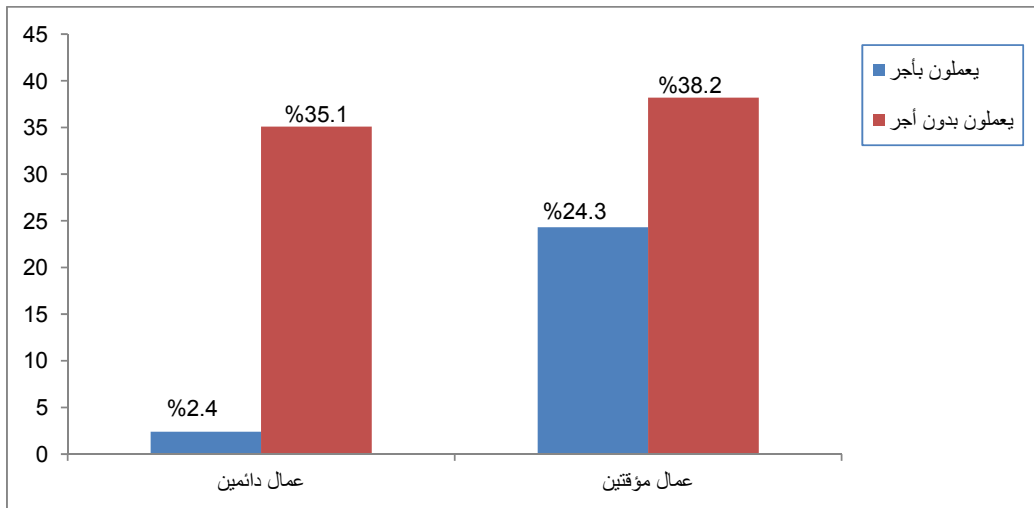
2010/2009

%24.3

.(2)

:(2)

2010/2009



2010

:

2010

.² 365

² 5,655

1.3

:
:

(1)

-
-
-
-

:

(2)

*

.()

. 700 100

%20 - 15

800 - 600

3 120

70 - 50

%60

174

2.3

2010

%59.5

%26.5 %14.0 :

%68.9

%7.4

(2010)

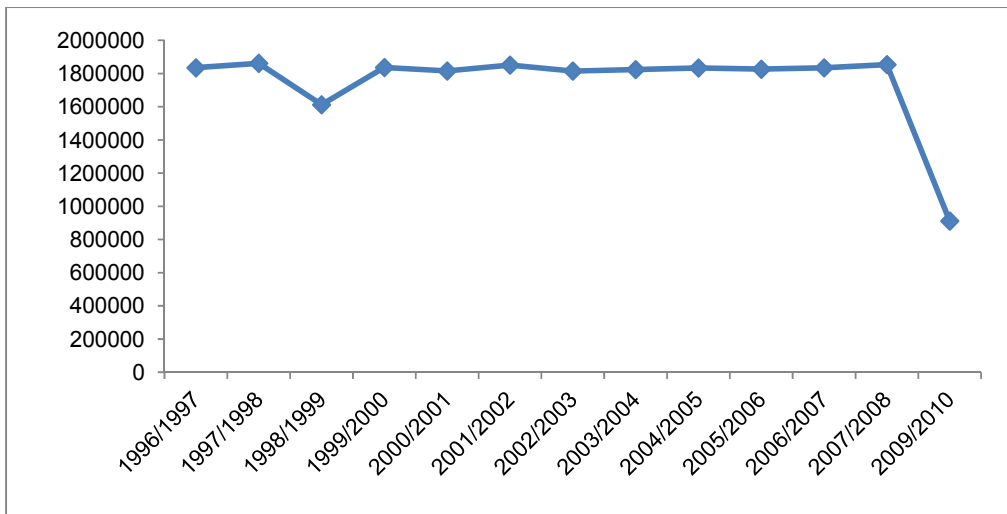
)

5

(

2010/2009 2008/2007 -1997/1996

:(3)



2010

3.3

2010

%71

79,175

%82

111,310

10,138

2010

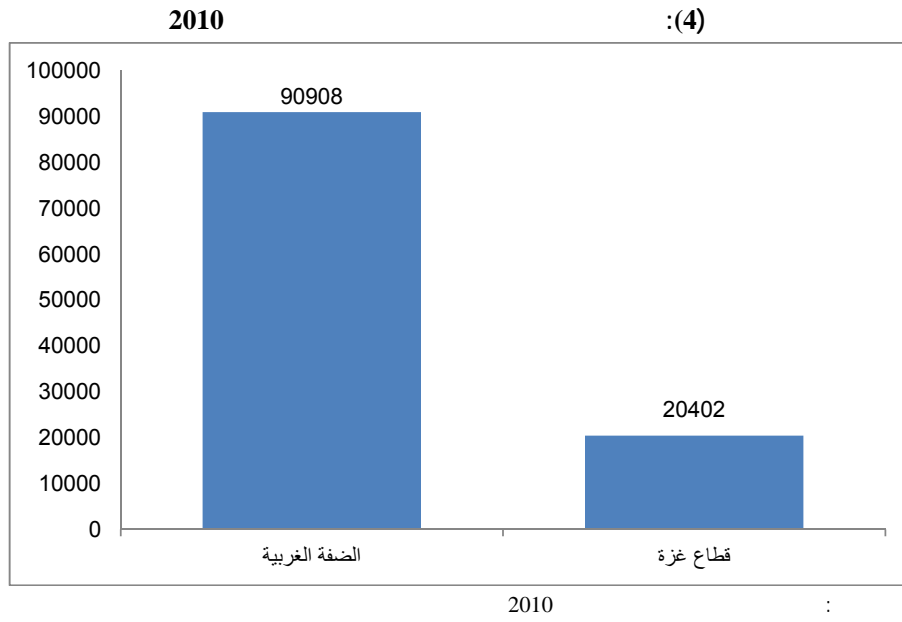
2005

%29

49

40

2008			(101,915	1,105,146
			1.854		
		2010		2011	
				2,150,800	
		2010			
%81.6	105,238			2011/2010	
%68.2				%18.4	
%21.8	%10.0				
	.2011/2010				
%59.3					
(10-1)					
	.%78.1				
		20.0			
20-1				%50	9.0
	20-1			%75	
400					
	%8		100		
		%70			%3.1
91					
			(4)		20

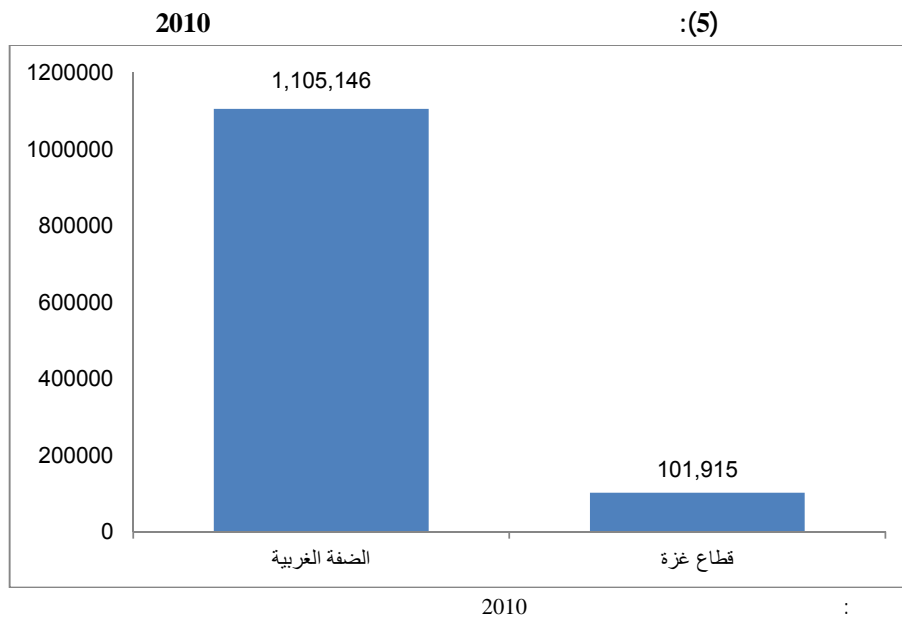


1.3.3

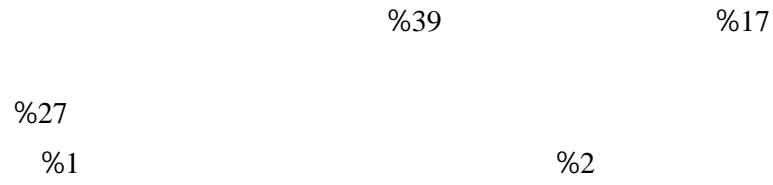
102

1.1

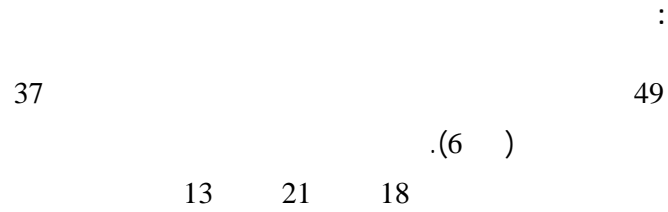
(5) .



2.3.3

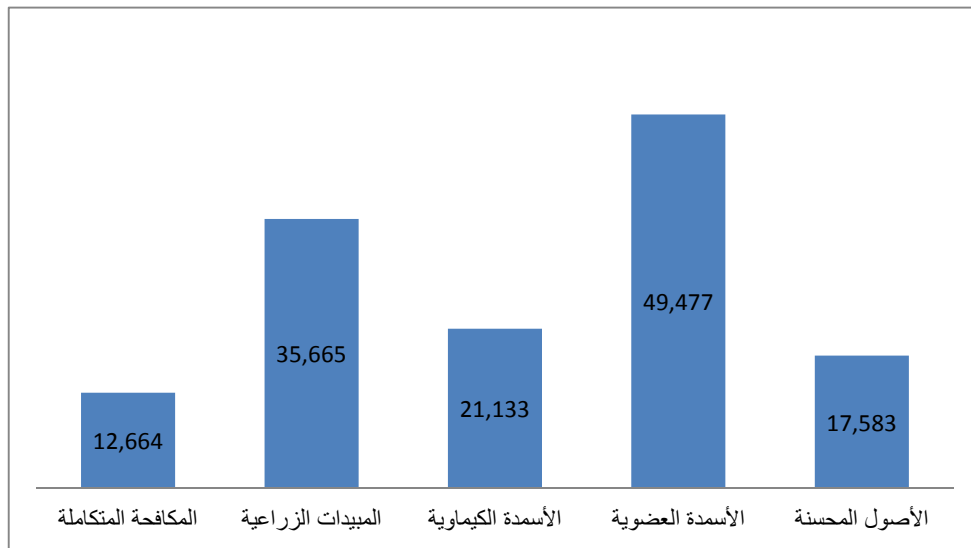


3.3.3



2010

:(6)



2010

:

:

14

.(7)

13

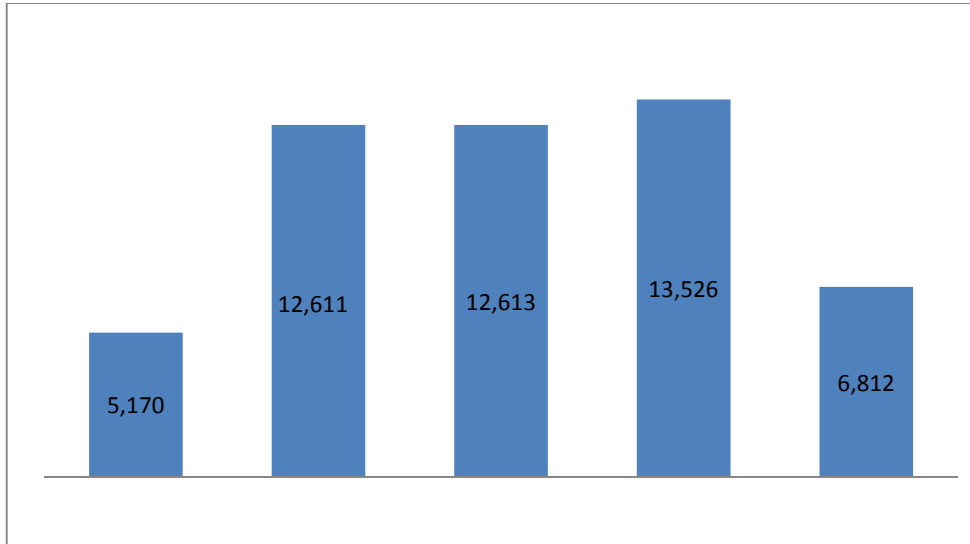
13

5

7

2010

:(7)



2010

:

4.3.3

37

38

:

105

30

2008-2007

%91

%31

1,854

.(

%56

) %14

%86

621

2.02

%31

%19 (C)

%62

.(B) (A)

%34

(2)

(%50 %55)

%39

%25

%39

(2)

(%)		()	
12	25,158	208,352	
39	27,612	70,776	
25	24,763	98,355	
39	62,559	160,057	
55	42,160	76,416	
39	21,336	54,652	
38	15,325	40,212	
33	37,915	113,643	
50	9,603	19,250	
44	23,212	52,910	
40	83,949	210,523	
34	373,592	1,105,146	

5.3.3

%46

(3)

2010

:(3)

%	
46.0	
36.0	
14.0	
1.0	
1.0	
2.0	

. %90 (%92) :
 %23 65 45 %55
 %10 %67
 %39 9 6
 . %11 10

4.3 الإنتاج الحيواني

34 2010
 %14 10 24
 %19 %60
 . %7
 :
 %12 %88
 %59 %41
 505 567
 62
 180 () %53
 350 %36 :
 %11

				:
		%49	%48	
	%28	%72		:
12		207	219	
		%86		
300			%6	150
				%8
				:
		%58	%39	
		%76		%24
2010		400		
		%39.4	%60.6	31
		%22		5,563
		.(4)		
1,233	1,545			
			747	
				%17.4
				.(4)

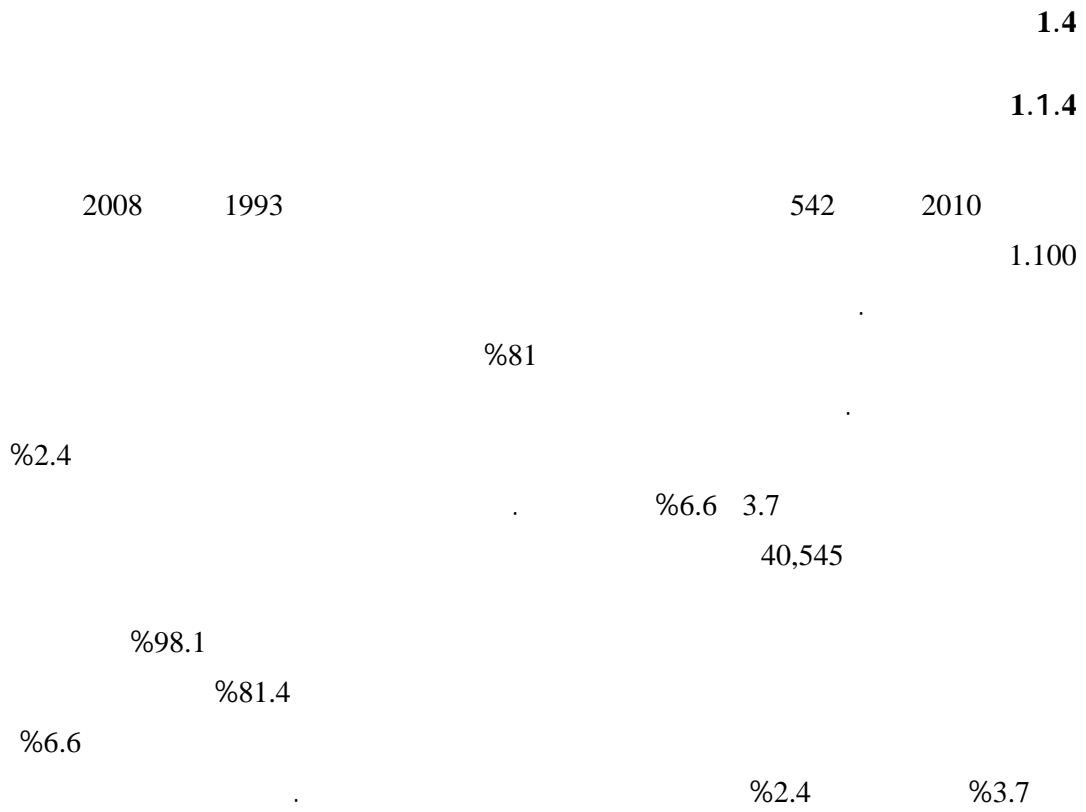
2010

:(4)

			()	()	()	()	
219,364	567,236	33,925	521.1	399.4	1,545.0	31,111.4	
207,214	505,833	24,290	486.5	376.6	1,233.7	23,554.9	
17,583	58,580	4,798	197.4	135.9	265.8	4,827.6	
12,486	45,983	2,060	18.0	-	26.3	789.2	
2,969	16,946	906	146.4	27.0	212.0	2,288.1	
16,970	77,396	4,438	16.7	10.0	66.0	5,550.4	
3,688	17,973	923	4.5	-	159.5	1,334.9	
3,904	8,403	423	-	-	20.6	333.3	
21,399	34,723	580	-	4.2	268.9	1,377.0	
26,450	32,747	870	-	168.0	0.4	558.0	
26,414	32,543	379	-	10.2	41.8	137.8	
25,915	34,319	467	0.4	5.3	45.6	796.3	
49,436	146,220	8,446	103.1	16.1	126.8	5,562.4	
12,150	61,403	9,635	34.7	22.8	311.3	7,556.5	
4,225	18,806	3,984	3.9	7.3	106.1	1,709.9	
2,954	11,460	789	3.0	0.5	74.9	466.1	
996	8,705	898	7.0	2.0	26.2	1,111.6	
2,416	14,052	856	20.6	5.5	91.2	2,636.9	
1,559	8,380	3,108	0.2	7.5	13.0	1,632.0	

2010

:



%88.2

13.3

%11.8

%66.8

.2011/10/01

2.1.4

153 -92

)

581,651

7,596,562

462,823.82

.(

:(8)

2011/2010



2010

%68.5

%1.5

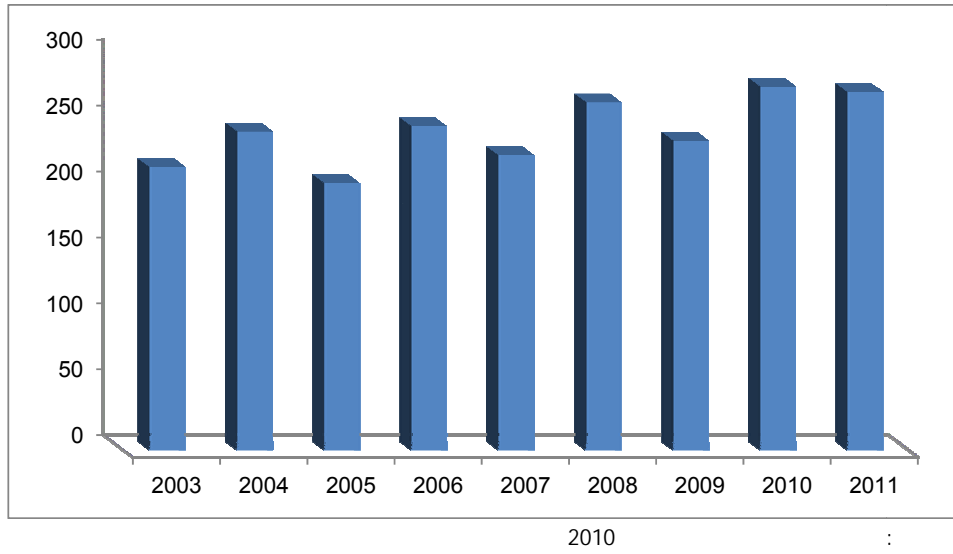
%30

272 2011

.(9)

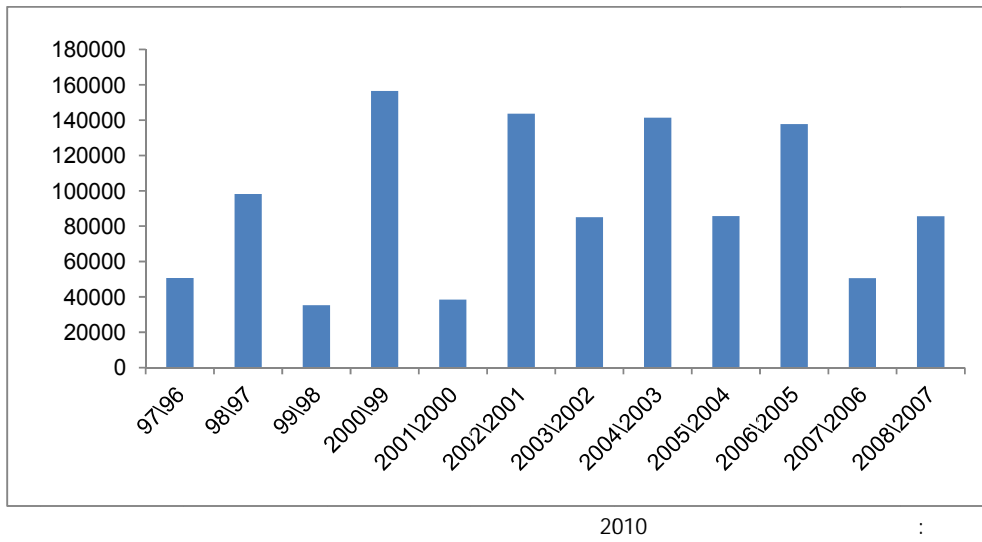
203

2011 -2003 : (9)



159 2006
 19 2009
 1,595 611 2005
 .2006
 %90 150
 .(10) %10

2008/2007 -1997/1996 : (10)



%15

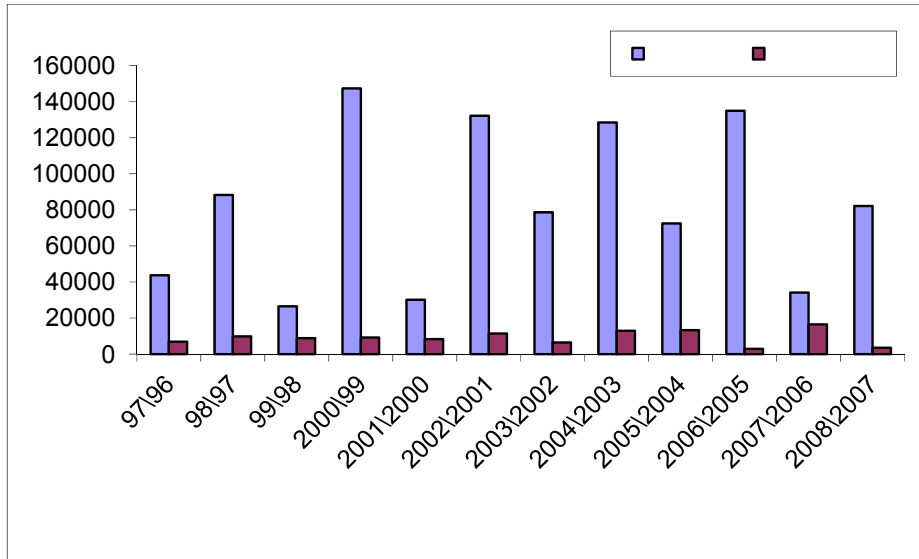
35,000 - 7000

100,000

.(11)

2008/2007 - 1997/1996

:(11)



2010

:

3.1.4

2010

%21.0

%79.0

127.3

%68.3

%20.6

37

%55.5

%.23.9

%43

1.800 1.500

2008

1993

.(12)

%13.6

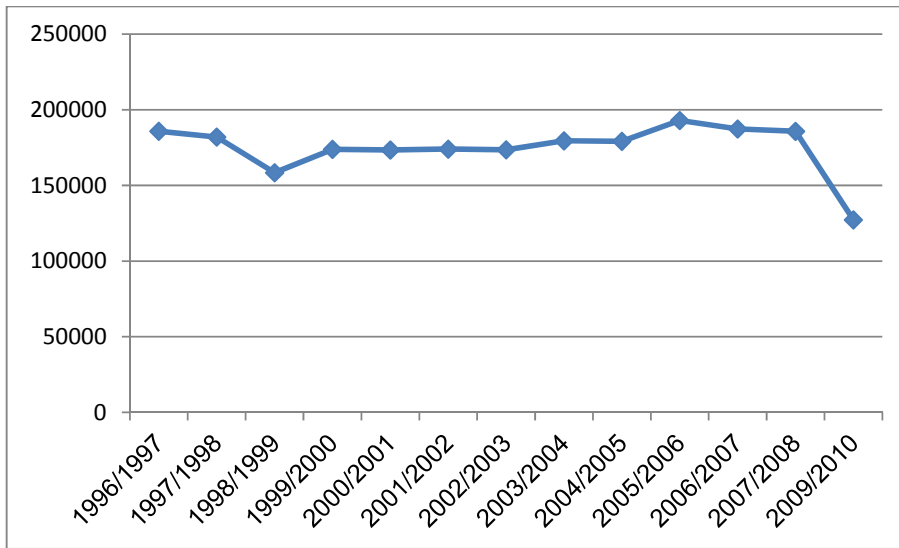
%20.1

%66.3

.2010/2009

2010/2009 - 1997/1996

:(12)



2010

:

4.1.4

2010

%6.7

%93.3

242

%42.2

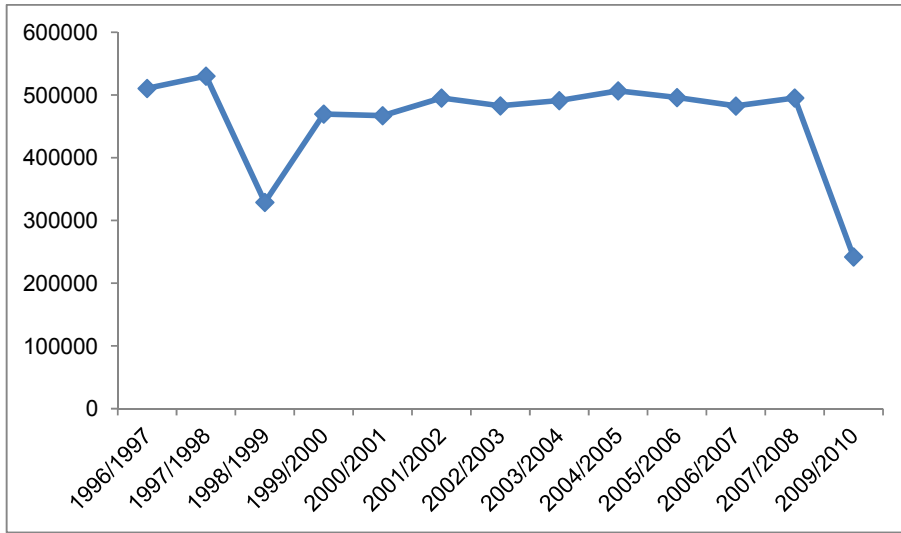
2010

220

.(13)

2010/2009 - 1997/1996

:(13)



2010

:

2.4

1.2.4

22

12 1993

.(14)

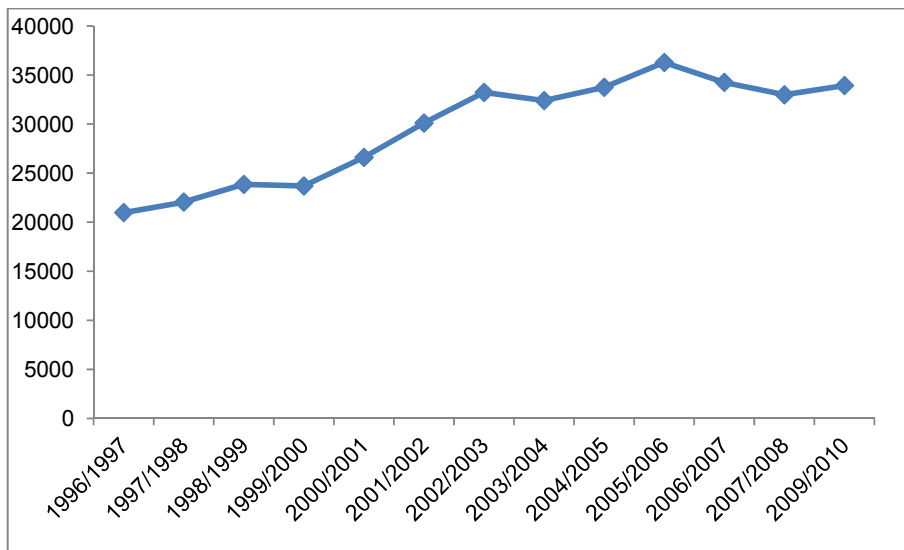
2010 2005 2000

24 27

:

2010/2009 - 1997/1996

:(14)



2010

:

10 2010

2007 1993

()

() 2.2.4

445 1994

2010 2007 2006

799

2003

(15) .

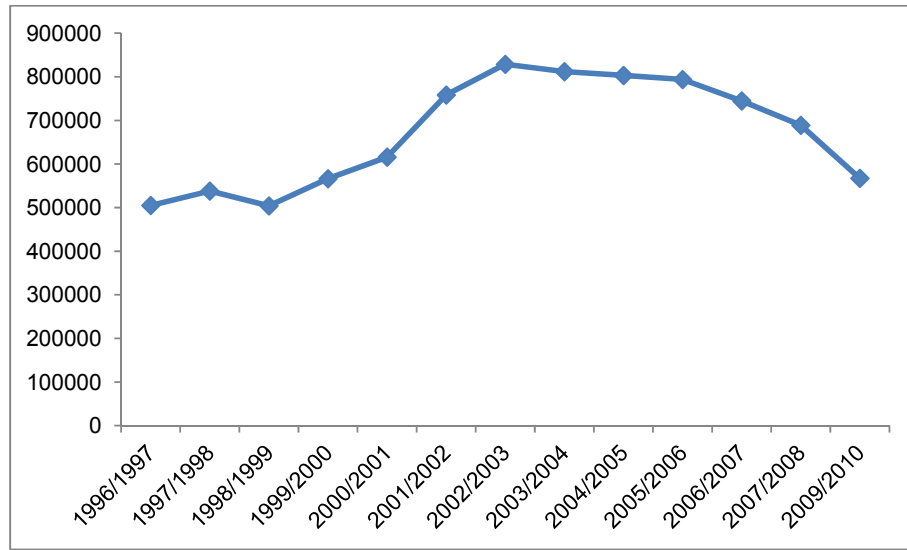
505

687

636

2010/2009 - 1997/1996

:(15)



2010

2005

1995

2010

%33

2007

60

61

3.2.4

207

219

12

:

%58 %39

%76

%24

:

252 1994

377 2003

308 1999

2010 2007

207 331

.(16)

2010

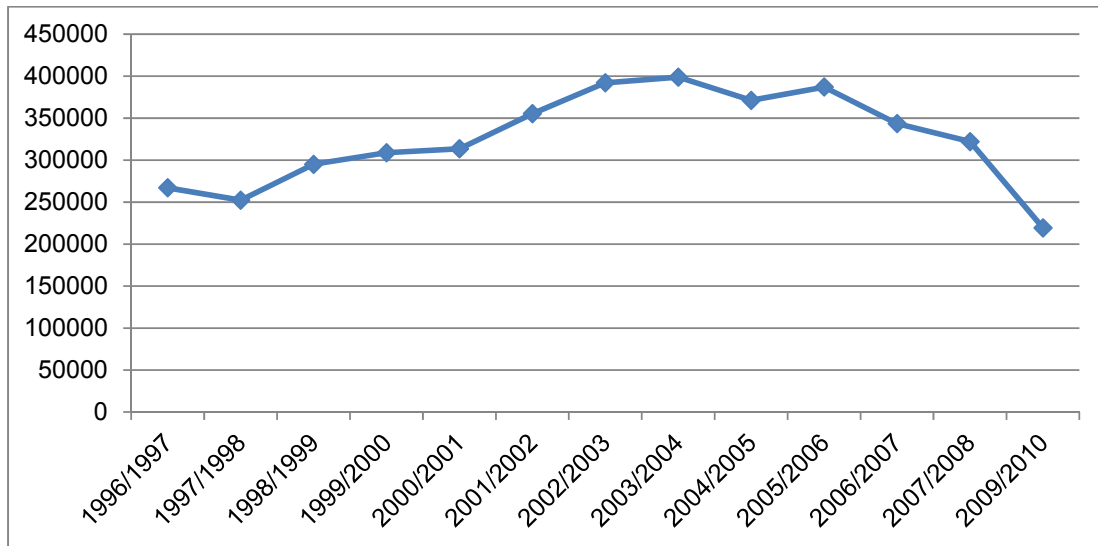
80

.(2010 2009)

%23

2010/2009 -1997/1996

:(16)



2010

:

22

12

2010

.1994

:

%61 20

(3)

%40

%22 4-1

20

:

30 32 36 59

9 1 %26 %27 40

. (5) %14 29 20

2010		:(5)	
	()		
1		35	
2		23	
3		21	
4		16	
5		15	
6		14	
		20.6	

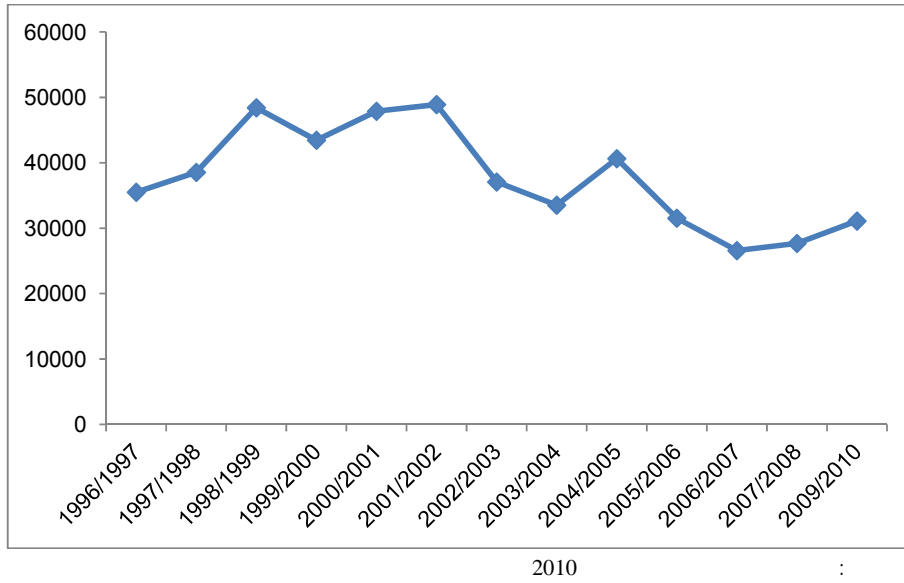
- - :

4.2.4

2010 399
 %24.3 %75.7 31
 %17.9 5.562
 .(20)
 1.545
 311 1.234
 %17.4
 1994 25 .(21)
 (50) 2002
 .(17) 2010 31
 2000

2010/2009 - 1997/1996

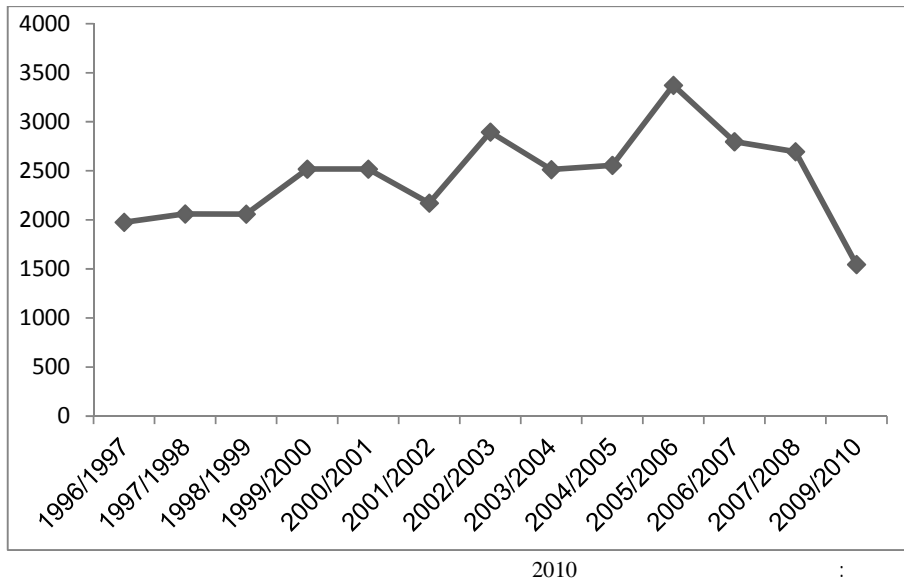
:(17)



:

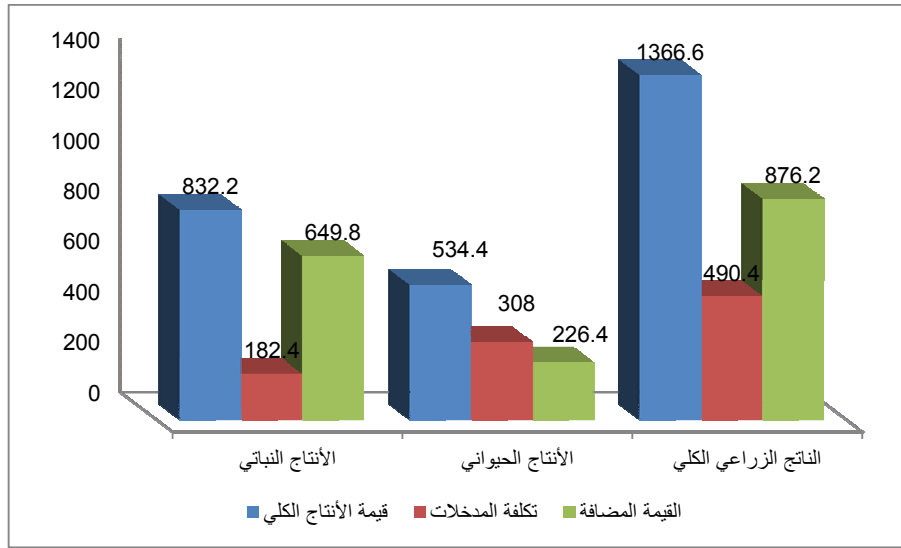
2010/2009 - 1997/1996

:(18)



1994		2005		
1.5			311.3	
		.2010		
				5.2.4
64,685		2005-2004		
		38.2	51	2010 2007
				.(%92.9)
				%10.0
				6.2.4
		1,699		2010
%66.3				
				3.4
	%61)	1,366.6		2008/2007
(%31				%39
				%44
				.(19)
		%37	490.4	
%10		%46		
.%7		(%7)	(%8)	

2008/2007 () : (19)



.2009 :

589 388 2007 2000
 876 2008
 .2009 %5.5 1998 %12.1
 2007 (103) %16
 . 2008 %14.2

1.3.4

535 2008
 %9.3 %30.8 %55 :
 %4.9
 %79.2
 %20.8
 %10.5 %11.1 %22.9

2.3.4

490 2008
 %74.9 %25.1
 %4.9 %5.1 %6.7 %3.2 :

%58.9

%2.2

%2.2

%0.6

.%5.7

%3.5

%7

2010 2000

(6)

()

:(6)

					/	
)	()	(50)	()	(50)		
0.5	1	32.17	750	40		2000
0.15	0.3	9.7	227	12.1		
0.5	1	33	750	44		2001
0.15	0.3	9.7	221	12.9		
0.5	1	37	800	47		2002
0.15	0.29	10.9	235	13.8		
0.6	1	40.84	800	49		2003
0.17	0.29	11.67	228.6	14		
0.6	1	50	900	70		2005
0.7	0.28	13.9	250	19.4		
0.7	1.2	69.0	1,200	80.8		2009
0.19	0.32	18.6	324.3	21.8		
0.7	1.2	71	1,200	90		2010
0.19	0.33	19.7	333	25		
0.7	1.3	75.0	1,300	95.0		2012
0.2	0.32	18.8	325	23.8		

(7)

: (7)

							/	
30)	()	()	()	()	()	()		
8	8	3.16	5	17	15	42		2000
2.4	2.4	1	1.5	5.48	4.83	13.5		
8	9	3.2	5	17	15	43		2001
2.4	2.6	0.9	1.5	5.31	4.68	13.43		
8	9	3.2	5	17	15	44		2002
2.4	2.6	0.9	1.5	5.2	4.5	13.3		
9	9	3.21	5	17	15	50		2003
2.6	2.6	0.94	1.5	5	4.4	14.7		
10	10	4	6	20	19	55		2005
2.9	2.9	1.1	1.7	5.7	5.4	15.7		
14	11	5	6	22	21.0	63		2009
3.8	3.2	1.4	1.6	5.9	5.7	17		
14	11	5	6	22	21	65		2010
3.9	3	1.4	1.6	5.9	5.7	17.6		
15	12	5	6	23	22.0	68		2012
3.8	3	1.3	1.5	5.8	5.5	17		

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2000 2003 2010

133.2 163.3 233.1 (

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Lamb	Kid	Lamb	Kid		
133.2	86.4	3.6	3.2		2000
39.1	25.4	0.7	0.9		
163.3	106	4.1	3.9		2003
46.6	30.0	1.1	1.1		
233.1	151.2	6.3	5.6		2006
64.8	43.2	1.8	1.6		
290	205.2	8.5	7.6		2008
78.4	57	2.3	2.1		
500	320	10	8.4		2010
125	84.2	2.5	2.2		
600	380	12	9.5		2012
150	95	3	2.4		

2012 2010

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2012	2010		
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1.2	1.3		
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%90	200	400	600	2-0,4	()	
	30	250	280	0,15	()	
%50	250	325	575	0.15		
%50	700	600	1,300	1,6		
%50	900	600	1,500	2	()	
	300	1,200	1,500	5-3		
%70	200	1,500	1,700	4-3		

220

4.4

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Sig (P-Value)	R ²		
NS	.025	Y= -6.264 E5 +890.863 X	
NS	.226	Y= -2.194E6 +1184.857 X	
NS	.036	Y= -4.953E6 +2713.28 X	
0.000	0.84	Y= -2.720E6 +1372.831 X	
0.005	0.56	Y= -5.182E7 +7299.298 X	
0.016	0.45	Y= -1.78 E7 +9082.629 X	
.023	0.41	Y= 2.817E6 – 1387.538 X	
.003	0.68	Y= -1.723 E5 +87.301 X	
.04	0.33	Y= -4.007E7 +20288.382 X	
NS	.049	Y= 7.924 E6 -3852.45 X	
0.001	.67	Y= -4.116 E7 +20691.079 X	
0.003	0.59	Y= -7.686E6 +3872.009 X	
000	0.798	Y= -3.027E7 E5 +15314 X	
000	.85	Y= -7.508 E6+ 3777.359 X	
000	..94	Y= -1.906E7 + 9573.834 X	
.049	.33	Y= -3.668E6 + 1860.438 X	
NS	.146	Y= 2.973E6 – 1435.006 X	
.010	.51	Y= -3.332E6 + 1684.004 X	

2008-1997

115

(2012) 2007 – 2008

135

611 248

2008/2007

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1998/1997

649,283 2008/2007

488,293 (2000/1999)

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2008/2007

307,785 2000/1999

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(A Review of the Palestinian Agricultural Sector) .2007

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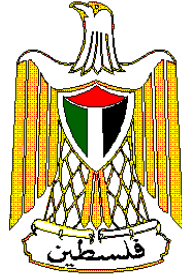
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**Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

Dissemination and analysis of Agricultural Census – 2010

**Assessment of the Palestinian Plant and Animal
Production**

Prepared by

Dr. Jamal Abu Omar

Dr. Hassan Abu Qaoud

August, 2013

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

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Executive Summary

This study aimed to end up with a comprehensive study concerning the animal and plant production sectors in regard to current situation, major obstacles and prospective for future.

The study focused on answering major questions related to productivity per class of animal (dairy cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, fisheries and bee hives) and plant crop (fruit trees, field crops, vegetables), feasibility of the various agricultural activities under local farming conditions, methods to decrease cost of unit output. Issues as marketing of agricultural products, feed and health care problems as well as pesticides use and agricultural extension were also considered and analyzed.

The study shows the points of strength and weakness of the Palestinian agricultural sector. The points of strength were that the Palestinian agricultural sector enjoys diversity in climatic conditions, the number of planted crops, the potential for increasing irrigated lands, and in the suitability to adopt the modern production and post-harvest technologies which give agriculture the potential for improvement and development. The potential exists; therefore, to increase self sufficiency and to generate more money from exportation, especially when the detrimental practices of the Israeli occupation forces are ceased. However, points of weakness were the Israeli measures in regard to confiscation of lands and restriction on movement beside the legislations on import and export. Other points are the lack of infra structure, lack of scientific research and poor marketing and the governmental extension services. Statistical analysis showed the significant relation between livestock numbers and value with time. However, this relation was not the same in regard to fruit trees, vegetables and the field crops.

The study presented the most important obstacles that threaten the local agriculture sector with suggested solutions. In conclusion, the agriculture survey of 2010 was appropriate for livestock but not accurate for plant production sector. The most important problem facing the agricultural sector is the problem of marketing. This problem is related to both the production process and the marketing channels. The problems related to productivity can be improved through increasing the farmers technical skills. Seasonal production timing is a crucial issue that need to be further studied and analyzed for the different production region. The Israeli measures in restricting the movement of goods from place to another and the imposing of road blocks beside controlling the import and export to foreign countries negatively affected the marketing process. Lack of storage after harvest is another problem which affect the quality of the products. Some recommendations were proposed by the study. The use of improved strains of field crops and fruit trees, good range management, application of biotechnology and integrated farming system is very vital for the development of the agricultural sector.

The study recommended the efficient use of local resources as possible (forages and water harvest). The role of both government and private sector in improving the agricultural sector was analyzed. Official legislations that facilitate and monitor the agricultural activities at different levels have important impact on local agriculture through legislations related to import, export, licensing, range management, use of chemicals and vaccines.

The study showed the important of cooperation between universities, research centers and the government. Gaps among the agriculture research centers and universities and government should be bridged for the benefit of agriculture. In regard to animal production sector, the study recommended some practices and solutions to the feed problem. The use of alternative

feeds is very important to improve the animal production sector. However, animal production cooperatives should have role in the development of the animal production sector. The current situation and role of the agricultural extension was also discussed and analyzed.