

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Statistical Monitoring of the Socio-Economic Conditions of the Palestinian Society

(Second Quarter- 2004)

October, 2004

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Preface

For many years, the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistic has been endeavoring to set up an information system based on monitoring the socio-economic conditions of the Palestinian society and to provide data on changes occurring regularly in all aspects of life it is a practical step that will enable the Palestinian National Authority and the International Community to respond to the rising conditions at the appropriate time and method using the lowest amount of available resources.

Due to the increasing interest in providing data on the socio-economic conditions of the society as it is of great significance to social life method, the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics has undertaken the execution of several statistical activities like surveying regularly the effect of Israeli measures on the economic conditions of Palestinian households; collecting data available at the Bureau on losses of Palestinian society resulting from Israeli measures; and; on the socio-economic conditions of the Palestinian Society until the end of the second quarter 2004 published in a quarterly report that reflects resulting changes in the socio-economic conditions of the Palestinian society.

This report is one in a series of reports on statistical monitoring of the socio-economic conditions of the Palestinian society concerning the most significant indicators that the Bureau publishes. This series aims at providing statistical data peculiar to the system of statistical monitoring in Palestinian society. It covers indicators of the socio-economic conditions as represented by the economic loss of the Palestinians in various sectors, and subsidies received by households (kind, value and source), the family standard of living (income and expenditure), need for assistance, financial stead fastness of family and how it runs its daily life under present circumstances, and other demographic, social, economic and environmental indicators.

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics is pleased to submit this report (Statistical monitoring of the socio-economic conditions of the Palestinian society) as a fundamental reference to all planners and decision makers at the public and private sectors, and to all beneficiaries and users of data on the socio-economic conditions of the Palestinian society in different demographic, social, economic and environmental aspects.

October, 2004

**Hasan Abu-Libdeh, Ph.D.
President**

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Executive Summary

Since the outset of the Al-Aqsa Intifada in September 2000, the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) launched a plan to create a statistical system that aims at providing statistical indicators to monitor social and economic conditions, as well as the impact of various Israeli measures.

This report shows the impact of Israeli measures on the social and economic conditions, specifically the impact on population distribution and demographic characteristics; the living conditions of households and individuals; the levels of poverty; the education sector; the health sector, the labor market, and, the other sectors of the Palestinian economy.

Data, as shown in the report, indicate that the Palestinian society suffers from several problems like high population density; high unemployment rate; high levels of poverty; difficulty in getting to schools, universities and health centers; destruction of buildings and infrastructure; and losses in the Palestinian economy.

The continuance of Israeli measures like demolition of buildings and infrastructure services, land expropriation, killing and injuring citizens, impeding citizens from getting to health and education centers, assimilation of the Palestinian economy with the Israeli economy, on the one hand; and, the lack of permanent relief and assistance programs that would deal with the Palestinian economy and its limitations to cope with such problems would permeate the daily suffering of the Palestinians.

Chapter One

Introduction

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) gives great importance to the follow up the social, economic and political conditions of the Palestinian households, through providing statistical indicators that serve the objectives of development and improving life conditions, despite continuity of suffering of the Palestinian people at an accelerated speed since September 2000 in consequence to the Israeli measures of closures of Palestinian Territory, imposing siege, curfews and destruction of infrastructure to different service sectors. resulted the deterioration of political, social and economic conditions in the Palestinian Territory; high rates of unemployment, spread of poverty and abscewe of social, political and personal security. For such reasons PCBS undertook to initiate a social, economic and environment monitoring system aiming to providing policy-makers and planners with up-to-date data about the real situation to enable them to drew plans, abjust and develop programs in accordance with priorities and available human and financial resources.

The monitoring system is based on using of the available data bases of different subjects in addition to conducting a specialized households surveys about certain vulnerable groups in the Palestinian society, mainly women and children in addition to certain categories like the poor, unemployed, the injured and the handicapped during the intifada.

The monitoring system will provide an opportunity to decision-makers and interested researchers and International organizations to stop deterioration in the different aspects of life.

Since the beginning of 2001, PCBS carried out quarterly households surveys to study the impact of the Israeli measures on the economic conditions of the Palestinian household. nine rounds were carried out, the last of which was during the second quarter 2004. Another specialized survey was carried out about the nutritional status of children under the age of five years. In addition to conducting “ Poverty Rapid Assessment Survey”, of 2003. Furthermore, child labor survey 2003 and labor force survey that is continuous conducted on quarterly basis. Besides different specialized economic, social and environmental surveys were carried out.

PCBS aims, by carrying out these surveys, at collecting and availing data to all concerned about Palestinian community losses interims of economic social life and human being. It also aims at surveying aid received by households (in kind, value and source); living standards of household (income and expenditure), need for Aid financial steadfastness of households and their daily living under the prevalent circumstances, and, the impact of the Expansion and Annexation Wall on the Palestinian population and change place of residence as a direct result to the Israeli measures.

1.1: Objectives of the Report

PCBS aims at documenting and dissemination of the results of surveys and data basis through classification, tabulation and display in this report to form one of the tools used in the processes of monitoring and planning. It also aims at providing planners, concerned parties and decision makers with the available indicators related to different work programs.

1.2: Structure of the Report

The report falls into eight chapters that constitute the report material. The first chapter includes an introduction and a general background on the statistical monitoring of the socio-economic conditions of the Palestinian society and the structure of the report. The second chapter presents data on the demographic status. Chapter three covers living levels and conditions in the Palestinian Territory. Chapter four shed lights on labor market in the Palestinian Territory. Chapter five points out the impact of the Israeli measures on the education sector in the Palestinian Territory. Chapter six deals with the impact of Israeli measures on the health sector. Chapter seven study the impact of the Expansion and Annexation Wall on Palestinian localities and households. Chapter eight presents prevailing economic conditions in the Palestinian Territory.

Demographic Status in the Palestinian Territory

2.1: Size of Population and Distribution

During the second quarter 2004 the estimated population in the Palestinian Territory was 3.805 million of which 1.928 million were males and 1.877 million were females, the sex ratio was 102.7 males for every 100 females. 2.408 millions were in the West Bank of which 1.221 million were males and 1.187 million were females, the sex ratio was 102.8 males for every 100 females. About 1.397 million were in Gaza Strip of which 707 thousand were males and 690 thousand were females. The sex ratio was 102.5 males for every 100 females.

While the estimated population in the Palestinian territory during the first quarter of 2004 was 3.767 million persons of which 1.909 million were males and 1.858 million were females. They were actually distributed as 2.385 million in the West Bank of which 1.209 million were males and 1.176 million were females, with a sex ratio of 102.9 male for every 100 female. In Gaza Strip there were around 1.382 million of which 699 thousand males and 683 were females, with a sex ratio of 102.3 males for every 100 female.

The Palestinian population is distributed by type of locality in urban, rural and refugee camps. The urban population constituted 56.4% of the total population while those in rural areas and refugee camps were 28.5% and 15.1% respectively.

2.1.1: High Population Density in the Palestinian Territory

Population density is high in the Palestinian Territory particularly in Gaza Strip, due to the control of Israeli Occupation over a high percentage of the Palestinian Territory. So population density will continue to rise so long as the policy of land confiscation will persist to expand and construct Israeli settlements within the Palestinian Territory. In addition to road building used by Israeli settlers and sealing of land to convert into military zones. Around 1.4 million Palestinians are concentrated in an area not exceeding 365 square kilometers. These are mostly Palestinian refugees displaced from their villages and towns that were occupied in 1948. It is expected that this number will increase greatly due to the high natural increase characterizing Palestinian society and the decrease of areas belonging Palestinian control in consequence to actual Israeli measures. This estimated population density during the second quarter 2004 was 632 capita per one square kilometer in the Palestinian Territory. In the West Bank, it was 426 capita per one square kilometer as compared to 3,829 capita per one square kilometer in Gaza Strip.

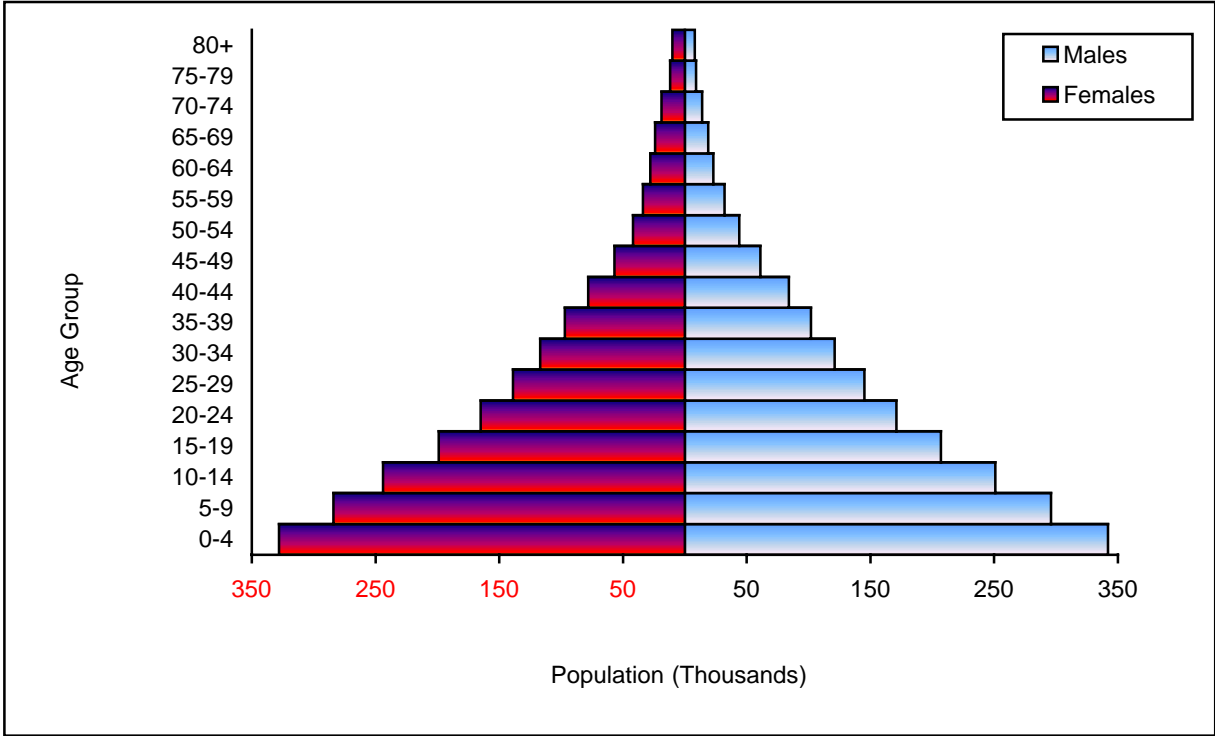
2.1.2: Young Palestinian Population

The population pyramid shows that the Palestinian society in the Palestinian Territory is young as the base of the pyramid is large and this represents individuals less than 15 years, constructing a high percentage compared with other age groups. Data showed that population of Gaza Strip is younger than that of the West Bank.

Children aged less than 5 years in the second quarter 2004 in the Palestinian Territory were estimated at 17.6% of total population distributed as 16.7% and 19.1% in the West Bank and Gaza Strip respectively. Population aged (0-14) years was estimated at 45.9% of total population in the Palestinian Territory; 44.1% in the West Bank and 48.9% in Gaza Strip. It is noticeable that the percentage of people aged 65 years and above constitute 3.1% in the Palestinian Territory: 3.3% in the West Bank and 2.6% in Gaza Strip. Comparison with

population estimates for the first quarter 2004; data showed no significant change in these percentages. Percentage of Children aged less than 5 years stand at 17.7% of total population: 16.7% and 19.1% in the West Bank and Gaza Strip respectively. Population (0-14) years for the same quarter 2004 was estimated at 45.9% of the total population in the Palestinian Territory: 44.2% in the West Bank and 49.0% in Gaza Strip; The percentage of individuals aged 65 years or above stand at 3.1% in the Palestinian Territory, 3.3% in the West Bank and 2.6% in Gaza Strip.

Figure 2.1: The Population Pyramid in the Palestinian Territory: Estimates of 2nd quarter 2004



Source: **Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004.** Population Projections – Revised Estimates (Data Not Published) Ramallah - Palestine.

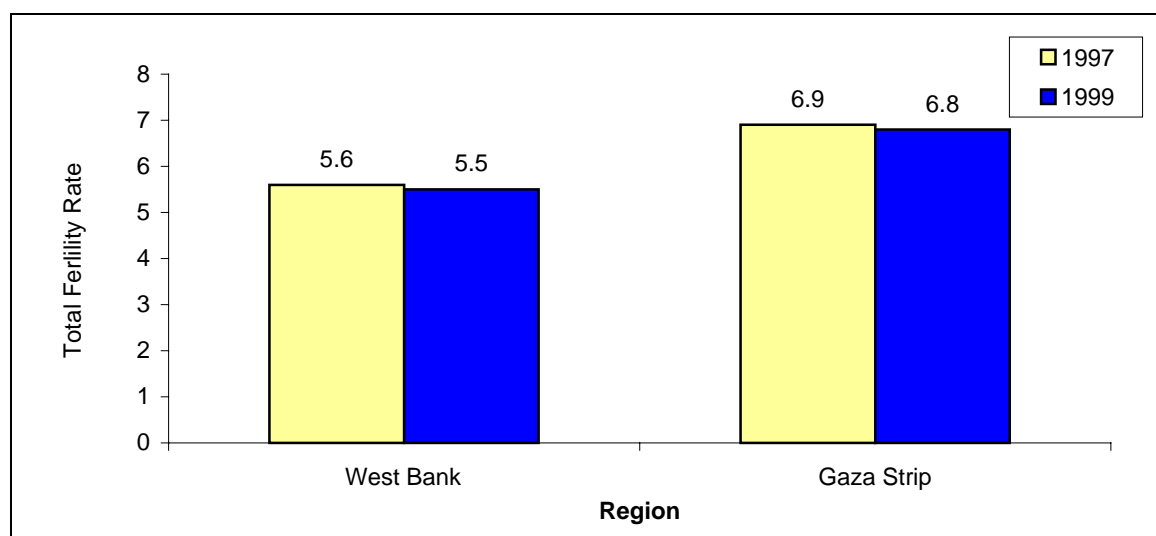
2.2: Fertility¹

Fertility in the Palestinian Territory is considered high (5.9 births 1999) in comparison to those of other countries especially the Arab countries. In Jordan that rate in 2000 was 4.4 births and in Egypt 3.3 births. Researchers refer this high rate of fertility in the Palestinian Territory to early marriage especially of girls; desire to give birth in addition to customs and traditions prevalent in Palestinian society.

Data showed that fertility began to decline during the last decade of the past century. Based on the Population, Housing and Establishments Census 1997, the total fertility rate in the Palestinian Territory was 6.04 births: 5.6 births in the West Bank and 6.9 births in Gaza Strip. In 1999 the rate declined to 5.9 births: 5.5 births in the West Bank and 6.8 in Gaza Strip, according to the results of the Health Survey 2000.

¹ Fertility is the multiplication (reproduction) performance of an individual, a couple, a group, population. (Actual number of deliveries during a women's fertility life span) or a society.

Figure 2.2: Total Fertility Rate in the Palestinian Territory (1997, 1999)



Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics 2000. Health Survey-2000: Main Findings. Ramallah - Palestine

2.3: Migration²

It is clear that setting-up the Palestinian National Authority influenced the rise of the rate of internal migration. Data of Population, Housing and Establishment Census 1997 showed that 29.1% of total internal migrants, migrated after setting up the Palestinian National Authority during the period 1994-1997 comparing to 17.2% during the period 1900-1993. Females formed the higher percentage of the total internal migrants constituting 58.6% of the total migrants against 41.4% for males. Females internal migration is often a result of marriage where by wives move from normal residence to live in the normal residence of their husbands.

The Palestinian internal migrants are affected by the age structure. Those internal migrants aged less than 15 years were 18.0%; emigrants aged 15-40 years were 54.8.% and, above 65 years were only 5.7% of total internal emigrants. Frequently elderlies move from one place to another to accompany family while those in the age-group 15-40 years move because of work or marriage.

2.3.1: Emigration to the Palestinian Territory

In the Palestinian Territory the percentage of people who had another place of residence outside the Palestinian Territory and returned was 10.5% of the total population in 1997: 65.3% returned to the West Bank and 34.7% to Gaza Strip. Results showed that almost half of those returned after setting up the Palestinian National Authority formed 48.5% of the total returned and the rest had returned before the Palestinian National Authority came. The rate of males exceeds that of females who had a previous residence outside the Palestinian Territory. The rate of males was 53.6% as compared to 46.4% for females. This discrepancy is referred to the return of many males with the Palestinian National Authority without their families or is referred to the return of males who had left the Palestinian Territory previously because of study or employment outside the Palestinian Territory.

² Migrations is the movement of a person or a whole family from one population locality to another or from one country to another provided that the individual crosses the border of this locality or country and resides or plans to reside in the place of arrival for one year or more even if this is interrupted by short visits.

Living Conditions and Standards in the Palestinian Territory

3.1: Household Income

Palestinian households basically depend on monthly income to obtain convenient living conditions and basic needs.¹ It is noticeable that the monthly median income diminished greatly during the period shortly preceding the Al-Aqsa Intifada and the second quarter 2004. Data showed that the median income dropped by 20.0% in Gaza Strip and that 69.4% of households depend on this income to reinforce economic steadfastness in comparison to 82.3% in the West Bank where median income dropped by 33.3%. That drop will lead to increasing economic deterioration and the number of the poor, lower living standards and a decline in social security services in the Palestinian society.

Economic deterioration in the Palestinian society can be referred to Israeli measures imposed upon the Palestinian people where many Palestinian laborers lost their jobs in the Israeli labor market or enjoyed fewer privileges. On the other hand, both the Palestinian private and public sectors could not fill in the gap or even preserve employment of main labor especially in the Private Sector.

Table 3.1: Median Monthly Income, Ninth Round: April-June, 2004

Region	Median Monthly Income		Percentage Drop of Income	Percentage of Households Depending on Monthly Income for Economic Steadiness fasten
	Prior to Intifada	Second Quarter-2004		
Palestinian Territory	2,500	1,600	36.0	78.0
West Bank	3,000	2,000	33.3	82.3
Gaza Strip	1,500	1,200	20.0	69.4

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004. Impact of the Israeli Measures on Economic Conditions of Palestinian Households; 9th Round, (April-June, 2004). **Ramallah - Palestine.**

3.2: Poverty

Data showed that the percentage of poor households (below equivalent poverty line) in the Palestinian Territory is still increasing. This forecasts a dangerous situation in the Palestinian Territory. The percentage of poor households amounted to 58.1% in the second quarter 2004, a decrease of 12.0% in comparison to figures of the first quarter 2004.

Data showed that the number of the poor is still high. In the second quarter 2004, the number of the poor reached to 2,213,000 persons, as compared to 2,682,000 persons in the first quarter 2004.

Poverty in the Palestinian society at this stage can be referred to the increase in the unemployment rate and to the incapability of the Palestinian economy to adapt to this difficult phase resulting from the imposed Israeli measures since September 2000. The huge number of Palestinian laborers who had lost their jobs in the Israeli labor market and the destruction of the Palestinian economic infrastructure contributed largely to the severity of poverty, in

¹ Monthly income refers to total amounts received (in cash and in-kind) by individuals of one household from all sources during one month

addition to inability of Palestinian labor market to absorb redundant laborers whether in the public or in the private sectors as the ability to absorb them has become very limited.

Table 3.2: Distribution of Households and Number of Individuals Below Equivalent Poverty Line by Region, 2nd and 3rd Quarters 2003 and 1st and 2nd Quarters 2004

Region	The Poor								Change in Poor Households 1 st Quarter 2004 and 2 nd Quarter 2004
	2 nd Quarter 2003		3 rd Quarter 2003		1 st Quarter 2004		2 nd Quarter 2004		
	Percentage of Households	No. of Person	Percentage of Households	No. of Person	Percentage of Households	No. of Person	Percentage of Households	No. of Person	
Palestinian Territory	63.3	2,483,000	62.3	2,456,000	66.0	2,682,000	58.1	2,213,000	-7.9
West Bank	53.7	1,380,600	51.8	1,324,000	61.6	1,590,000	51.8	1,268,000	-9.8
Gaza Strip	83.6	1,102,400	83.4	1,132,000	75.8	1,092,000	70.6	945,000	-5.2

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004. Impact of Israeli Measures on the Economic Conditions of Palestinian Households-9th Round. (April-June, 2004). Ramallah - Palestine.

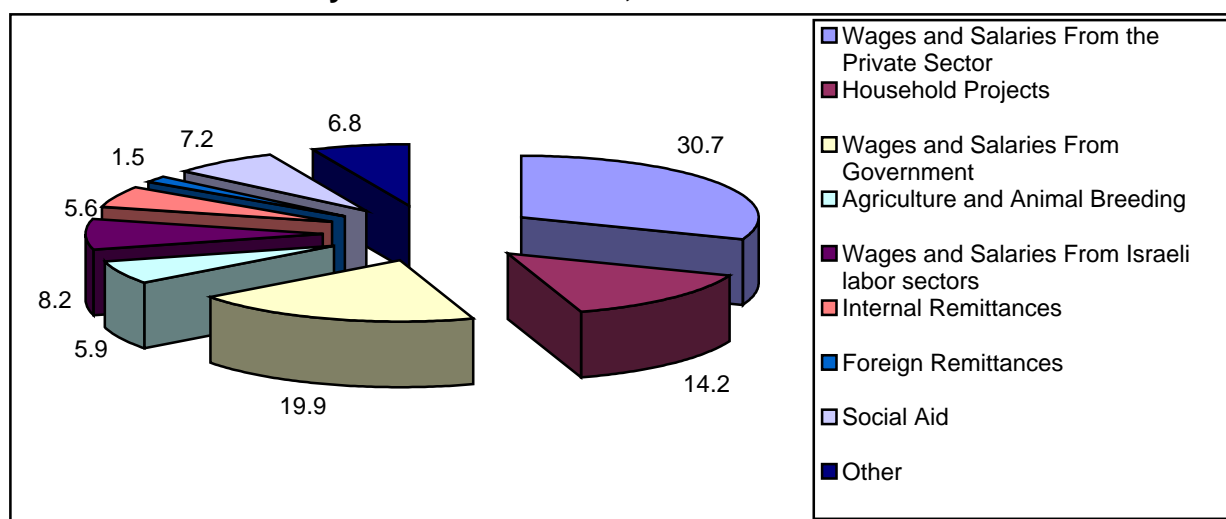
3.3: Income Sources

Results showed that 30.7% of households in the Palestinian Territory depended mainly on wages and salaries generated in working with the private sector during the second quarter 2004. 14.2% of households reported their dependence on household projects while 19.9% of households reported their dependence on salaries and wages generated mainly in the Public Sector.

By region, 35.5% of West Bank households depended on wages and salaries generated in the Private Sector, 14.7% depended on income generated in household projects; and another 16.2% on salaries and wages generated in the Public Sector and 10.7% depended on wages and salaries generated in the Israeli labor sectors.

In Gaza Strip 27.6% of households depended on wages and salaries paid by the government, 21.0% depended on wages and salaries from the private sector as a main source of income and 13.2% depended on household projects as a main source of income.

Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Households in the Palestinian Territory by Source of Income, 2nd Quarter 2004.



Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004. Impact of Israeli Measures on the Economic Conditions of Palestinian Households-9th Round. (April-June, 2004). Ramallah - Palestine.

3.4: Household Expenditure

Palestinian households, due to deteriorating economic conditions resulting from Israeli measures of siege and deprivation had been compelled to reduce expenditure generally. Data showed that the expenditure of 58.2% of Palestinian households dropped during the past 12 months as based on data of the second quarter 2004. There had been a slight improvement as compared to data of the first quarter 2004 where the percentage was 60.3%. The percentage of households whose expenditure dropped in the Gaza Strip during the second quarter 2004 (55.4%) as compared with 52.7% for the first quarter 2004.

Table 3.3: Households Whose Expenditure Dropped During the Past 12 Months and Other Indicators by Region, Third Quarter 2003, 1st and 2nd Quarters 2004

Reduction of Expenditures	Region								
	Palestinian Territory			West Bank			Gaza Strip		
	3 rd Quarter 2003	1 st Quarter 2004*	2 nd Quarter 2004*	3 rd Quarter 2003	1 st Quarter 2004*	2 nd Quarter 2004*	3 rd Quarter 2003	1 st Quarter 2004*	2 nd Quarter 2004*
Households reduced expenditures	62.3	60.3	58.2	69.9	64.1	59.5	47.1	52.7	55.4
Changing Consumption Patterns/Reducing Expenditure on:									
Food Quality	76.0	98.1	95.1	69.9	97.4	93.2	94.0	99.6	98.8
Food Quantity	59.2	87.4	86.0	51.5	82.6	85.6	82.1	97.9	86.6
Reducing Expenditure on Other Basic Items:									
Food	87.1	89.7	87.9	83.6	86.6	84.7	97.4	97.1	94.9
Health	43.2	66.8	58.9	39.5	61.6	48.5	54.3	79.4	81.1
Education	43.7	58.4	52.7	42.3	56.1	43.0	48.0	63.9	73.3

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics 2004. Impact of Israel Measures on Economic Conditions of Palestinian Households; 6th round, (July-August, 2004). Ramallah - Palestine.

* Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004. Impact of Israeli Measures on the Economic Conditions of Palestinian Households-9th Round. (April-June, 2004). Ramallah - Palestine.

3.5: Strategies of Economic Steadfastness of Palestinian Households

Palestinian households, facing all those Israeli measures and deterioration of economic conditions, had to arrange and organize priorities to stand steadfast to confront the Israeli measures that targeted the pattern and conditions of the life of Palestinians. Households resorted to different methods to adapt and cope up with the new conditions. Data showed that 78.0% of households in the Palestinian Territory resorted to reliance on monthly household income to be steadfast during the previous 12 months: 82.3% in the West Bank and 69.4% in Gaza Strip based on data of the 2nd Quarter 2004.

Table 3.4: Percentage of Households by Measures Taken to be Steadfast Economically During the Past 12 Months by Region, Third Quarter 2003, First and second Quarters 2004

Strategies of Economic Steadfastness	Region								
	Palestinian Territory			West Bank			Gaza Strip		
	3 rd Quarter 2003	1 st Quarter 2004*	2 nd Quarter 2004*	3 rd Quarter 2003	1 st Quarter 2004*	2 nd Quarter 2004*	3 rd Quarter 2003	1 st Quarter 2004*	2 nd Quarter 2004*
Reliance on Household Monthly Income	76.8	75.4	78.0	74.1	73.6	82.3	82.2	78.9	69.4
Reduction of Expenditures	69.4	61.3	58.7	74.4	65.3	59.5	59.4	53.4	57.1
Deferral of Paying Bills	61.2	68.5	69.4	68.6	69.7	70.8	46.3	66.2	66.7
Borrowing from Individuals	37.4	54.1	53.9	41.3	52.8	50.1	29.5	56.8	61.5
Obtaining Aid from Family and Friends	21.6	21.1	22.8	21.6	21.0	21.1	21.6	21.3	26.2
Using Savings	36.4	26.6	24.6	39.6	28.1	24.1	29.9	23.5	25.7

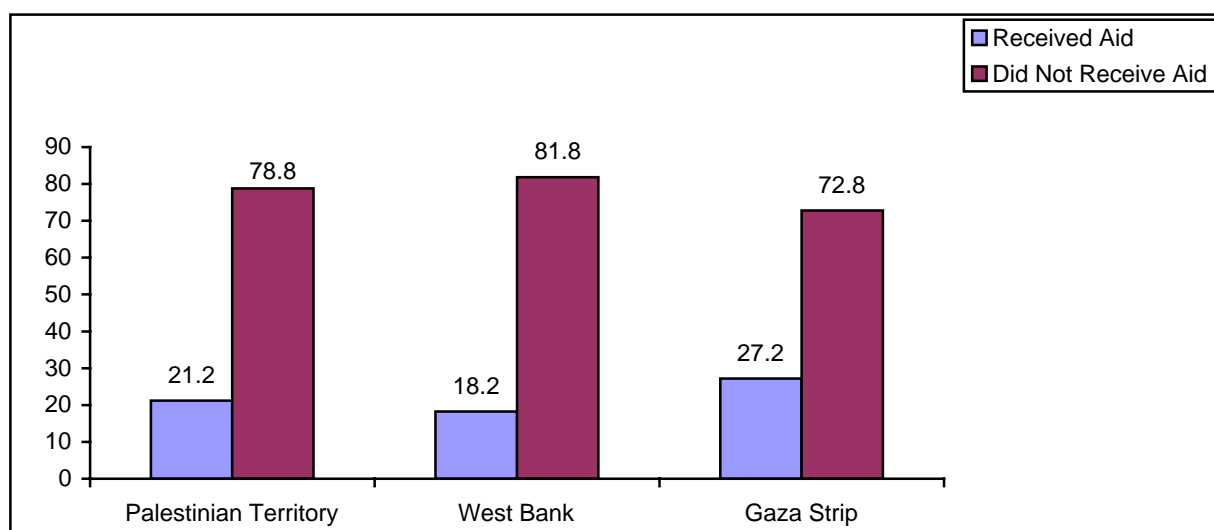
Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics 2004. Impact of Israel Measures on Economic Conditions of Palestinian Households; 6th round, (July-August, 2003). **Ramallah - Palestine.**

* **Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004.** Impact of Israeli Measures on the Economic Conditions of Palestinian Households-9th Round. (April-June, 2004). **Ramallah - Palestine.**

3.6: Humanitarian Aid

Results showed that 21.2% of Palestinian households for one/some individuals (128,000 households) in the Palestinian Territory had benefited from aid during the second quarter 2004: 18.2% in the West Bank and 27.2% in Gaza Strip. Results showed that 71.8% of households (435,000 households) in the Palestinian Territory confirmed the need for aid regardless of whether it actually received the aid (71.7% in the West Bank and 71.9% in Gaza Strip).

Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Receipt of Aid and Region, 2nd Quarter, 2004



Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004. Impact of Israeli Measures on the Economic Conditions of Palestinian Households-9th Round. (April-June, 2004). **Ramallah - Palestine.**

Data showed that during the second quarter 2004, 13.1% of households received a total aid amounted less than 100 shekels; 39.5% received aid less than 200 shekels; and, 58.2% received less than 300 shekels, while 41.8% received aid more than 300 shekels.

PNA institutions (including ministry of social affairs) are the highest recurrent source of aid at a percentage of 28.8%, then comes UNRWA by 25.6%, then comes family and relatives by 14.3% followed by 10.0% aid from labor Unions; charitable and religious institutes including Al-Zakat Committees contributed to 8.0%; political factions and parties contributed to 1.4%; while international bodies and developmental institutes, Arab countries, local banks, local reform committees, friends and acquaintances contributed to 7.6%. Data showed that 52.8% of aid was in the form of food products and 28.6% in cash.

Data revealed that aid provided is in the form of food and small amounts of money. It did not focus on investment in productive projects that would create employment opportunities. 58.2% from the total aid received by households in the Palestinian Territory during the second quarter 2004 was less than 300 shekels as compared to 66.1% during the first quarter 2004. 52.8 of total aid received was in the form of food products during the second quarter 2004 as against 54.9% in first quarter 2004. 38.4% of households, during the second quarter 2004, gave highest priority to food followed by employment by 19.9% and cash payments (18.9%).

Reality of the Labor Market in the Palestinian Territory

Shortly after Al-Aqsa Intifada at the end of September 2000, the Palestinian labor market faced several set-backs after it had witnessed great and noticeable improvement due to general improvement in the Palestinian Economy. However, due to the strict Israeli siege on the Palestinian Territory by the Israeli occupation forces; the internal labor market was affected as raw materials needed for industry and construction were prohibited to get to the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This reflected negatively on the economic activity. The number of workers decreased at different rates in all Palestinian economic sectors especially construction, tourism, industry, agriculture, transport and communication. That closure influenced different aspects of life and the revenues received by the Palestinian National Authority from Israel and which formed the greater portion of its financial resources. It is worth mentioning that Palestinians since the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1967 depended on the Israeli labor market to absorb a great portion of the Palestinian labor surplus which the Palestinian economy could not provide with employment opportunities. This dependence increased proportionally along the passage of years due to Israeli policies aiming at affecting negatively the Palestinian economy through direct linkage with the Israeli economy to be able to control Palestinian society politically and economically.

As a result of Israeli measures, 144,932 Palestinians lost their jobs, 99,000 of whom worked in the Israeli labor market. These were laid-off by Israeli employers who in response to pressures imposed by the Israeli government that took strict measures against employers hiring Palestinian laborers. In addition, the Israeli government refused to give special permits that would enable them to reach places of work without being subjected to risk and legal interrogation.

Table 4.1: Indicators of the Palestinian Labor Force During the Period (2000-2004), (in Thousands)

Indicators of labor force	Period				Variation of 3 rd qrt 2000,2003	Average Variation of 3 rd qrt 2000,2003	Variation of 3 rd qrt 2000 & 1 st qrt 2004	Average Variation of 3 rd qrt 2000 & 1 st qrt 2004	Variation of 3 rd qrt 2000 & 2 nd qrt 2004
	3 rd qrt 2000	3 rd qrt 2003	1 st qrt 2004	2 nd qrt 2004					
Economically active Persons	735	817	816	831	82	11.2	81	11.0	13.1
Employed	661	624	601	593	*37	* 5.6	*60	*9.1	*10.3
Unemployed	74	193	215	238	119	160.8	141	190.5	221.6

* Negative Variation

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics 2004. Labour Force Survey data base, (selected rounds 2000-2004).
Ramallah - Palestine.

The set-backs faced by the Palestinian labor market are hazardous whether direct to its incapacity to absorb surplus labor and low wages and young Palestinian employers i.e. dominance of small firms whose employment capacity is limited, or those related to external factors i.e. /Israeli measures which impeded movement and getting to work places, and expulsion of laborers and non-issuance of necessary permits. All of that did harm to the Palestinian individual in particular and Palestinian society in general. This led to the rise of unemployment rate and spread of poverty in the Palestinian Territory in a manner warning of danger, as no hesitation should be saved without taking all available steps to control, even minimally, deterioration.

Alternative measures have to be taken to reshape some measures at different levels. Measures can be taken to prepare development programs of vocational training and university study in accordance with labor market needs, and focusing on sustainable development as basis for proper employment through the initiation of a national fund for promotion and development.

4.1: Main Power¹

During the second quarter 2004 the Man power (persons 15 years and above) were 2,060 thousand persons. This represented 54.1% of total population distributed as 1,346 thousand persons, representing. 55.9%, in the West Bank and 714 thousand persons representing. 51.1% in Gaza Strip.

4.2: Labor Force (The Economically Active)²

Main results showed that the number of laborers increased in the West Bank and Gaza Strip from 735 thousand persons in the third quarter 2000 i.e. before the Intifada to 831 thousand persons in the second quarter 2004.

Region wise, the Palestinian labor force witnessed, in the West Bank during the second quarter 2004, a noticeable rise to 572 thousand persons while it was 506 thousand persons during the third quarter 2000. In Gaza Strip it rose from 229 thousand persons during the third quarter 2000 to 259 thousand persons during the second quarter 2004.

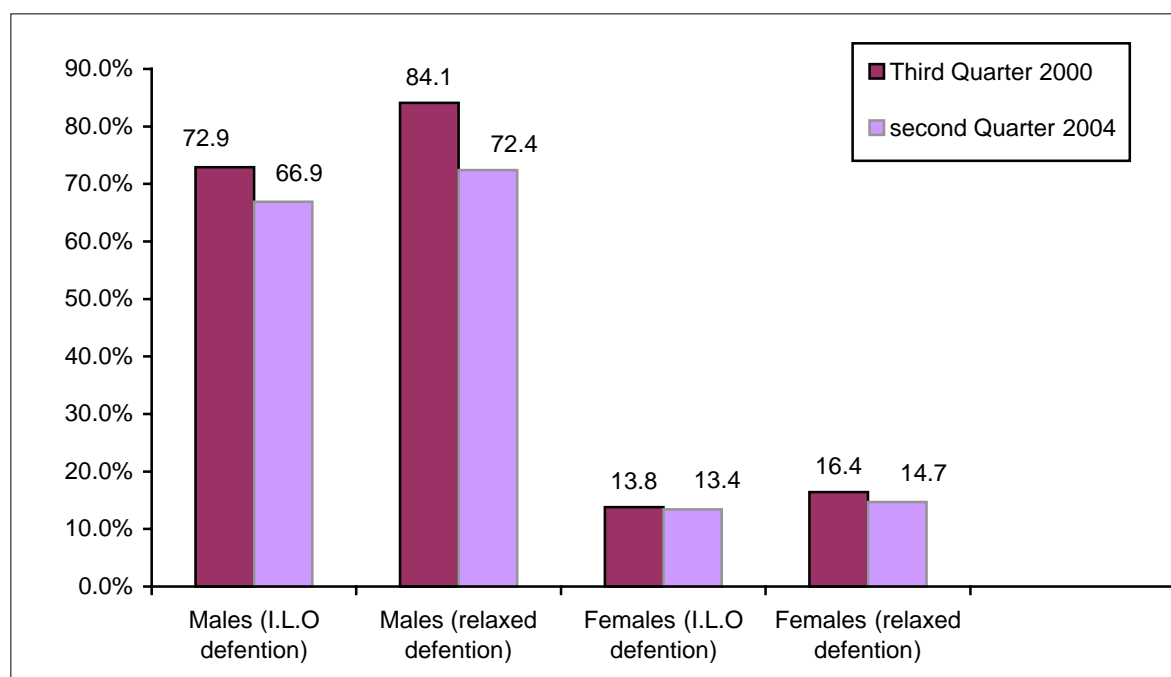
Sex distribution wise, results showed that the rate of contribution of males in labor force to total number of males within the age of labor dropped in the second quarter 2004 to 66.9% as compared with 72.9% in the third quarter 2000. Also the share of females in labor force dropped slightly from 13.8% in the third quarter 2000 to 13.4% in the second quarter 2004.

In case of individuals outside labor force, due to being discouraged, are added to the labor force then the rate of contribution to labor force in the Palestinian Territory would need 43.8% (relaxed definition) in the Palestinian Territory. In the West Bank the rate was 46.4% and 39.1% in Gaza Strip during the second quarter 2004.

¹ Main power is the total of individuals in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and who have completed 15 years or more

² The economically active: This group includes all individuals who belong to labor age and the term labor or unemployment is applicable to them.

Figure 4.1: Labor Force Participation Rate in the Palestinian Territory by Sex: Third Quarter 2000 and Second Quarter 2004.



Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics 2004. Labour Force Survey data base, (selected rounds 2000, 2004).
Ramallah - Palestine.

4.3: Unemployment³

The rate of unemployment since 2000 continued to rise in comparison to previous years reaching to 31.3% in 2002. In the Palestinian Territory unemployment rate in the second quarter 2004 was 28.6% as compared to 10.0% in the third quarter 2000. Unemployment rate in Gaza Strip was higher than that in the West Bank during the period 1995-2002. In the West Bank the rate rose from 7.5% in the third quarter 2000 to 23.6% in the second quarter 2004. In Gaza Strip it rose from 15.5% in the third quarter 2000 to 39.7% in the second quarter 2004. Unemployment rate of females is higher than that of males in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The number of the unemployed rose sharply in the second quarter 2004 as compared to the third quarter 2000. It rose from 74 thousand persons in the third quarter 2000 to 238 thousand in the second quarter 2004, i.e. it rose by 221.6%. Unemployment in the West Bank rose sharply in the second quarter 2004. It rose from 38 thousand persons in the third quarter 2000 to 135 thousand persons in the second quarter 2004. While in Gaza Strip it rose from 36 thousand persons in the third quarter 2000 to 103 thousand persons in the second quarter 2004.

On the other hand unemployment rate varied sharply in the Palestinian governorates in the second quarter 2004. The lowest rate in the West Bank was in Nablus and Salfit 21.2% followed by Ramallah & Al-Bireh and 22.6% and Hebron 23.3%. Jenin and Toubas scored the highest rates of unemployment (25.8%). In Gaza Strip the lowest rate was (36.1%) in Gaza followed by Rafah (36.8%) and in Khan Younis (46.7%) was the highest rate.

³ Unemployment includes that category of individuals within the labor age and did not work at all during the reference period. They were ready to work and sought employment through newspaper, membership in labor offices, contact with friends and relatives and other means.

Data showed that the number of the unemployed males rose from 59 thousand persons in the third quarter 2000 to 212 thousand persons in the second quarter 2004. i.e. a rate of 259.3%. The number of unemployed females rose from 15 thousand persons in the third quarter 2000 to 26 thousand persons in the second quarter 2004 i.e. a rate of 73.3%.

4.4: Employment and Underemployment

The results have shown the decrease of the rate of employment in the Palestinian Territory in the second quarter 2004 as compared to the third quarter 2000. The rate dropped from 90.0% to 71.4% i.e. an average drop of 20.7%.

Region wise, in the West Bank the rate of employment experienced a sharp drop when the rate dropped from 92.5% in the third quarter 2000 to 76.4% in the second quarter 2004 i.e. an average drop of 17.4%. In Gaza Strip the rate of employed dropped from 84.5% in the third quarter 2000 to 60.3% in the second quarter 2004 i.e. an average drop of 28.6%.

Figure 4.2: Distribution of Labor Force in the West Bank by Relation to Labor, second Quarter 2004

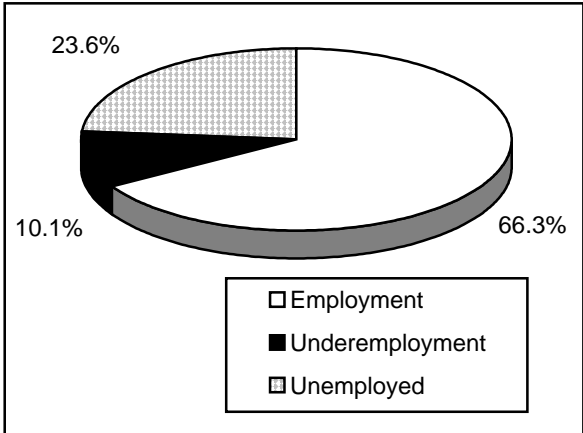
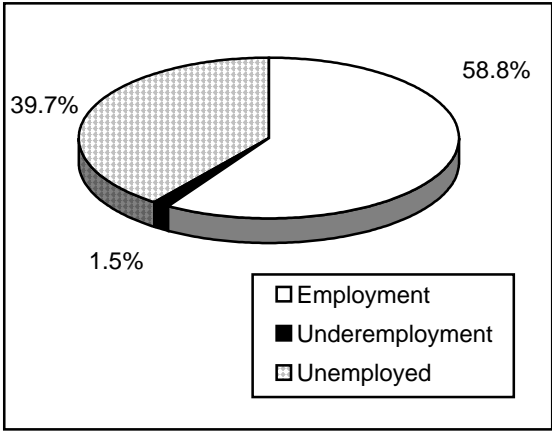


Figure 4.3: Distribution of Labor Force in Gaza Strip by Relation to Labor, second Quarter 2004



Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004. Press Conference on Labor force Survey, second Quarter 2004, Ramallah - Palestine.

4.5: Economic Dependency Ratio⁴

In the second quarter 2004, results show the rise of economic dependency ratio in the Palestinian Territory where it reached 6.4 (i.e. every working individual supported 6.4 non-employed persons in the West Bank and Gaza Strip) as compared to 4.8 in the third quarter 2000 where it rose from 4.3 to 5.5 in the West Bank and 5.9 to 9.0 in Gaza Strip.

4.5.1: Workers in the Public Sector

The percentage of paid workers in the public sector was 27.7% in the third quarter 2000 as compared to 41.0% in the second quarter 2004.

Results show the drop of the parentage of those working in Israel and settlements in the second quarter 2004. It dropped from 22.1% in the third quarter 2000 to 8.1% in the second quarter 2004 (from 146 thousand laborers in the third quarter 2000 to 48 thousand laborers in the second quarter 2004 i.e. an average drop of 67.1%). This is incongruent with the general

⁴ Economic Dependency Ratio was computed by dividing the population size including those employed by number of laborers.

trend of increase in labor in Israel and settlements during the years 1995-2000 which was 16.2%, 14.1%, 17.1%, 21.7%, 23.0% and 19.6% respectively.

The building and construction sector is the highest employer in Israel and settlements. Results showed a great drop of those engaged in the building and construction sector in the second quarter 2004. The number of laborers dropped from 81 thousand in the third quarter 2000 to 18 thousand in the second quarter 2004, an average drop of 77.7%. Also, there was a drop in laborers engaged in the services sector and other branches from 9 thousand laborers in the third quarter 2000 to 6 thousand laborers in the second quarter 2004. It is worth mentioning that there was a great drop in the number of laborers in Israel and settlements, and who were engaged in agriculture, foresting, and fishing by 9 thousand laborers, and another drop of 10 thousand laborers was in the Trade sector, restaurants and Hotels during the third quarter 2000 and the second quarter 2004.

4.6: Labor Status

The paid workers percentage dropped from 67.6% in the third quarter 2000 to 57.8% in the second quarter 2004. This percentage affected individuals who started to become self-employed and their percentage accordingly increased from 18.1% in the third quarter 2000 to 26.9% in the second quarter 2004.

4.7: Economic Activity

The percentage of laborers engaged in the building and construction sector in the Palestinian Territory dropped remarkably. The percentage dropped from 21.7% in the third quarter 2000 to 10.4% in the second quarter 2004. The second quarter 2004 witnessed a great drop as compared to the third quarter 2000 in the West Bank. It dropped from 24.2% in the third quarter 2000 to 11.9% in the second quarter 2004. Also, it dropped in Gaza Strip from 15.9% in the third quarter 2000 to 6.4% in the second quarter 2004.

It is noted that the laborers distribution in the Palestinian Territory by occupation in the second quarter 2004 showed that the highest rate was among technical professionals as it reached 24.2%. This was followed by the services sector at a rate of 18.3%; those engaged in professions and related trades at a rate of 17.1%, those in primary trades at a rate of 13.8%; those engaged in farming and fishing at the same a rate, those engaged in operating machines and assembly at a rate of 8.9%; and the lowest was those of engaged in legislation and high administrative posts at the rate of 3.9%.

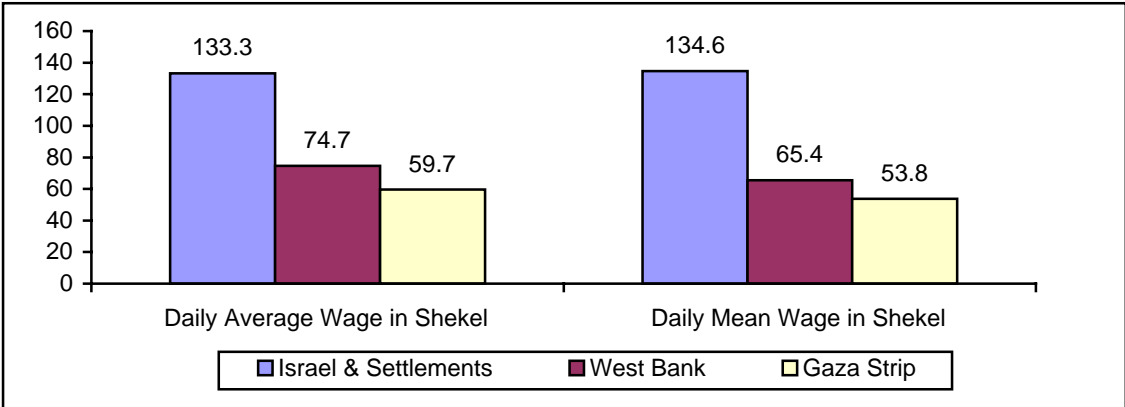
4.8: Average Real Wages

The average daily wage of laborers in all areas (the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Israel and settlements) dropped remarkably by 4.3% between the third quarter 2000 and the second quarter 2004. The rate of increase was 10.2% for the periods 1998 and 1999. The difference between the two rates was due to the adverse economic conditions of all laborers. This daily average in all areas was 78.9 sheqels in the third quarter 2000 and it dropped to 75.5 sheqels in the second quarter 2004. Data showed that the daily wage to employees in the West Bank increased during the third quarter 2000, a rate of increase of 6.3% (daily average wage of 70.3 sheqels in the third quarter 2000 as compared to 74.7 sheqels in the second quarter 2004). In Gaza Strip the daily Wage Increased, a rate of increase of 18.4% (daily average Wage of 50.4 sheqels in the third quarter 2000 as compared to 59.7 sheqels in second quarter 2004).

The daily average real wage of laborers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in Israel and settlements increased by 20.3% between the third quarter 2000 and the second quarter 2004. It is noticed that the gradual increase started in 1995. It started by 81.5 sheqels and reached its maximum level of 133.3 sheqels in the second quarter 2004.

On the other hand there was a drop in the daily mean wage in all areas for the second quarter 2004 as compared to the third quarter 2000. The daily mean wage was 70 sheqels in the third quarter 2000 and dropped to 63.5 sheqels in the second quarter 2004. However the daily mean wage of those employed in Israel and settlements increased from 100 sheqels in the third quarter 2000 to 134.6 sheqels in the second quarter 2004 i.e. an increase of 34.6%.

Figure 4.4: Daily Average Wage and Mean Wage in Sheqels to Employees by Place of Work, the second Quarter 2004



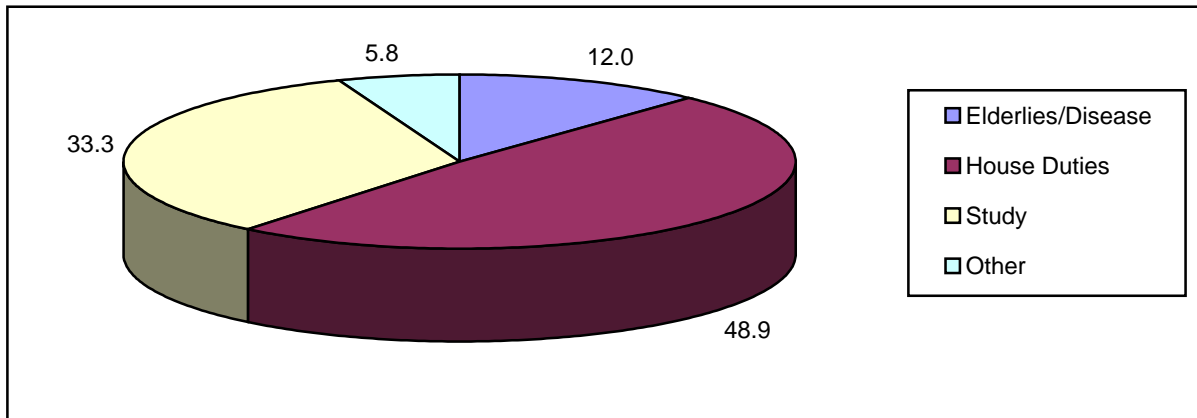
Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of statistics, 2004. Press Conference on the Labor Force Survey Result, the Second Quarter 2004, Ramallah - Palestine.

On the other hand, daily average wage was in the second quarter 2004 was 78.7 sheqels to male laborers as compared to 64.0 sheqels to female laborers in the West Bank. In Gaza Strip the daily average was 59.5 sheqels to male laborers as compared to 61.5 sheqels to female laborers. In Israel and settlements the average wage was 133.6 sheqels to male laborers as compared to 120.7 sheqels to female laborers.

4.9: Individuals Outside the Labor Force

The percentage of individuals outside the labor force in the Palestinian Territory was 56.5% in the third quarter 2000 and rose to 59.6% in the second quarter 2004. The results showed that the percentage of individuals not working because of study increased in the Palestinian Territory from 26.1% in the third quarter 2000 to 33.3% in the second quarter 2004. The percentage of persons who are neither working nor they are seeking employment due to being discouraged dropped from 9.8% in the third quarter 2000 to 5.8% in the second quarter 2004, i.e. a drop of 40.8% between the two quarters.

Figure 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Outside the Labor Force in the Palestinian Territory by Reason, the second Quarter, 2004.



Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004. Press Conference on the Labor Force Survey Result, the second Quarter 2004. **Ramallah - Palestine.**

Results showed that 21.5% of those unemployed were graduates of Community Colleges and above. Data showed that the highest rate of unemployment, 28.8%, was among graduates of mathematics and computer sciences. The lowest rate, 11.7%, was among graduates of medical and health studies.

The Education Sector in the Palestinian Territory

The Education is a vital important Sector in any country. It acquires top priority status especially in the developed countries that consider investment in education as most important and successful due to its effective contribution to sustainable development projects.

5.1: Education Statistics

Educational services in the Palestinian Territory are undertaken by different sectors: The public sector represented by the ministry of education and higher education the private sector; and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). The contribution of the public sector constitutes the higher percentage as it absorbs about 69.4% of pupils and students; 24.7% are absorbed by UNRWA schools; and, 5.9% by the Private Sector.

At the outset of the scholastic year 2003/2004, the number of pupils/ students was 1,017,443 and the number of teachers was 37,226 teachers; of which 70.9% are public school teachers and the number of schools at the beginning of 2003/2004 totaled 2,109, of which public schools constitute 74.9%.

The results showed that the ratio of pupils/students to one teacher in the Palestinian Territory during 2003/2004 was 27.3, while in public schools the ratio was 26.8; in UNRWA schools the ratio was 34.4; and, the ratio was 16.9 in private schools.

Table 5.1: Total Number of Pupils/Students, Teachers, Schools and Sections in the Palestinian Territory According to Stage and Supervising Authority, 2003/2004

Authority Supervising	No. of Pupils/Students	No. of Teachers	No. of Schools	No. of Sections
Public	706,187	26,377	1,580	20,378
UNRWA	251,584	7,313	272	5,791
Private	59,672	3,536	257	2,501
Total	1,017,443	37,226	2,109	28,670

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics 2004. Education Census 2003/2004 Data base-Ministry of Education and Higher Education. Ramallah - Palestine.

5.2: Public Education

The Education Sector in general and the public Sector in particular witnessed remarkable growth in 1994. This growth was simultaneous to the coming of the Palestinian National Authority that showed great interest in this sector where employment, construction of schools, classrooms in existing schools were all increased.

It is noticeable that a great increase took place in the number of schools, sections and teachers at the rate of 45.8%, 72.4% and 94.9% respectively. The great increase in the number of teachers was a response to cover the great increase in the number of pupils/students and sections on the one hand; and, to decrease employment load and reduce difficulties encountered by male and female teachers in transportation from their residence to work place. The ministry undertook to appoint to schools employees from the same place of residence or nearest localities. This reduced the transportation difficulties encountered by teachers and guaranteed that teachers abide by duty hours and accordingly secured the constant and stable

educational process. Also it secured improvement of educational performance in difficult circumstances resulting from the occupation measures.

Table 5.2: Development of Number of Schools, Pupils/Students, Teachers and Sections in Public Schools in the Palestinian Territory Between the Years 1994/1995-2003/2004

Year	No. of Pupils/Students	No. of Teachers	No. of Schools	No. of Sections
1994/1995	418,807	13,533	1,084	11,817
2003/2004	706,187	26,377	1,580	20,378
Ratio of increase	68.6	94.9	45.8	72.4

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics 2004. Education Census 2003/2004 Data base-Ministry of Education and Higher Education. Ramallah - Palestine.

5.3: Impact of Israeli Measures on the Education Sector in the Palestinian Territory

The Education Sector like other sectors has been exposed to Israeli aggression of all methods. That aggression touched the different aspects of the educational process. The different educational institutions have been subjected to demolition and closure.

On many occasions the whole educational process was paralyzed due to that aggression. Since the beginning of Al-Aqsa Intifada and until 15 July 2004, some 1,289 schools were closed down by the Israeli Occupation forces; 282 schools have been destroyed due to shelling of missiles and tanks; and, in 498 schools the educational process has been disrupted due to curfews, siege and closures. The value of losses¹ incurred by the Education sector was 5.2 million U.S. dollars in Palestinian schools and 4.85 million U.S. dollars in Palestinian Universities. Human loss (in the form of injuries, transportation difficulties and movement difficulties and death martyrdom) of school pupils, university students, teachers, employees and others in this sector due to that aggression reached 732 martyrs in the education sector: 501 martyrs from school pupils/students; 196 martyrs from University students; and, 28 martyrs from teachers. The number of injuries is about 4,686 of which 3,377 from school pupils/students 1514 were arrested, 608 from school pupils/students and 710 arrests of University students. It is worth mentioning at this point that the effect of Israeli measures did not only cause injuries, death, closure and destruction but also they had more adverse impact because the education of those injured seriously or sustained permanent handicaps was disrupted temporarily or permanently and accordingly their ability to pursue education was affected, in addition to the psychological and social repercussions and the reflection on households.

Table 5.3: Human Loss in the Education Sector in the Palestinian Territory for the Period 28th September 2000- 15th July 2004.

Status	Teachers	School Pupils/Students	University Students	Employees	Total
Martyrs	28	501	196	7	732
Detainees	167	608	710	29	1,514
Injured	51	3,377	1,245	13	4,686

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education 2004. Israeli violation on Palestinian Education 28/9/2000-15/7/2004, Moeha Website (www.mohe.gov.ps). 1/8/2004.

¹ Ministry of Education and Higher Education, The impact of Occupation on Palestinian Education 28/9/2000-15/7/2004. www.mohe.gov.ps

5.4: The Impact of Expansion and Annexation Wall on the Education Sector in Areas Affected by the Wall

The Expansion and Annexation Wall where construction led to the escalation of the harm volume which hit the Education Sector. The Occupation forces undertook after constructing the Expansion and Annexation Wall several more suppressive and harmful measures that affected the Education Sector. Those measures included isolating several population localities in small isolated areas and large cities isolated from their suburbs. In addition, Gates were put up at entries to those isolated to constitute an impediment to the movement of citizens and their localities thus leading to difficulties of obtaining basic services of which education is one.

Results of a survey showed the impact of the Expansion and Annexation Wall on Palestinian localities through which the wall passes. It showed that 21,958 individuals have been isolated west the wall, while 41,774 have been isolated at localities surrounded by the wall, and 14,949 people in the localities separated by the expansion and annexation wall. Number of localities west the wall which don't have basic schools for boys or girls is 14 locality, while 17 locality don't have secondary schools for boys, and 16 locality don't have secondary schools for girls, but 7 localities have mixed schools.²

Ministry of Education and Higher Education data showed that students and schools in 32 localities have been effected by the expansion and annexation wall. 53 schools are located in these localities, and 15,740 male and female pupils/students have been directly influenced, the number counts for students learning at the affected schools and students who have to leave join school outside their localities, they encounter great difficulties of movement and getting to those schools daily.

Table 5.4: Number of localities, Schools and Pupils/Students affected by the Expansion and Annexation Wall

Governorate	No. of Localities	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils/Students
Jenin	18	29	8,379
Tulkarm	4	10	1,997
Qalqilya	6	3	1,018
Jerusalem	3	10	4,263
Bethlehem	1	1	83
Total	32	53	15,740

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education. Affect of the expansion and annexation wall on the educational process, Moehe Website (www.mohe.gov.ps),13/9/2004.

The results of a household survey, in localities where social and economic conditions have been affected as a result of the construction of the Wall, have shown that 93.1% of Palestinian households living west of the Wall that the factor of time to move and cross check points constituted a barrier as compared to 80.7% of those households living east of the Wall. Also, the time schedule to move and has constituted an impediment to 89.6% of Palestine households living to the West of the Wall as compared to 57.4% of those living to the East of

² Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004. Survey on the Impact of the Expansion and Annexation Wall on the Localities that the wall passed through, March 2004.

the Wall. The results of that survey have shown that 29.4% of households living west of the Wall faced difficulties in reaching their schools or Universities as compared to 13.9% of those living East of the Wall. In addition 74.6% of Palestinian households living west of the Wall reported that teachers faced difficulties in reaching to schools or Universities where they teach in comparison to 42.5% of those who live east of the Wall. Furthermore, over and above those difficulties, the cost of reaching school constituted another hindrance to the educational process as a result of the construction of the Expansion and Annexation Wall where in 24.7% of Palestinian households living West of the Wall reported that the cost of reaching school or University is an impediment to them as compared to 15.4% living east to the Wall³.

As a result of those difficulties of movement and in view of securing the continuance of the Educational process and non-stop of study, Palestinian households undertook many procedures to be able to adapt to and overcome those difficulties. Of these procedures 45.9% of households resorted to taking alternative roads to get to school and 56.2% to Universities. Also 93.4% of households sought to enroll in available branch or study in their own localities or nearest possible locality. Other households (43.9%) sought to borrow or use savings (38.7%) to enable their enrolled children to get to schools and complete their study. Some school pupils/students have been compelled to change their place of residence (2.4%) or change school (7.6%). Difficulties compelled some pupils/students to leave school totally (1.0%).

³ Palestinian Central Bureau of statistics, 2003. Impact of the Separation Wall on the Socioeconomic Conditions of Palestinian households in the localities in Which the Separation Wall passes Through October 2003.

The Health Sector in the Palestinian Territory

6.1: Health Status

In the Palestinian Territory Health services are endowed with great care. The private sector, local organizations and charitable societies undertook to provide health services during the time of Israeli Control over institutions that provided health services. The Palestinian National Authority assumed responsibility of controlling, managing and providing health services to the Palestinian community, other sectors share in contributing health services besides the public sector represented by the Palestinian Ministry of Health. Those sectors include the non-governmental organizations (NGO's); the private organizations; the private sector; and, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

Ever since the Palestinian National Authority assumed responsibility, efforts to develop the health sector continued in the Palestinian Territory. Development included quantitative and qualitative aspects of services. Also it made to develop manpower. However, Israeli measures and arrangements imposed on the Palestinian Territory since the end of September 2000, disrupted the development program and put the Ministry of Health in a continuous state of emergency in order to be able to provide health services to the wounded, injured and handicapped. The Ministry of Health shouldered the burden of continuous state of emergency financially and need for manpower in the different areas of providing health services. Despite international aid provided in the field of health services, the gap between ability to provide services and size of demanded services remained large in quantity and in quality. The rate of those covered by the medical insurance system increased from 60.4% in 2000 to 74.3% in 2002.

As in other sectors, the Health Sector had been affected by Israeli measures. Ambulance vehicles were destroyed and medical teams of emergency, nurses and medical doctors had been exposed to arrest, killing and injuries as practiced by the Occupation forces. Lots of medical aid were not allowed to get to the needy on time and that led to the death of sick people, injured persons, pregnant and infant deaths due to unsafe deliveries at home or at military check points. Also lots international medical aid (medicines, Ambulance vehicles, medical equipment and other medical supplies) were not allowed to get to the Palestinian Territory through passages.

6.2: Impact of Israeli Measures on the Health Sector

The policy of suppression, persecution and siege practiced, and still does, by the Israeli Occupation against the Palestinian population, worsened the living conditions of people. No sector escaped damage. The Israeli measures burdened economic and social sectors, especially the services sector like health, education and social welfare, heavily to an extent that cannot be dealt with or overcome. It is possible to say that the health sector was one that suffered most from these suppressive measures as they led to the failure of all development plans pertinent to that sector and deal with the development of pharmaceutical industries and infrastructure like constructing hospitals, clinics and obtainment of convenient equipments.

6.2.1: Accessibility to Health Services

The results of the survey on the impact of Israeli measures on the economic conditions of Palestinian households during the second quarter 2004, showed that 41.0% of Palestinian households in the Palestinian Territory reported that Israeli siege formed a barrier to obtaining health services, 48.5% of them are in the West Bank and 23.4% in Gaza Strip. 45.3% of households reported that the high cost of medical treatment impeded the obtainment of health services .

28.2% of Palestinian households reported that the inability of medical teams to get to health centers due to Israeli measures hindered obtaining medical service and the numerous barriers and difficulties of movement and closures made medical centers providing basic services to citizens out of reach. 29.8% of Palestinian households reported that remoteness of health centers impeded obtainment of health services; 38.3% of households ascribed that to military barriers; and 8.9% of households in the West Bank reported that the Expansion and Annexation Wall constituted a barrier to obtaining health services¹.

6.2.2: Martyrs and Wounded

Martyrs:

Since the beginning of Al-Aqsa Intifada in September 2000 until end of June 2004, Palestinian households had 3,223 martyrs, of which 1,657 in the West Bank and 1,566 in Gaza Strip. Results showed that children below 18 years constitute 19.9% of total number of martyrs; those aged (18-39 years) constituted a high percentage of 68.4% of total martyrs; and, those aged above 40 years of age constituted 11.7% of total martyrs. This showed that Israeli Forces made no distinction between children, elderlies, men or women in its act of savagery.

Table 6.1: Number of Martyrs of Al-Aqsa Intifada in the Palestinian Territory by Age and Region for the Period 29th September 2000- 30th June 2004.

Region	Age					Total
	Less than 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50+	
Palestinian Territory	642	1,726	478	174	203	3,223
West Bank	296	856	281	96	128	1,567
Gaza Strip	346	870	197	78	75	1,566

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004. Database of Al-Aqsa Intifada Martyrs.

Injuries:

In the interim period September 2000 to end of June 2004, the number of injured totaled around 26,723, of whom 10,603 injuries were during the first year of the Intifada. The results showed different degrees of injuries. 49.1% of total injuries were sustained due to live and metallic bullets whereas cases of gas bombs were 23.0%.

¹ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004. Impact of the Israeli Measures on the Economic Conditions of Palestinian Households; 8th Round (January-March, 2004).

Table 6.2: Number of Injuries of Al-Aqsa Intifada in the Palestinian Territory by Form of Injury and Year for the Period 29th September 2000- 30th June 2004

Year	Kind of Injury				Total
	Live bullets	Metallic bullets	Gas bombs	Other or unknown	
2000	2,228	4,249	3,363	763	10,603
2001	1,441	1,233	1,489	2,232	6,395
2002	1,386	243	536	2,206	4,371
2003	1,011	327	215	1,441	2,994
Jan- 30 th June 2004	685	261	638	736	2,320
Total	6,751	6,313	6,241	7,378	26,683

Source: The Palestinian Red Crescent Society, 2004.

The Expansion and Annexation Wall and its Impact on Palestinian Localities and Households

7.1: Location from the Expansion and Annexation wall

The main findings of the survey on the impact of the Expansion and Annexation Wall on the Palestinian localities that the wall passed through which PCBS conduct in March 2004 indicate that 19 residential localities are located west of the Expansion and Annexation wall, 14 localities in the north of the West Bank (7 in Jenin, 6 in Qalqilia, and one locality in Tulkarem). While the number of localities west of the Expansion and Annexation wall in the middle of the West Bank was 4 localities in Jerusalem, one locality in Bethlehem located west of the wall. The size of population in these localities estimated to be 21,958 persons, 13,250 persons are only from Jerusalem.

Localities east of the Expansion and Annexation wall became 78 localities, the biggest portion is for Jenin and Tulkarem as 18 localities are east of the wall in each governorate. While the number of localities east of the Expansion and Annexation wall in the other governorates is 14 localities in Qalqilia, 11 localities in Ramallah and Al-Bireh, 7 in Jerusalem, and 5 localities both in Salfit and Bethlehem. The population of these localities was 337,402 persons.

The results indicate that the localities surrounded by the Expansion and Annexation wall are just one locality that is the city of Qalqilia, with a population of 41,774 persons at mid 2003. While the number of localities which the wall separates and divides into parts is 3 localities, 2 of which are in Jerusalem and one in Jenin with a total population of 14,949. The total population of the affected localities was 416,083 persons from 1,274,655 persons the population of the affected governorates.

7.2: Population Displacement

Israel displaced about 2,173 households including 11,461 persons from Palestinian cities, villages and towns affected by the Expansion and Annexation Wall. 6,379 of them are males and 5,082 are females. The table below shows that Jerusalem governorate had the highest share of displacement measures, where 1,150 households (5,920 persons) were displaced and as a result of the Expansion and Annexation Wall. This means that the Israeli government basically focuses on the city on which tedious negotiations to get Israel to recognize the Eastern part of it as a Capital of the Palestinian State.

It is expected that the rate of displacement and isolation of people would increase as construction of the Expansion and Annexation Wall progresses and phases of work are completed, so that Israel consolidates de facto policy of drawing borders for a Palestinian entity that is torn and discontinuous unilaterally.

Table 7.1: Number of Displaced Households and Persons by the Expansion and Annexation Wall by Governorate, March 2004

Governorate/ Region	Number of Households	Number of persons		
		Males	Females	Total
Jenin	120	375	308	683
Tulkarm	73	159	212	371
Qalqilya	530	1,787	1,403	3,190
Salfit	5	15	15	30
Jerusalem	1,150	3,350	2,570	5,920
Bethlehem	295	693	574	1,267
Total	2,173	6,379	5,082	11,461

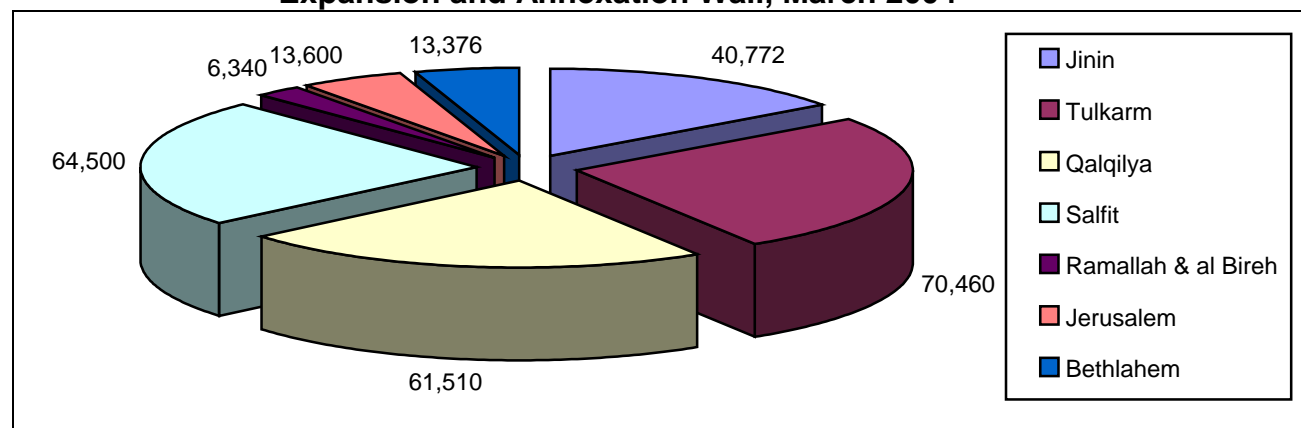
Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of statistics 2004. Survey on the Impact of The Expansion and Annexation Wall on the Palestinian Localities that the Wall Passed through, March 2004, Ramallah - Palestine.

7.3: Demolition of Property and Land Confiscation

The number of demolished residential buildings in the Palestinian localities which the expansion and annexation wall pass through was 85 buildings, of which 61 buildings were in the localities east of the wall, (26 were in Bethlehem and 17 in Tulkarm), while the number of demolished residential buildings in the localities surrounded by the wall was 20 buildings in Qalqilya, in addition to 4 buildings in the localities which the wall separated into parts.

At this point one can affirm that Israeli measures had been planned in a manner that enables its expansionary objectives and accordingly impose what is foreseen as acceptable on the Palestinians. Israel displaced some Palestinians from their land and property and consequently lost all living constituents. On the other hand, it isolated other Palestinians in areas lacking services and basic needs to survive. Results of the survey of localities affected by the Wall conducted in March 2004 that Israel confiscated a total of 270,558 donums, most of which in Tulkarm governorate. The significant element in confiscating is that 214,456 donums of total land confiscated were used for the purpose of agriculture that is considered as the main source of income of people in those areas. Thus Israel expects the final result of semi-voluntary displacement of those isolated areas to constitute finally a demographic burden and a population pressure in other areas.

Figure 7.1: Area of Confiscated Land in the Localities Affected by the Expansion and Annexation Wall, March 2004



Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics 2004. Survey on the Impact of the Expansion and Annexation Wall on the Palestinian Localities that the Wall Passed Through, March 2004. Ramallah - Palestine

The Israeli military forces confiscated many wells in the affected localities, while it's known that these wells are the main source of water that the population depend on for drinking and irrigation, this caused a great difficulties for the people living at these localities. In addition they needs to buy water with relatively high prices. Results of the survey of the impact on the impact of the expansion and annexation wall showed that 49 well was confiscated since the beginning of the wall establishing until the end of February 2004, 29 of which are east of the wall ,19 are in the localities surrounded by the wall and one west of the wall. The largest share was for Qalqilya governorate where 31 well were confiscated.

7.4: Demolition of Economic Establishment

The Israeli policy continues to spread misery, poverty and unemployment experienced by the Palestinian population in those areas. Suppressive Israeli measures extend to get to places of work and sources of income by closure or demolition. Results showed that 960 economic establishment were closed in the localities where the Expansion and Annexation Wall pass through,952 of which were closed completely and 8 were closed temporarily. While 551 economic establishments were completely demolished and 22 were partially demolished.

Table 7.2: Number of Closed and Demolished Economic Establishment in Localities Where the Expansion and Annexation Wall Passes by Governorate, March 2004

Governorate/ Region	No. of Demolished Establishment			No. of Closed Establishment		
	completely	partially	Total	completely	temporarily	Total
Jenin	3	0	3	1	0	1
Tulkarm	433	0	433	323	0	323
Qalqilya	98	22	120	615	7	622
Salfit	10	0	10	10	0	10
Bethlehem	7	0	7	3	1	4
Total	551	22	573	952	8	960

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistic, 2004. Survey on the Impact of The Expansion and Annexation Wall on the Palestinian Localities Where it Passed Through, March 2004. Ramallah - Palestine.

7.5: Availability of Basic Infrastructure

The results indicates that 91 locality of total localities that have been affected by the wall (which are 101 localities) have electricity network, 14 locality of which located west the wall, 73 locality east the wall, one locality surrounded by the wall, and 3 localities divided into parts, while the number of the localities having water network were 78 locality, of which 13 locality west the wall, 61 locality east the wall, one surrounded, and 3 localities separated and divided into parts by the wall. 78 locality have road network, 9 of which are west the wall, 66 localities are east the wall, one is surrounded by the wall, and 2 localities separated by the wall. Telephone networks are available at 92 localities, 14 of which are west the wall, 74 are east the wall, one is surrounded, and 3 are separated into parts, while we can note that the number of the localities having sewage networks is too small, as they are just 11 localities of total localities affected by the wall, 3 of which are west the wall and 6 are east the wall and one surrounded and one separated by the wall into parts.

Economic Conditions in the Palestinian Territory

Since the start of Al-Aqsa Intifada, the Palestinian economy witnessed a real and deep crisis as a result of measures carried out by the Israeli Occupation in the Palestinian Territory like the siege of cities and Palestinian Localities; closures; systematic destruction of the infrastructure of Palestinian society; and, other oppressive and inhuman Israeli practices.

Undoubtedly, Israeli measures make the Palestinian economy encounter a real crisis in terms of the situation, performance and distortion of the structure of the Palestinian economy. Destruction affected the main factors of production and caused deterioration in the performance of most economic activities. That had led to a drop in Gross Domestic Product and the contribution of the different economic sectors.

Since the outset of Al-Aqsa Intifada, the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics introduced programs and work plans to monitor the impact of Israeli aggression on the Palestinian people in different aspects of life economic, social, cultural, educational or environment. That was materialized through conducting a number of specialized field surveys that aimed at monitoring the impact of Israeli measures and measuring changes that took place in the main indicators.

8.1: Main Indicators

Statistical data showed a negative relationship between economic growth and closures and Israeli measures. This is made clear by looking at the present crisis causing suffering to the Palestinian economy where:

- There is a drop in Gross Domestic Product³ in 2001, in fixed prices of the Palestinian Territory, by 11.4% as compared to 1999. Due to the continuance of the Israeli aggression and brutality, the drop reached 14.6% in 2002 as compared to 1999.
- The drop in economic development is directly related to the drop of the individual share of the Gross Domestic Product (Gross Domestic Product divided by Population), which amounted 18.9% in 2001, while it further dropped to more than 25.6% in 2002 and 31.8% of the Gross National Income for the same year as compared to 1999.
- Due to the drop of the Income Per Capita resulting from the drop in Gross Domestic Product and the decline in wages from the Israeli market by more than 57.6%, in the Palestinian Territory in 2001, and 63.6% in 2002, the final household consumption (household expenditure on all commodities and services except expenditure on house construction, considered as formation of fixed capital, while rent is considered as a final consumption by households) decreased by 8.8% in 2001 and 10.5% in 2002 as compared to 1999. This drop will, in turn, affect the level of economic development as a direct consequence to the change in the local demand of locally produced or imported commodities and services.

The main economic indicators show that the downfall in the Palestinian economy during 2003 and 2004 will continue, as statistical data estimate the Gross Domestic Product for the remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip⁴ in 2003 at 3.881 billion U.S. dollars (14.0% decline

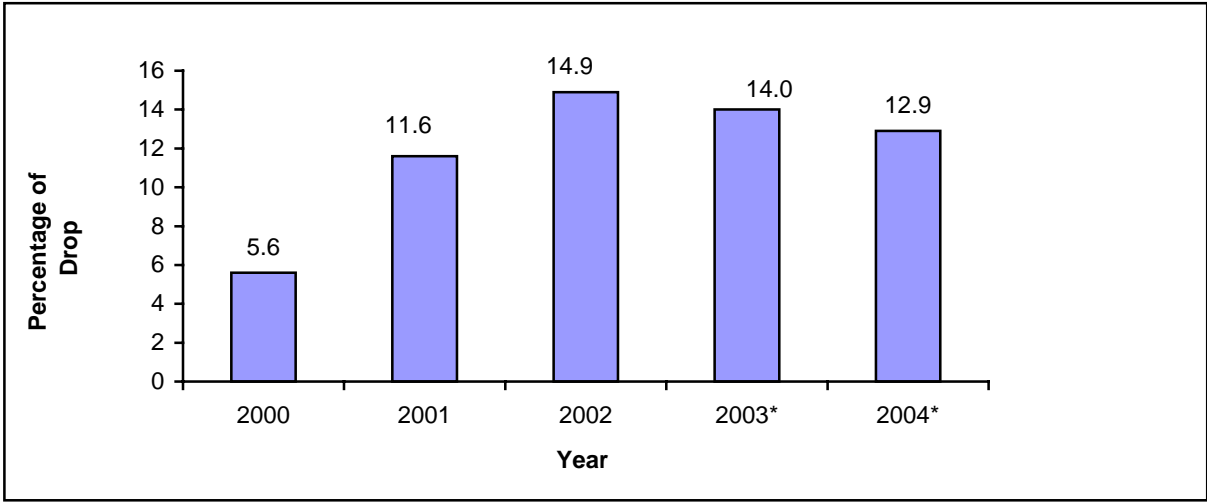
³ Gross Domestic Product is an aggregate measure of production during a specific period of time normally one year or the value of market goods and services produced by some community during a specific period of time, normally one year.

⁴ The remaining West Bank and the Gaza Strip: This refers to the West Bank and Gaza Strip excluding that part of the Jerusalem governorate which was forcibly annexed by Israel following the occupation of the West Bank in 1967.

comparing to 1999), and it is expected to reach 3.928 billion U.S dollar in 2004 according to the preliminary estimations (12.9% decline comparing to 1999), where it is estimated that the year of 2004 will have slight growth comparing to 2003 according to the preliminary estimations

. The following figures showed the rates of drop in the Gross Domestic Product 2000-2004.

Figure 8.1: Percentage of Decline in the Gross Domestic Product in Constant Prices as Compared to 1999 in the Remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip



*estimated data.

Source: **Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2003.** National Accounts at Current and Constant Prices 1994-2000. Ramallah - Palestine.

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004. Press Release for the Palestinian National Accounts 2001-2002, Ramallah - Palestine.

8.2: Gross Direct Losses

Losses of Economic Activities (Gross Domestic Product):

The losses of the economic activities amounted to 1,536 million U.S. dollars since the beginning of Al-Aqsa Intifada until the end of 2002, as direct losses of the main economic activities (agriculture, industry and construction, transport and communication, internal trade, services and others), 714.1 million U.S dollar of which accrued in 2002 at a rate of 59.5 million U.S dollar per month. The estimated losses for remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip in 2003 are approximately 630.7 million U.S dollar, and it's expected to be approximately 583.7 million U.S dollar in 2004.

8.3: Performance of the Economic Sectors

First: Foreign Trade and the Balance of Payments:

Foreign Trade:

Palestinian Foreign Trade has been affected by events in Palestine since the breakthrough of Al-Aqsa Intifada due to continuous closures and the prohibition of movement of goods to and from Palestine especially with the outside world with the objective of controlling the Palestinian market which is considered open to Israeli products.

The following table shows the movement of the Foreign Trade during the years 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002:

Table 8.1: Movement of Imports and Exports From and to Palestine for the Years 1999-2002 (Value in Million U.S. Dollars)

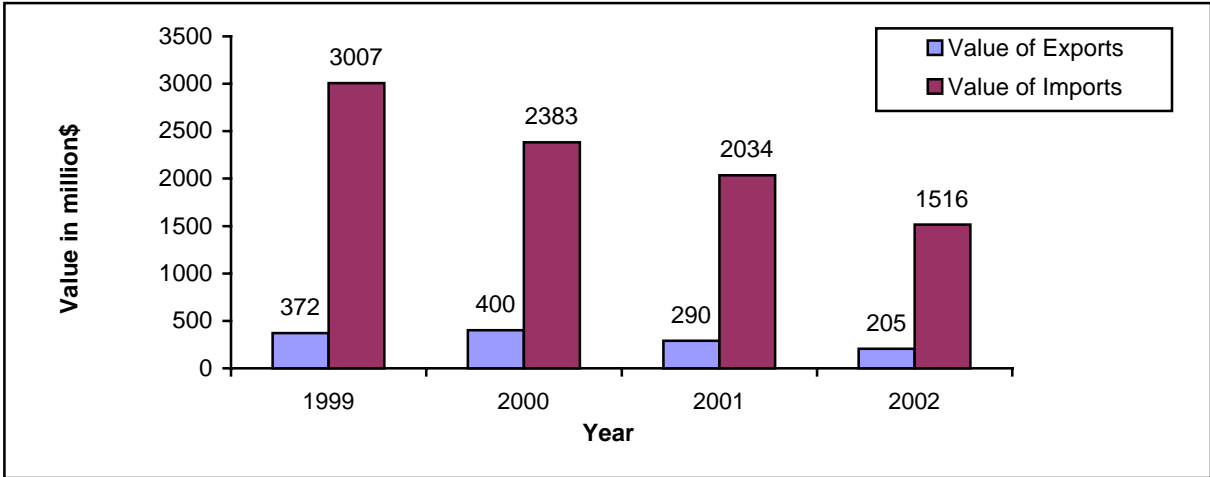
Indicator	1999	2000	2001	2002
Imports				
Imports from Israel	1,854	1,740	1,352	1,117
Imports From the Outside World	1,153	643	682	398
Total	3,007	2,383	2,034	1,516
Exports				
Exports to Israel	360	370	273	181
Exports to the Outside World	12	30	17	24
Total	372	400	290	205

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004. Foreign Trade Statistics 1999-2002. Ramallah - Palestine.

By referring to the previous table one can notice the increase in the volume of exports and decrease in the volume of imports in 2000 as compared to 1999. The value of imports dropped by 20.8% and the value of exports increased by 7.5%. Also one notices the increase in the size of the deficit in the Balance of Trade in 2001 as compared to 2000 as a result of the higher rate of drop in exports as compared to the rate of drop in imports in 2001. The imports drop rate was 14.7% as compared to the exports drop rate of 27.5%.

Also results showed that the value of imports in 2002 dropped by 25.5% as compared to 2001, and the value of exports dropped by of 29.3%. The following table shows the movement of Foreign Trade during the years 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002.:

Figure 8.2: Value of Exports and Imports by Year in the Palestinian Territory (in Million U.S. Dollars)



Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004. Foreign Trade Statistics 1999-2002. Ramallah - Palestine.

Balance of Payments:

Preliminary estimates of the Balance of Payments for remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip showed the following* :

1. The Balance of Payments (Current Account) showed a deficit of 459.0 million U.S. dollars in 2002 i.e. a rate of 13.2% of Gross Domestic Product. This was less than the deficit in 2001. It also decreases noticeably in comparison to 2000 and ordinary previous years by a rate reaching approximately 75.0%.
2. The Trade Balance deficit, which amounted to 1,144.3 million U.S. dollars, played a major role in the Current Account deficit in 2002 as compared to 1,303.0 million U.S. dollars in 2001 and 1,890.4 million U.S. dollars in 2000. The consecutive reduction of the Trade Balance deficit resulted from:
 - The consecutive drop of imports especially from other countries (except Israel) mainly due to the drop of the purchasing power and the Israeli measures.
 - The consecutive and direct drop of the value of exports due to the Israeli policy of continuous destruction of the productive Palestinian sectors including the exports sector. However the drop in the value of imports was greater than the drop in the value of exports.
3. Surplus in the Balance of Revenues and Payments resulting from compensations of those laborers in Israel contributed primarily to the reduction of the deficit in the Current Account. Those compensations amounted 140.2 million U.S. dollars in 2002 and 199.6 million U.S. dollars in 2001, while in 2000 it reached 619.7 million U.S. dollars. Those values are considered low when compared with the compensations of the ordinary earlier years.
4. Current transfers surplus was an important factor in offsetting another part of the deficit in the current account due to:
 - Transfers of donor countries in spite of consecutive reductions of value. They amounted to 414.1 million U.S. dollars in 2002; 324.2 million U.S. dollars in 2001; and 179.1 million U.S. dollars in 2000.
 - Transfers of other sectors, especially household units that amounted to 650.2 million U.S. dollars in 2001; and, 612.8 million U.S. dollars in 2002 as compared to 395.4 million U.S. dollars in 2000. Those values are considered high as compared to the earlier years. Medical and food assistance as well as assistance to martyrs' households are considered as an important part.
5. Capital transfers amounted 150.5 million U.S. dollars in 2002 as compared to 219.3 million U.S. dollars in 2001 and 188.4 million U.S. dollars in 2000. Government transfers constituted 51.0% of these transfers. This decrease is referred to reduction in donor countries' transfers.

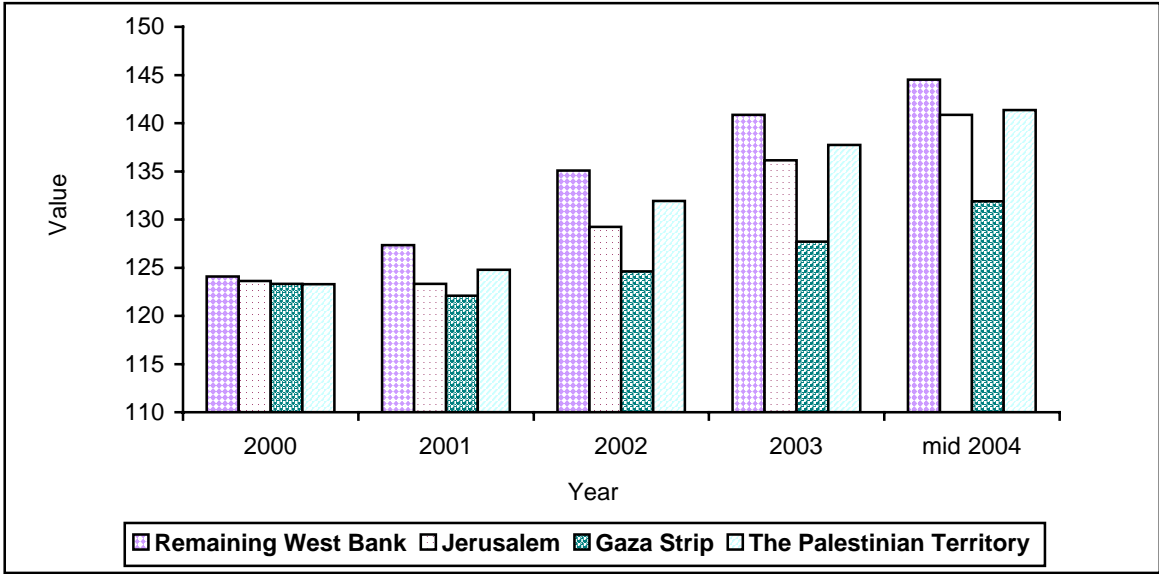
Second: Movement of the Price Index

Consumer Prices showed an increase of 14.86% during July 2004 compared with September 2000 (the outset of Al-Aqsa Intifada). The general Price Index in the Palestinian Territory increased by 2.80% during 2000, and so it increased during 2001 by 1.23%. While it continued increasing during 2002 when the increase percentage was 5.71%. In 2003 the general price index increased by 4.4%, and the prices had an increase of 2.6% during the year of 2004 and until mid of this year.

* Note: data of the Balance of payment has been updated according to the updating of resources especially the statistics of foreign trade and national accounts.

The following figure shows the Price Index during the years 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and mid 2004:

Figure 8.3: Price Index by Region and Year



Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004. Prices and Price index 2000-2004. Ramallah - Palestine.

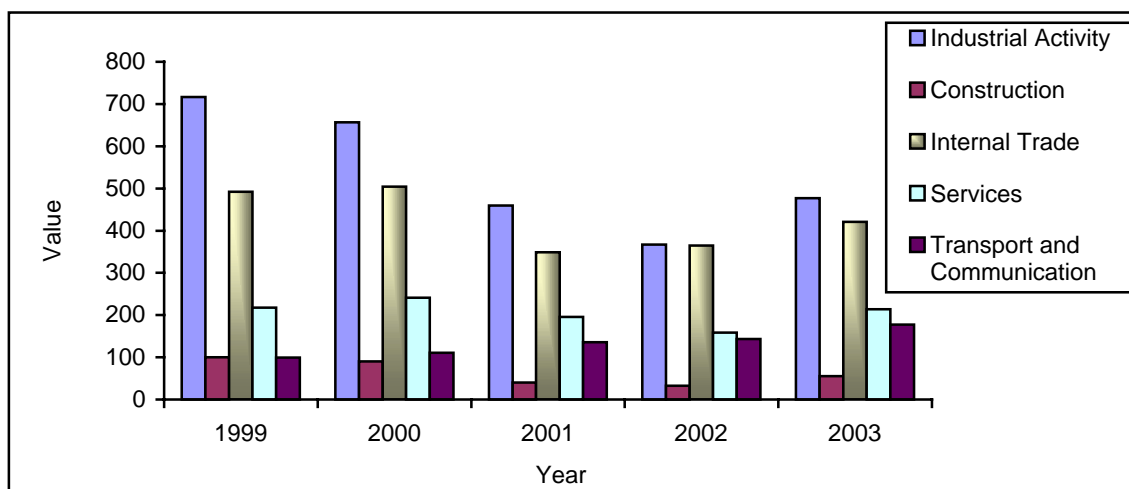
Third: Performance of Economic Activities

The recent Israeli measures in the Palestinian Territory resulted in a deterioration of the performance of economic activities. This was evident through the setback of all indicators of these activities. The value added in the remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1999 was 1,625.2 million U.S. dollars that decreased to 1,602.8 million U.S. dollars in 2000 i.e. a decrease of 1.4%. And it continued declining as it reached 1,179.3 million U.S dollar in 2001 i.e. a decline of 27.4% compared to 1999, and 26.4% compared to 2000, while in 2002 the intensity of the drop in all the indicators of the Palestinian economy increased more and more, as the value added reached 1,066.0 million US dollar with a decline of 34.4% compared to 1999, and 9.6% compared to 2001. The results of 2003 showed an improvement in the Palestinian economy compared with 2002, as the value added amounted 1,344.9 million U.S dollar i.e. an increase of 26.2%, but when comparing with the situation before Al-Intifada, the performance of the Palestinian economic activities still bellow the required level, as the decline was 17.2% compared with 1999.

Also the number of employees in the remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip in 2003 dropped by 9.4% as compared to 2000. The value of production and the intermediary consumption in 2003 showed a drop of 21.3% and 28.4%, respectively, as compared to 2000.

The figure shows the value added in 1999, 2000, 2001,2002 and 2003:

Figure 8.4: the Value added by Economic Activity and Year in the Remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip



Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004. Economic Survey Series 1999-2003, Main Results, Ramallah - Palestine.

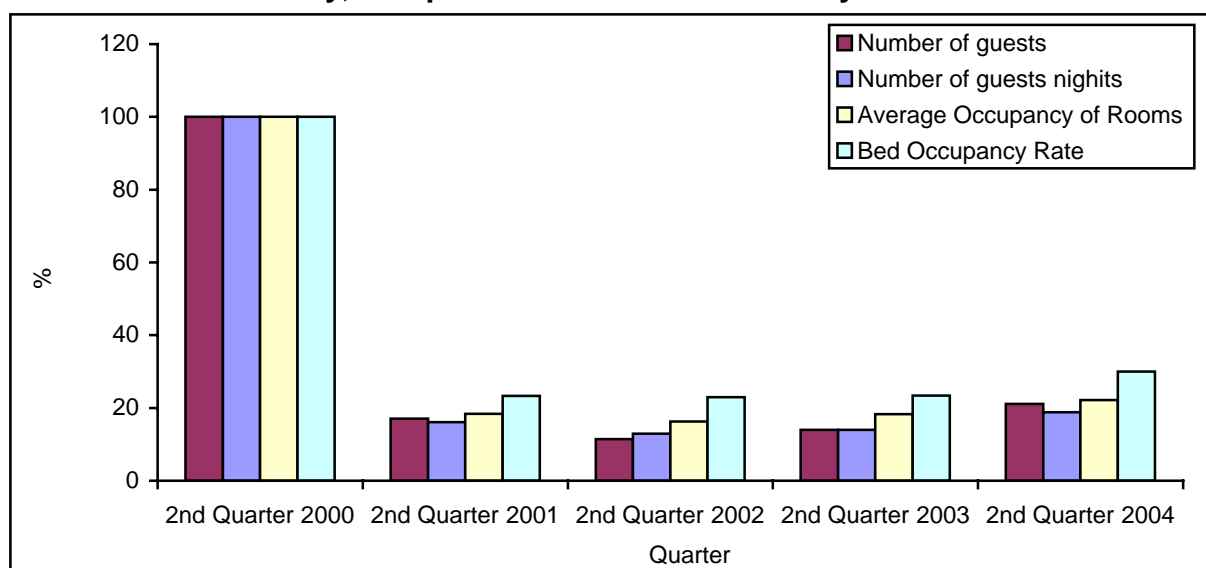
Fourth: Indicators of the Tourism Sector

- **Indicators of the Hotel Sector:**

Survey of hotels showed that the Hotels activity had been remarkably affected during Al-Aqsa Intifada. The number of guests during the second quarter 2004 was 22,431, the total number of nights they stayed was 61,979, while the number of guests during the second quarter 2000 was 106,330. This number dropped to 18,156 clients in second quarter 2001, and it reached 12,149 clients in the second quarter 2002 and 14,847 in second quarter 2003. The rates of drops were 78.9%, 86.0%, 88.6% and 82.9% respectively when comparing the second quarter of 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 with the base quarter of 2000, due to the Israeli measures.

The following figure shows basic results of most important indicators of the Hotel Activity during the second quarter 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 compared with 2000:

Figure 8.5: Percentage change of Most Important Indicators of the Hotel Activity, compared to 2nd Quarter 2000 by Quarter



Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004. Hotel Activity in Palestinian territory 2000-2004. Ramallah - Palestine.

Performance of Tourism Activities

Results of the survey of tourism activities in the Palestinian Territory showed a clear setback in most of the tourism activities indicators since the beginning of Al-Aqsa Intifada. The number of tickets sold by tourist and travel agencies was 29,705 in 2002, as compared to 71,532 in 2000 i.e. a percentage drop of 58.0%. Also, the number of tourist trips organized and executed by the travel and tourist agencies was 2,285 in 2002 compared to 11,103 trips in 2000. This comparison shows a clear drop in fulfilled trips by 79.0%. The number of vehicles used by the tourist rent companies dropped to 1,080 vehicles in 2002 as compared to 1,503 vehicles in 2000, i.e. a percentage drop of 28.0% in the number of vehicles.

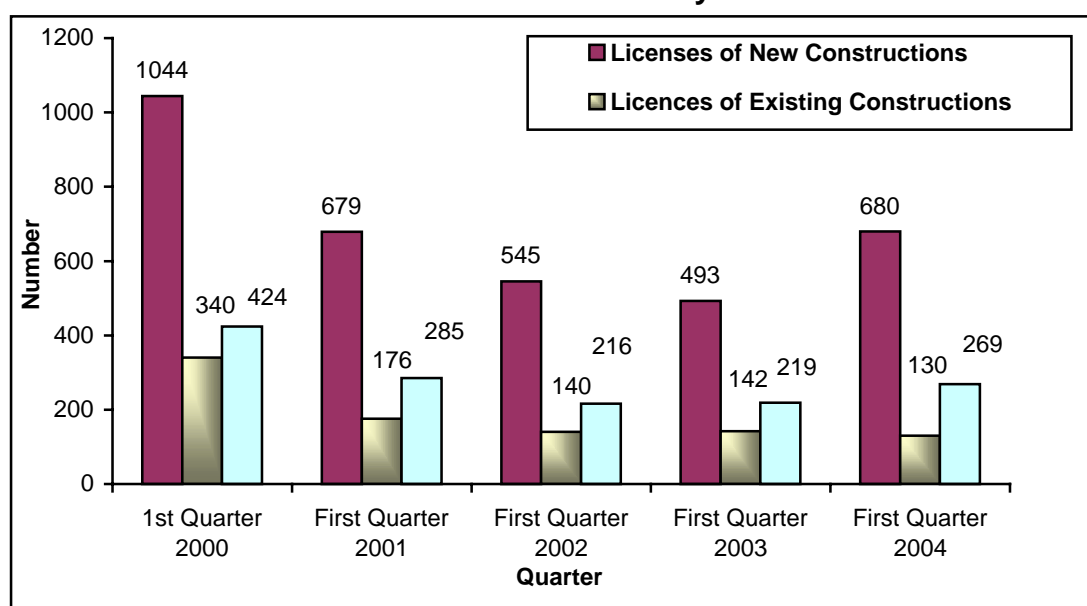
Fifth: Construction Indicators

Number of Issued Licenses:

The number of issued licenses during the first quarter 2004 as compared to the first quarter 2000 dropped by 41.2%. It also dropped by 8.9% as compared to the first quarter 2001. In the first quarter 2002 the number of issued licenses increased by 16.0% as compared to the first quarter 2000. The first quarter 2003 witnessed a drop of 53.6% as compared to the first quarter 2000. Also, during the first quarter 2001, it dropped by 35.4% as compared to the same quarter 2000. Clearly, the general trend was an increase in the number of issued licenses since 1996 and until the first quarter 2000. This drop in the number of issued licenses continued in the Palestinian Territory during the first quarter 2004 as part of the economic recession induced by the harsh Israeli measures of closures and movement restrictions within the Palestinian Territory.

The following figure shows some of the indicators of issued construction licenses.

Figure 8.6: Most Important Indicators of Issued Construction Licenses in the Palestinian Territory



Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004. Building Licenses Statistics 2000-2004, Ramallah – Palestine.

Sixth: The Agriculture Sector

The Agricultural Sector, as is the case with all the other economic sectors, suffered during Al-Aqsa Intifada because of Israeli practices in the Palestinian Territory. Losses in this sector since the outset of Al-Aqsa Intifada in September 2000 and until the end of June 2004 had been distributed as follows:

1. Uprooted Trees: The number of damaged trees was 1,058,592 of all fruits in the Palestinian Territory for pretexts of security such as claiming that opening fire could occur through the trees or that the trees hamper vision from military outposts. At times trees were uprooted for new roads construction for settlements or to create new settlements on the Palestinian Territory or to create buffer zones that are open to settlements. Most of the uprooted trees were in the first rank olive trees which totaled 382,695 trees followed by citrus fruits in the second rank that totaled 357,302 trees, then come in rank forest trees that totaled 114,724 trees.
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Investments: The total loss of animal husbandry and agricultural investments in the Palestinian Territory during the period 1st October 2000 and 30th June 2004 was valued at 1,063.5 million U.S. dollars. Agricultural labor losses were highest and reached 331.8 million U.S. dollars as many farmers and agricultural laborers lost totally or potentially their jobs. This was followed by uprooting trees and damaging crops and agricultural installations. These losses were valued at 263.5 million U.S. dollars. These were followed by the drop in the prices of agricultural and animal products, where the losses reached 151.6 million U.S. dollars. That was accompanied by the increase in the prices of fodder and agricultural costs not to mention the paralysis of the movement of food products.

8.4: Losses in Buildings and Public Establishments

The number of private and public buildings in the Palestinian Territory suffering from Israeli aggression such as the continuous shelling of private houses, public buildings and police centers, especially during the periods of repetitive incursions. Furthermore, the policy of house demolition under many pretexts resulted in the demolition of 65,998 buildings at a cost

of 292.1 million dollars since the outset of the current Intifada until end of June 2004 and distributed as follows:

- Number of buildings partially damaged reached 58,875 valued at 46.7 million U.S. dollars.
- The number of private buildings greatly damaged reached 6,540 valued at 172.2 million U.S. dollars.
- The number of damaged buildings and police centers reached 415, valued at 62.3 million U.S. dollars.
- The number of damaged public buildings reached 168, valued at 10.9 million U.S. dollars.

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