



STATE OF PALESTINE

ATLAS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 2020



United Nations

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DEVELOPMENT 2020



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Atlas of Sustainable Development 2020 is a collaboration between the United Nations Country Team in Palestine, under the leadership of Resident Coordinator Jamie McGoldrick, and the Government of Palestine, under the leadership of the Prime Minister Mohammad Shtayyeh.

The work was managed by Anjad Hithnawi, Office of the Resident Coordinator, and Mahmoud Ataya, Office of the Prime Minister. Anjad Hithnawi also provided research and writing, Iyad Issa was the data consultant, Basel Nasr was the design consultant, and Soundos Nayroukh was the GIS consultant. The team worked under the guidance of Jonathan Lincoln, Office of the Resident Coordinator, and Estephan Salameh, Office of the Prime Minister.

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FOREWORDS



Dr. Mohammad Shtayyeh
Prime Minister of the State of Palestine

The Government of Palestine remains dedicated to achieving sustainable development, so that no Palestinian, young or old, is left behind. We are fully committed to our ambitious development goals, both to our National Policy Agenda: Disengagement and Cluster Development and to the Sustainable Development Goals. We have documented our efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in our 2018 Voluntary National Report presented at the high-level political forum in New York, and the recent Progress Report for last year.

Now, the Government of Palestine, in cooperation with and with the support of the United Nations Country Team, is presenting the first ever Atlas of Development 2020 for the State of Palestine to demonstrate our continued progress towards the development goals.

This Atlas is intended to document development efforts by mapping what has been achieved across the country and in all sectors. The Atlas shows that we are not just making progress on paper. It shows where and how we are making a tangible difference to each and every citizen in the State of Palestine. The Atlas also shows Palestine's development within the global context and in comparison with other countries.

While we celebrate our successes, we are driven to ensure that no regions are left out. Under our cluster development approach, we are translating our national plans and our work towards the Sustainable Development Goals within each region. As such, the Atlas enables "even development" in Palestine between regions, by identifying opportunities and gaps that can be met with proper projects and potential public and private investments. Additionally, this Atlas provides a road map and a vision for donor support and development priorities.

As the Atlas is published, we are fighting to contain the COVID-19 outbreak in the State of Palestine and the threat of annexation and to protect our people and economy from the impact of these concurrent existential threats.

Despite this and all the very real challenges we face, we are determined to move forward on our development agenda to achieve our goals and objectives and our political aspirations through the manifestation of our state on the ground.

Therefore, I present the Atlas of Development 2020 to our people and our partners as a celebration of achievements and a promise. The publication of this Atlas shows how we - as a government and a people - are able to build and grow, even under the very harsh and challenging political reality and military occupation.

I thank my staff at the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministries' SDGs focal points, and the UN Country Team who produced this impressive visual guide to key trends and the issues that surround them. This data-rich Atlas will help us understand our progress and make better decisions as we update our national plans about how and where development resources should go.

Dr. Mohammad Shtayyeh
Prime Minister
State of Palestine

August 2020





Mr. Jamie McGoldrick

United Nations Resident Coordinator
and Humanitarian Coordinator
for the Occupied Palestinian Territory

I am very pleased to introduce the Atlas of Sustainable Development for Palestine, a new publication from the United Nations Country Team and, we hope, the first edition of many. This Atlas is the result of intensive collaboration between the United Nations Country Team in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Government of Palestine—a collaboration involving dozens of agencies and ministries under the leadership of my office and the Office of Prime Minister Mohammad Shtayyeh. I wish to thank the many contributors for their hard work.

This publication presents a wealth of richly-detailed maps, visualizations, and spatial analyses of sustainable development indicators in the Occupied Palestinian Territory at the end of 2019. The sources include many of the official indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals, official statistics from the Government of the State of Palestine, and new data from the United Nations Country Team. To the greatest extent possible, we have visualized these data in highly-disaggregated formats, allowing the reader to easily grasp spatial patterns, trends over time, and disparities by sex, age, refugee status, and other key demographic characteristics.

The Occupied Palestinian Territory has been under a military occupation since 1967. The occupation-related practices and policies have negatively affected development trajectories in Palestine and have had severe humanitarian repercussions. The Atlas draws a holistic picture of development in Palestine at the end of 2019, depicting the achievements of the Palestinian people and government in the 25 years since the establishment of the Palestinian Authority, and under the context of occupation. This publication also identifies the significant challenges that remain to end poverty and hunger, improve health and education, reduce inequalities, empower women and girls, spur economic growth, address climate change, establish strong and just institutions, and build a more peaceful future.

Importantly, this Atlas sets a clear baseline for understanding sustainable development prior to the emergence of two historic and existential crises early in 2020. First, as elsewhere around world, the COVID-19 pandemic has

generated profoundly negative consequences for social and economic development in Palestine. Second, the threat of Israeli annexation of parts of the West Bank has put at risk much of the progress depicted in this Atlas, while also undermining the viability of a future Palestinian state. As of this writing, we have only a limited understanding of how these two crises will evolve in the coming months and years.

This Atlas establishes a clear benchmark for measuring the impact of these twin crises on the Palestinian people, on their economy, and on their institutions. As a result, I believe this publication will be a valuable tool for national and international policy makers in a range of sectors, such as agriculture, climate change, poverty, nutrition, education, gender, governance, and many others.

Secretary-General António Guterres declared 2020 as the first year of a Decade of Action to accelerate sustainable solutions to the world's biggest challenges. This Sustainable Development Atlas responds to that declaration, identifying areas for accelerated work and greater investment, thereby setting our common agenda in support of the Palestinian people as we move through this Decade of Action.

Jamie McGoldrick
United Nations Resident Coordinator

August 2020



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Atlas of Sustainable Development 2020

Mapping, visualizations, and spatial analyses of sustainable development

INTRODUCTION

The Atlas of Sustainable Development 2020 was initiated by Prime Minister Mohammad Shtayyeh and jointly developed by the United Nations Country Team and the Government of Palestine. This publication presents maps, visualizations, and spatial analyses of sustainable development indicators in the Occupied Palestinian Territory at the end of 2019. The sources include many of the official indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals, official statistics from the Government of Palestine, data from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, and data from the United Nations Country Team on various socioeconomic and environmental aspects affecting Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. Despite the Israeli occupation and territorial fragmentation of Palestinians into different jurisdictions and authorities, the data shows the most complete picture possible of the sustainable development levels of the Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza.

In September 2019, at the High-Level Summit on Sustainable Development in New York, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres, welcomed the progress made globally on the 2030 Agenda, including ending extreme poverty and hunger, transitioning to a low-carbon economy, building peaceful and just societies, and achieving gender equality and human rights for all. The Secretary-General, however, warned that much more needed to be done to generate momentum for the required transformations, and called on all stakeholders to mobilize on three levels: global action to secure greater leadership, more resources, and smarter solutions; local action to reform policies, budgets, institutions, and regulatory frameworks; and people action, including by youth, civil society, the media, the private sector, unions, academia, and others.

Moreover, the Secretary-General recently launched the United Nations Data Strategy with the vision of maximizing the value of data, unlocking the full potential of data, and making better decisions and deliver stronger support to the people and the planet. Data are critical for decision making and accountability and for informing effective and measurable policies while leaving no one behind.

This Atlas of Sustainable Development responds to these global initiatives and is the first publication of its kind positioning the national priorities of the Government of Palestine within the universally agreed goals. The Atlas provides a visual guide of development indicators in order to inform policy discussions and enhance engagement with policy makers. The Atlas provides a tool for the public and policy makers to share a common knowledge base and set a common agenda.

Given the scope and urgency of development work in Palestine and the 2030 Agenda, the Atlas emphasizes the most critical national priorities as determined by experts in the Government of Palestine and the United Nations system. The Atlas leverages data from the United Nations, the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, government ministries and other bodies, the World Bank, and development partners, among others. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the National Policy Agenda for the State of Palestine structure the Atlas.

Data is critical for decision-making, accountability, and for generating real-time insights. The Atlas presents more than 300 annotated charts and maps. To the greatest extent possible, data was disaggregated allowing the reader to grasp spatial patterns, trends over time, and disparities by sex, age, refugee status, and other key demographic characteristics.

The result is a comprehensive assessment of development in Palestine at the end of 2019.



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child	OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
CSP	Concentrated solar power	OPT	Occupied Palestinian Territory
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	PA	Palestinian Authority
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	PENRA	Palestinian Energy and National Resources Authority
EJ	East Jerusalem	PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
EQA	Environment Quality Authority	PHC	Primary Health Care
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	PLC	Palestinian Legislative Council
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	PMMS	Palestinian Military Medical Services
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	PMO	Prime Minister Office
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale	PPP	Public-Private Partnership
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
GIS	Geographic Information System	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum	SEFSec	Socio-economic Food Security
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	TES	Teacher Education Strategy
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families	UN CEDAW	United Nations Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature	UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
ILO	International Labour Organization	UN ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
ILS	Israeli Shekel	UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
MCM	Million Cubic Meters	UN HRC	United Nations Human Rights Council
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture	UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
MoF	Ministry of Finance	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
MoJ	Ministry of Justice	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
MoL	Ministry of Labour	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
MoNE	Ministry of National Economy	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
MoH	Ministry of Health	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
MoSD	Ministry of Social Development	UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
MoE	Ministry of Education	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
MoHE	Ministry of Higher Education	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
NAP	National Adaptation Plan	UNSCO	United Nations Office of the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process
NPA	National Policy Agenda	SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
NCDs	Non-communicable diseases	VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	VAT	Value Added Tax
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	VNR	Voluntary National Review
ODA	Official Development Assistance	WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
		WB	West Bank



PAGE CONTENT EXAMPLE



National Priority
National Policy

National Policy Agenda

Sustainable Development Goal

X.1. Sustainable development target

Sustainable development indicator

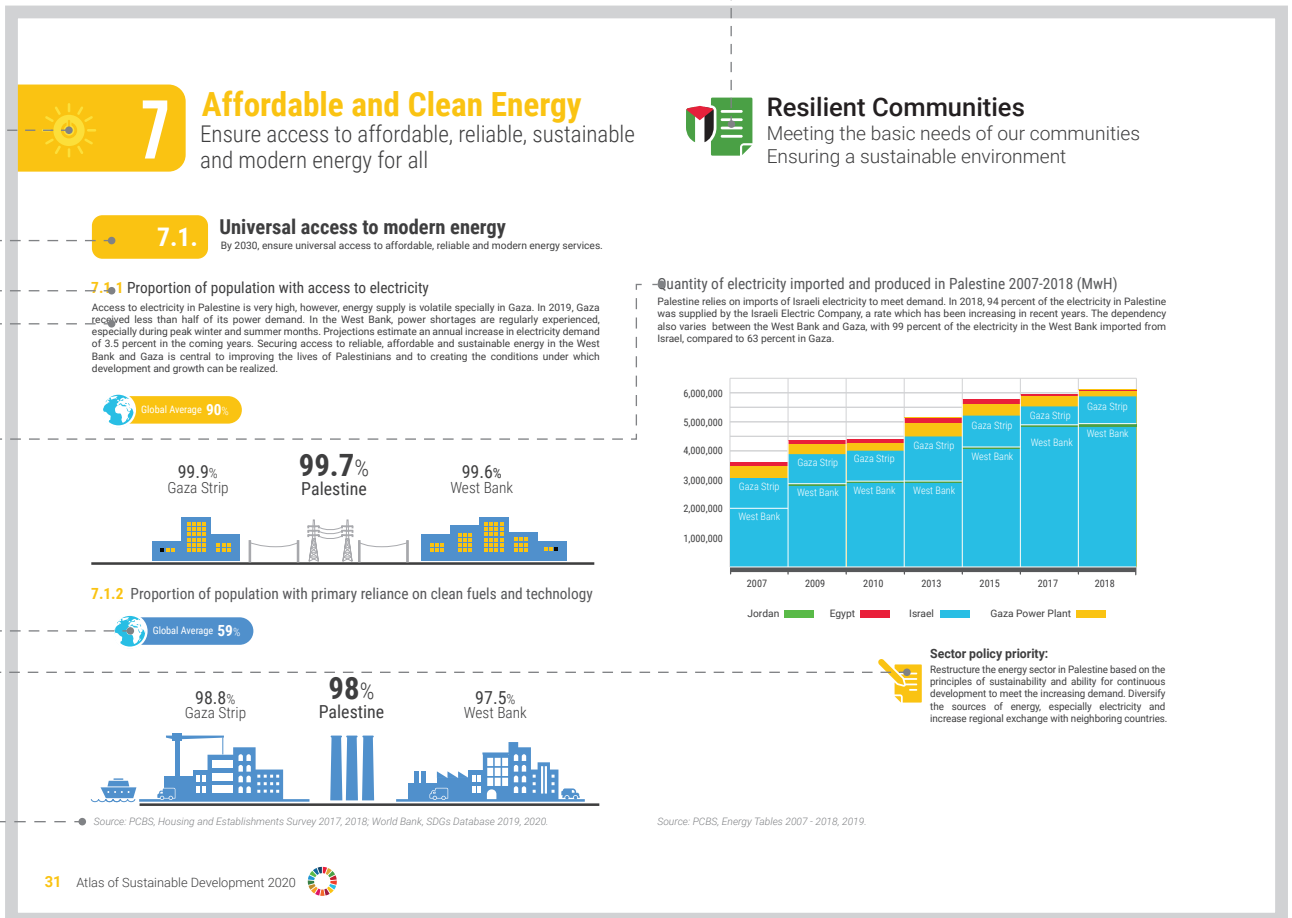
Annotation to provide details and explanations to figures.

Other priority indicators

Global Average

Sector policy priority
from sector strategies of government ministries and authorities.

Data source.



* Data and information presented in the Atlas do not cover Palestinian communities in occupied East Jerusalem unless otherwise stated.





1

No Poverty

End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Social Justice and Rule of Law

Escaping multidimensional poverty

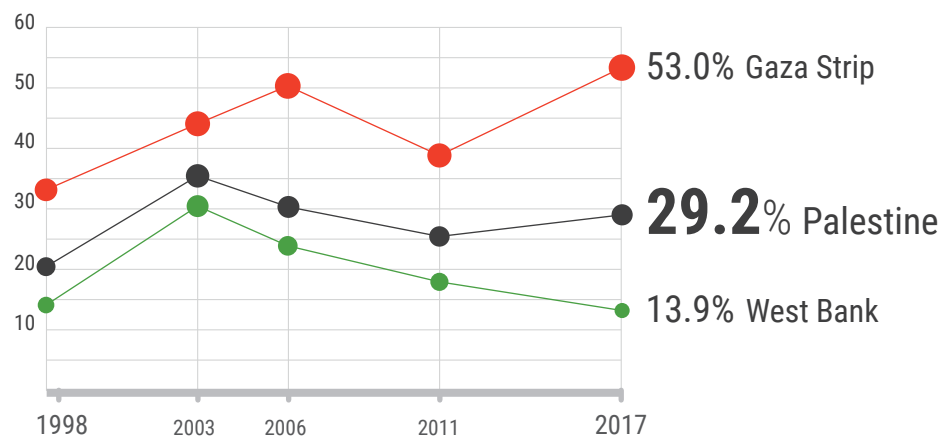
1.2.

Reduce Poverty

By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

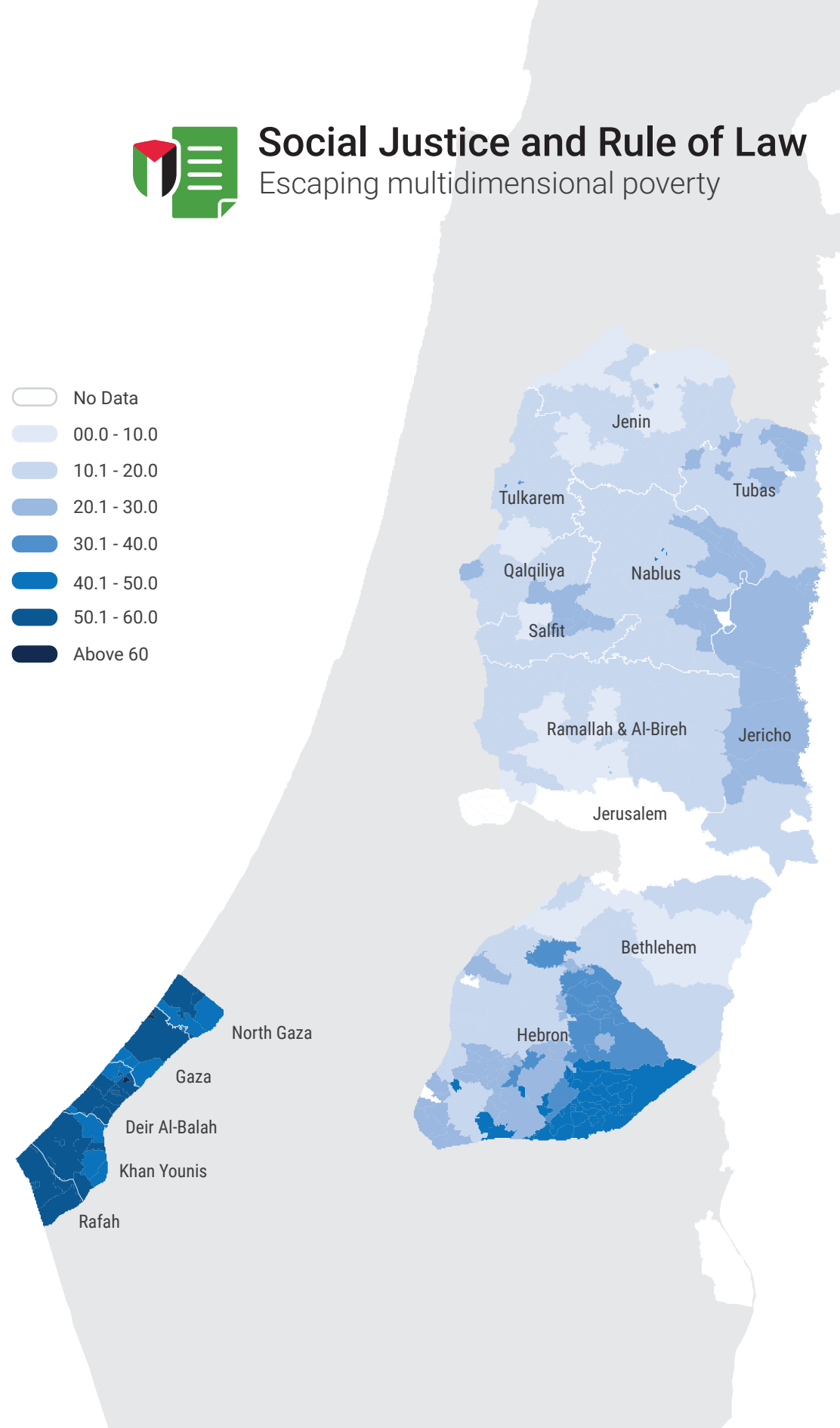
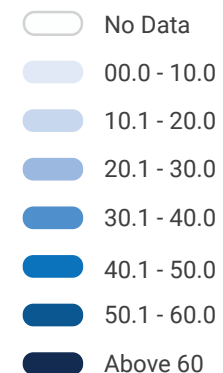
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line

Poverty entails more than the lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to basic services, social discrimination and exclusion, as well as the lack of participation in decision making. Various social groups bear a disproportionate burden of poverty. Poverty rates in Palestine have been volatile since 1998, rising sharply during each period of conflict and recession and recovering slowly thereafter. According to monthly consumption patterns, 29 percent of Palestinians lived in poverty in 2017. Poverty rates in Gaza are higher and more severe than in the West Bank.



Sector policy priority:

Promote social development programs that address the root cause of poverty through income generation and expand social protection floors to cover all vulnerable population.



Source: PCBS, Poverty Atlas 2017, 2019.



By gender

Female
29.7%



Male
28.8%



POVERTY LINE

* Family of 2 adults and 3 children

2,470 ILS
per month consumption

1,974 ILS
per month consumption

Poverty Gap ▶

In 2017, social assistance ▶
has helped reduce poverty by

Poverty
 Deep Poverty

By region

Palestine
29.2%



West Bank
13.9%



Gaza Strip
53%



33.8%
Deep Poverty

16.8%
Deep Poverty

5.8%
Deep Poverty

15.7% ↑

6.8 points ↓
 8.5 points ↓

7.9% ↑

3.8 points ↓
 4.2 points ↓

2.8% ↑

1.7 points ↓
 1.5 points ↓

By locality type

Urban
29.4%



16.7%
Deep Poverty

8.0% ↑

Rural
18.7%



9.7%
Deep Poverty

4.3% ↑

Refugee camps
45.4%



29.3%
Deep Poverty

13.3% ↑

Source: PCBS, Poverty Atlas 2017, 2019; PCBS, Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey 2017, 2018.





2

Zero Hunger

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1.

Universal access to safe and nutritious food

By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

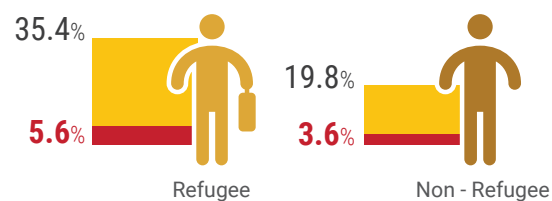
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Regional and territorial disparities, as well as disparities among population groups, are characteristic traits of food insecurity and malnutrition in Palestine. In addition to the disparities between the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the prevalence of food insecurity within the West Bank also has a remarkably different incidence, with Area C being worse-off with the highest peaks of food insecurity among Bedouins and herding communities. Similar pockets of high food insecurity can be found in all disadvantaged groups suffering from vulnerabilities, including female headed households, refugees, small-scale farmers, among others.

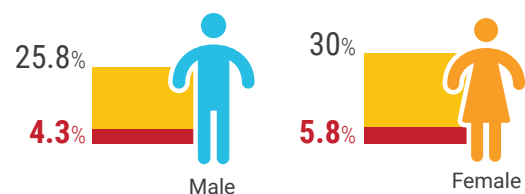
Source: Elaboration on SEFSec survey data and selected UNCT studies.

Population Food Insecurity (FIES)

By refugee status

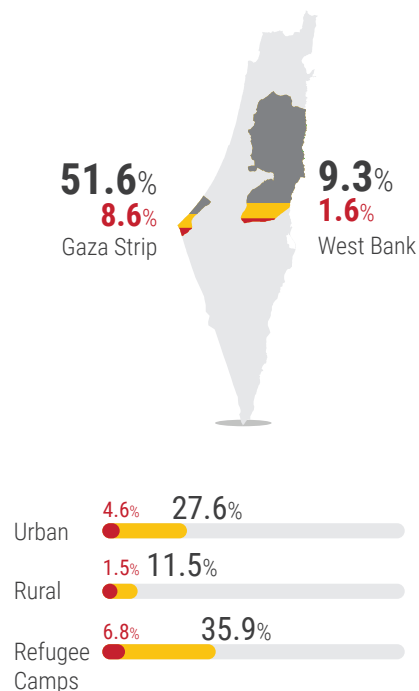


By the sex of the head of the household



Legend: Yellow = Moderately and severely food insecure; Red = Severely food insecure

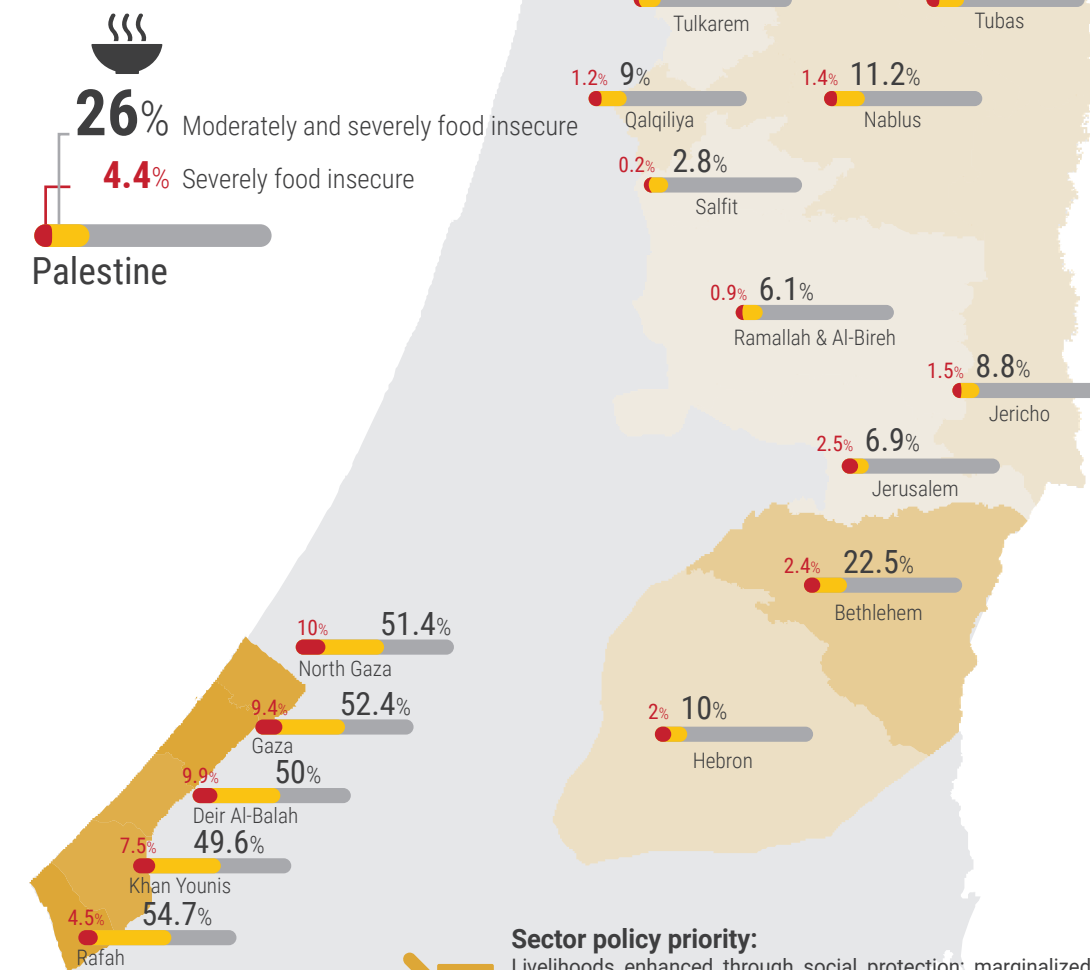
By region and locality type



Resilient Communities

Meeting communities' basic needs
Revitalizing agriculture
and strengthening rural communities

Population food insecurity per governorates (FIES)



Source: FAO, SEFSec survey, 2018.

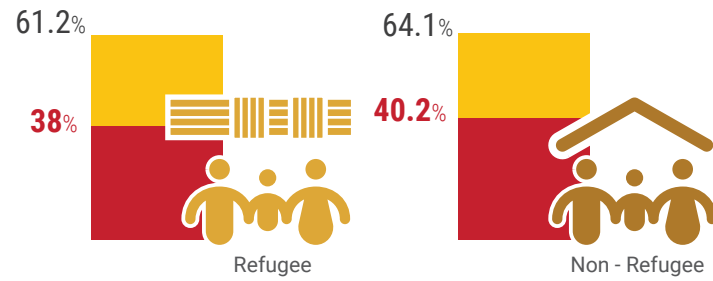
Sector policy priority:

Livelihoods enhanced through social protection; marginalized people empowered and equality of opportunities ensured; resilience to man-made and natural risks enhanced.

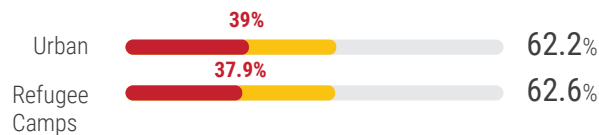


Gaza Strip

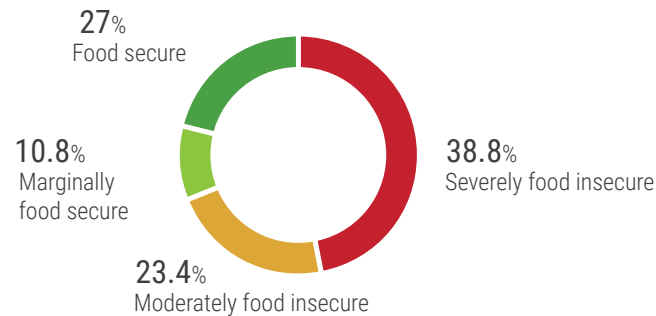
Household food insecurity by refugee status



Household food insecurity by locality type

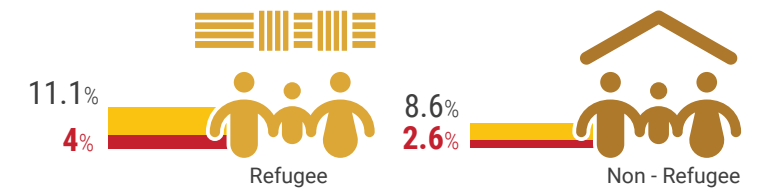


Households food insecurity by severity



West Bank

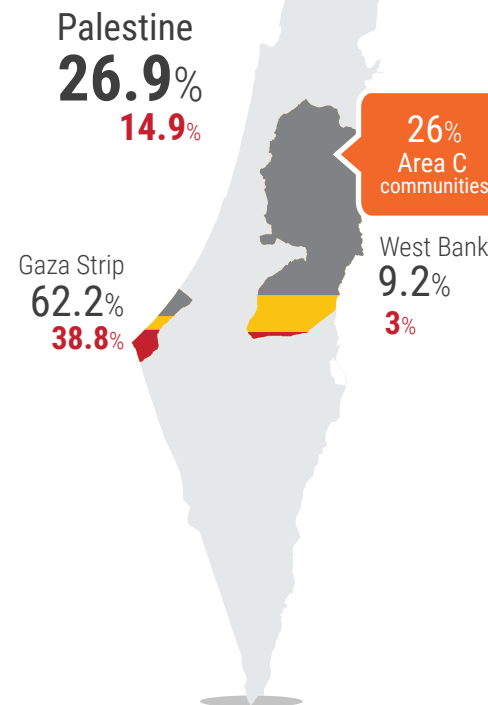
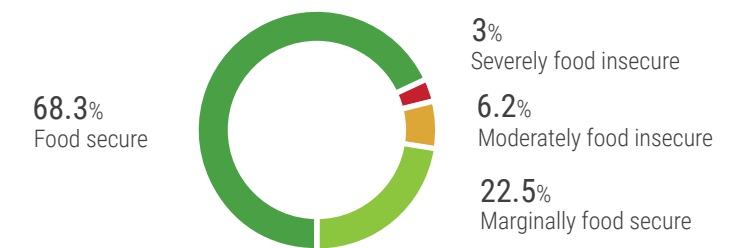
Household food insecurity by refugee status



Household food insecurity by locality type



Households food insecurity by severity



■ Moderately and severely food insecure
 ■ Severely food insecure

Source: FAO, SEFSec survey, 2018.



“Food insecure households have **more family members** than food secure families, a much **higher economic dependency ratio**, and **lower income**, a higher incidence of **insufficient dietary intake** as well as a **poor or borderline food consumption score**. **Unemployment** of the head of households is more likely among food insecure households than food secure households. And the presence of **disability, elderly, and chronic illness** within the household is correlated with higher levels of food insecurity. Gender also affects (positively for men and negatively for women) the incidence of food insecurity among Palestinian households. Almost one fourth of male-headed households are food insecure, compared to one third of female-headed households, a difference that is relatively stable across time.”

Source: Elaboration on SEFSec survey 2018 data.



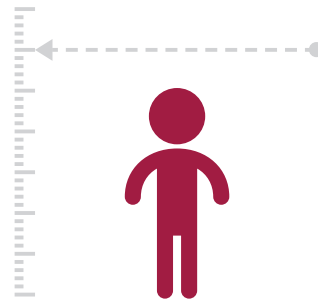
2.2.

End all forms of malnutrition

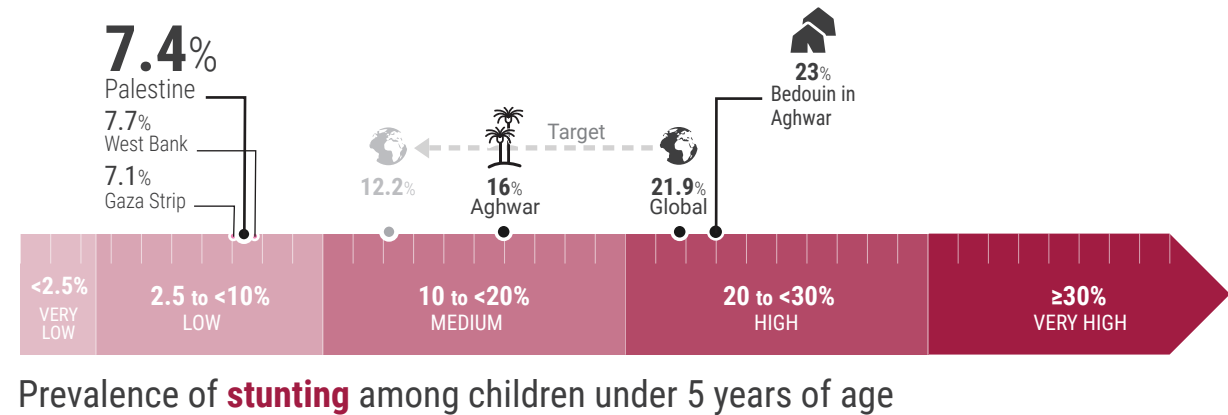
By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting

Height for age is greater than two standard deviations below the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards among children under 5 years of age

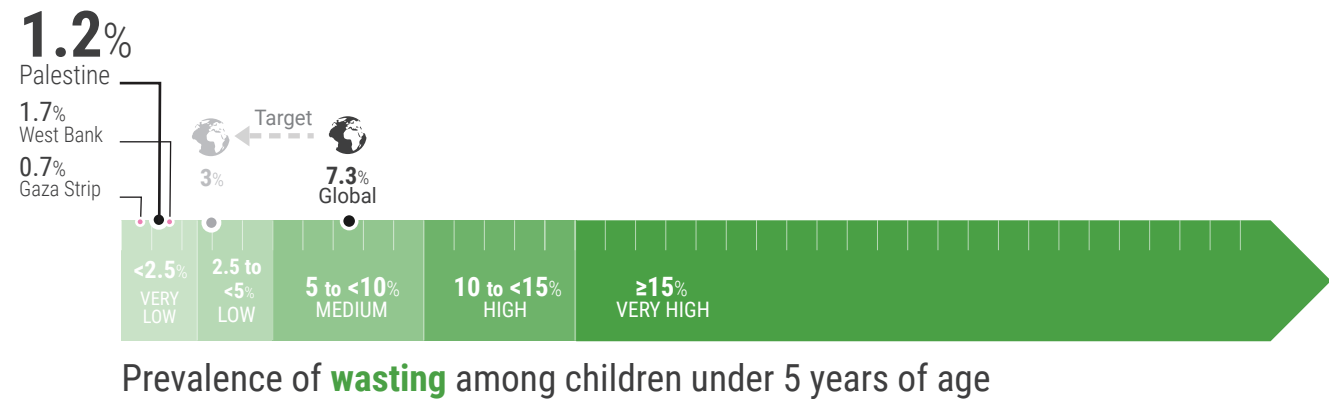


Poverty, food insecurity, poor dietary habits and sedentary lifestyles were found to be the major drivers of malnutrition in Palestine. The prevalence of undernutrition (stunting and wasting) is low at national level. However, a closer look into the Palestinian undernutrition situation reveals higher prevalence among vulnerable communities.



2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition

Weight for height is greater than two standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

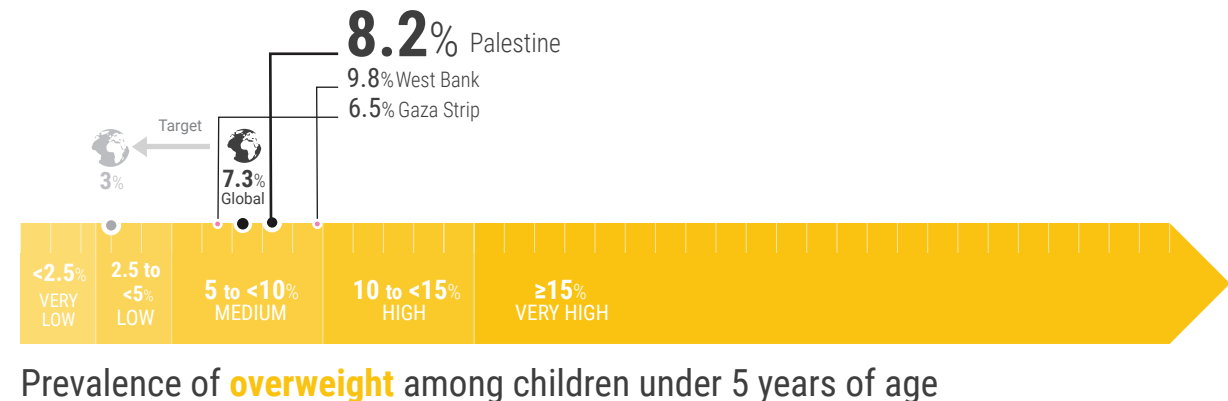


Prevalence of **wasting** among children under 5 years of age



Sector policy priority:

Effectively implement programs promoting nutrition; ensure food safety along all food supply chains; enhance food and nutrition education and awareness.

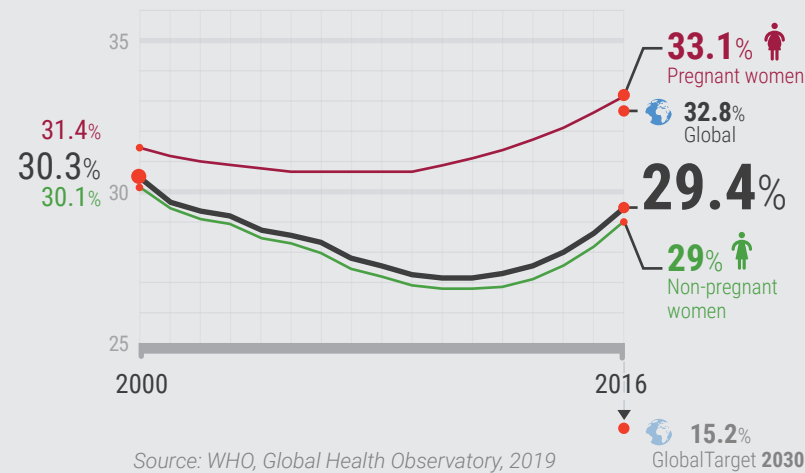


Prevalence of **overweight** among children under 5 years of age

Source: WHO, East Mediterranean Region framework for health information systems and core indicators for monitoring health situation and health system performance, 2019; PCBS and UNICEF, MICS Survey, 2014; Ministry of Health, National Nutrition Surveillance System, 2017.



Anemia among women of reproductive age



Anemia among pregnant women in marginalized communities in Jordan Valley

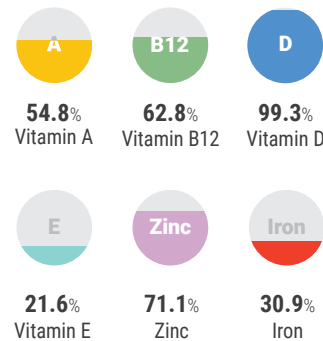
Source: Palestinian National Institute of Public Health, Prevalence and Determinants of Malnutrition and Intestinal Infections among Children and their Mothers in the Jordan Valley, 2016.

Micronutrient deficiencies in Palestine

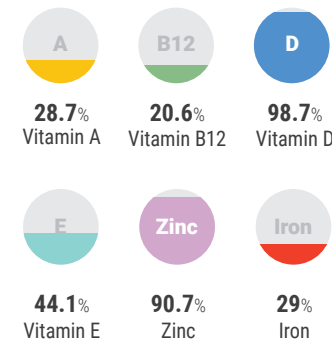
Micronutrient deficiency constitutes a public health condition of epidemic proportions. They exact heavy tolls in terms of ill-health, premature death and lost earnings. Deficiencies reduce the work capacity of individuals and entire populations, bringing serious economic consequences and obstacles to national development. They are apparent among the most vulnerable groups of the population such as pregnant or lactating women and children. Deficiencies are largely due to Palestinian household consumption patterns of energy dense rather than nutrient dense nutrition and the insufficient consumption of fruits and vegetables. The prevalence rates of all micronutrient deficiencies (except for Vitamin A and E) tended to be higher in the Gaza Strip than in West Bank across all vulnerable groups, pregnant women, lactating women and children between the ages of 6 and 59 months. Overall, the most vulnerable and poorest are disproportionately affected by micronutrient deficiencies, and these groups stand to gain the most by their reduction.



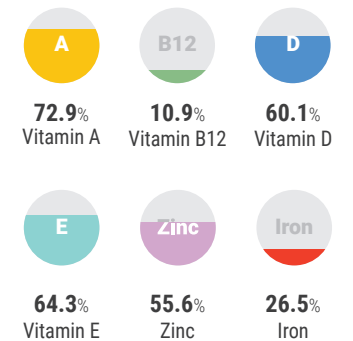
Deficiencies among pregnant women (18 - 43 years)



Deficiencies among lactating women (18 - 48 years)



Deficiencies among children under five (6 - 59 months)



Source: Ministry of Health, Palestinian Micronutrient Survey, 2013; WHO, Micronutrient Deficiency - the Challenge, 2019.



Adult Nutrition Status

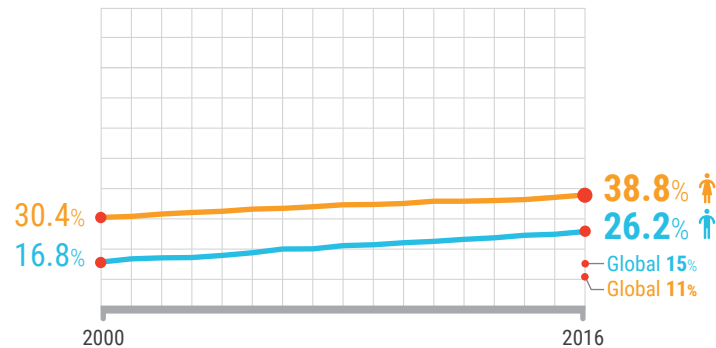
Overweight (classified as body mass index between 25 and 30) and obesity rates (classified as body mass index equal to or higher than 30) have been on an upward trend over the last two decades in Palestine, increasing by about 10 percentage points for both adult men and women, to reach levels above global and regional averages. Both food secure and food insecure households are characterized with calorie-intensive diet with carbohydrates and fat being the main sources of calories. Sugar and sugar-rich food are among the food items most consumed on daily bases among all households, indicating that empty calories are mainstays in Palestinian household diet that contribute to overweight rates, obesity rates, and several chronic diseases. The overweight and obesity burden in Palestine is significant and requires attention. If nothing is done to curb the rising rate of obesity, it is projected that Palestine will not meet its SDG targets on obesity reduction.

Source: Elaboration on FAO and WHO documents, 2019.

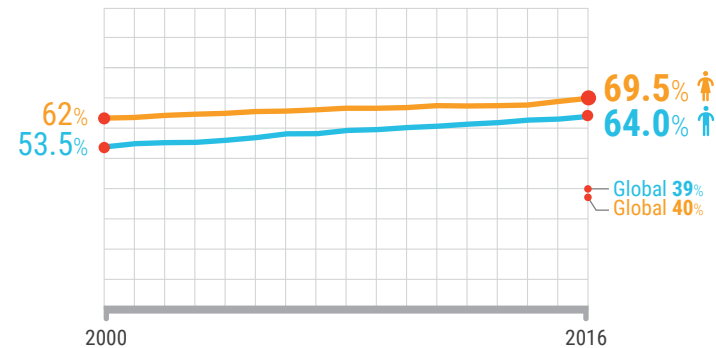
“Food and nutrition security in Palestine is an issue whereby a set of inter-linked challenges demand a comprehensive and integrated response. Tackling hunger and food insecurity in Palestine requires a comprehensive policy package to achieve zero hunger by 2030. This calls for an integrated, macro-sectoral and intersectoral, policy on food security in its broadest dimensions”.

Source: FAO, 2019; MAS, 2017.

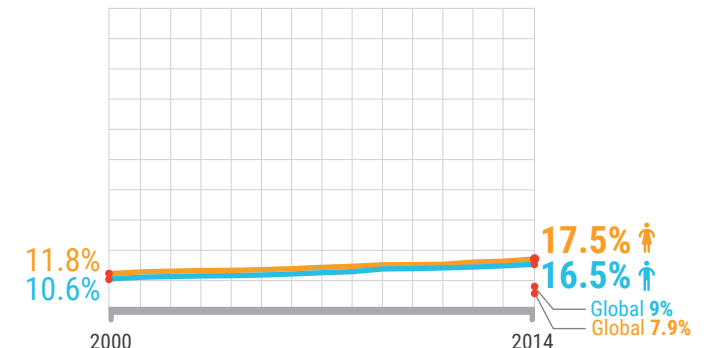
Obesity By Gender



Overweight By Gender



Diabetes By Gender



Source: Global Nutrition Report, Country Nutrition Profile: Palestine, 2018.



2.3.

Double the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers

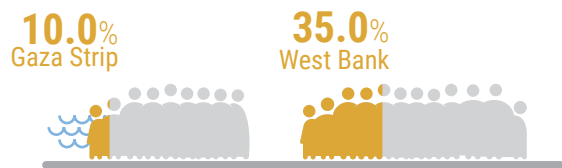
By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

The agricultural sector is an engine of transformative economic development and can play a key role in tackling poverty and food insecurity and malnutrition. In spite of the constraints faced and the decline of the share of the sector over GDP, agricultural products remain the bulk of Palestine exports amounting to almost 22 percent of the total exports in 2018. The emergence and growth of product diversification in high-value added and/or high-quality food/agribusiness products remains an untapped growth potential in Palestine.

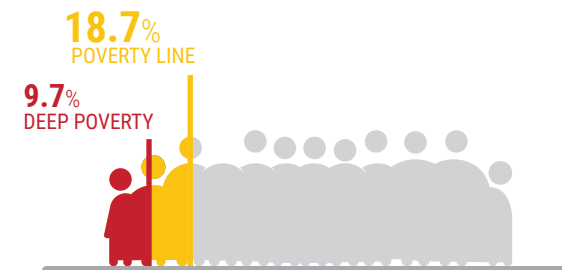
Poverty rates among Palestinians whose main income is from agriculture



Food insecurity among Palestinian households whose main income is from agriculture

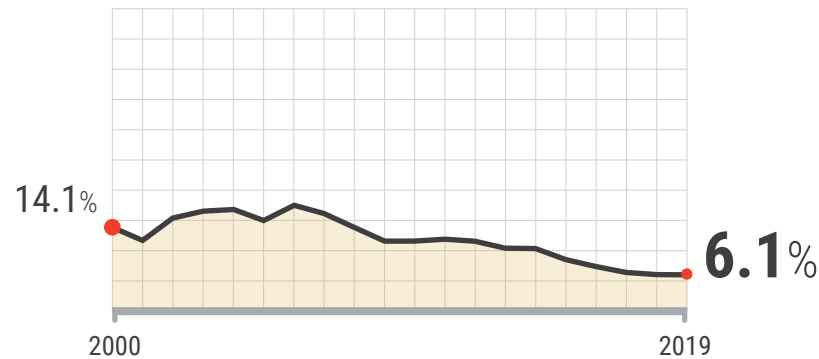


Proportion of rural population living below poverty line



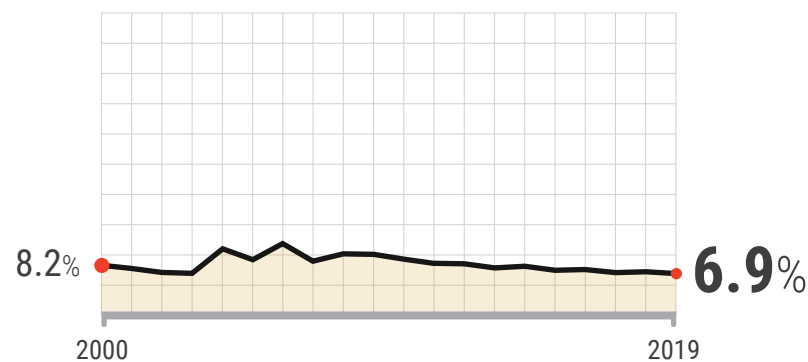
Source: FAO, SEFSec, 2018; PCBS, Households Expenditure and Consumption Survey 2017, 2018

Percentage of employed individuals (above 15 years old) working in agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector



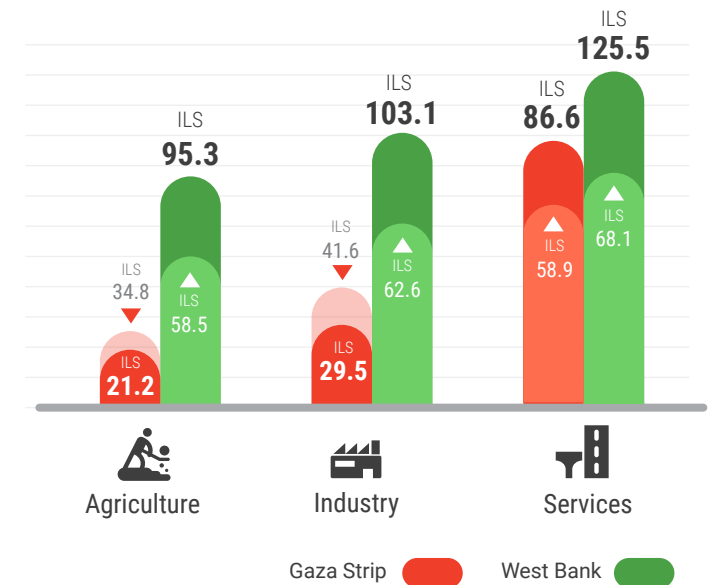
Source: PCBS, Labour Force Survey 2000 - 2019, 2020.

Contribution of agriculture, forestry and fishing to the GDP in Palestine



Source: PCBS, National Accounts Data 2000 - 2019, 2020.

Average daily income for workers by sector: agriculture, services, and industry, for the years 2000 - 2019



Source: PCBS, Labour Force Survey 2000 - 2019, 2020.



Sector policy priority:

Improve access to agricultural productive resources and services; enhance smallholders participation in domestic and international markets; develop producers' knowledge and capacities.



3

Good Health and Well-Being

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



Towards Universal Health Coverage

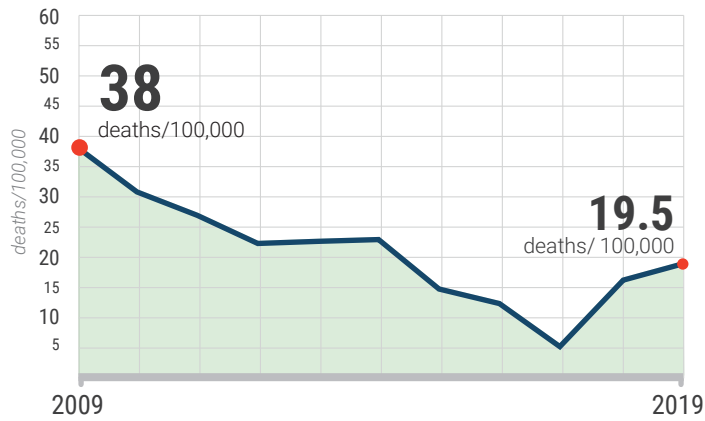
Providing quality health care services to all
Improving citizen's health and well-being

3.1.

Maternal mortality

By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

3.1.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio

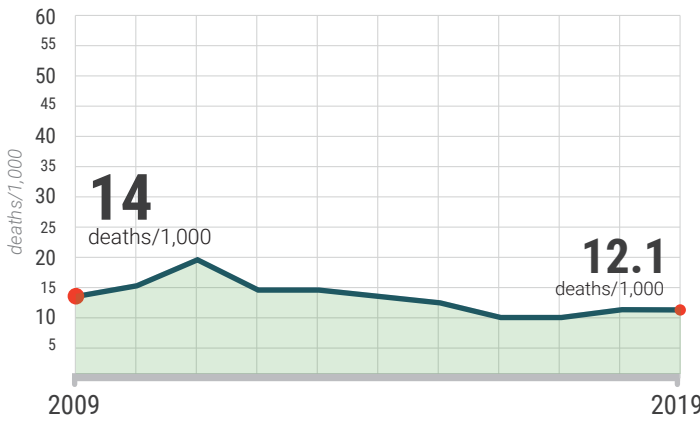


3.2.

Under five mortality

By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under five mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

3.2.1 Under-Five Mortality Rate



Sector policy priority:

Enhance the surveillance system in different health areas including maternal mortality and near-miss cases, the surveillance systems for abortion and its causes, and the child and neonatal mortality rate.

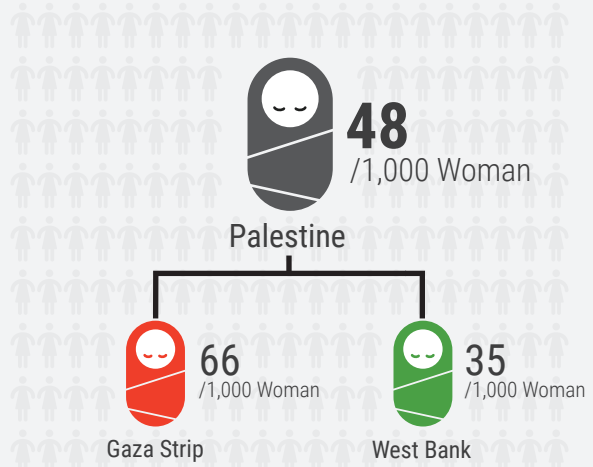
3.7.

Sexual and reproductive care

By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate

(aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women



Sector policy priority:

Support and enhance child and infant care services in health care centers and provide treatment for communicable diseases and emergency cases among children.

Source: Ministry of Health, Records 2000 - 2019, 2020.

Source: PCBS and UNICEF, The Palestinian Multi-indicator Cluster Survey, 2014.



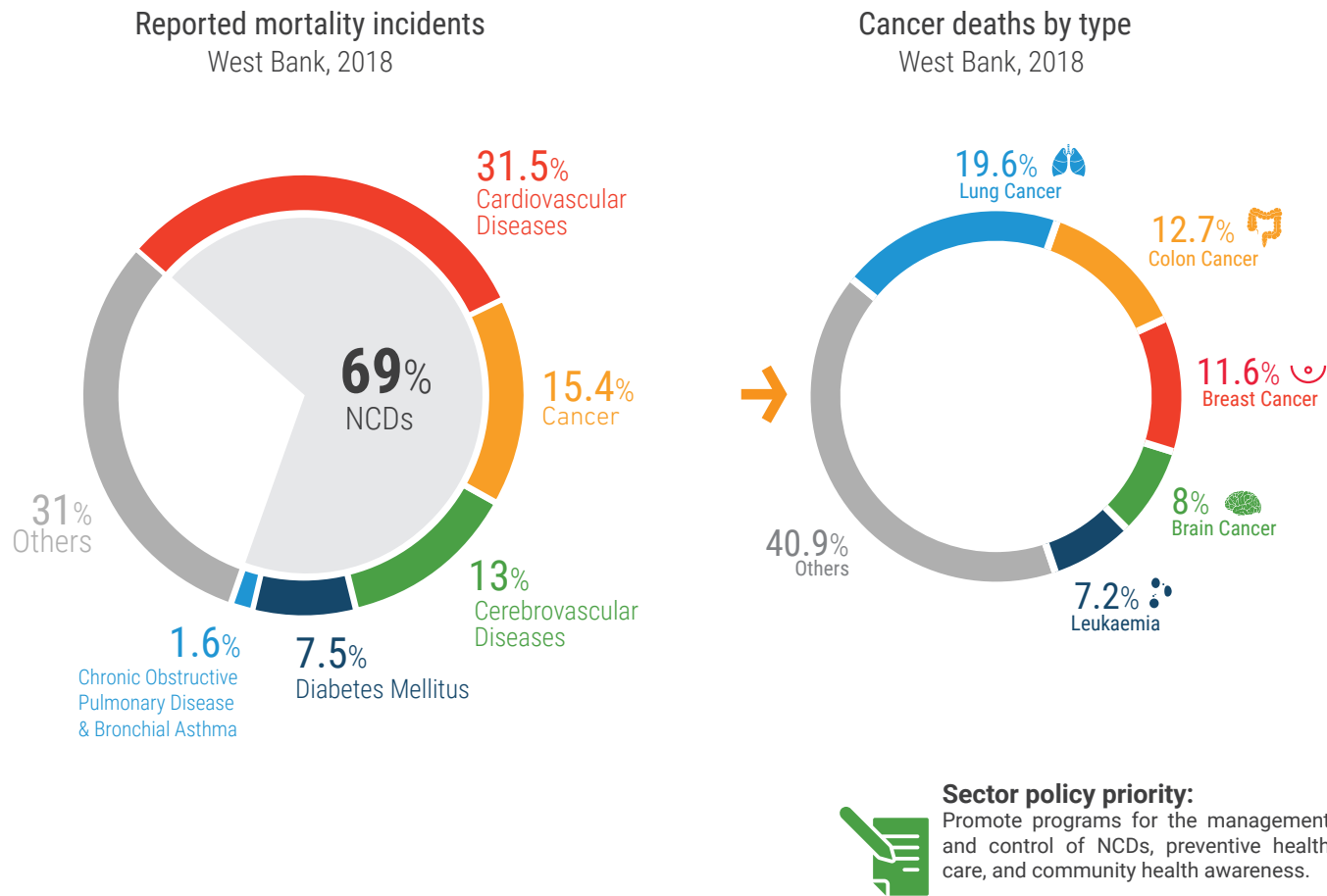
3.4.

Non-communicable diseases

By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) present a major challenge to the Palestinian health sector. They account for the largest proportion of morbidity and mortality in Palestine. The main NCDs (cardiovascular diseases, cancers, strokes and diabetes) are responsible for more than half of total reported deaths. Cardiovascular diseases remain the first cause of death among the Palestinians, cancer ranks the second and strokes the third.

3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

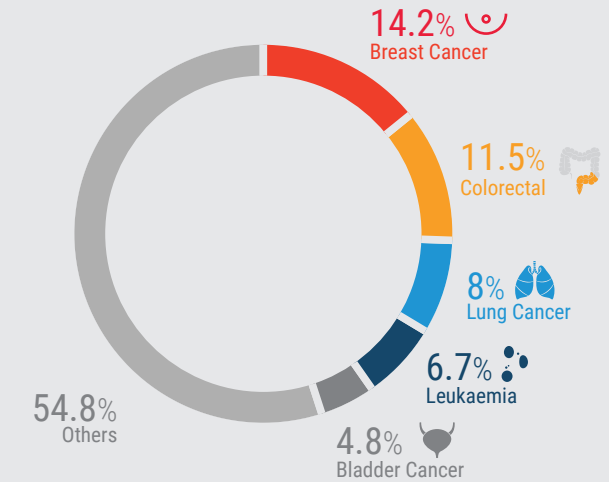


Source: Ministry of Health, Records, 2019.

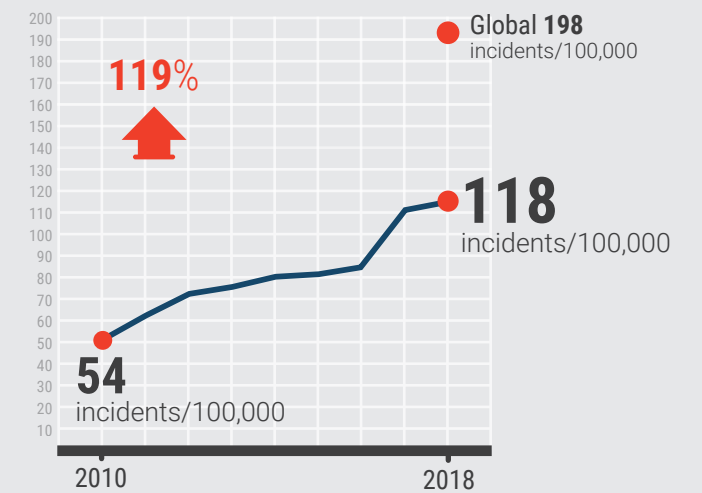
Reported cancer incidents by type

West Bank, 2018

Reported cancer incidents rates in the West Bank have sharply increased during the past decade, with breast cancer ranked first among the reported cases.



Reported cancer incidents



Source: Ministry of Health, Records, 2019.



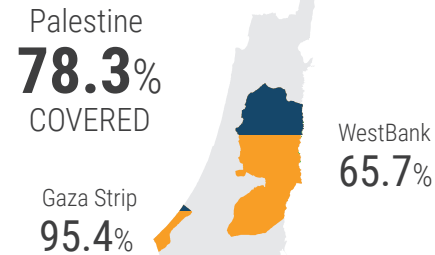
3.8.

Universal Health Coverage

Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

Percentages of health insurance coverage

National comprehensive health insurance promotes universal health coverage through facilitating service availability to all the population, including marginalized groups, without enduring financial hardship.



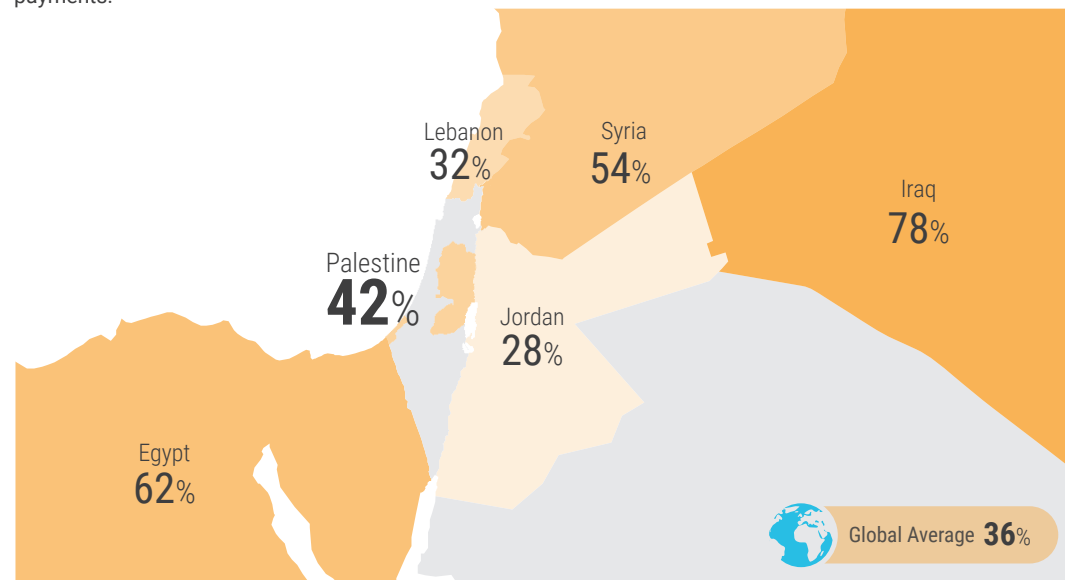
Source: PCBS, Census 2017, 2018.

Sector policy priority:

Rationalize health expenditures and reform the public health insurance scheme towards achieving universal health coverage.

Percentage of out-of-pocket health expenditures

General government health expenditure as a share of general government expenditure reached more than 12 percent in 2019, and is expected to rise to 13.5 percent in 2020, indicating a relatively high priority for health in the government budget. The share of governmental health expenditure is 44.8 percent of the total health expenditure in 2018, compared to 39.5 percent, the share of private health expenditure, mainly in the form of out-of-pocket payments.



Source: WHO, Framework for health information systems and core indicators for monitoring health situation and health system performance 2019, 2020; MoH and PCBS, Palestinian Health Accounts 2000-2018, 2020.

Primary Health Care (PHC)

732 PHC

Palestine

1.6 centers/10,000 people

585

West Bank

2.2 centers/10,000 people

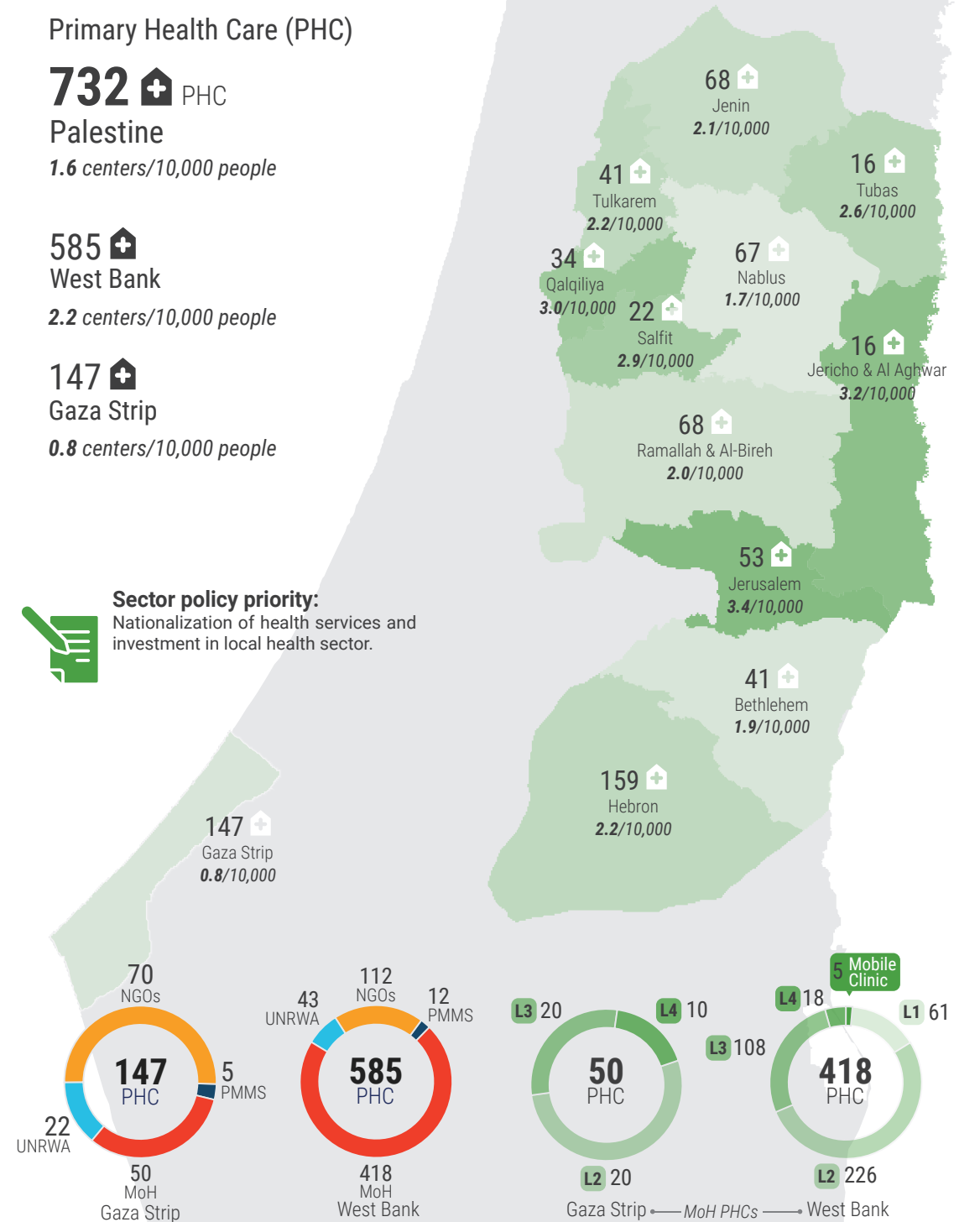
147

Gaza Strip

0.8 centers/10,000 people

Sector policy priority:

Nationalization of health services and investment in local health sector.



Source: Ministry of Health, Annual Report 2018, 2019.





98.4%

Expanded Program for Immunization

Palestine has a strong and comprehensive childhood vaccination programme with high coverage reflecting a strong primary health care system. The Palestinian vaccination program run by the Ministry of Health covers all obligatory vaccines recommended by WHO.

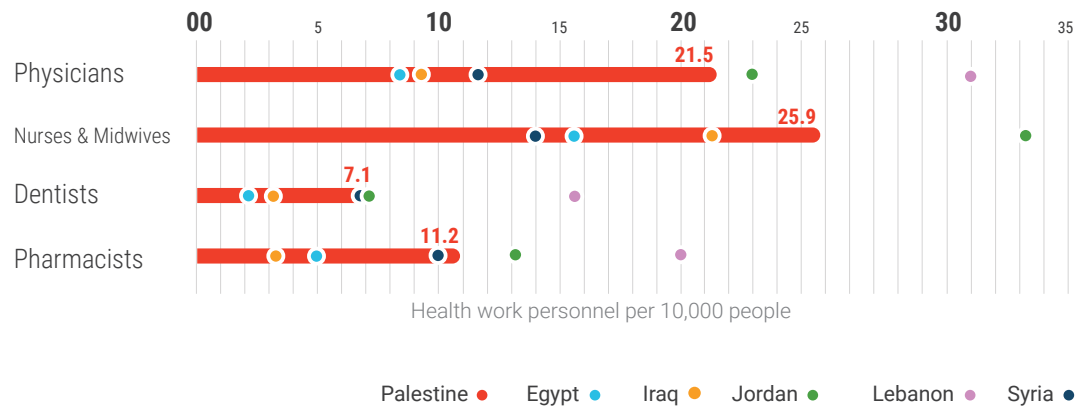
Source: Ministry of Health, Annual Report 2018, 2019.

3.c.

Health Workforce

Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.

The limitations in health workforce development and management in Palestine are similar to those of other countries. Given the limited resources, especially advanced technology to deliver health care solutions, the country relies on its health workforce for the delivery of rehabilitation, emergency, primary, secondary and tertiary care to patients. In comparison with other countries, data suggests potential shortages in certain medical specialties, specifically family medicine, neonatology, oncology, psychiatry, hematology, emergency and ICU medicine, neurology, pathology, pediatric surgery and vascular surgery.



Sector policy priority: Provide an adequate number of qualified and trained health personnel including specialized medical doctors.

Source: WHO, Framework for health information systems and core indicators for monitoring health situation and health system performance 2019, 2020.

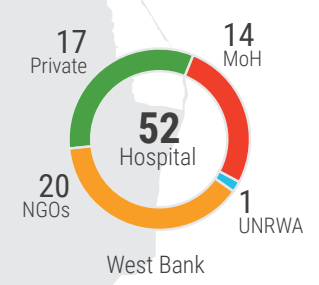
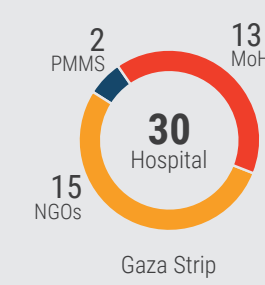
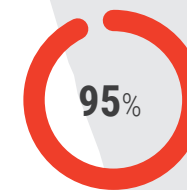
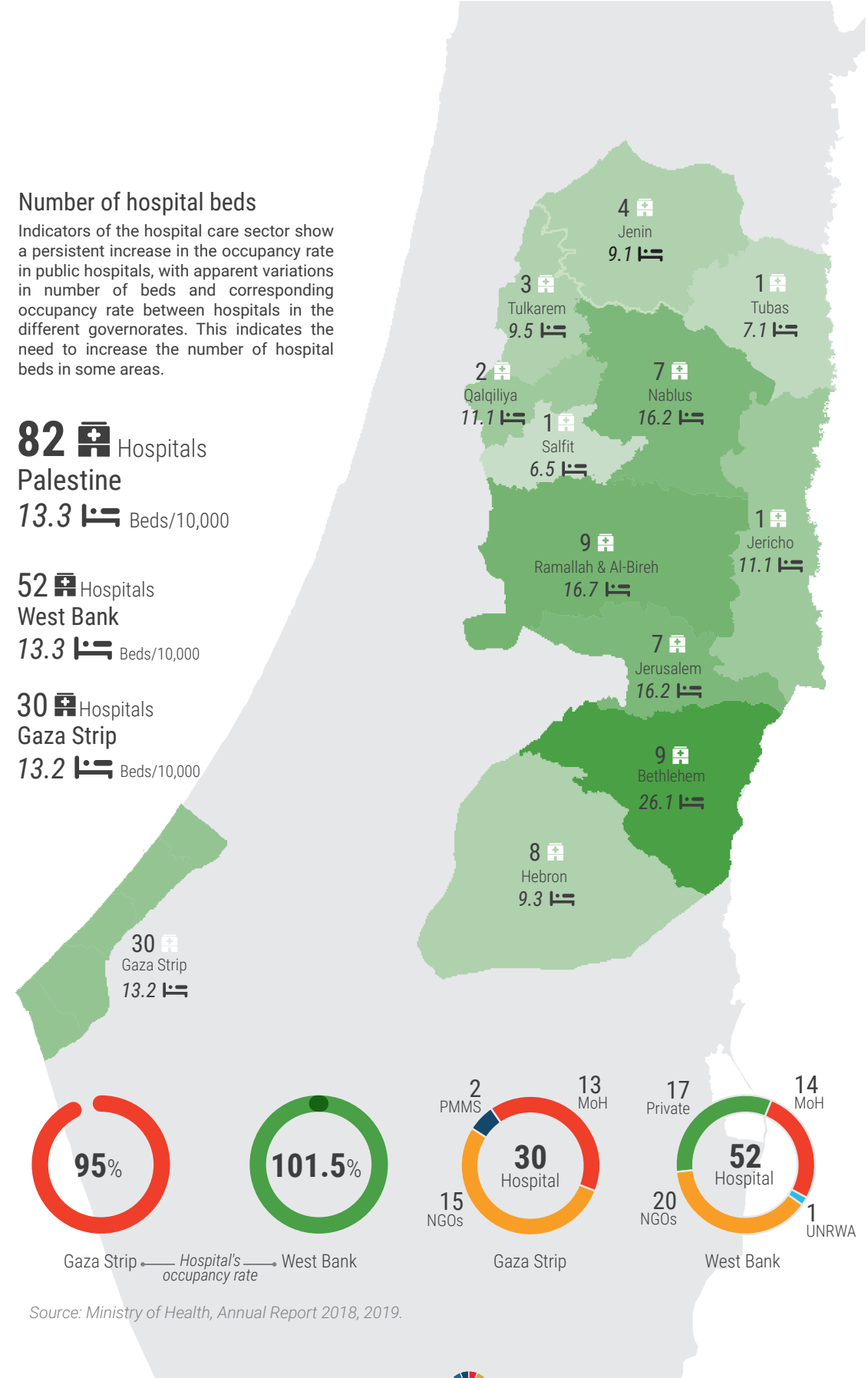
Number of hospital beds

Indicators of the hospital care sector show a persistent increase in the occupancy rate in public hospitals, with apparent variations in number of beds and corresponding occupancy rate between hospitals in the different governorates. This indicates the need to increase the number of hospital beds in some areas.

82 Hospitals
Palestine
13.3 Beds/10,000

52 Hospitals
West Bank
13.3 Beds/10,000

30 Hospitals
Gaza Strip
13.2 Beds/10,000



Source: Ministry of Health, Annual Report 2018, 2019.



4

Quality Education

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

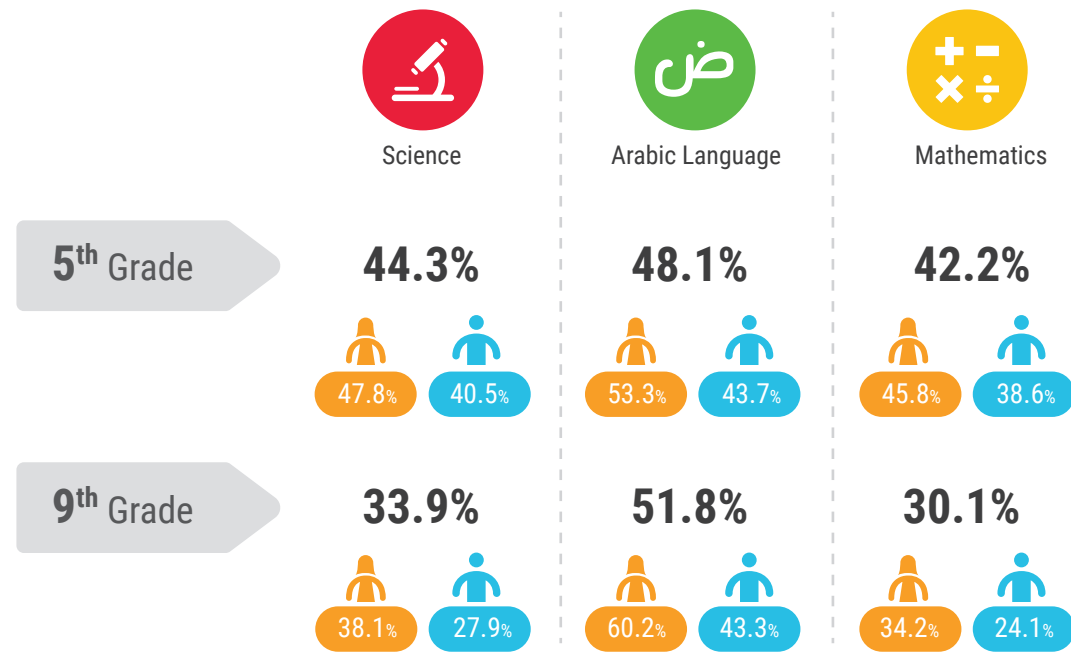
4.1.

Free primary and secondary education

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

4.1.1. Proportion of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

The average performance of students in the standardized national tests for fifth and ninth graders indicated that between 30 to 50 percent of the students scored at or above the basic test scores. Performance varied across subjects with high scores in Arabic language, and lower scores in mathematics. Students at fifth-grade level demonstrated better achievements than students at ninth-grade level, especially in science. Girls outperformed boys in all subjects and at both grade levels.



Source: Ministry of Education records 2019, 2020.

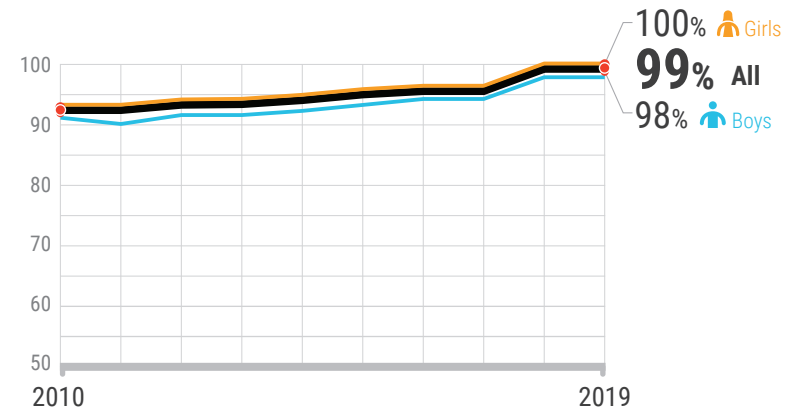


Inclusive Quality Education for All

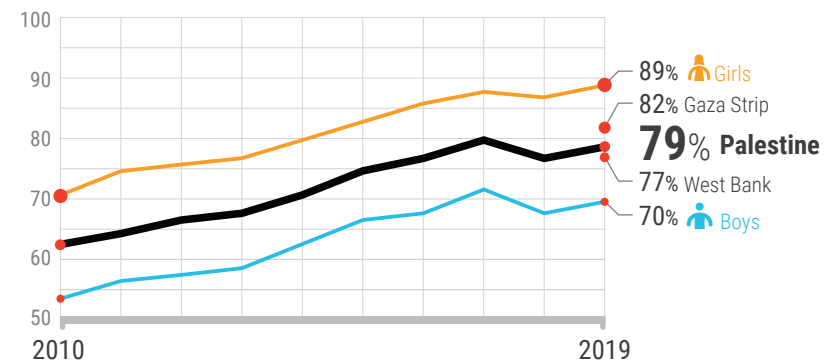
Improving early childhood and pre-school education
Improving students enrolment and retention
Improving primary and secondary education

Palestine has one of the highest enrolment rates in the region for students in elementary education, at 99 percent in 2019. Enrolment rates for secondary education indicate that around 20 percent of all students, 11 percent of girls and 29 percent of boys, drop out before the age of 15. Students from vulnerable groups and communities face substantial challenges to access education. UNICEF estimates that 22 percent of boys and 30 percent of girls, between 6 to 15 years, with disability have never enrolled in school.

Enrolment rate in primary education



Enrolment rate in secondary education

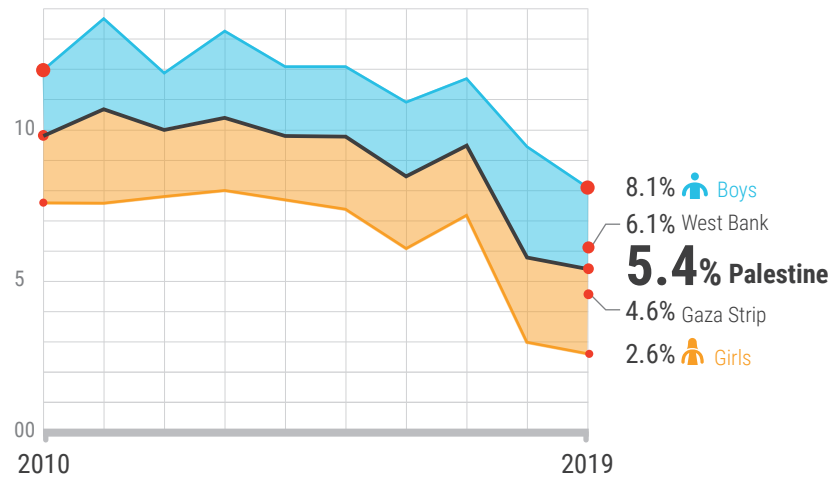


Source: Ministry of Education records 2019, 2020.



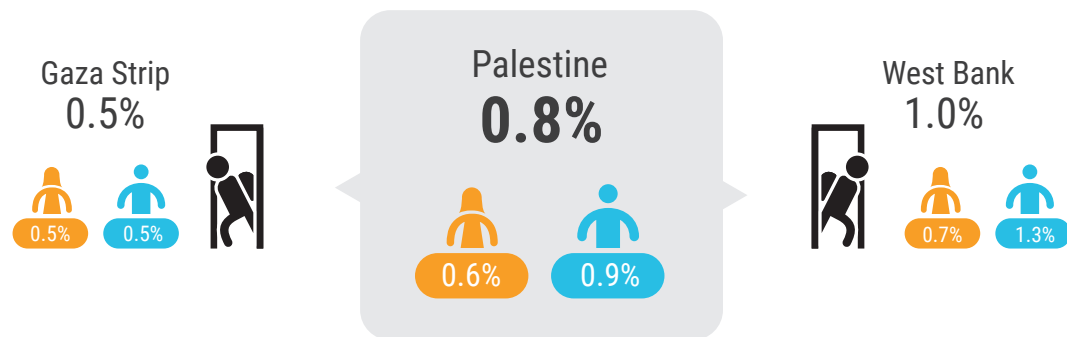
Out-of-school percentage

Percentage of children of official school age who are not enrolled in pre-primary, primary or secondary school.



Drop-out rates

Drop-out rates have sharply declined in Palestine over the past two decades. The highest drop-out rates are seen at the secondary education level and among boys. The rates are also higher in the West Bank in comparison to Gaza. Access to education in Area C and East Jerusalem remains highly undermined by the negative effects of the occupation and conflict with much higher drop out rates.



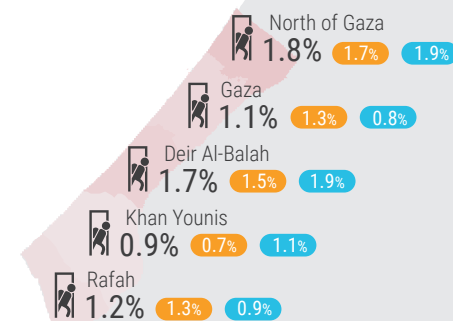
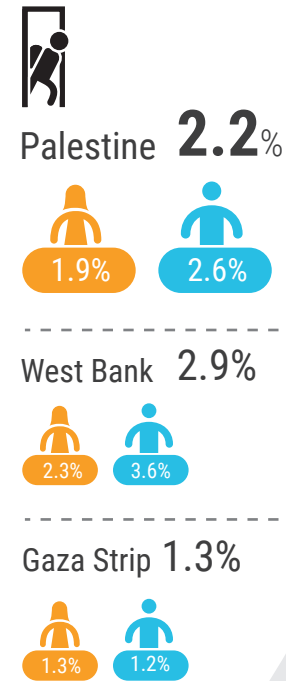
Source: Ministry of Education records 2019, 2020.



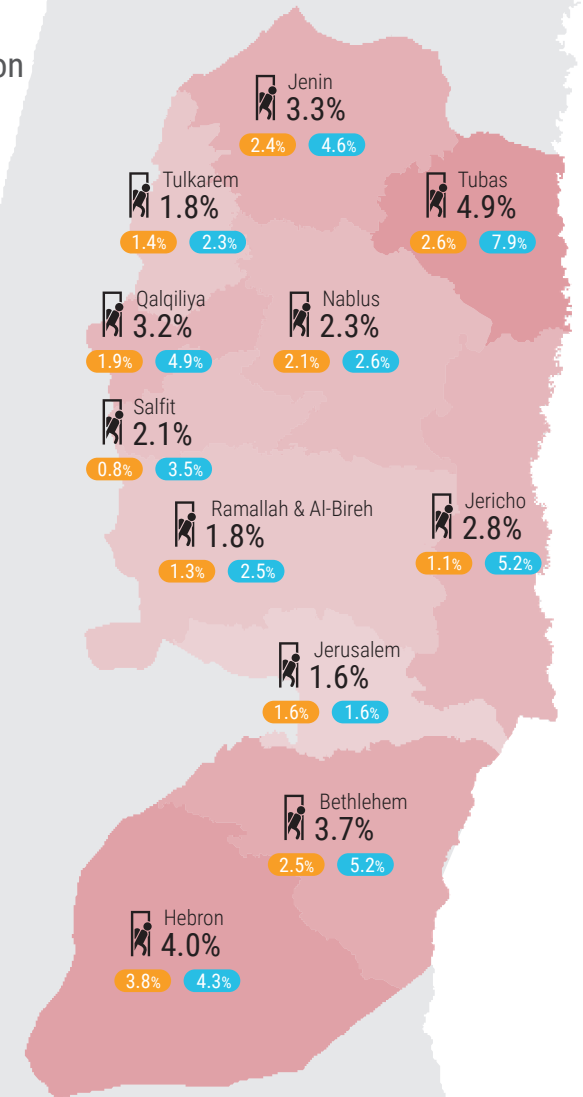
Sector policy priority:

Ensure enrolment of all Palestinian children in education, with special attention to be given for children in Area C and East Jerusalem.

Drop-out rates in secondary education



Source: Ministry of Education records 2019, 2020.



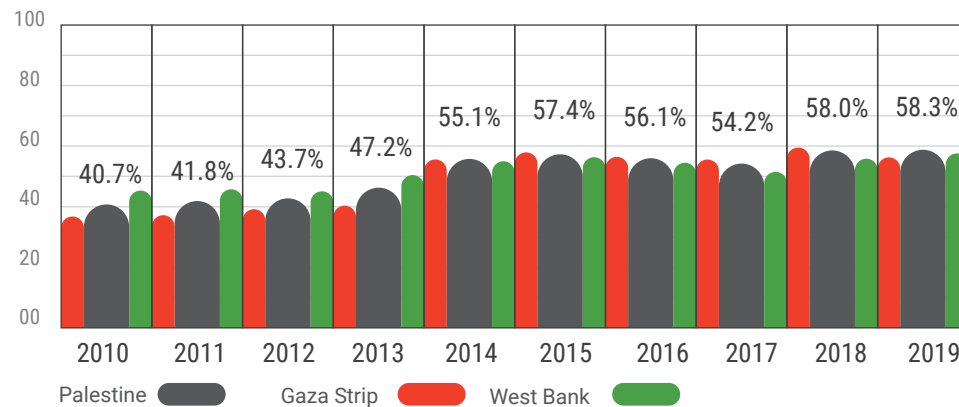
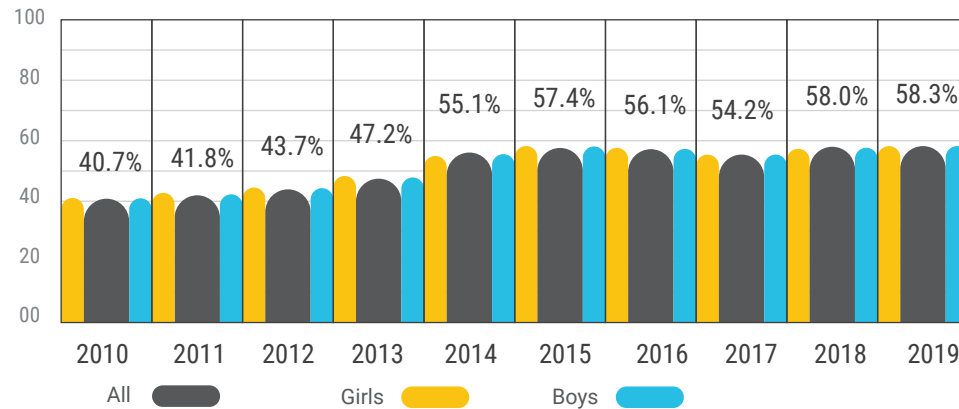
4.2.

Equal access to quality pre-primary education

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.

4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

More than half of the children between the ages four and six were enrolled in pre-school education in 2019. The enrolment rate has increased by more than 40 percent since the year 2010. Early childhood education lays the foundation for numerous aspects of a child's future. The Palestinian government, in 2017, adopted a new Education Law that stipulated mandatory early childhood education.



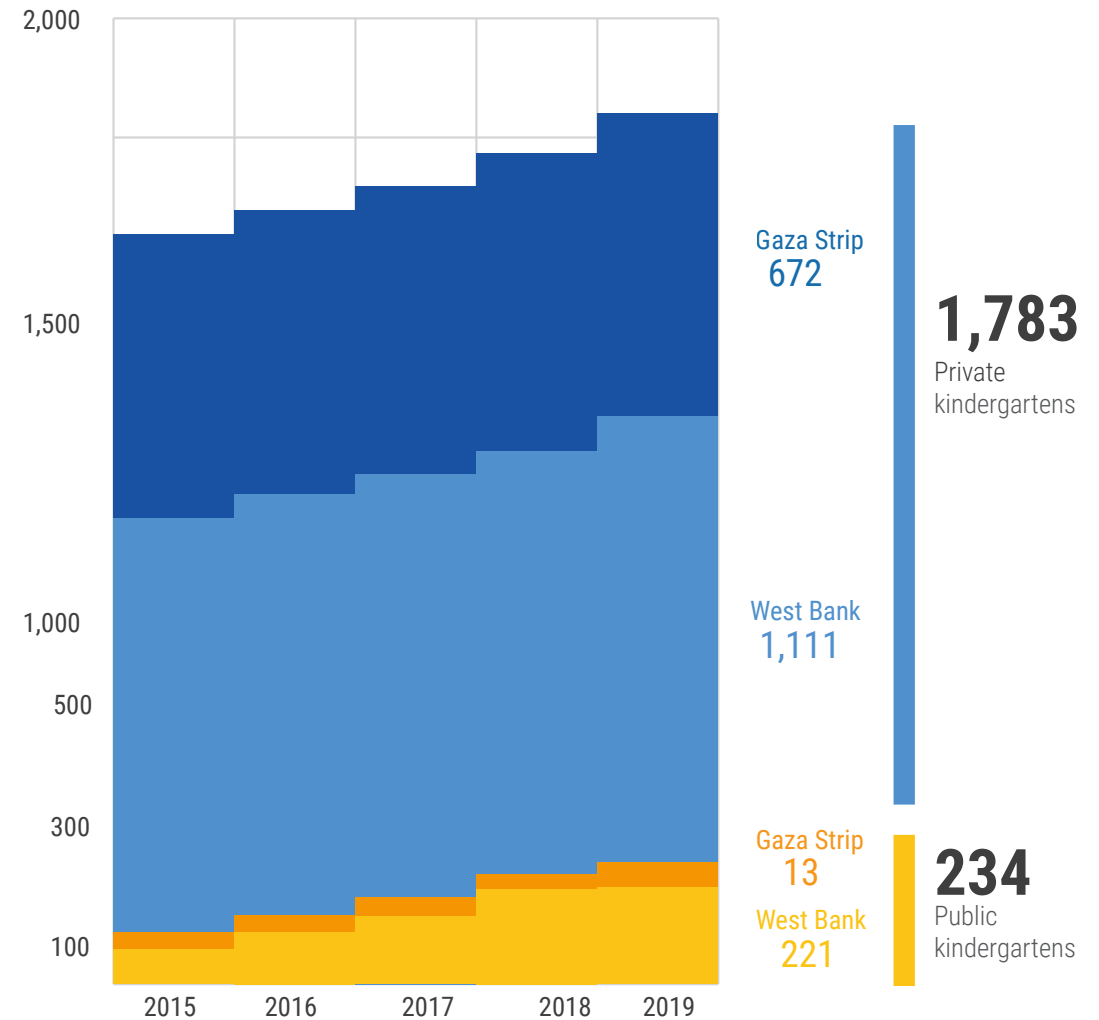
Sector policy priority:

Progressive enforcement of compulsory early childhood education in accordance with the Law of Education. Maintain progress towards expanding enrolment in early childhood programs. Expand the ministry's engagement with children in remote areas in the form of preschool programs attached to lower-level schools (1-4 grades).

Source: Ministry of Education, Records 2019, 2020.

Number of pre-primary education facilities (kindergartens)

Though the government increased the number of preschool educational facilities by three-fold over the past five years, the large majority, 88 percent, are run by the private sector. The percentage is much higher in Gaza, where 98 percent of the preschool facilities are private, compared to 83 percent in the West Bank.



Qualified pre-primary education teachers

Percentage of qualified pre-primary education teachers according to the criteria set by the Ministry of Education.

38%
West Bank



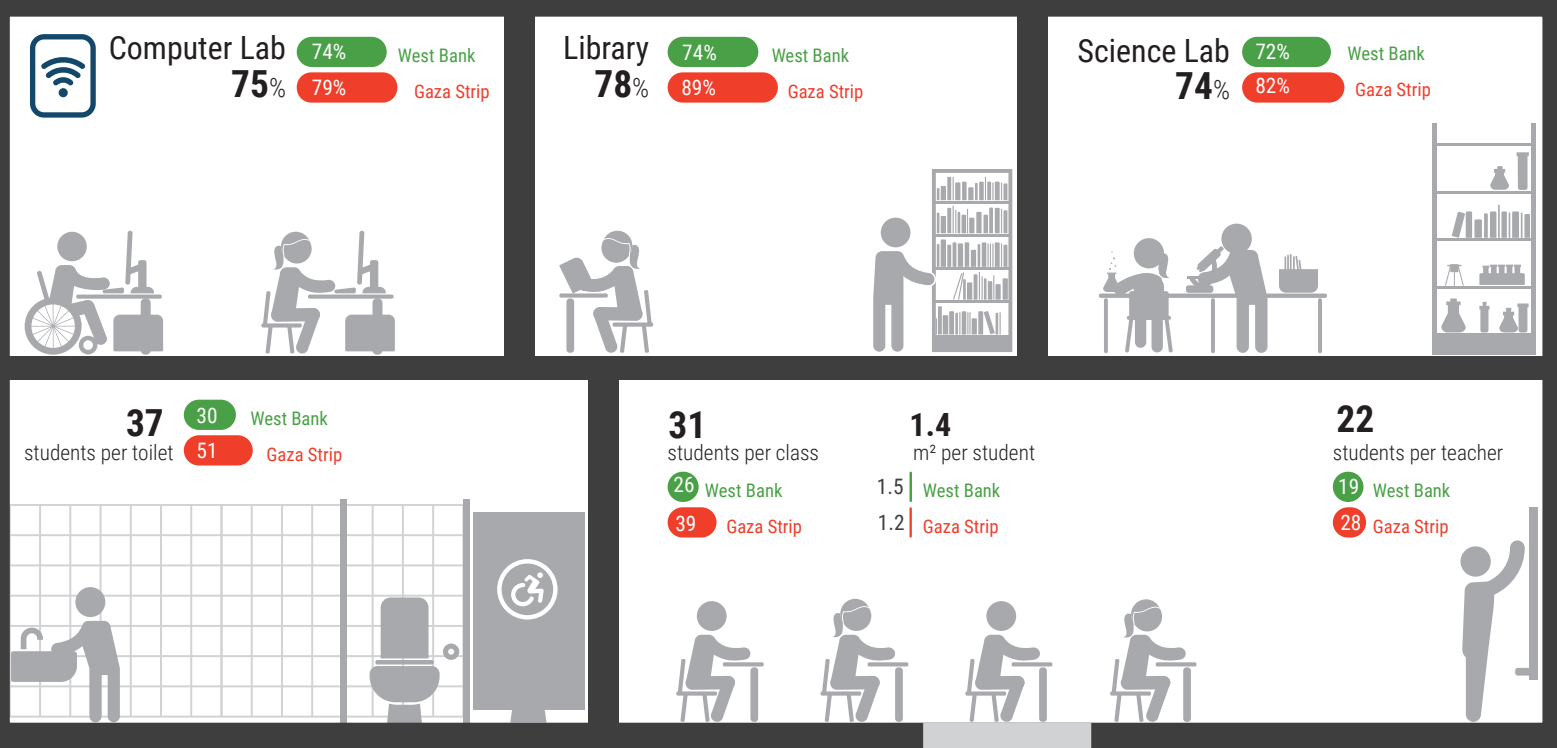
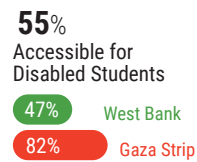
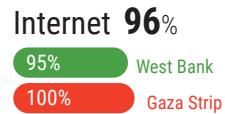
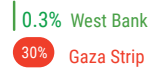
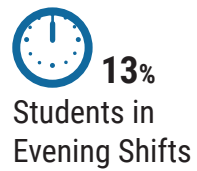
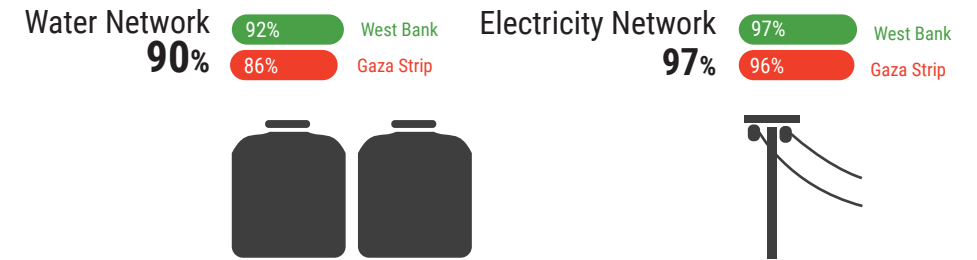
4.A.

Schools infrastructure

Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability, and gender-sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive, and effective learning environments for all.

4.A.1 Proportion of schools with access to:

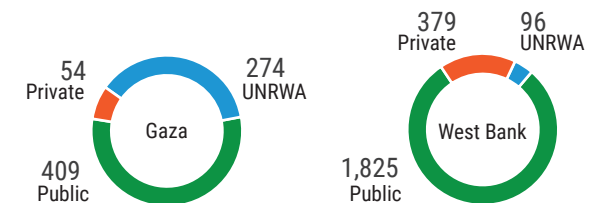
(a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand-washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)



The quality of school infrastructure and the availability of facilities remain a significant challenge for effective service provision, particularly in Gaza Strip and Area C. While school infrastructure has improved over the past two decades, children in Area C have not benefited equally from these improvements due to limitations imposed by the Israeli occupation. In Gaza Strip, the combined effects of the blockade, military incursions, and fiscal constraints, have hindered infrastructure upgrades. As a result, about two-thirds of all schools in Gaza currently implement a double-shift teaching model and the ratio of students to classrooms is much higher than the West Bank.

Source: Ministry of Education, Statistical Report 2019, 2019.; UNICEF, Country Report 2018, 2019.

Schools per Authority:

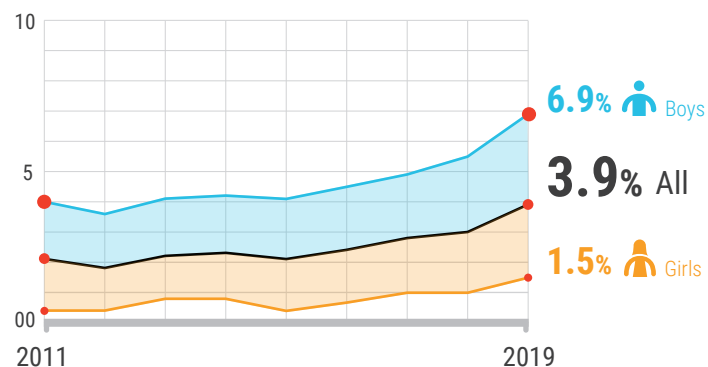
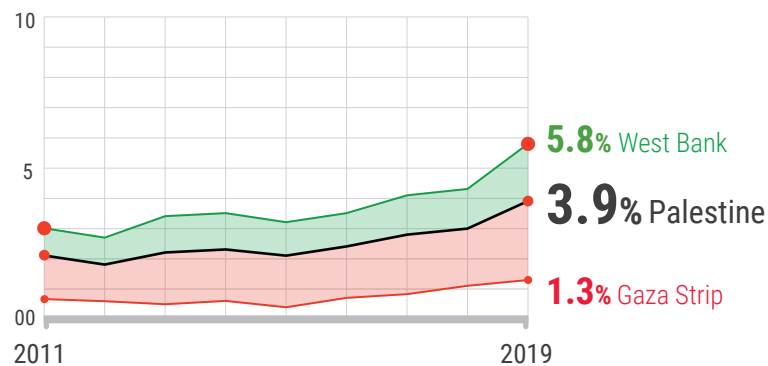


4.3. Technical, vocational, and higher education

By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

Enrolment rates in vocational education

Enrolment rates in technical and vocational education in Palestine have improved marginally over the past ten years. There are 18 vocational schools in Palestine offering education in areas such as agriculture, industry, electronics and communications, home economics, and others. Girls enrolment rate in technical and vocational education falls behind boys enrolments rate, standing at 1.5 percent compared to 7 percent for boys.



Qualified vocational education teachers

The percentage of qualified teachers in vocational education according to the National Strategy for Vocational Education.

Qualified staff
12.0%

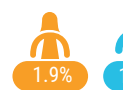
Source: Ministry of Education, Records 2019, 2020.



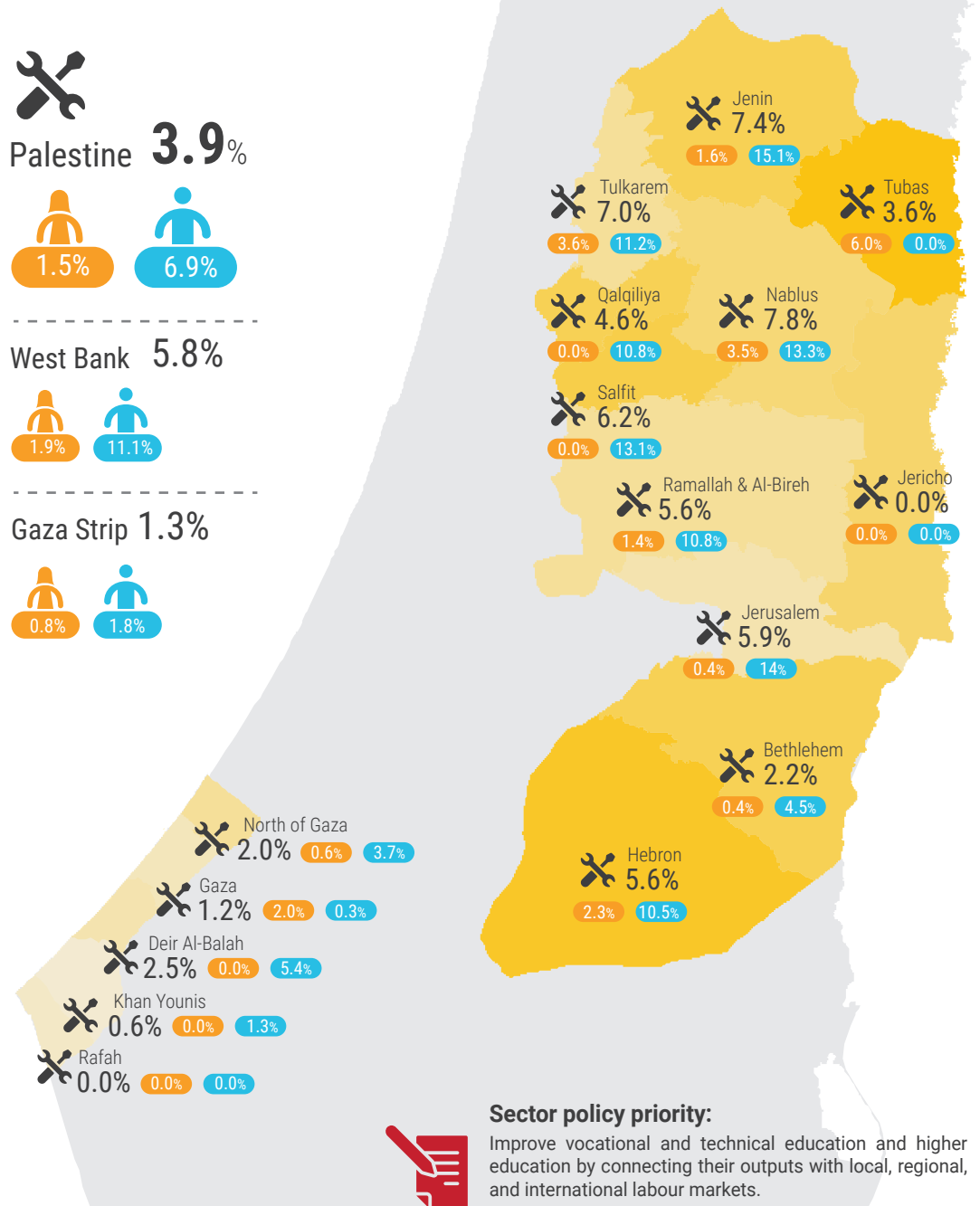
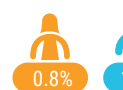
Palestine **3.9%**



West Bank **5.8%**



Gaza Strip **1.3%**



Sector policy priority:

Improve vocational and technical education and higher education by connecting their outputs with local, regional, and international labour markets.



4.C.

Qualified Teachers

By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.

4.C.1 Proportion of teachers who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country

The percentage of qualified teachers who meet the Ministry of Education criteria under the Teachers Education Strategy has increased over the past few years, with a target to reach 80 percent for primary education and 50 percent for secondary education. The Ministry of Education reformed teacher recruitment processes and increased investment in teacher training, including the adoption of the education qualification certificate.



Qualified teachers in primary education

Percentage of qualified teachers in primary education who meet the Ministry of Education's criteria under the Teachers Education Strategy (TES)

70.0%



Qualified teachers in secondary education

Percentage of qualified teachers in the secondary education who meet the Ministry of Education's criteria under the Teachers Education Strategy (TES)

39.6%



Source: Ministry of Education records 2019, 2020.



Sector policy priority:

Maintain efforts to reform the supervision system and provide technical support to teachers within the framework of the school clusters and teachers' professional learning communities.



5

Gender Equality

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.2.

End all violence against women and girls

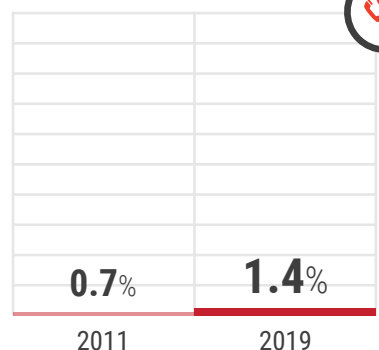
Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence

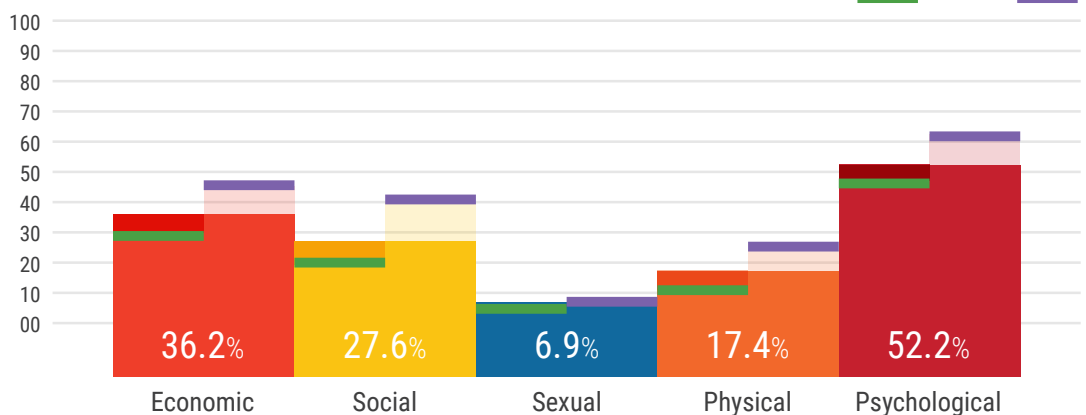
Gender-based violence is still widespread in Palestine. Nearly one in three women has reported psychological, physical, sexual, social or economic violence by their partners at least once during the past year. Women and girls in Palestine continue to experience various forms of violence due to the entrenched discriminatory social norms and traditions, and the prolonged Israeli occupation. The most common types of violence against women observed in Palestine include domestic violence, sexual harassment, early marriage and femicide.

Women who were subjected to violence and sought legal and/or psychosocial support

Gender-based violence undermines the health, dignity, security and autonomy of its victims, yet it remains shrouded in a culture of silence. Victims of violence can suffer psychological, sexual and reproductive health consequences. The outdated and discriminatory laws in Palestine hinder survivors of violence from accessing gender-responsive services and obtaining justice.

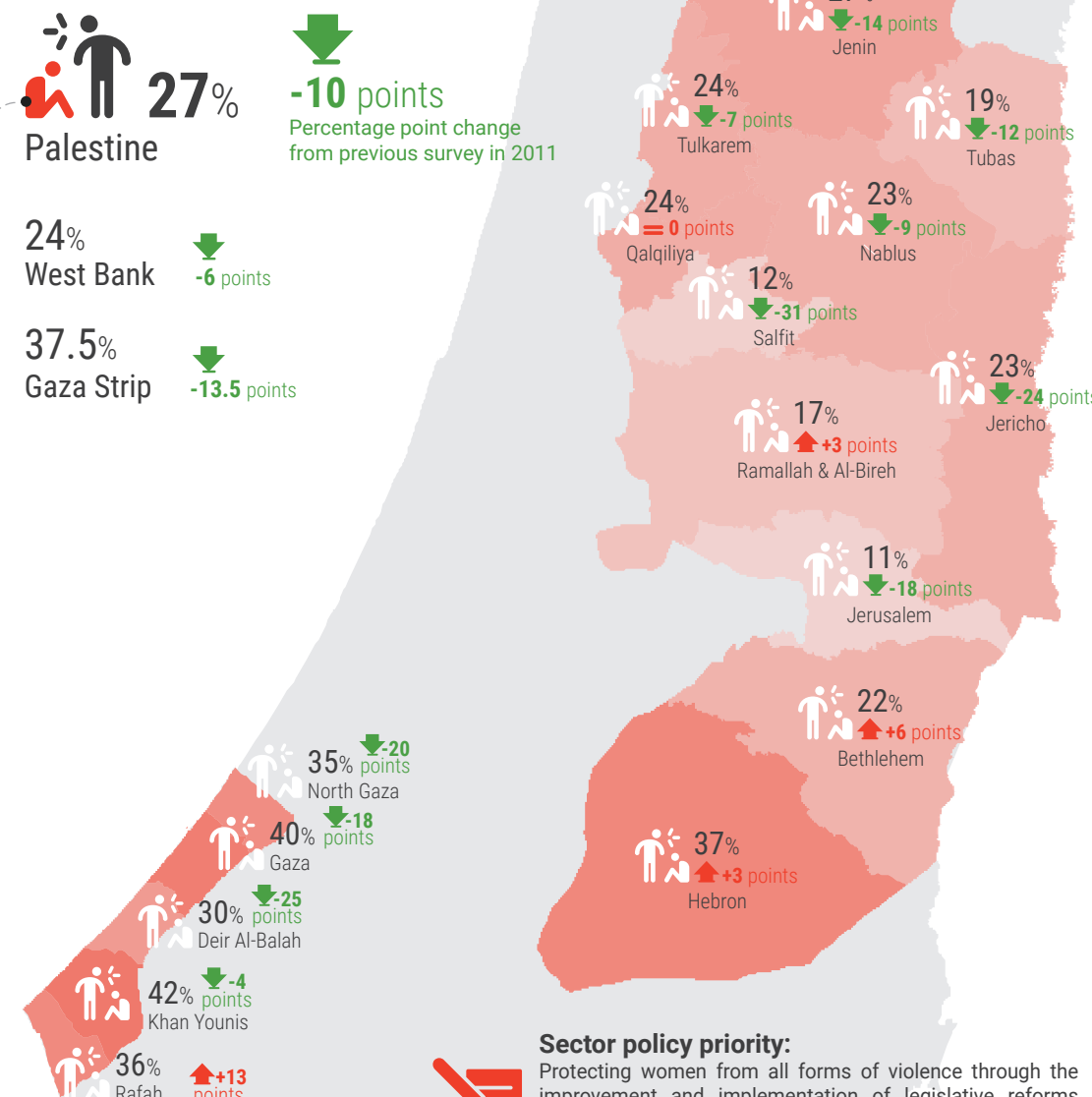


Types of violence



Social Justice and Rule of Law

Gender equality and women's empowerment



Source: PCBS, Violence Survey in the Palestinian Society, 2019.



Sector policy priority:

Protecting women from all forms of violence through the improvement and implementation of legislative reforms on women rights, the enforcement of prohibitive laws and procedures; enhancing women victims' access to social, educational, health, and judicial and law enforcement.

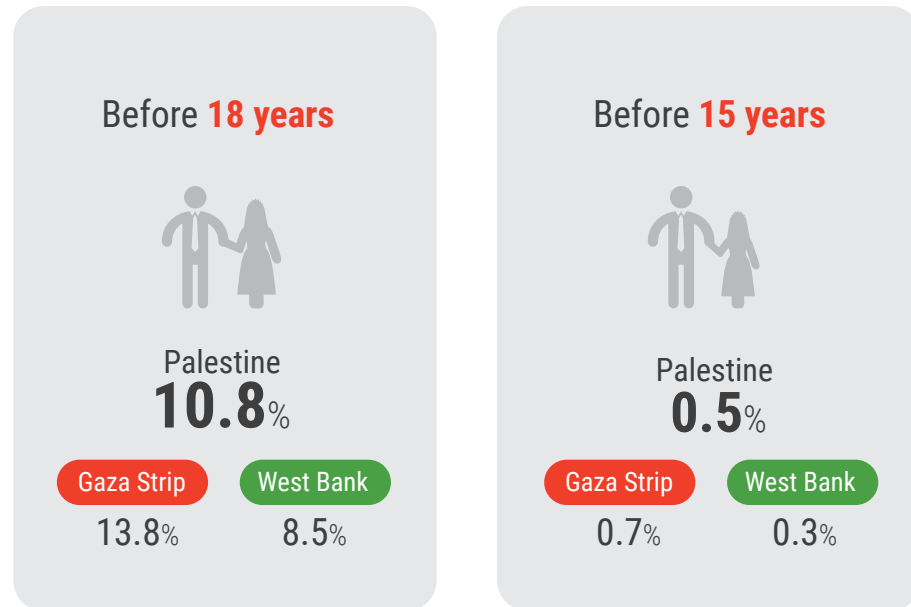


5.3.

Eliminate all harmful practices

Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutation.

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 or before age 18




Sector policy priority:

Adopt clear and consistent legislation that establishes 18 as the minimum age of marriage and apply adequate safeguards to ensure that exceptions are not used to force girls into marriage; and create an enabling environment for social change to address attitudes and cultural norms that perpetuate early marriage.

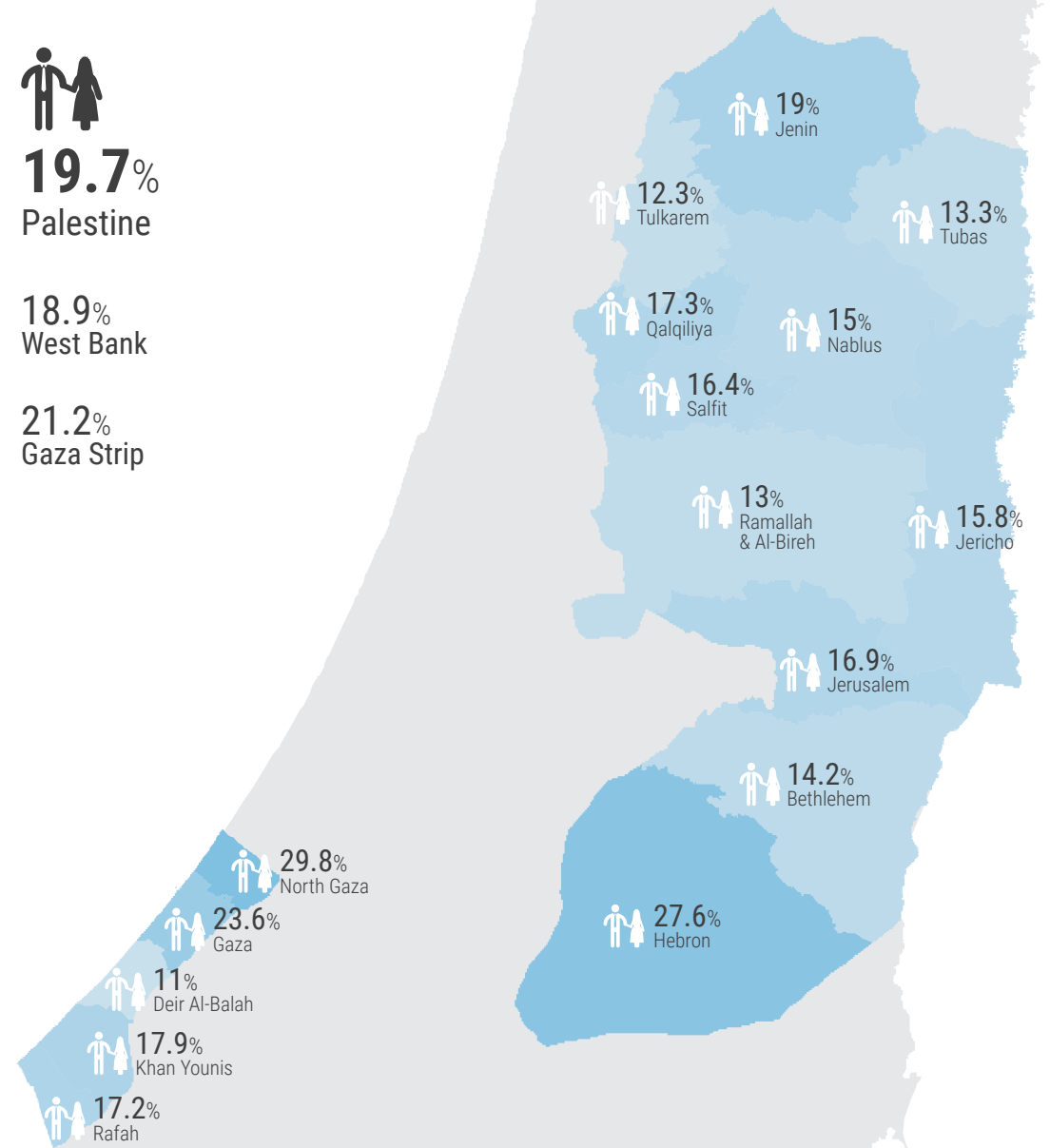
Source: PCBS, SDGs Report 2018, 2020.

Proportion of registered marriages of girls under 18 from all marriage records in 2018

 **19.7%**
Palestine

18.9%
West Bank

21.2%
Gaza Strip



Source: Ministry of Women Affairs, Records, 2019.



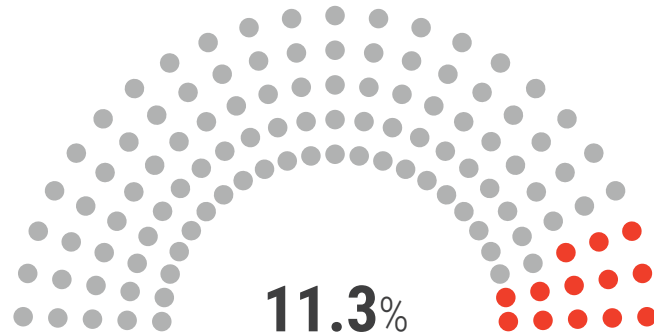
5.5.

Leadership and Decision-making

Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

Men are overrepresented in all political bodies. Enhancing women's participation and representation in Palestinian political life represents an important task for achieving sustainable development. The participation of women in national, judicial and civil institutions, at the level of political decision-making and in political and cultural life is a right enshrined in all international instruments and conventions.



Source: PCBS, SDGs Report 2018, 2020.

Sector policy priority:



Increase and facilitate women's active participation in decision-making through adopting institutional policies that enable women's participation in top management roles in public institutions and taking appropriate measures to amend electoral law, to ensure at least 30 percent women representation in elected bodies, to facilitate women's participation in leadership positions.

Women in Security Sector

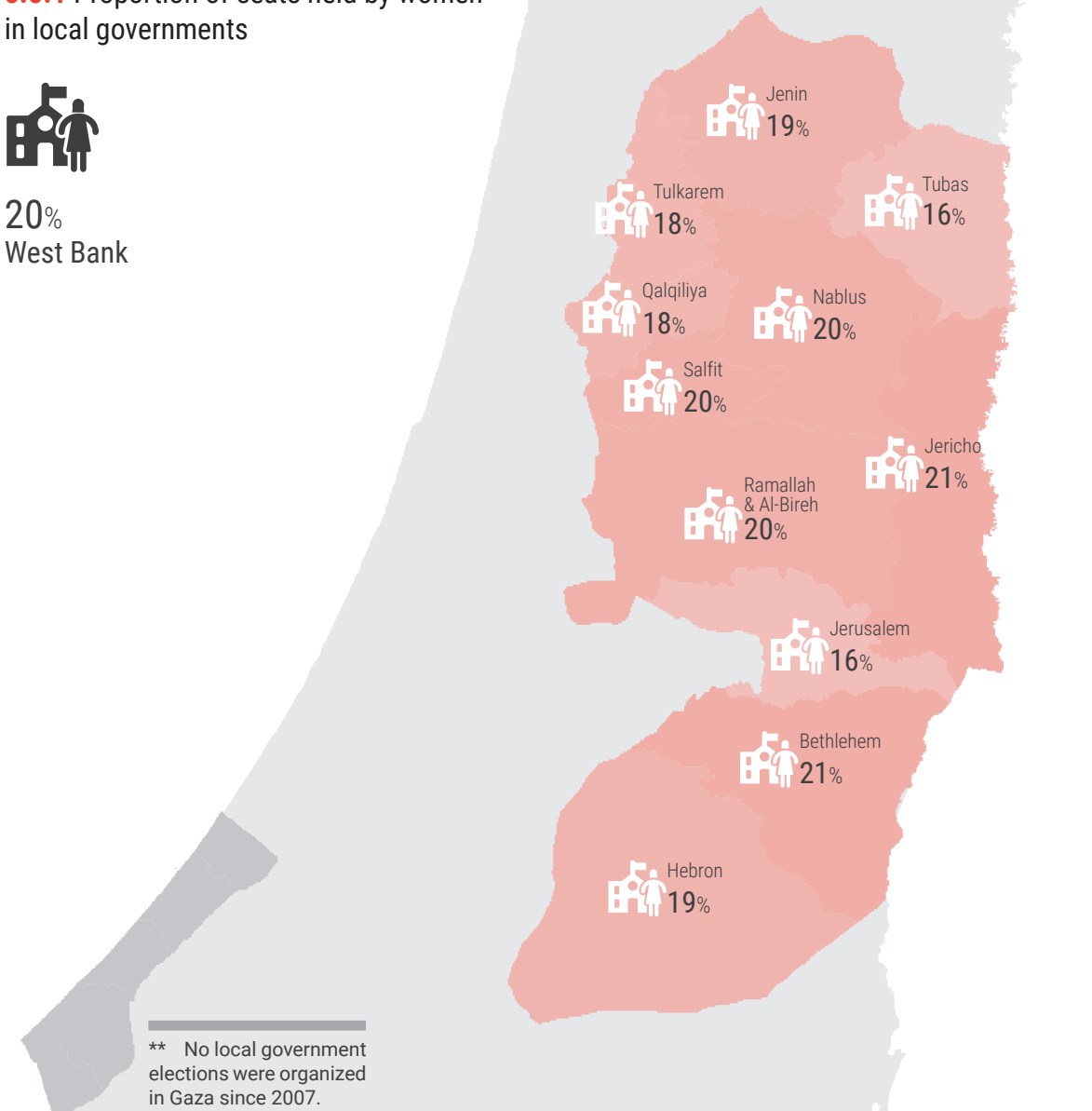


Source: PCBS, Women and Men in Palestine, Issues and Statistics 2018, 2018.

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in local governments



20%
West Bank

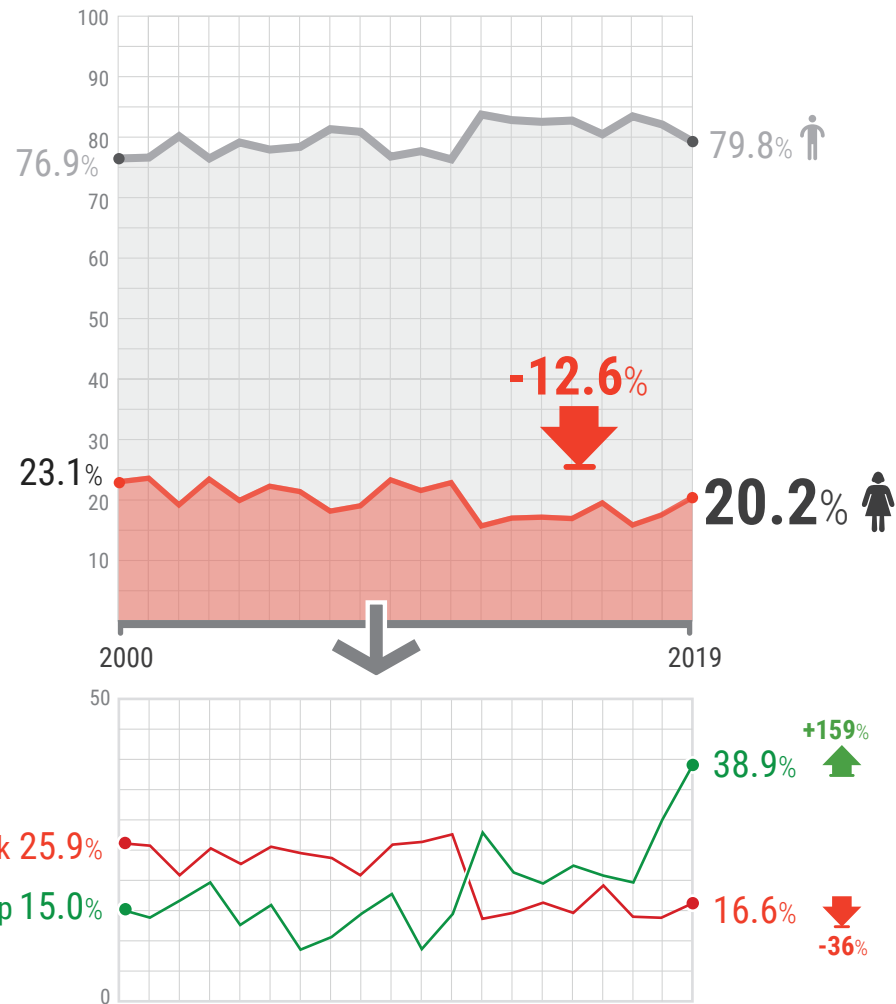


Source: Ministry of Local Government, Records 2019, 2019.



5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

Women's absence from decision-making arenas and structures marginalizes their voices and influence and keeps their concerns unattended to. The chart below shows women in leadership positions since the year 2000. Though women labor force participation rates have slightly increased, unemployment rates among women have been on a sharp increase since the year 2000.



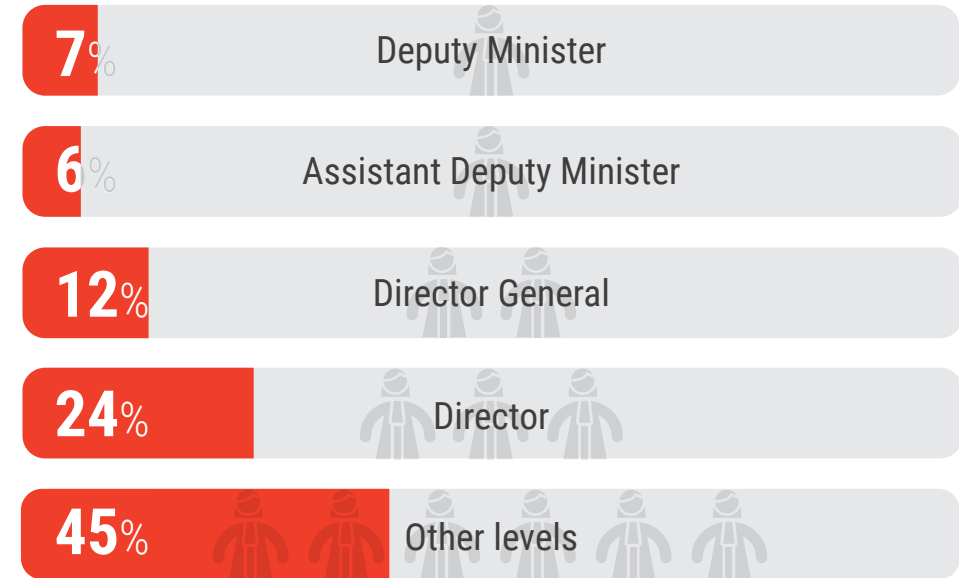
Source: PCBS, Labour Force Survey 2000-2019, 2020.



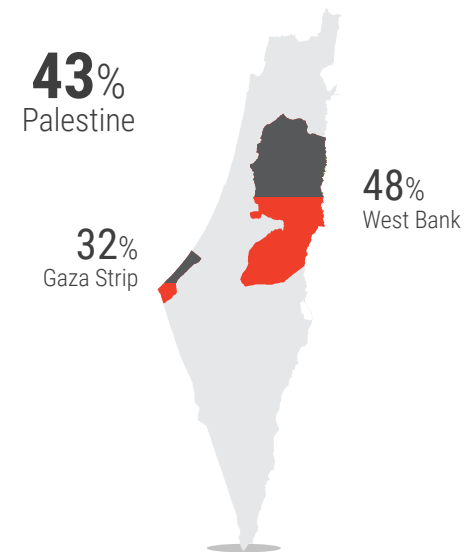
Sector policy priority:

Increase women's participation in economic decision-making through taking all legislative and executive measures to ensure protection of working women from all forms of discrimination in the workplace.

Percentage of women employees in the public sector by level, West Bank



Percentage of women employees in the public sector (West Bank and Gaza)



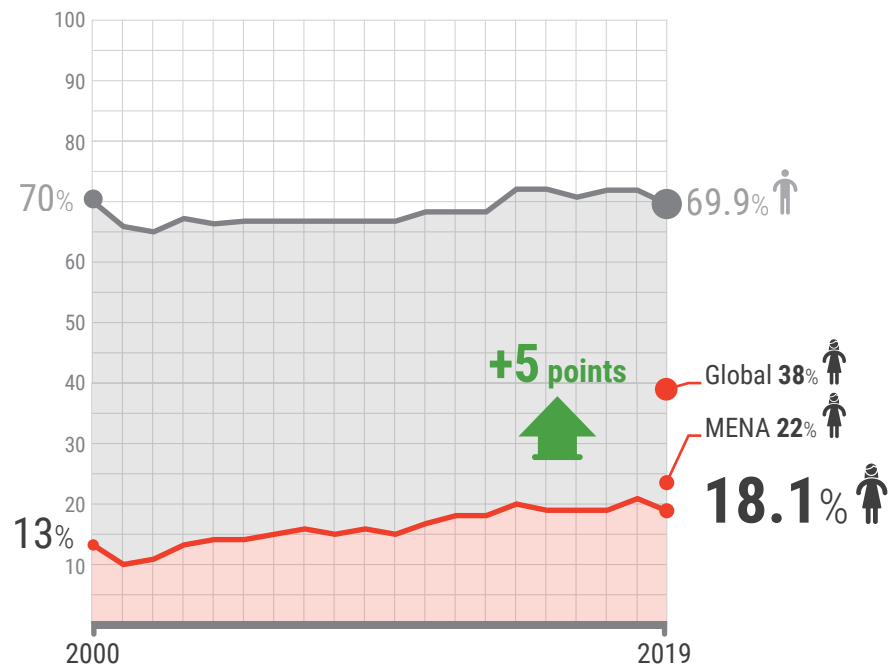
Source: PCBS, Women and Men in Palestine, Issues and Statistics, 2018, 2018.



Women's labour force participation rate

Palestinian women have one of the lowest rates of labor force participation in the world despite having one of the highest primary and secondary education enrolment rates in the region. While women's labor force participation rate in Palestine has slightly increased over the past 20 years, it remains less than one third of men's labor participation rate. Women's labor force participation is a critical development indicator and one of the drivers of economic growth.

At the same time, Palestinian women are highly concentrated in the services sector of the economy, but constitute less than 5 percent of the labor force in construction, transportation, and communication sectors. This concentration implies that women do not have equal access to all sectors compared to men. Although this is a worldwide phenomenon, the Palestinian case tends to be extreme; as a result, Palestinian women experience a higher degree of marginalization in the labor market compared to women in other economies.



14.5%

Entrepreneurship

Women entrepreneurs (either self-employed or an employer) accounted for nearly 14.5 percent of women's employment at most and has not increased significantly over the past 15 years.

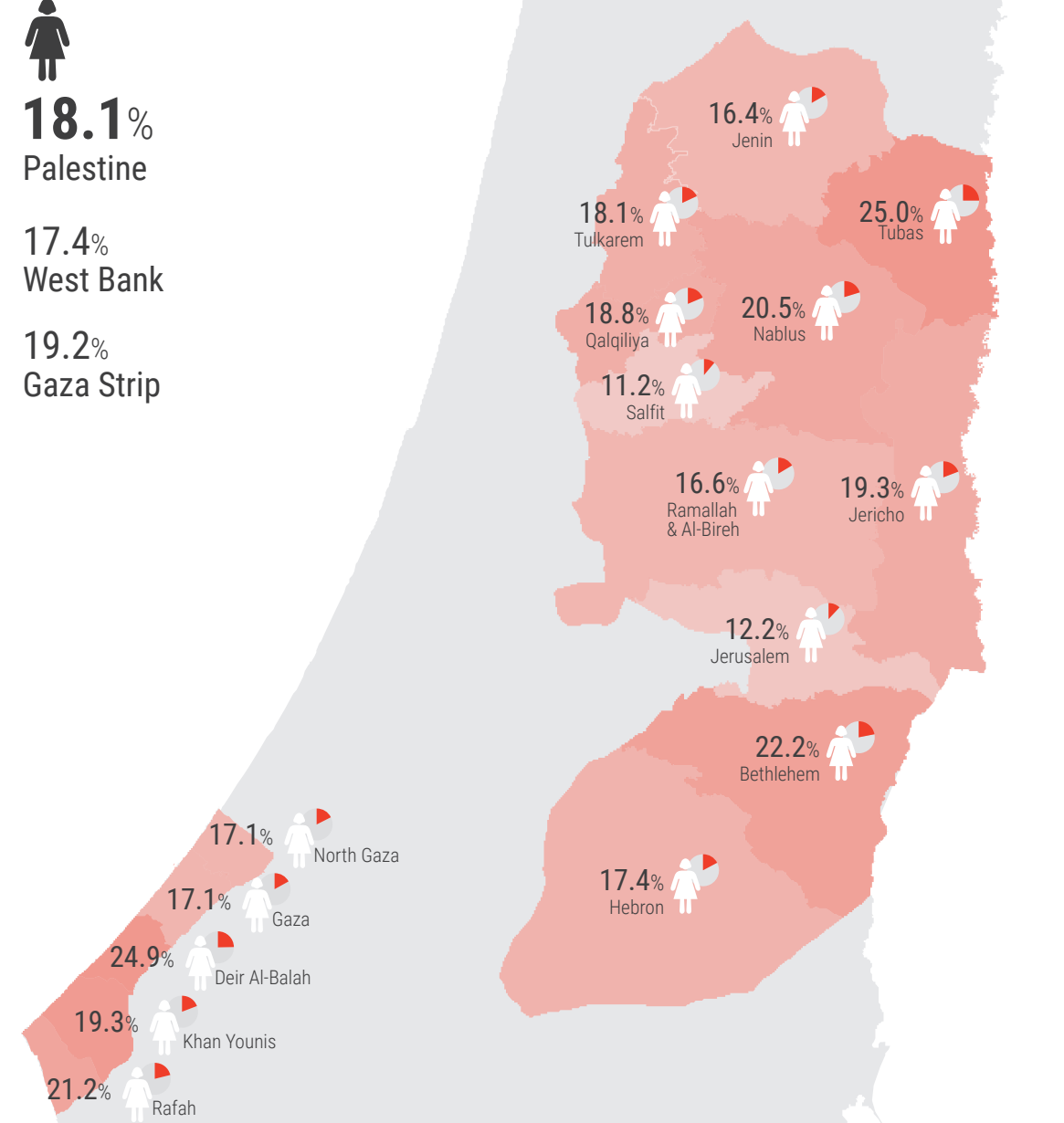
Source: PCBS, Labour Force Survey 2019, 2020.



18.1%
Palestine

17.4%
West Bank

19.2%
Gaza Strip



Source: PCBS, Labour Force Survey 2019, 2020.

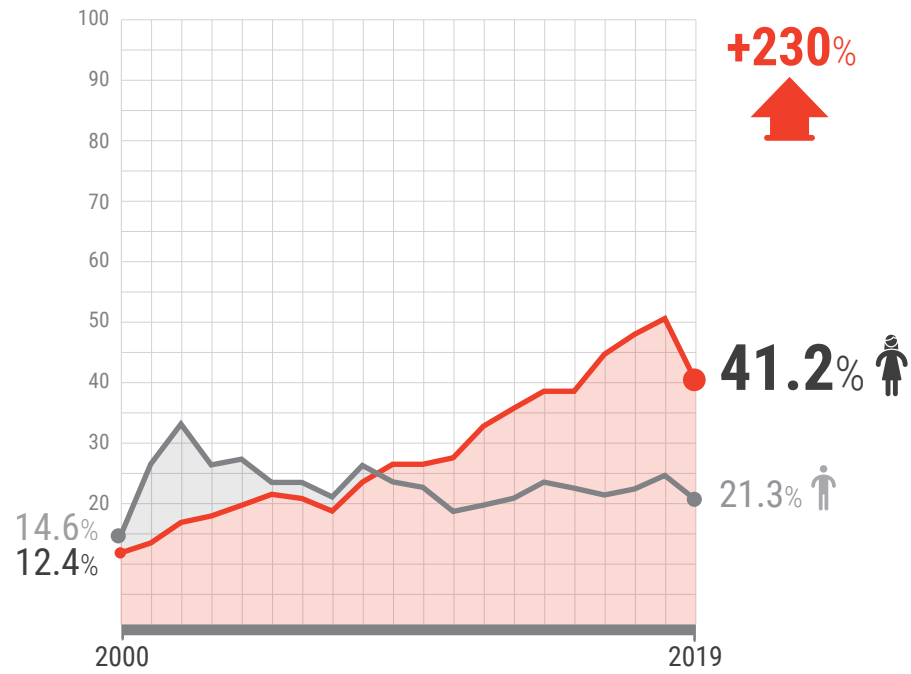
Sector policy priority:

Improve women's participation in the labor market through taking all appropriate measures to provide job opportunities and social security rights for unemployed women especially in marginalized communities; and ensuring legalized social protection for women participating in informal and home-based businesses.



Unemployment rates among women

Despite the rise in women's labor force participation, women were more likely than men to become unemployed. The unemployment rate among Palestinian women has almost doubled over the past 20 years.

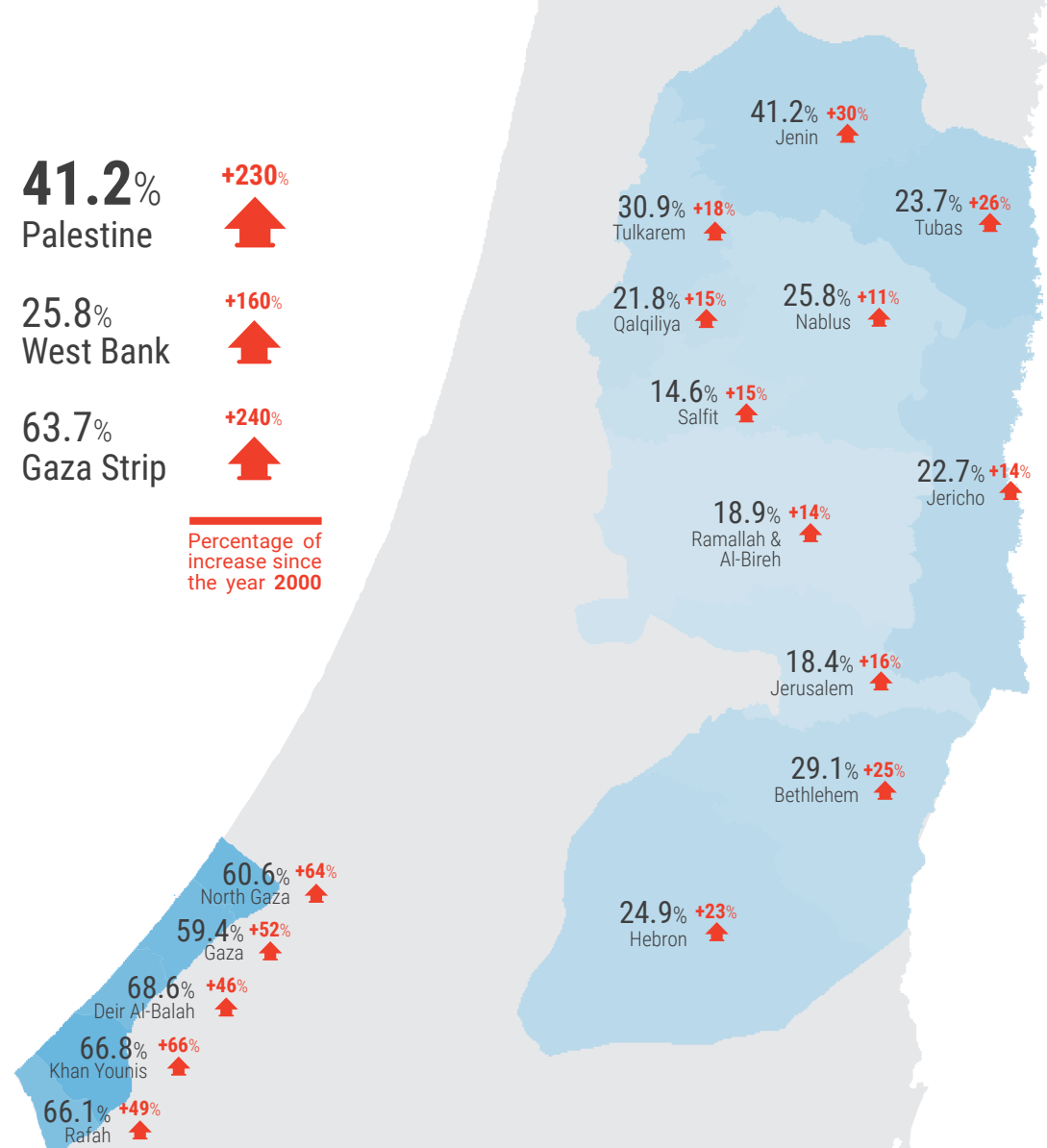


41.2% **+230%**
Palestine

25.8% **+160%**
West Bank

63.7% **+240%**
Gaza Strip

Percentage of increase since the year 2000



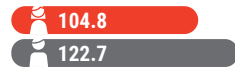
Source: PCBS, Labour Force Survey 2019, 2020.



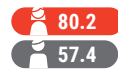
Gender pay gap in average daily wage



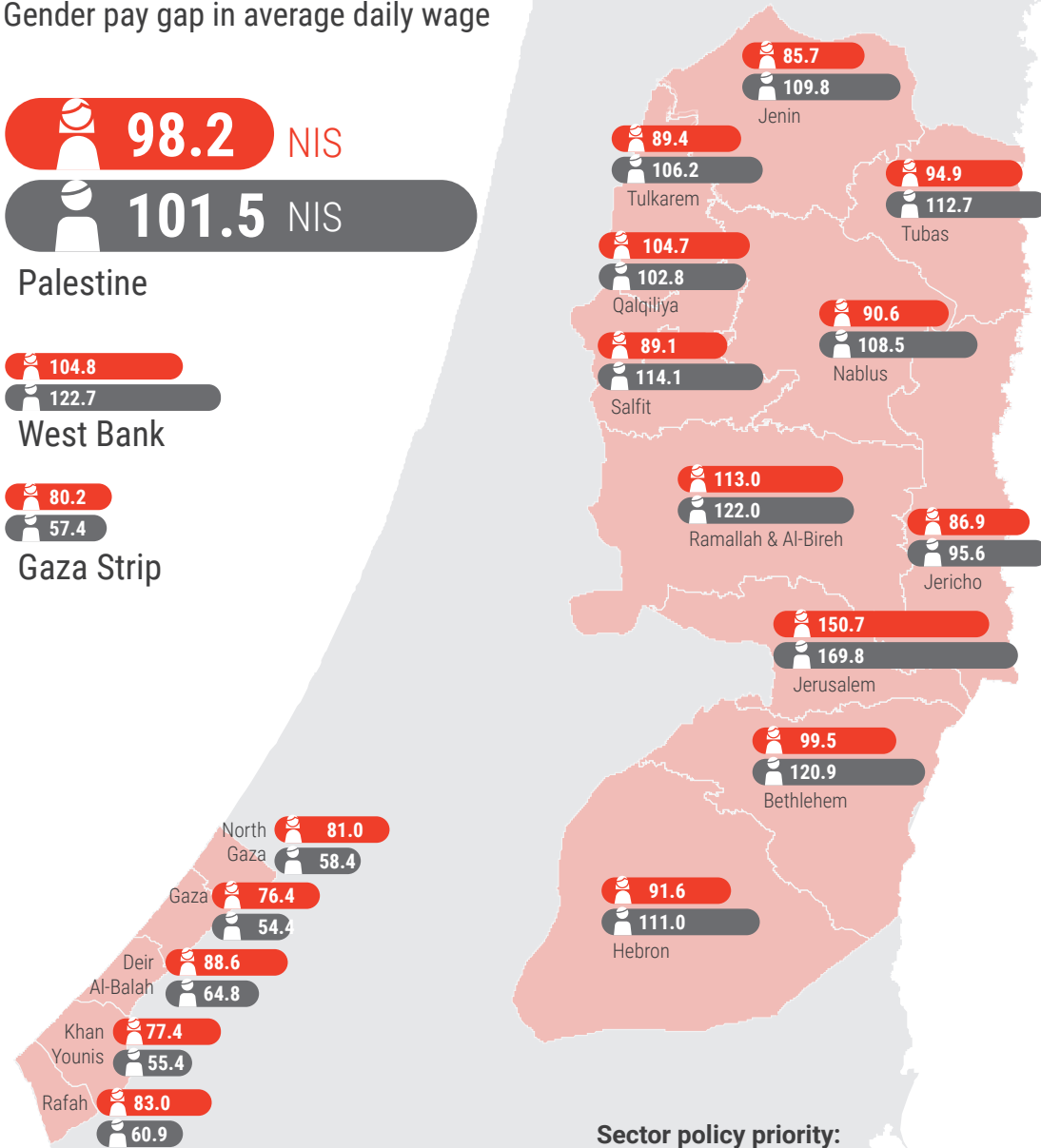
Palestine



West Bank



Gaza Strip



Sector policy priority:

Eliminate the pay discrimination and inferior work conditions to which women are subjected. Create an enabling environment for women's enrolment in economic productive sectors including agriculture, manufacturing and technology.

Source: PCBS, Labour Force Survey 2019, 2020.

Number of Women Organizations

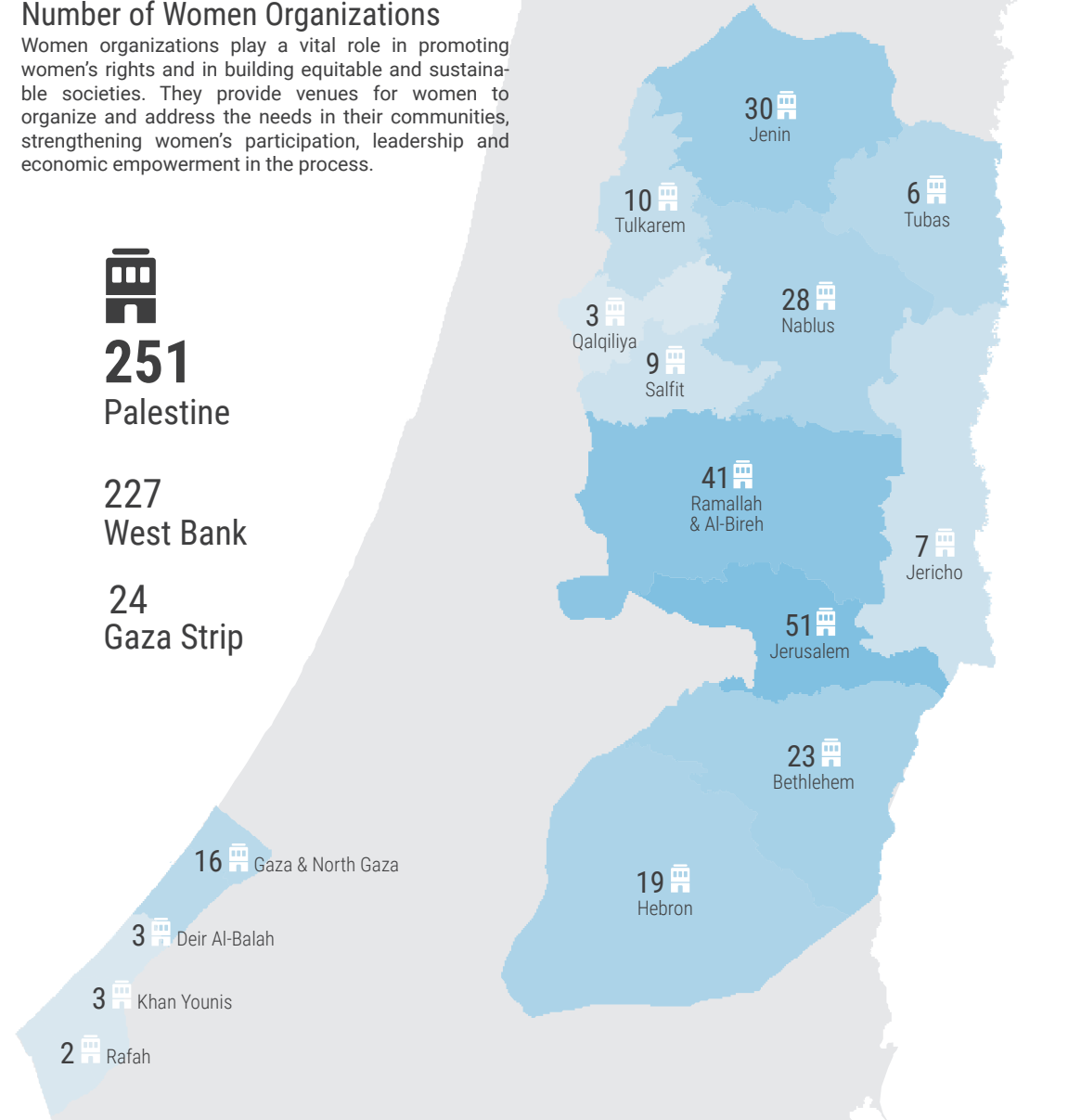
Women organizations play a vital role in promoting women's rights and in building equitable and sustainable societies. They provide venues for women to organize and address the needs in their communities, strengthening women's participation, leadership and economic empowerment in the process.



251
Palestine

227
West Bank

24
Gaza Strip



Source: Ministry of Women Affairs, Records, 2019.





6

Clean Water and Sanitation

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

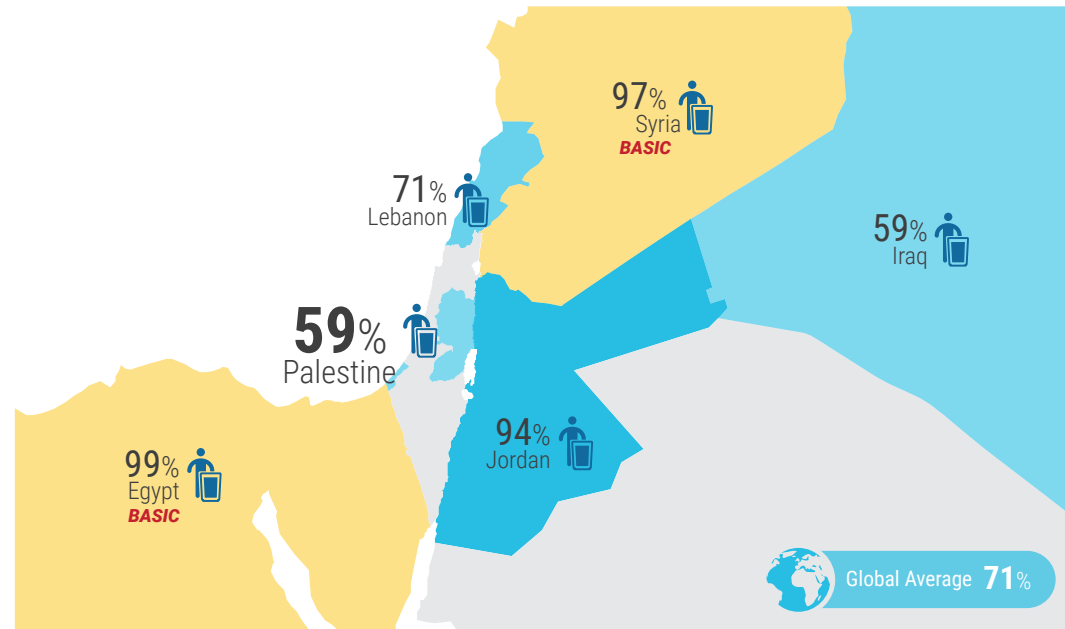
6.1.

Safe and affordable drinking water

By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely-managed drinking water services

Palestinians face political constraints and economic barriers to access water resources, which have enormously impacted various aspects of life including health and economy. In Gaza, almost 25 percent of child morbidity cases are caused by water-borne disease. Access to safely-managed water also varies dramatically between the West Bank and Gaza, and between urban, rural, and refugee communities.



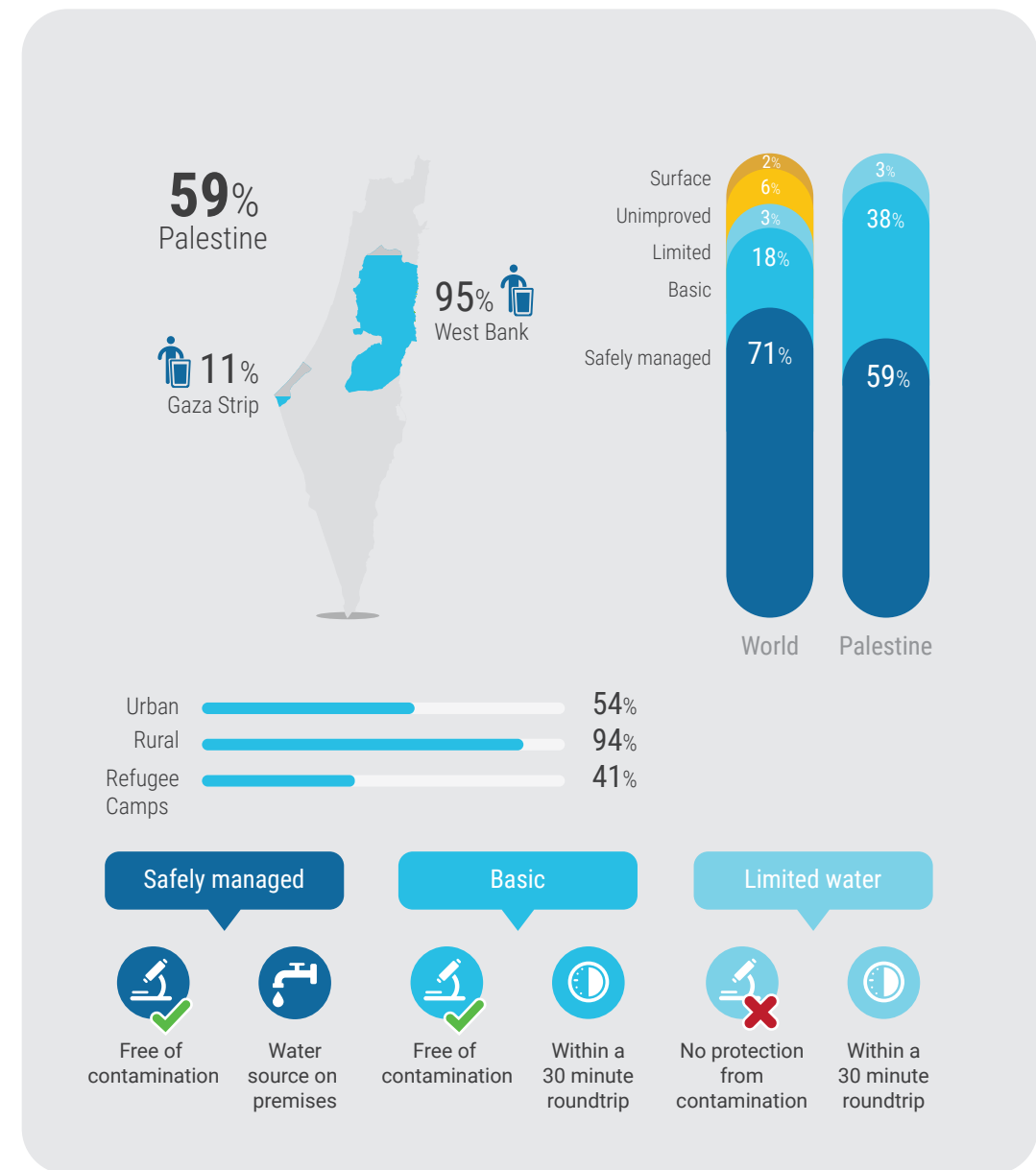
Source: UNICEF and WHO, JMP WASH Data 2018, 2019.

Sector policy priority:
 Improve the quality and reliability of water supply services; ensure fair water distribution through safe, sustainable and affordable water supply for all citizens; improve the efficiency of water distribution systems.



Resilient Communities

Meeting the basic needs of our communities
Ensuring sustainable environment

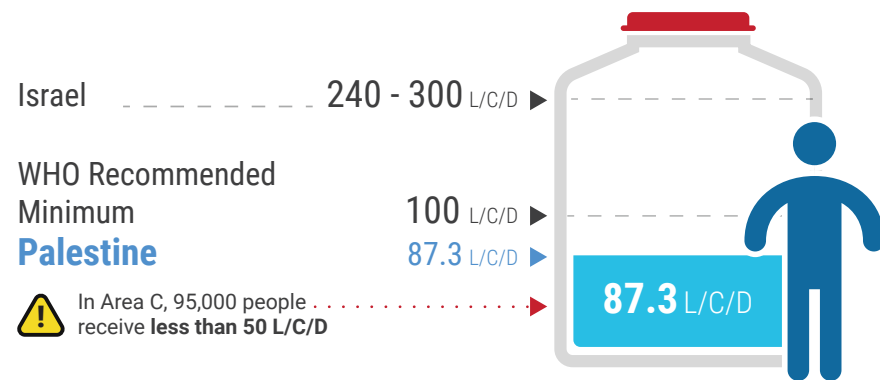


Source: PCBS, Water Statistics 2018, 2019; UNICEF and WHO, JMP WASH Data 2018, 2019.

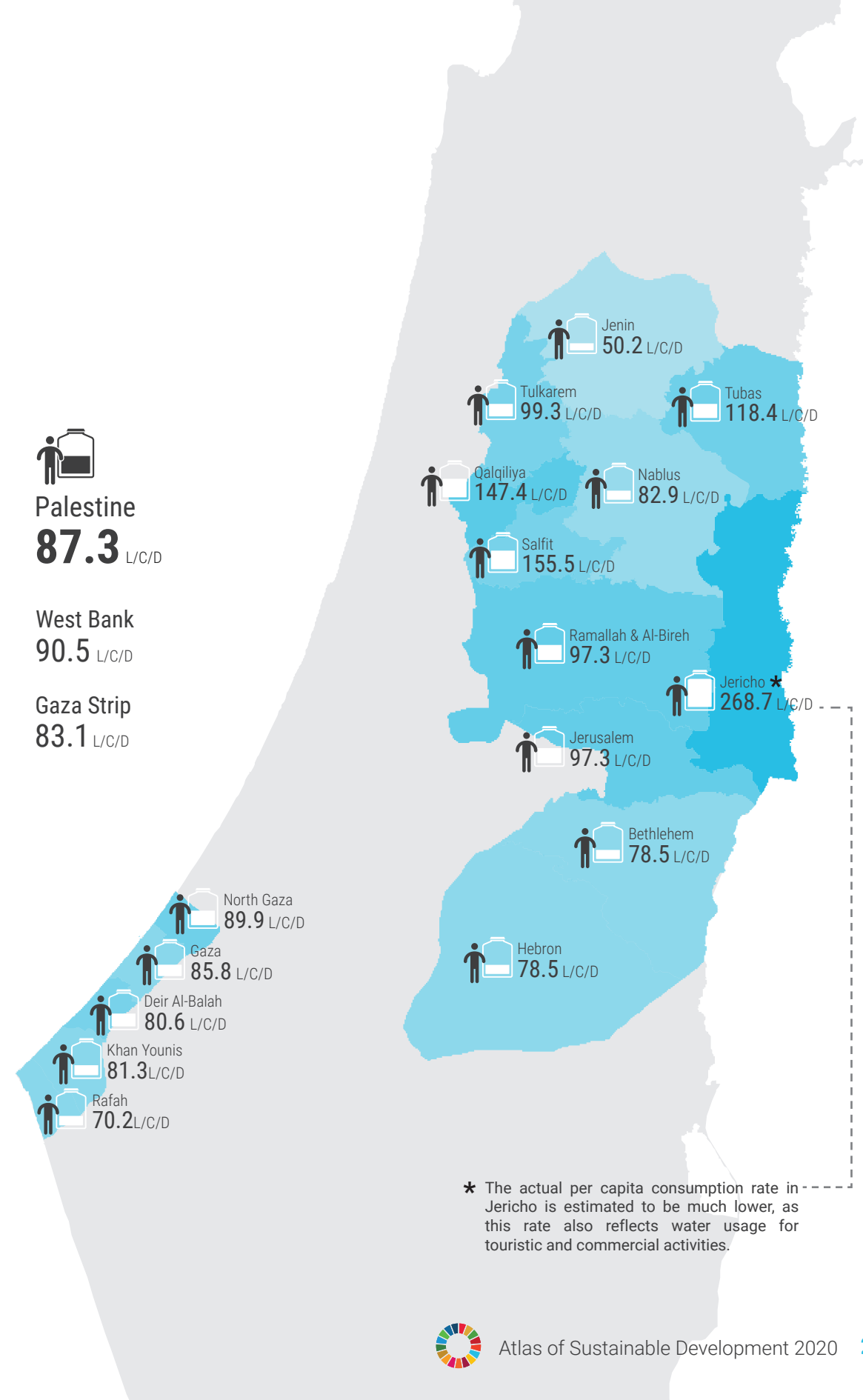


Daily consumption rate per capita per day

Average daily water consumption of Palestinians connected to a water network is less than the World Health Organization's minimum recommended daily allowance and about one-third of the water daily consumption rate in Israel. Some of the vulnerable communities in Palestine have a daily water consumption rate less than 50 l/c/day, constituting a severe water shortage. In Gaza, though the daily rate per capita is 83.1 l/c/d, the water quality is not fit for human consumption due to high nitrate and chloride concentration.



Sector policy priority: Integrate management and sustainable development of the water resources through increasing available water quantitatively and qualitatively and ensuring the protection of water resources from pollution and decrease water losses.

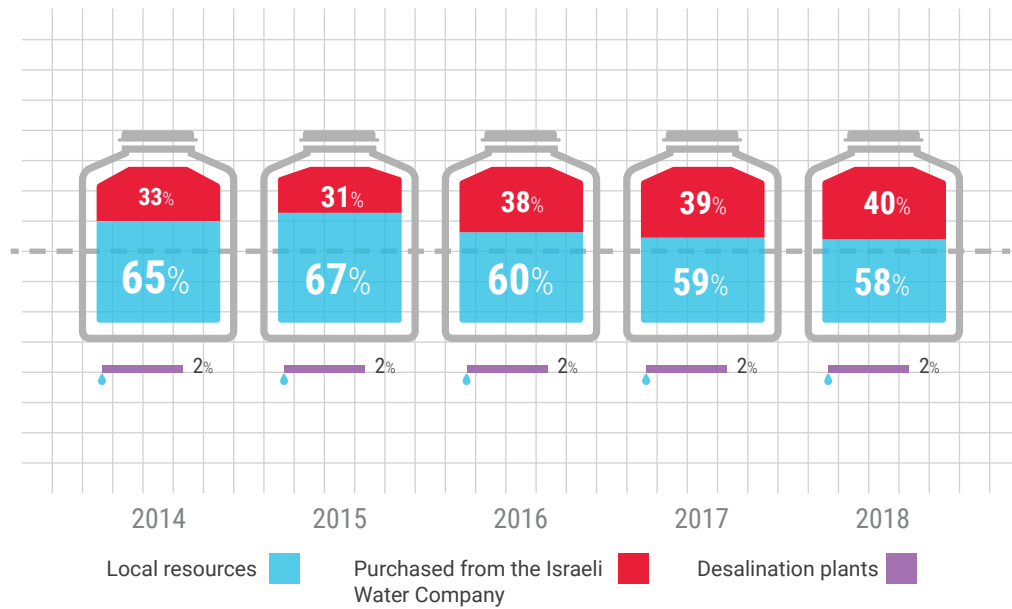


* The actual per capita consumption rate in Jericho is estimated to be much lower, as this rate also reflects water usage for touristic and commercial activities.

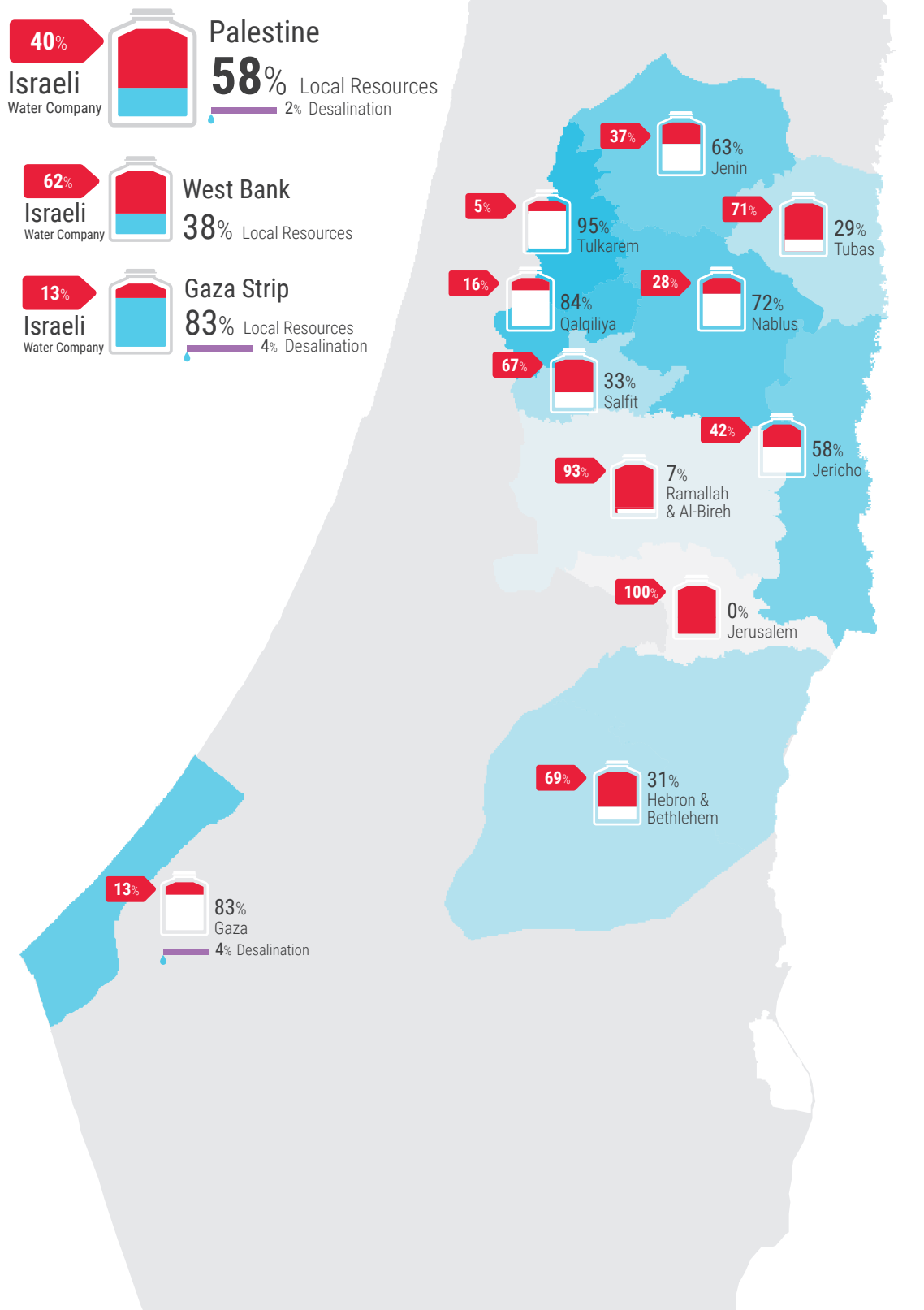
Source: PCBS, Water Statistics 2018, 2019; Palestinian Water Authority, Records, 2019.

Water resources in Palestine

Due to limited access to natural water resources in the West Bank, Palestinians have become dependent upon purchasing water from the Israeli national water company Mekorot for domestic use. This has resulted in high uncertainty in water supply and increased financial burdens. Purchases water from Mekorot have increased in recent years to address the needs of the growing population; nevertheless, the amount purchased does not meet demand, resulting in constant water shortages.



Sector policy priority: Increase the capacity of the Palestinian Water Authority in planning and management of water resources and improve access water resources. Increase the capacity of service providers to improve collection rates and reduce non-revenue water.



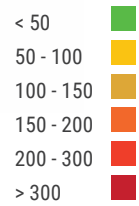
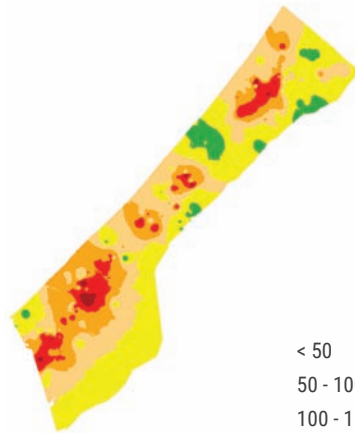
Source: PCBS, Water Statistics 2018, 2019.



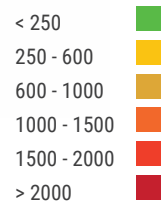
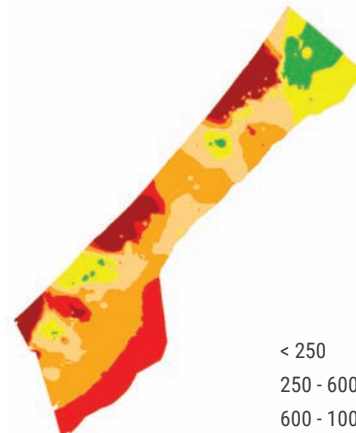
Water in the Gaza Strip

The coastal aquifer, Gaza's primary water source, has been polluted by over-pumping and wastewater contamination. As a result, only 4 percent of the water pumped from the aquifer is safe to drink due to the high concentration of chloride and nitrates as well as contamination of the aquifer from wastewater infiltration to ground water. Israeli restrictions limit the import of spare parts, materials and energy needed for the day-to-day functioning of the water and wastewater networks.

Nitrate (NO₃) concentration in underground water mg/Litre



Chloride concentration in underground water mg/Litre



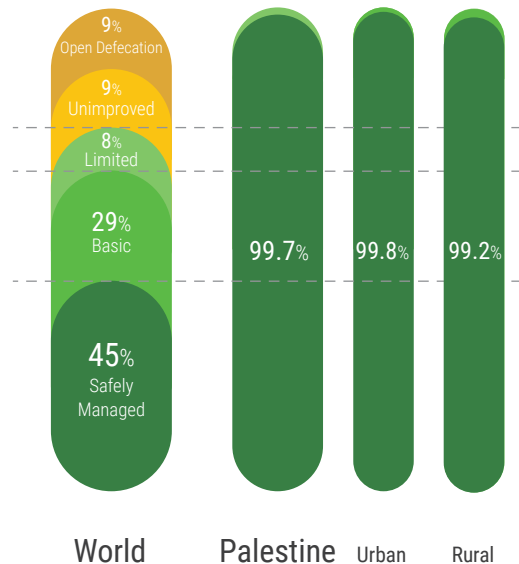
Source: Palestinian Water Authority, Gaza Database, 2019.

6.2.

Sanitation and Hygiene

By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water



Source: PCBS, SDGs Database 2019, 2020.

Deficit in Water Supply

Actual deficit in meeting domestic needs



Palestine
105.9 McM

42% of the needed quantities of water

West Bank

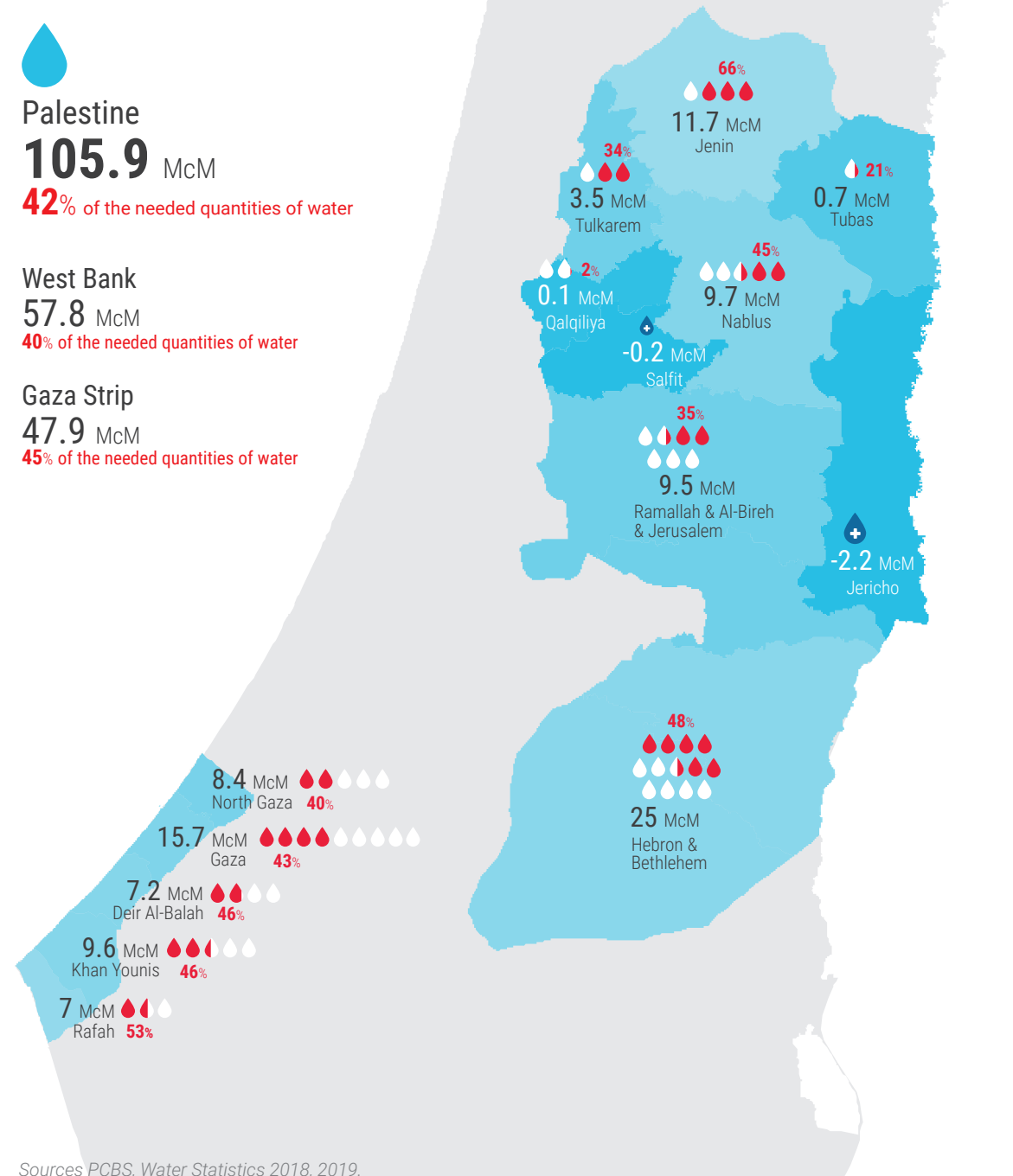
57.8 McM

40% of the needed quantities of water

Gaza Strip

47.9 McM

45% of the needed quantities of water



Sources PCBS, Water Statistics 2018, 2019.





7

Affordable and Clean Energy

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



Resilient Communities

Meeting the basic needs of our communities
Ensuring a sustainable environment

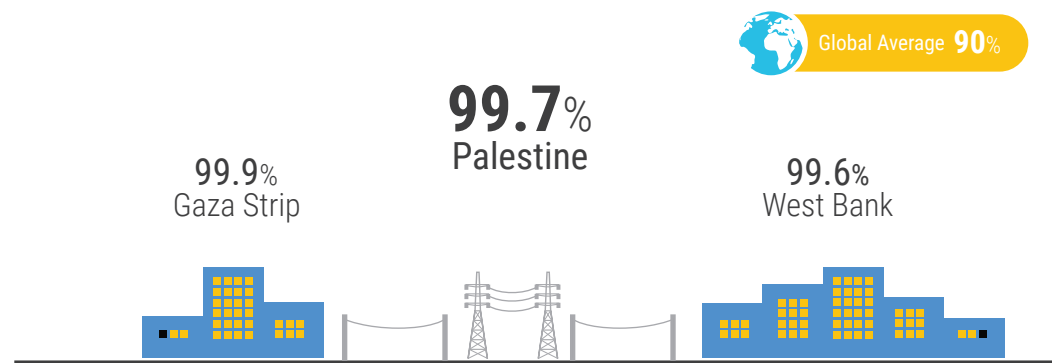
7.1.

Universal access to modern energy

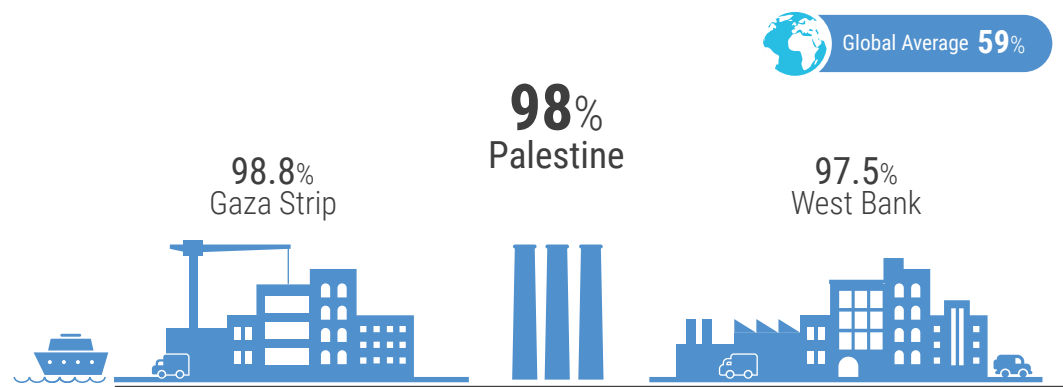
By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

Access to electricity in Palestine is very high, however, energy supply is volatile specially in Gaza. In 2019, Gaza received less than half of its power demand. In the West Bank, power shortages are regularly experienced, especially during peak winter and summer months. Projections estimate an annual increase in electricity demand of 3.5 percent in the coming years. Securing access to reliable, affordable and sustainable energy in the West Bank and Gaza is central to improving the lives of Palestinians and to creating the conditions under which development and growth can be realized.



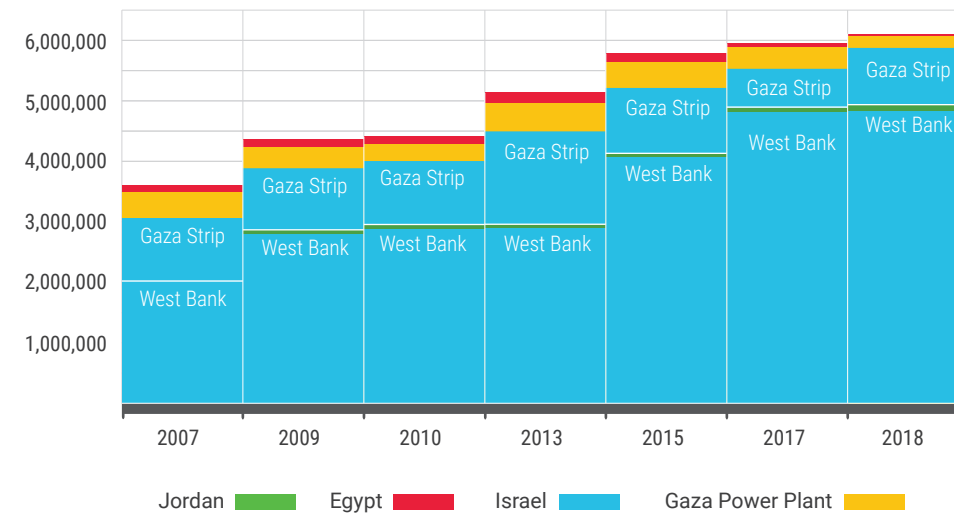
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology



Source: PCBS, Housing and Establishments Survey 2017, 2018; World Bank, SDGs Database 2019, 2020.

Quantity of electricity imported and produced in Palestine 2007-2018 (MwH)

Palestine relies on imports of Israeli electricity to meet demand. In 2018, 94 percent of the electricity in Palestine was supplied by the Israeli Electric Company, a rate which has been increasing in recent years. The dependency also varies between the West Bank and Gaza, with 99 percent of the electricity in the West Bank imported from Israel, compared to 63 percent in Gaza.



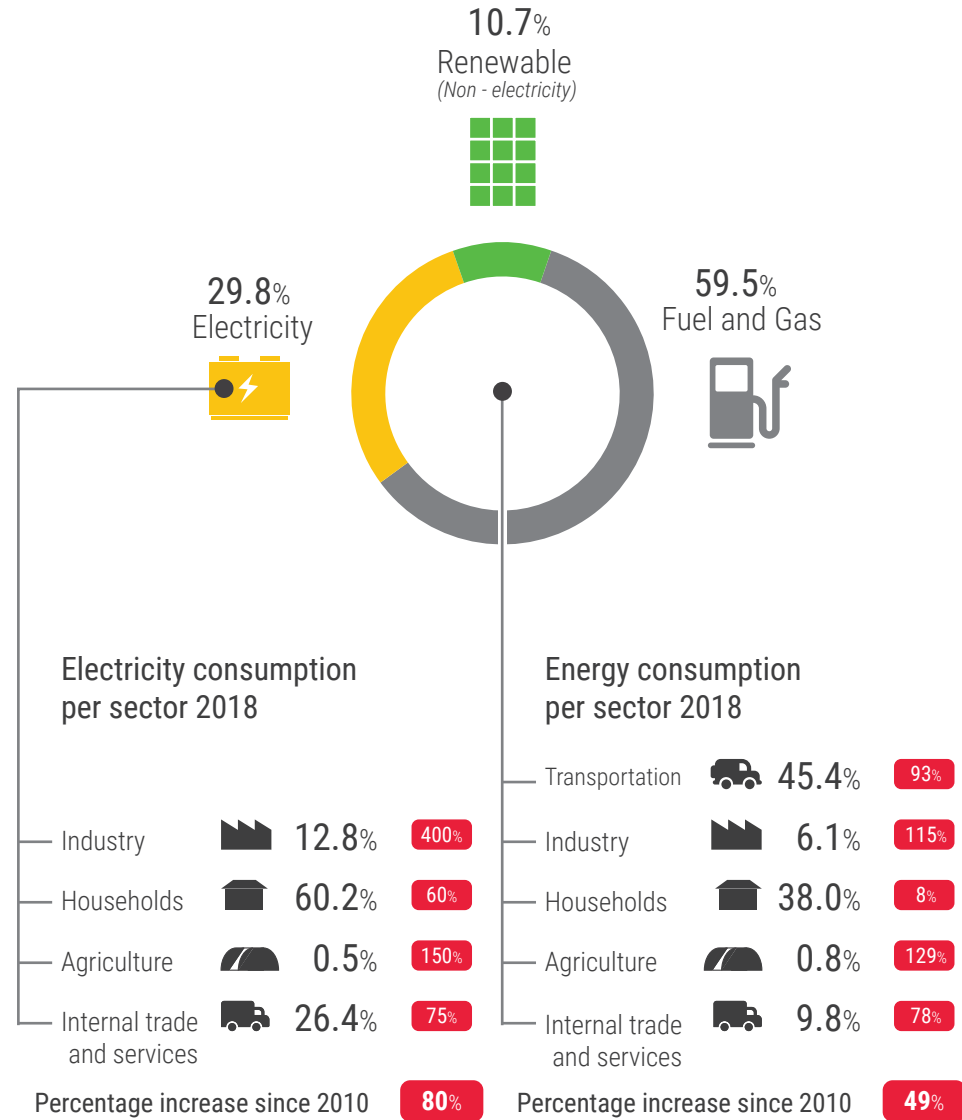
Sector policy priority:
Restructure the energy sector in Palestine based on the principles of sustainability and ability for continuous development to meet the increasing demand. Diversify the sources of energy, especially electricity and increase regional exchange with neighboring countries.

Source: PCBS, Energy Tables 2007 - 2018, 2019.



Energy mix

The residential sector accounts for the largest share of electricity consumption in Palestine at 60 percent, which indicates the importance of concentrating energy efficiency measures in the residential sector. On the other hand, the industrial sector consumes only 13 percent of electricity, though industrial demand for electricity has increased by almost 400 percent since 2010.



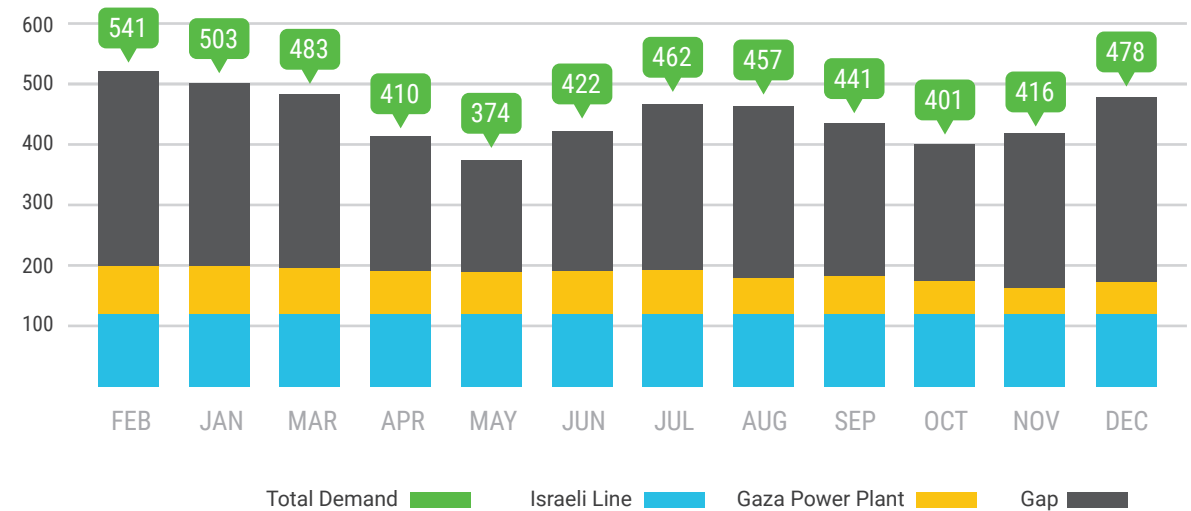
Source: PCBS, Energy Tables 2018, 2019.

For the past decade, the Gaza Strip has suffered from a chronic electricity deficit, which has undermined already fragile living conditions. In 2019, less than half of Gaza's electricity needs were met. The ongoing power shortage has severely impacted the availability of essential services, particularly health, water and sanitation, and undermined Gaza's fragile economy.

Number of electricity daily hour supply in Gaza, 2019



Electricity supply vs. demand in Gaza (Megawatts) 2019



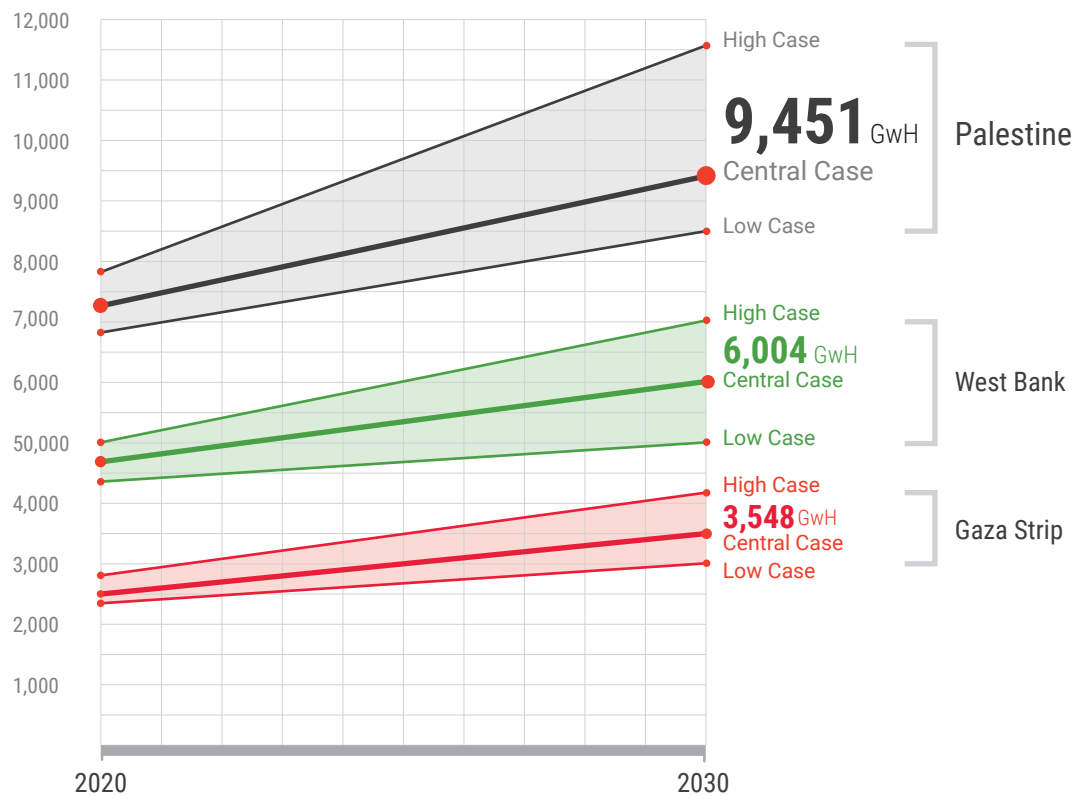
Source: OCHA, Gaza Strip Electricity Supply 2019, 2020.



Electricity supply forecast required to meet effective demand by 2030 (GwH)

Low, central, and high demand forecasts for Palestine take into account the evolution of different sectors and projected real GDP growth, in addition to humanitarian needs, especially water and wastewater sector in Gaza. Without greater investment in the electricity sector, by 2030, to provide adequate power for the Palestinian economy, average annual projected GDP growth could be reduced by 4.1 to 4.6 percent in Gaza, and by 2.4 to 2.7 percent in the West Bank.

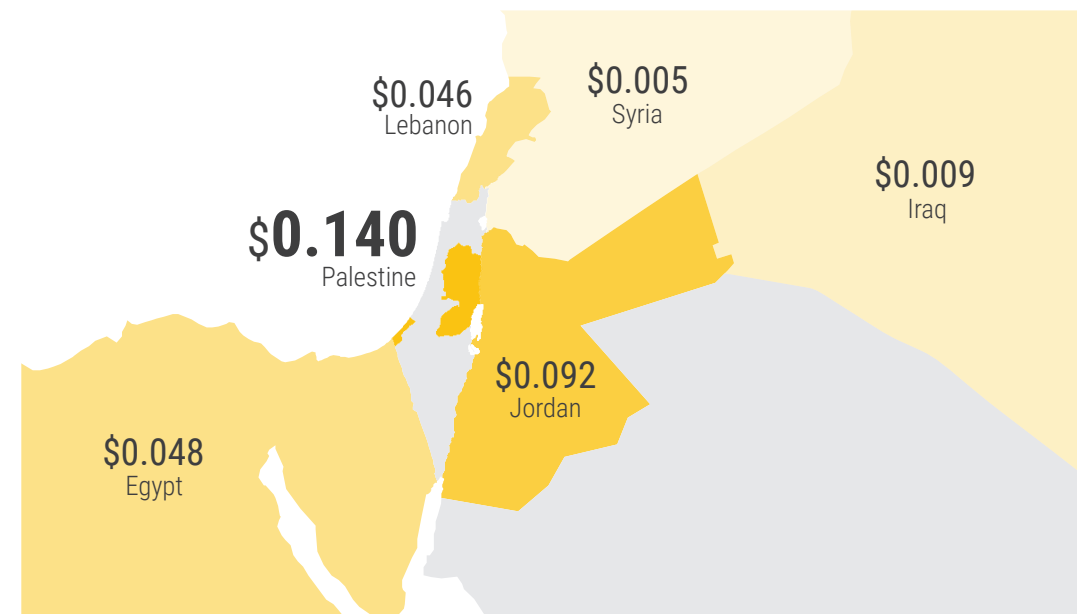
Source: World Bank, *Securing Energy for the West Bank and Gaza 2017, 2018*.



Source: PENRA, Database 2020.

Households electricity tariffs (before VAT), US\$ per KwH

The electricity tariff in Palestine, based on the Israeli Electricity Company tariff, is one of the highest in the region. As a consequence, Palestinian households spend 9 percent of their expenditures on electricity. This is twice the share paid by households in Lebanon and Egypt, and three times the share paid by households in Jordan.



Source: RCREEE and UNDP, *Arab Future Energy Index 2017, 2018*.



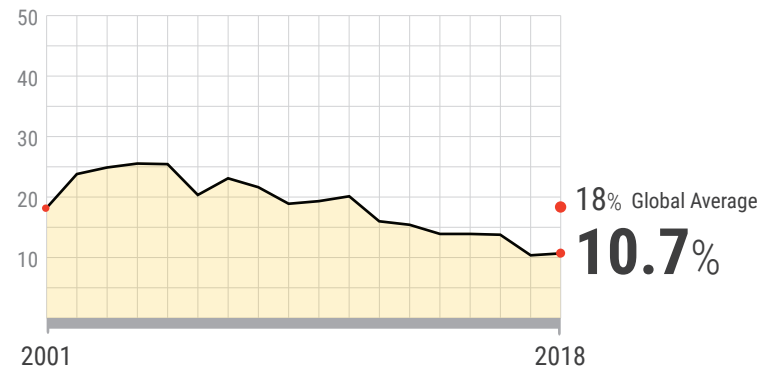
7.2.

Renewable energy

By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

Solar energy is the only significant renewable resource in Palestine, which is located in a sun-drenched region. The West Bank and Gaza rank among the world's top locations for construction of solar systems, with substantial potential for solar electricity in Area C. Nevertheless, challenges associated with securing Israeli permits for construction in Area C, the lack of a power purchase agreement, and the lack of transmission infrastructure hinder progress in this sector. On the other hand, Gaza has more limited solar potential due to space constraints, but could play a vital role in increasing energy security and acting as an electricity safety net. The World Bank and PENRA estimate that if such obstacles were removed, renewable energy development in Palestine could go far beyond current policy targets of 130 Megawatts in 2020.



Source: PCBS, Energy Tables 2018, 2019; PENRA, Records 2019, 2020.

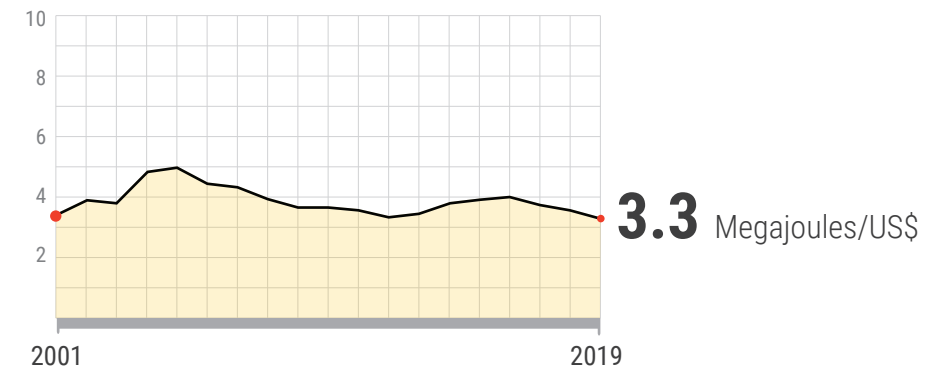
7.3.

Energy efficiency

By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

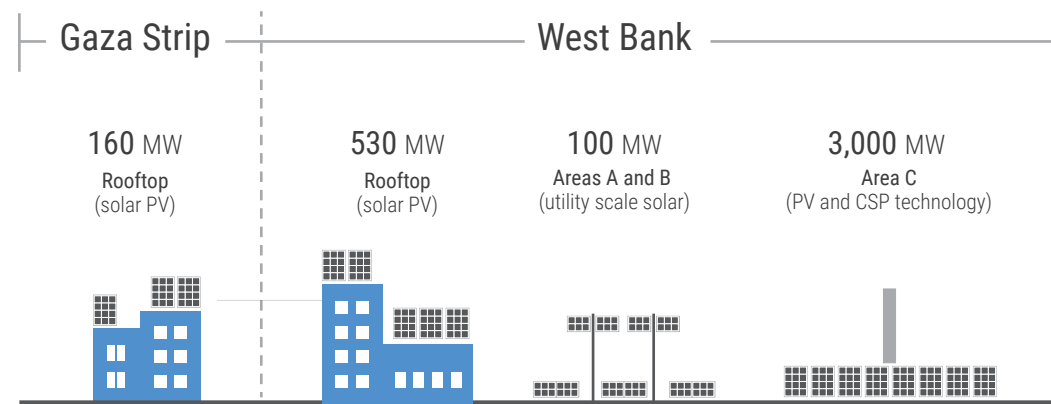
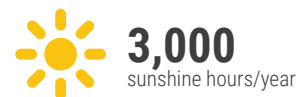
7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and gross domestic product (GDP)

Primary energy intensity is an energy efficiency indicator that represents the total amount of energy necessary to generate one unit of GDP. Palestine has a very low primary energy intensity, which indicates a relatively low consumption. This is attributed to the large share of the services sector as a percent of GDP and the low share of industry in GDP. Moreover, the very high level of suppressed demand in Gaza creates an artificially low level for this indicator.



Source: PENRA, Records 2019, 2019; PCBS, Energy Tables 2018, 2019; World Bank, SDGs Database 2019, 2019.

Solar energy potential in Palestine



Source: PENRA, Records 2019, 2019.



Sector policy priority:

Upgrade the existing legal and regulatory framework for investment in energy-efficient and renewable-energy systems. Promote energy efficiency-appliances in residential and industrial sectors.

Develop and retrofit the transmission and distribution systems and adopt smart grid technologies.



8

Decent Work and Economic Growth

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.



Economic Independence

Building Palestine's future economy
Creating job opportunities

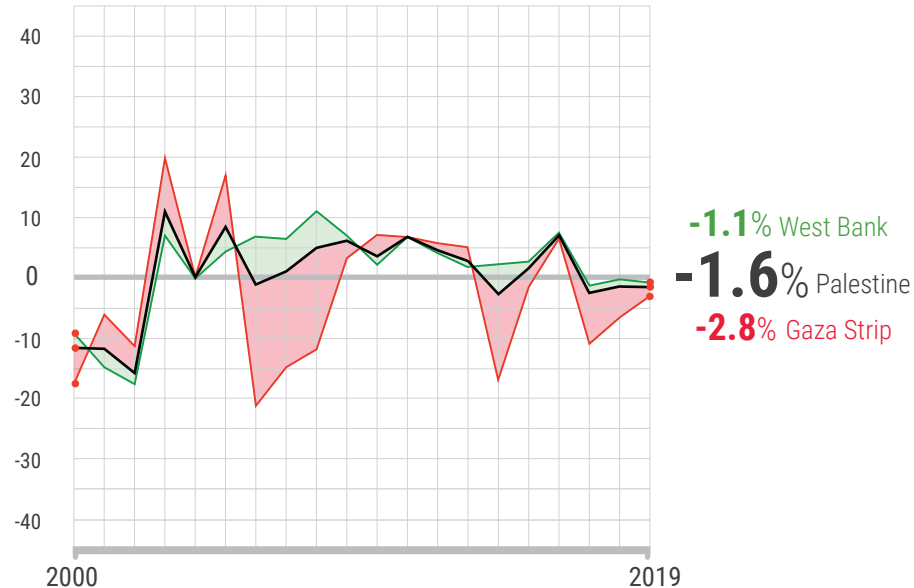
8.1.

Sustainable economic growth

Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.

8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Palestine's economic development is shaped predominantly by a constrained environment related to Israel's occupation, bilateral agreements with Israel, and aid dependence. Changes in economic productivity over time, as measured by GDP growth rates, are highly variable due to political developments and recurrent conflict. Since 2000, economic growth in the West Bank has been generally flat, while growth in Gaza has been generally negative. Gaza's economy has been sustained only through large transfers in donor aid and through budget support from the PA; both sources of support have been declining in recent years. As a result, the economic trajectories of the West Bank and Gaza are diverging, with per capita GDP in the West Bank currently standing at \$4,803, compared to the Gaza Strip at \$1,417. In both the West Bank and Gaza Strip, population growth has outpaced economic growth.



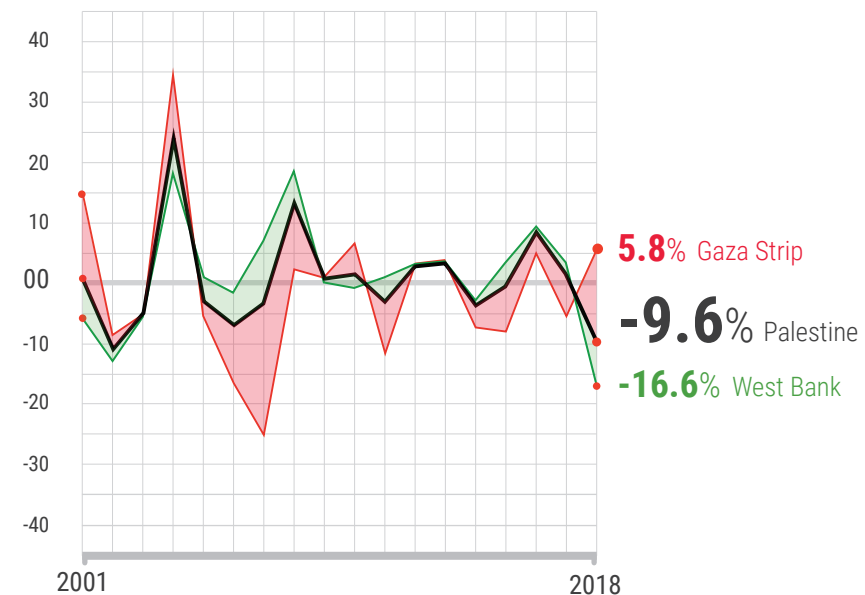
Source: PCBS, National Accounts 2000 - 2018, 2019.
* 2019 GDP figures are PCBS's preliminary estimates as of March 2020.

8.2.

Economic productivity

Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person



Source: PCBS, National Accounts 2000 - 2018, 2019.

Sector policy priority:

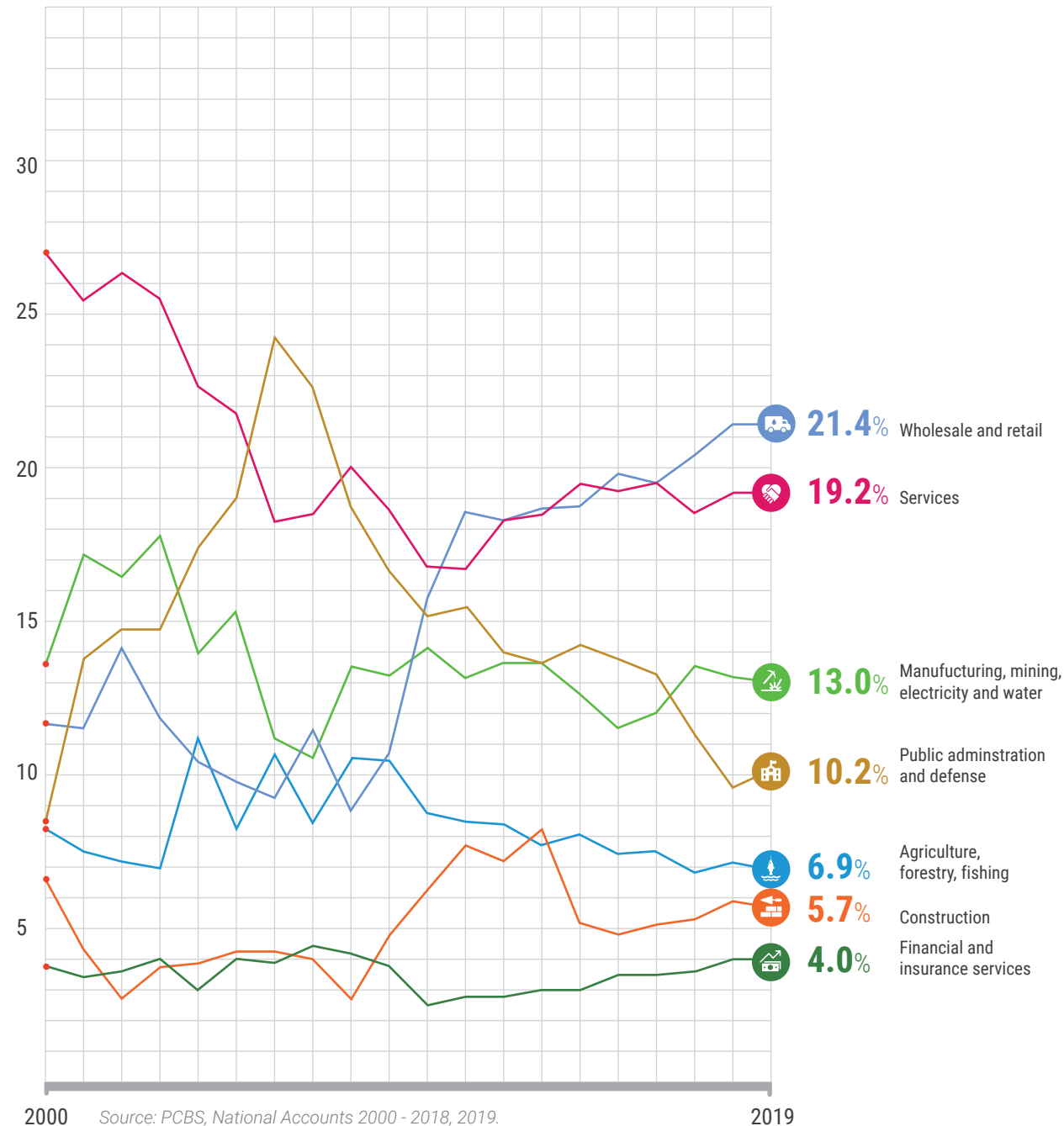


Rebuild and develop the productive pillars of the Palestinian economy with a focus on industrial, agricultural, and tourism sectors. Bridge economic development gaps between the West Bank and Gaza.



GDP by sector

The structure of the Palestinian economy has substantially deteriorated since the 1990s. The manufacturing sector, for example, has largely stagnated and its share in GDP has been in decline during the past 10 years, dropping from 16 percent in 2010 to around 13 percent in 2019. The share of the agriculture sector has also dropped in the recent years contributing 6.9 percent to GDP in 2019. In the past two decades, most growth occurred in the various retail and service sectors, which account for more than half of the GDP in Palestine.

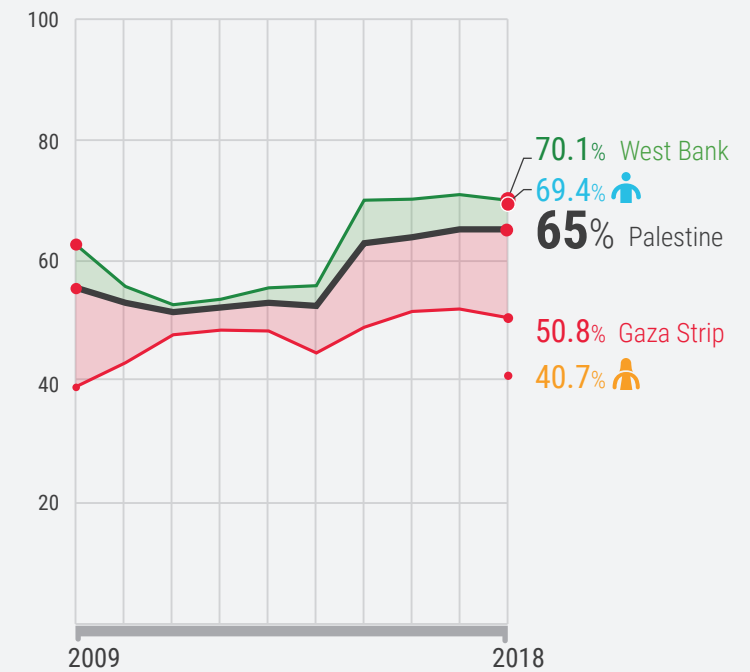


8.3. Development-oriented policies

Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

Informality is a significant feature of the Palestinian economy. The size of the informal sector in Palestine is large, accounting for about 65 percent of overall employment. Generally, the informal economy in Palestine shares many of its characteristics with other informal economies, including poor working conditions, poor safety standards, and minimal occupational rights. Although a large contributor to the GDP, the high informality also has negative impacts, leading to tax evasion, productivity losses, and high deficits.



8.5.

Full Employment and Decent Work

By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

Average daily earnings of employees per governorate

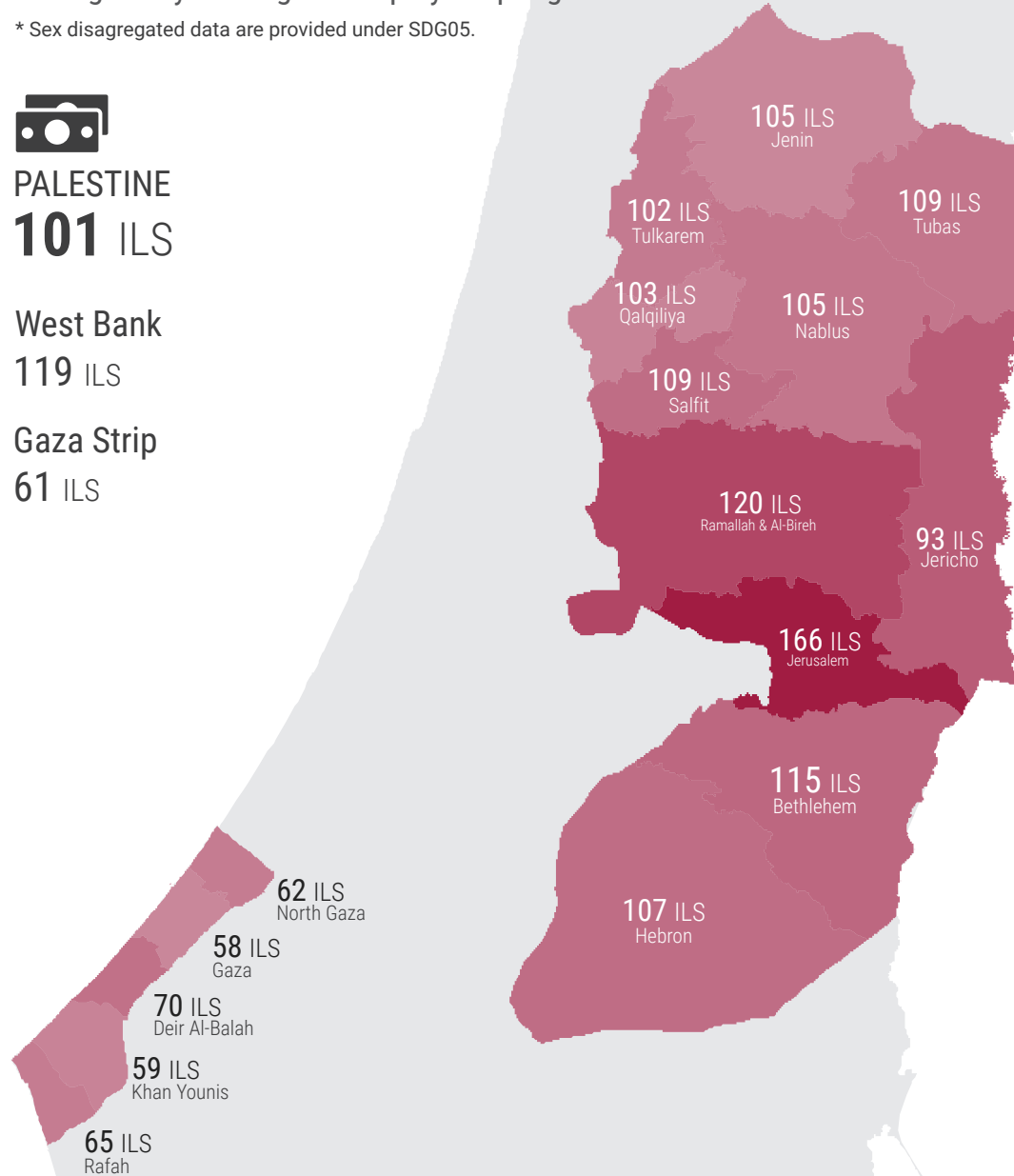
* Sex disaggregated data are provided under SDG05.



PALESTINE
101 ILS

West Bank
119 ILS

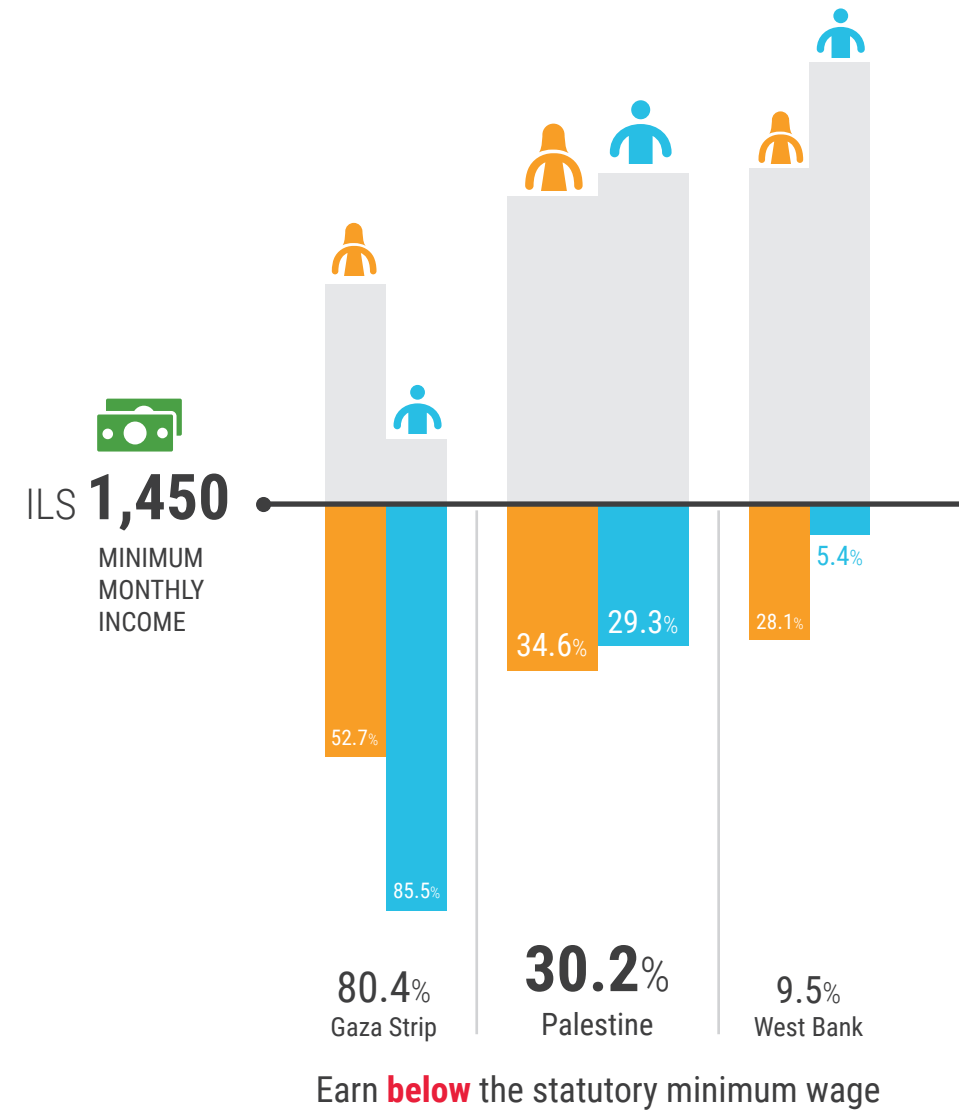
Gaza Strip
61 ILS



Source: PCBS, Labour Force Survey 2019, 2020.

Proportion of private sector employees earning below the statutory minimum monthly income

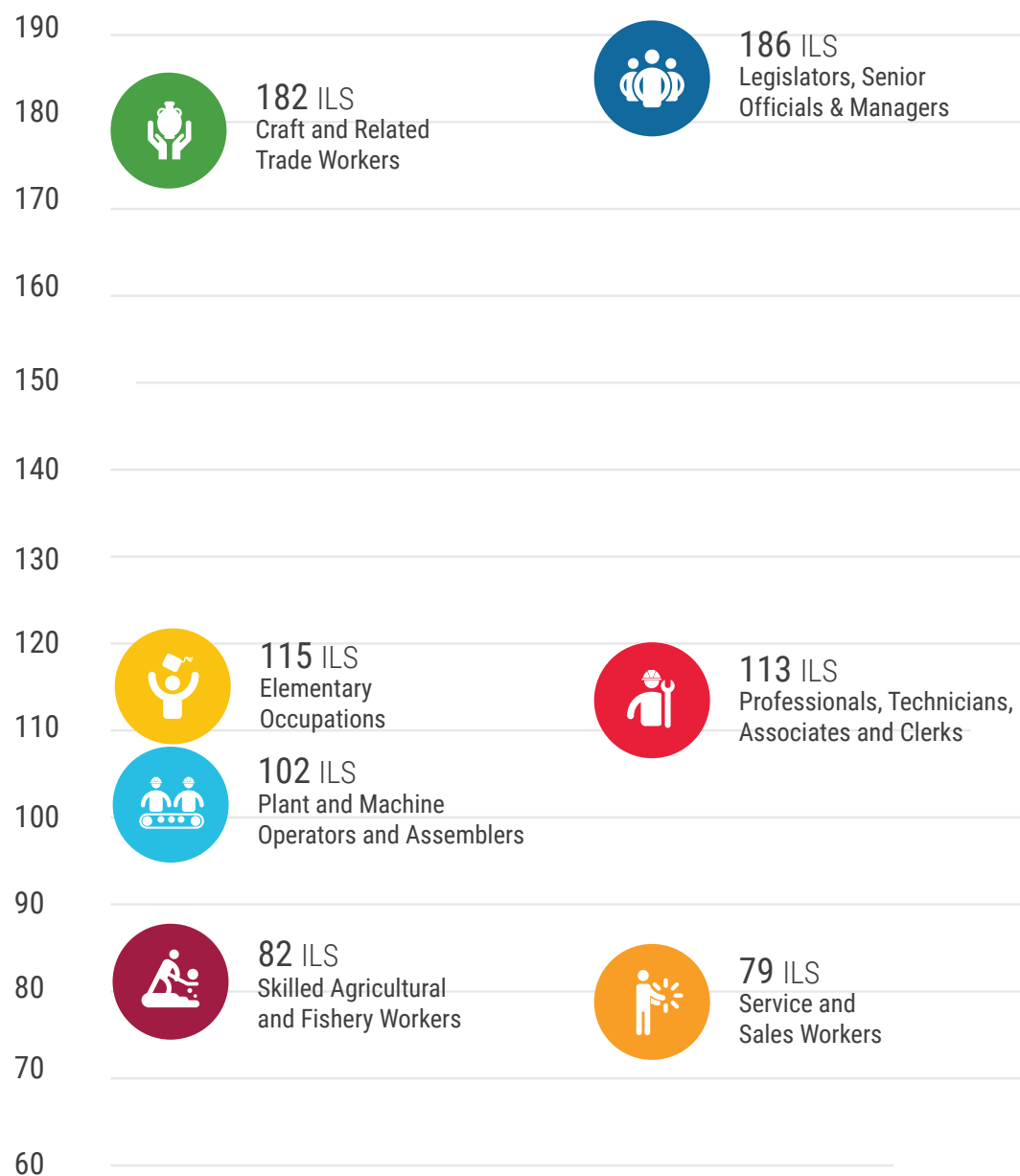
While the minimum wage in Palestine is set at 1,450 ILS per month, compliance is incomplete. Data show that a considerable number of workers earn well below the statutory minimum wage. It was estimated that in 2019, a total of 109,000 private sector workers (24,300 in the West Bank and 84,700 in Gaza), representing 30 percent of the total private sector labor force, were paid less than the statutory minimum income.



Source: PCBS, Labour Force Survey 2019, 2020.

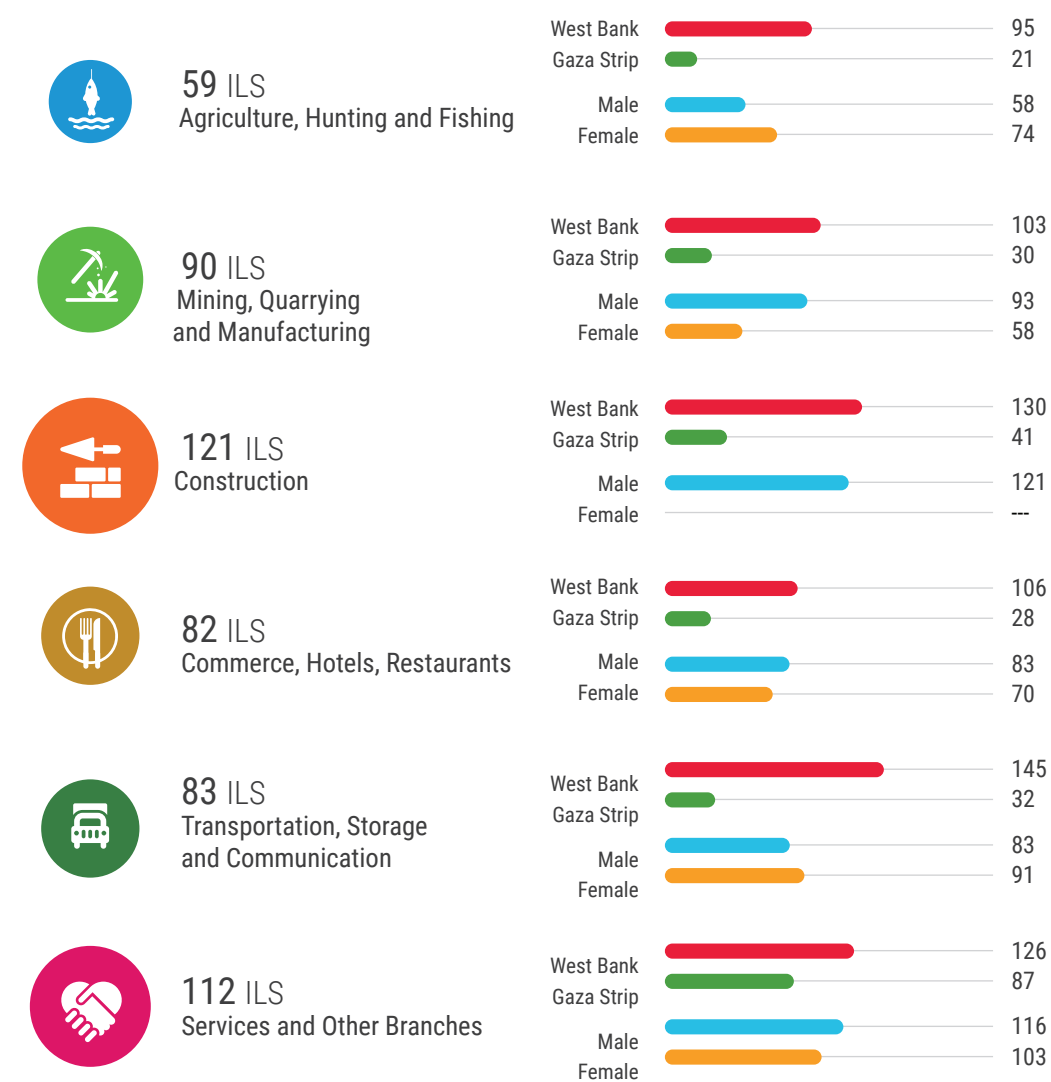


Average daily earnings by occupation



Source: PCBS, SDGs Database 2018, 2019.

Average daily earnings per economic activity



Source: PCBS, Labour Force Survey 2019, 2020.



8.5.2 Unemployment rates

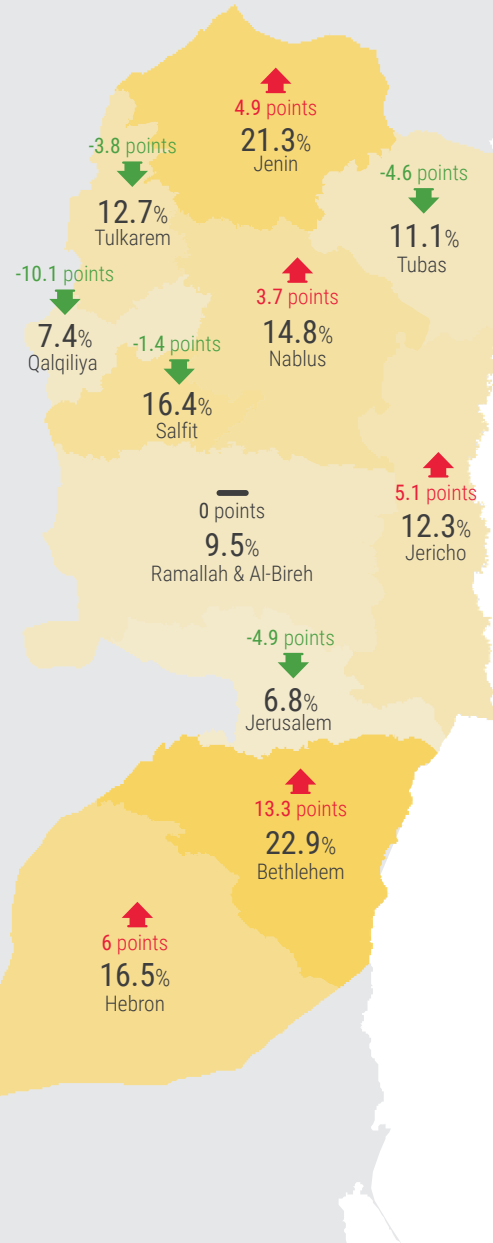
* Sex disaggregated data are provided under SDG05.

PALESTINE
25.3% ↑ 11 points

West Bank
14.6% ↑ 2.4 points

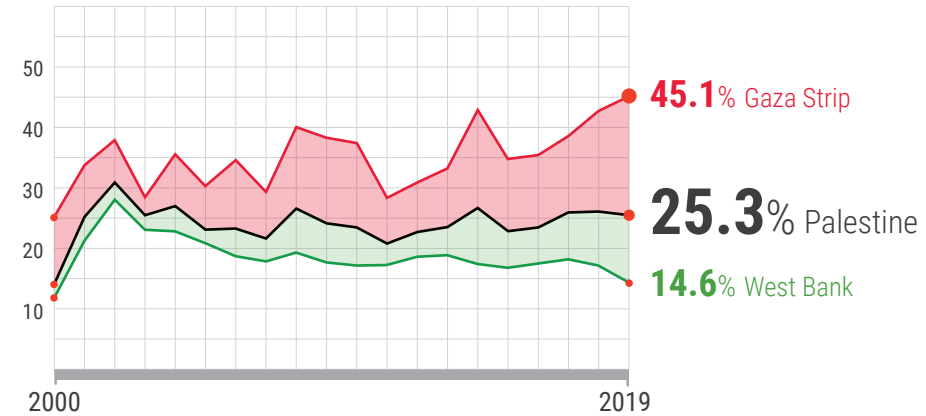
Gaza Strip
45.1% ↑ 26.2 points

Percentage point change since the year 2000



Source: PCBS, Labour Force Survey 2019, 2020.

The unemployment rate in Palestine is among the highest in the world reaching 25 percent in 2019. Large disparities exist between the West Bank (14.6 percent) and Gaza (45.1 percent). Women's labor force participation and youth unemployment are among the lowest in the world. By 2030-2035, 72,000 new jobs will need to be created each year to keep pace with population growth.



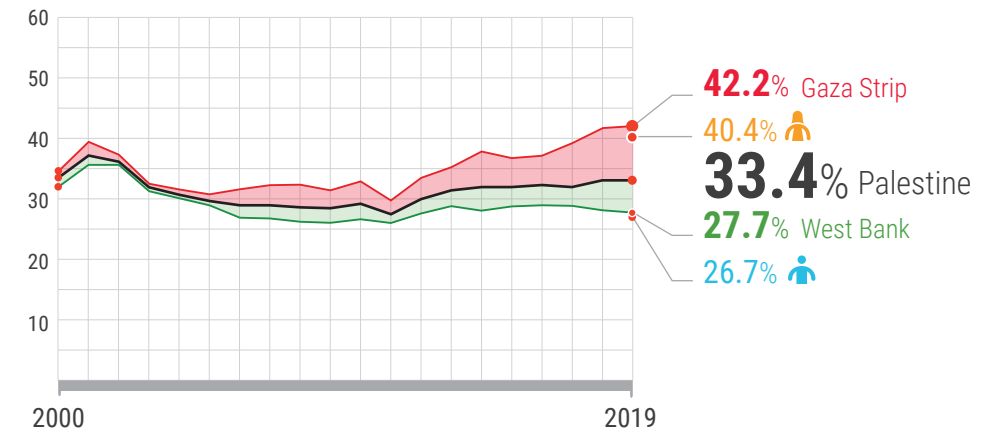
8.6.

Youth employment, education and training

By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training.

Number of young people who are neither in employment nor in education or training has increased in the past few years, particularly in Gaza. This figure reflects marginalization and disengagement, with youth at high risk of social exclusion. This figure also reflects the accumulation of multiple social, economic, and political disadvantages that the youth in Palestine have been facing.

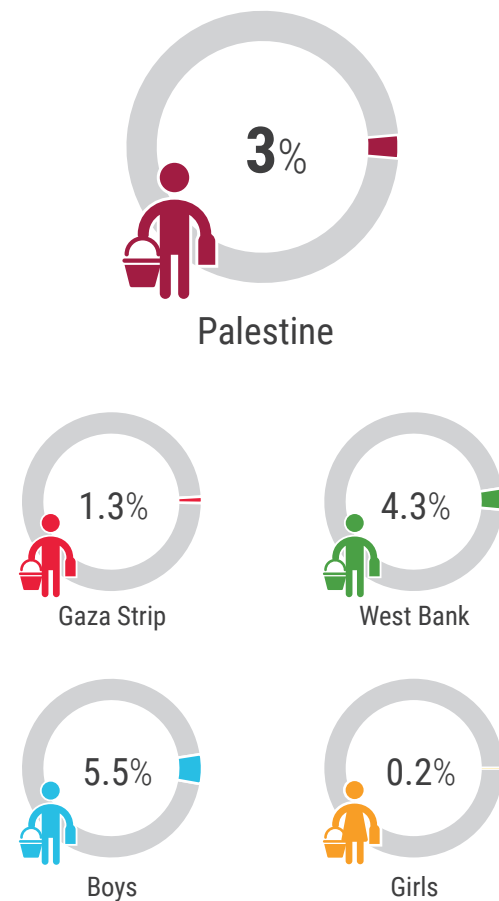


8.7.

End forced labour

By 2020, take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

8.7.1 Proportion of children aged 10-17 years engaged in child labour



Source: PCBS, Labour Force Survey 2018 - 2019, 2020.

8.8.

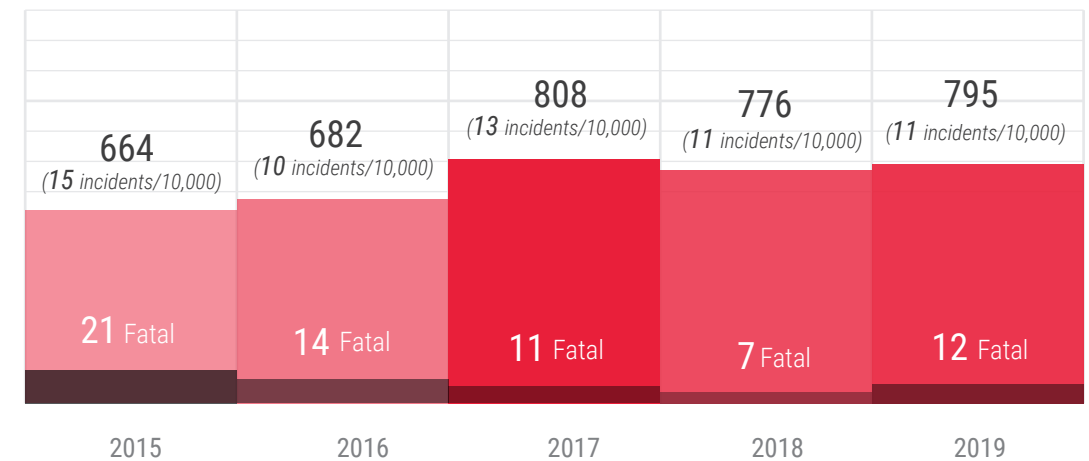
Protect labour rights

Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

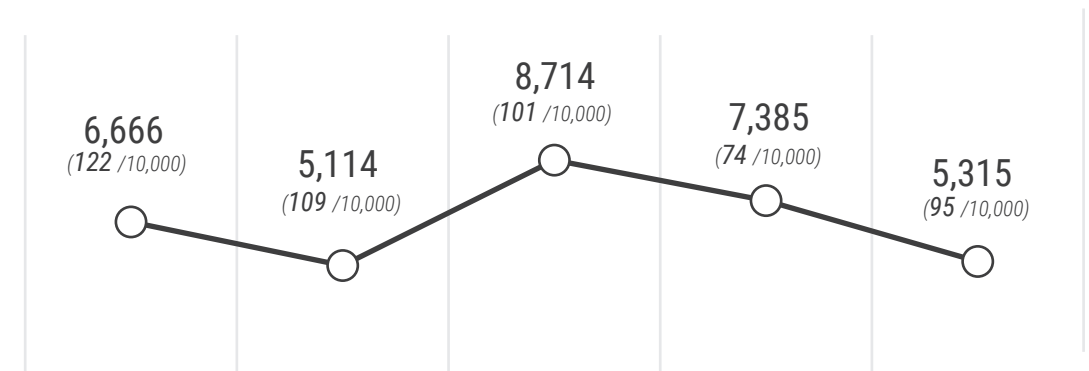
8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries

Workplace injuries have various socio-economic implications that include productivity losses, medical expenses, disability or even death. Official figures on workplace injuries in Palestine may not be representative of the actual incidence due to under-reporting. The proportion of workers covered by insurance at workplace is very low. The number of injuries reported shows a downward trend, with injuries spread across different occupations unevenly. Workers in crafts and related trades and workers in elementary jobs constituted almost two thirds of the total injuries in 2019.

According to the Ministry of Labour (incidents/10,000 workers)



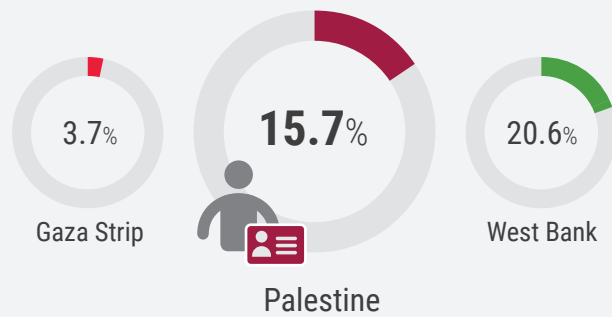
According to Insurance Companies



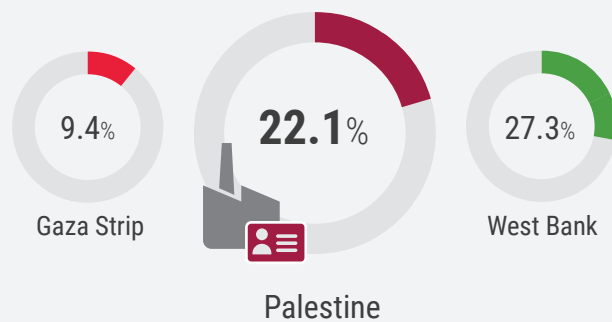
Source: Ministry of Labour, Records 2019, 2019.



Proportion of the private sector workers who are covered by health insurance provided by their employers

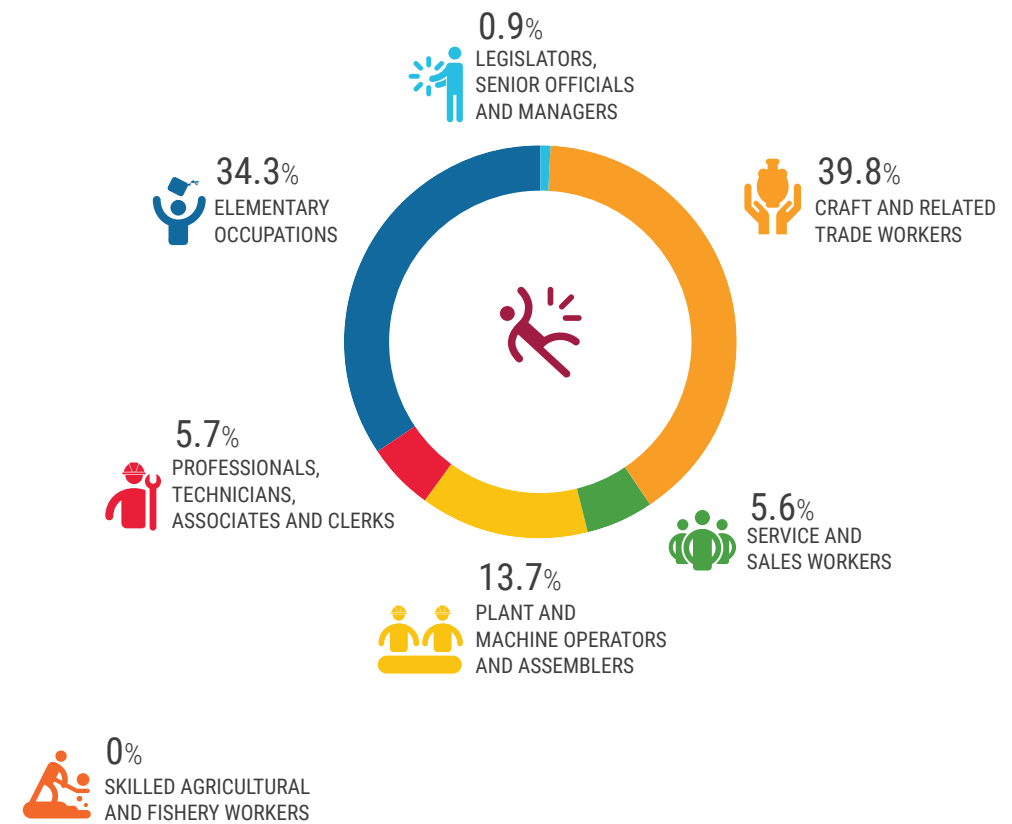


Proportion of private sector workers who are covered by workplace insurance



Source: PCBS, Labour Force Survey 2019, 2020.

Percentage of work-related injuries by occupation



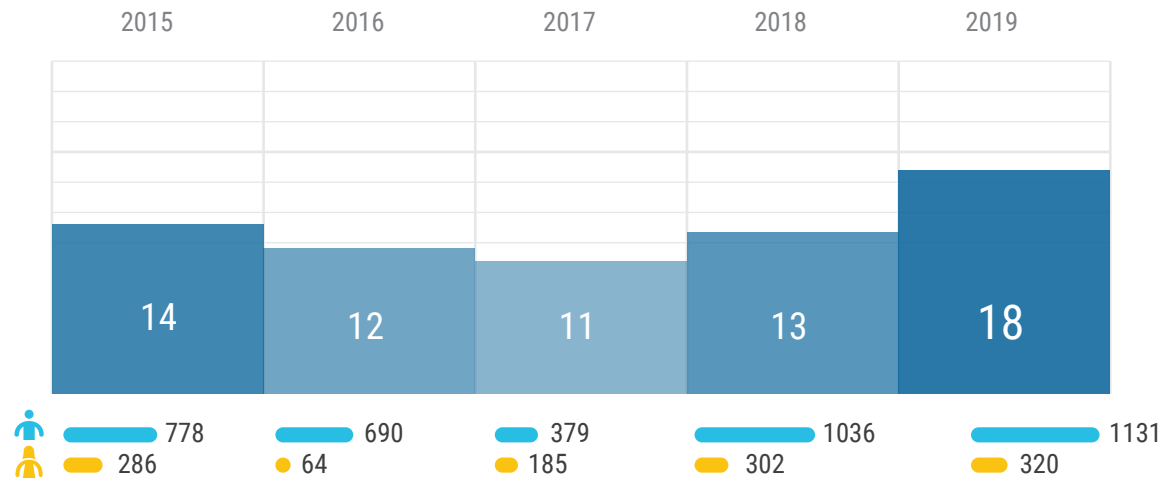
Sector policy priority:
Promote decent work through an improved national occupational safety and health policy framework and developed labour administration system.



8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation

Though the Palestinian Labor Law guarantees a number of labour rights, there is low level of compliance by employers. Around a quarter of the workers in the private sector do not receive benefits, including pensions, end of service compensations, and paid leaves. Slightly more than 10 percent receive health insurance through their employers, and 80 percent of Palestinian private sector workers are not affiliated with trade unions, which reduces workers organization and bargaining power.

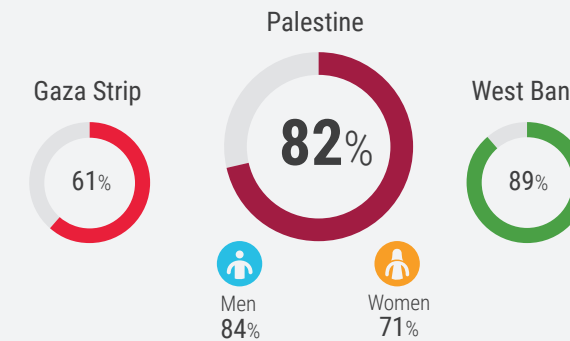
Number of new established unions and number of general assembly members



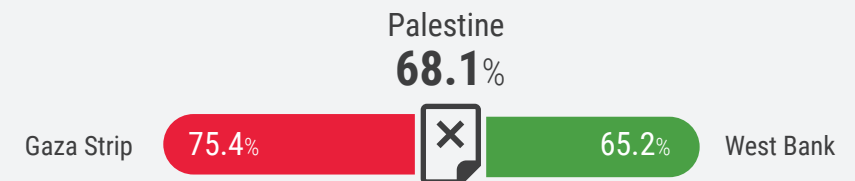
Source: Ministry of Labour, Unions Records 2019, 2019.

Labour Rights

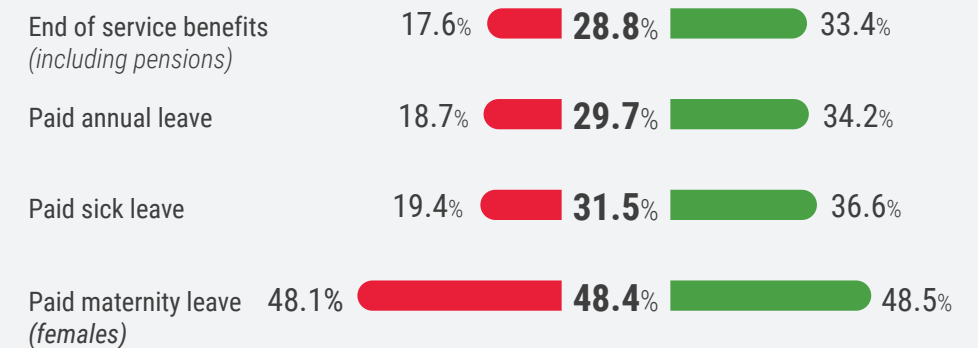
Proportion of private sector employees who are not affiliated with unions or associations



Private sector employees who lack written contracts



Proportion of private sector employees who receive benefits under the Palestinian Labour Law



Source: PCBS, Labour Force Survey 2019, 2020.





9

Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Economic Independence
Promoting Palestine's Industry

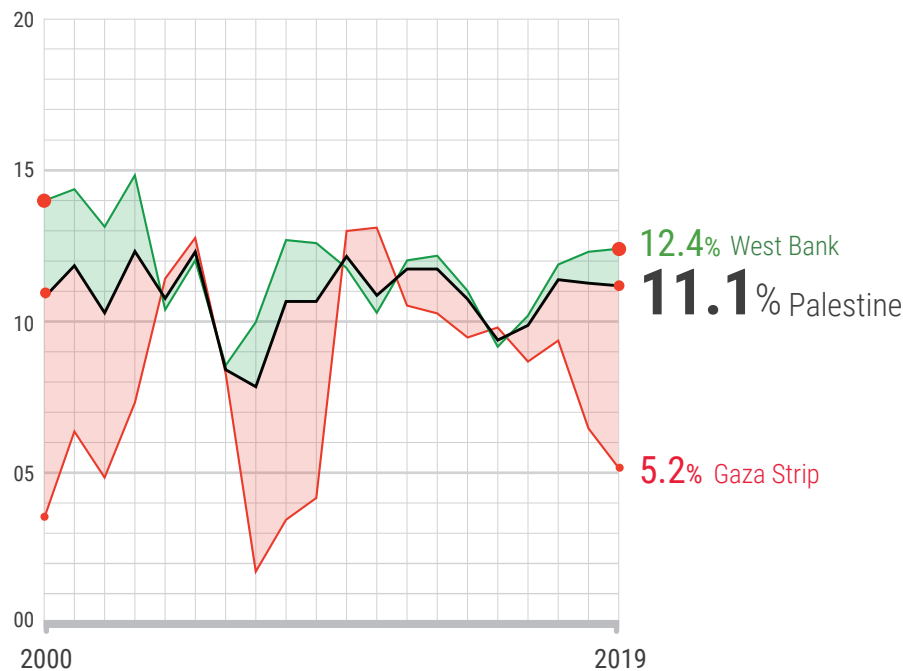
9.2.

Inclusive and sustainable industrialization

Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.

9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP

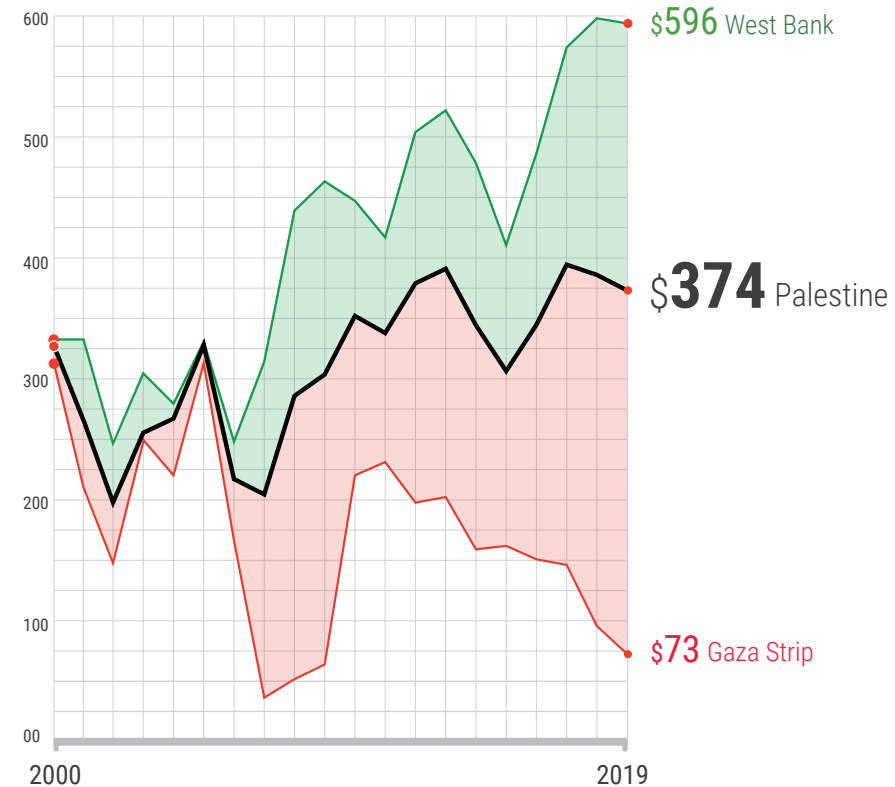
The manufacturing sector is the second-largest contributor to GDP in Palestine after the services sector. More than 20,000 industrial establishments provide jobs to more than 100,000 workers. The manufacturing sector has largely stagnated over the last two decades, limiting the economy's integration with modern production chains in regional and international markets. The limited growth in the industrial sector has deepened the dependency of the Palestinian trade sector on Israel and curtailed its ability to generate job opportunities. Currently the sector-share of employment stands at only 11 percent. In Gaza, the value added of the manufacturing sector has dropped by more than 60 percent. Gaza's economy has deindustrialized due to conflict and Israeli measures including the blockade.



* 2019 GDP figures are PCBS's preliminary estimates as of March 2020.

Source: PCBS, National Accounts 2000 - 2019, 2020; World Bank, Economic Monitoring Report 2019, 2019.

Manufacturing value added to GDP per capita



* 2019 figures are estimates from PCBS preliminary 2019 national accounts results.

Source: PCBS, National Accounts 2000 - 2019, 2020.

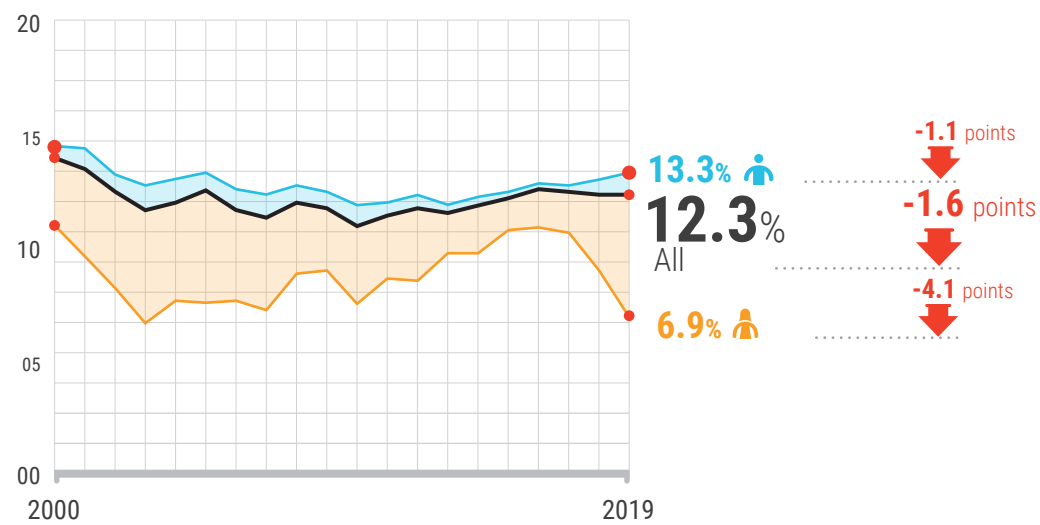
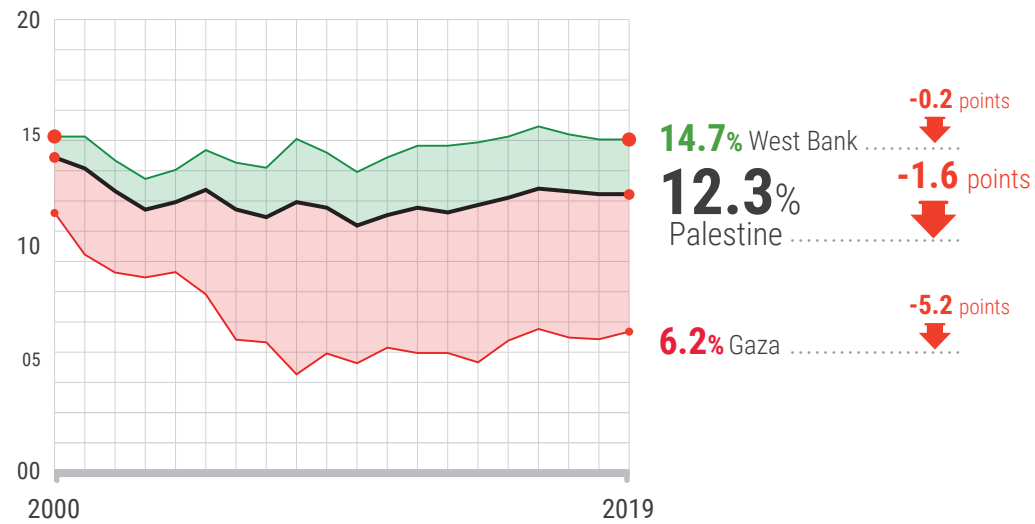


Sector policy priority:

Rebuild Palestine's productive sectors, focusing on manufacturing, agriculture, and tourism clusters and restoring Gaza's industrial base.



9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (Manufacturing, quarrying, and mining)



Source: PCBS, Labor Force Survey 2000-2019, 2020.

Number of industrial establishments in Palestine (Manufacturing)



Palestine
19,799
Establishments

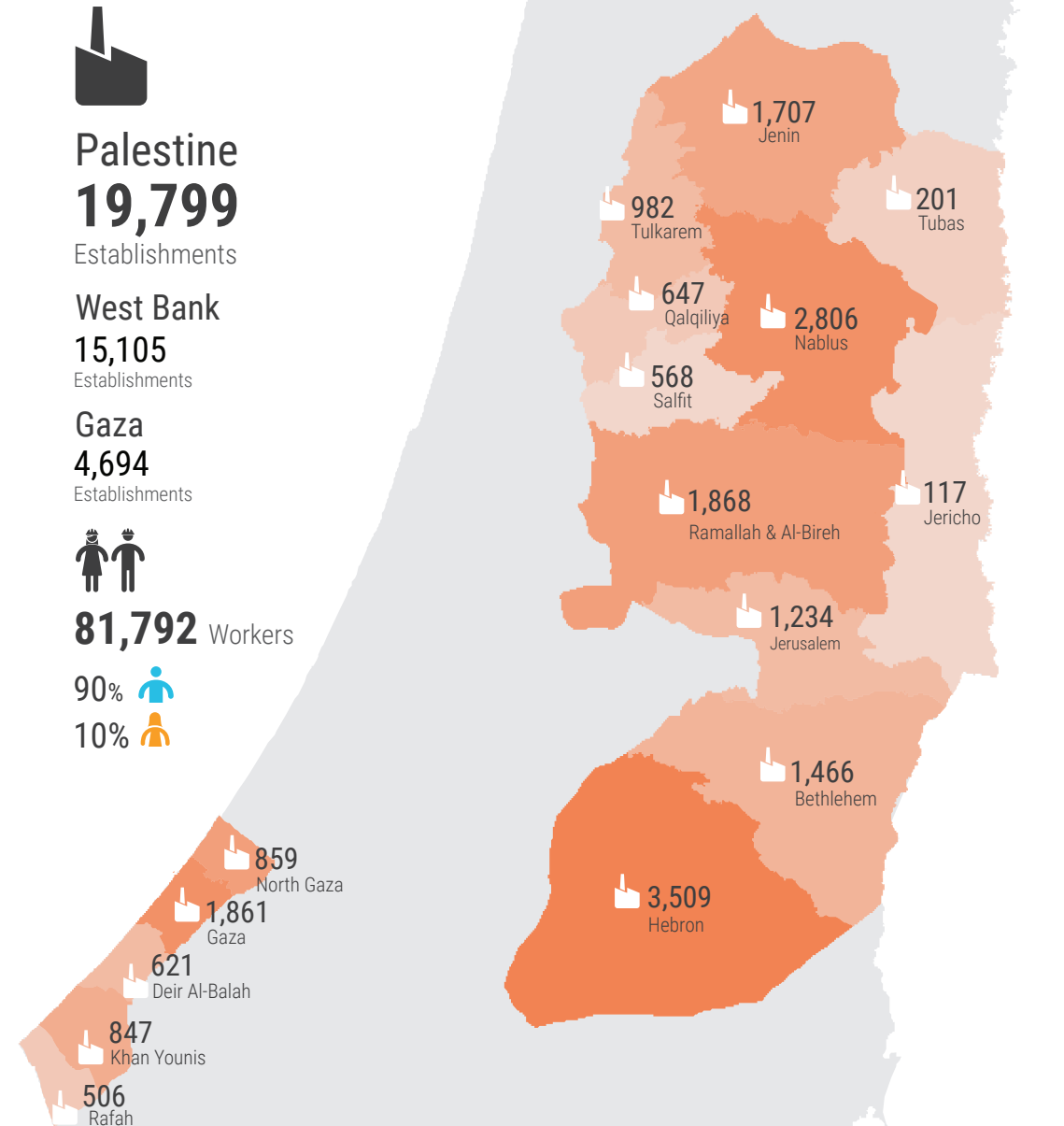
West Bank
15,105
Establishments

Gaza
4,694
Establishments



81,792 Workers

90%
10%



Source: PCBS, Housing and Establishments Survey 2017, 2019.



Industrial Estates and Free Zones in Palestine

Industrial estates and free zones (IEFZs) are drivers of economic development worldwide, contributing significantly to GDP, employment, exports, and structural transformations. In Palestine, they can enable the development and improvement of new industries, the modernization of existing industries, and enhance linkages across sectors and enterprises. In addition, they can also facilitate the agglomeration of dispersed industries. In 1998, the Palestinian Industrial Estates and Free Zones Authority (PIEFZA) was established and the Palestinian Authority issued laws to boost economic investment in general and industrial estates in particular. Since then, several IEFZs have been established in the West Bank and Gaza with the support of donors and international organizations.



Sector policy priority:

Plan and invest in strategic infrastructure including industrial estates and free zones.



Industrial Zone

\$2,152 million
Productivity (Projected)

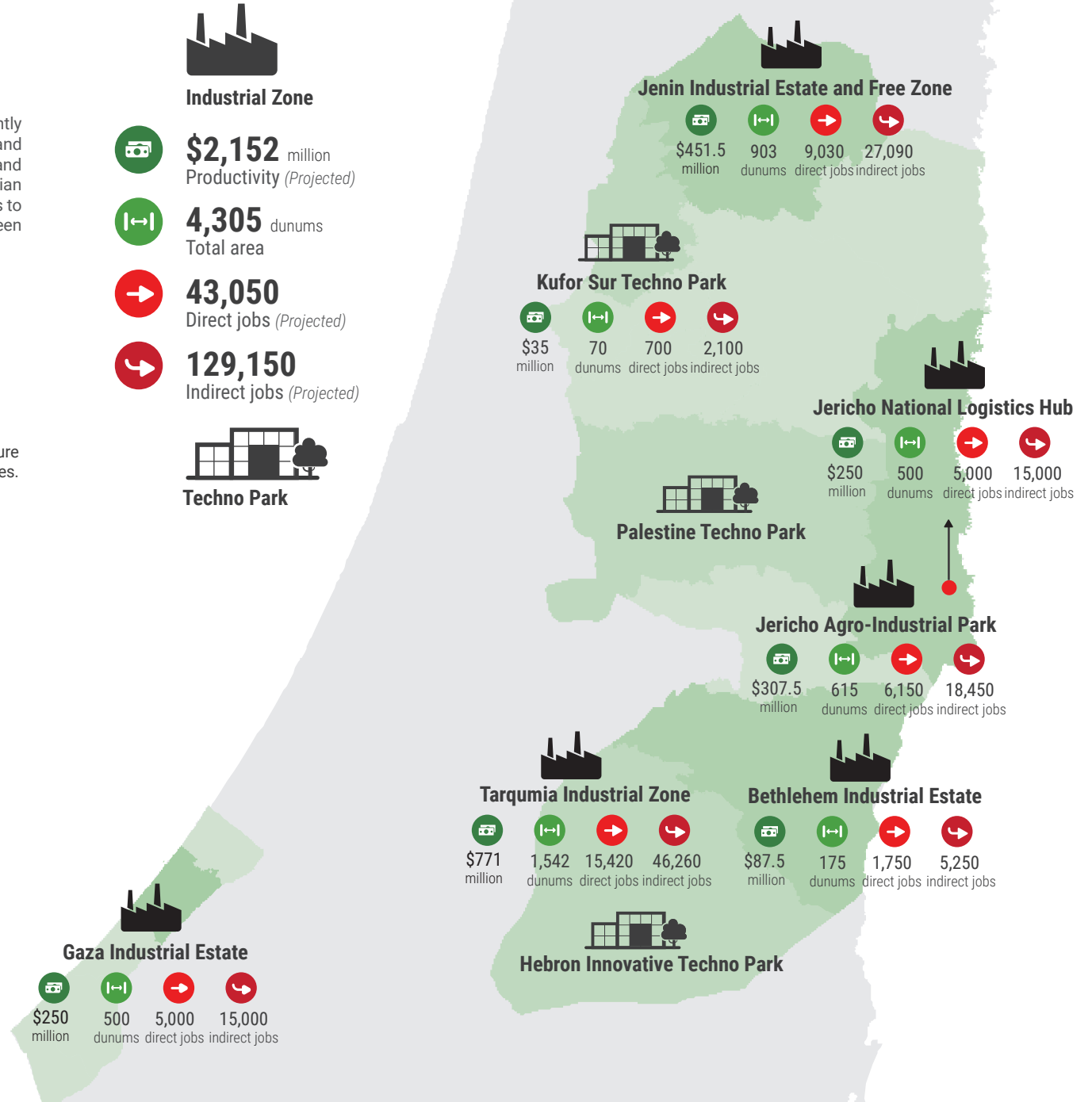
4,305 dunums
Total area

43,050
Direct jobs (Projected)

129,150
Indirect jobs (Projected)



Techno Park



Source: Palestinian Industrial Estate and Free Zones Authority, Records, 2019.



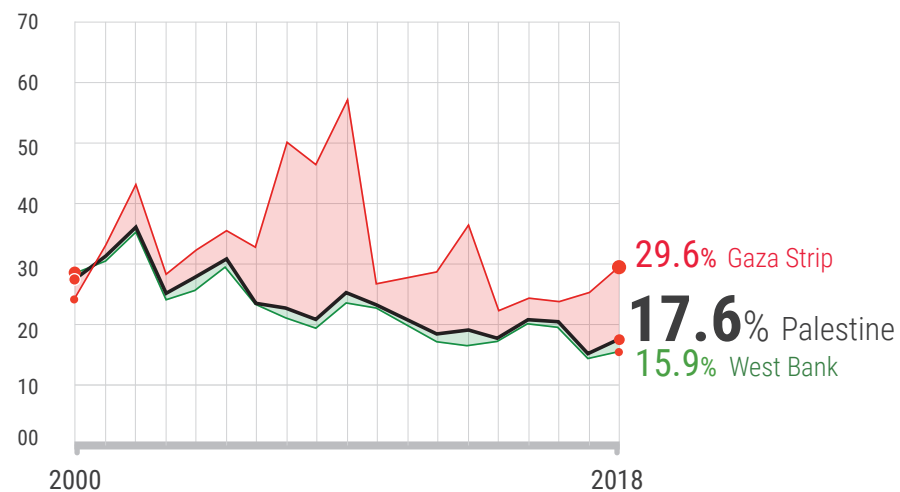
9.3.

Small-scale industry

Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

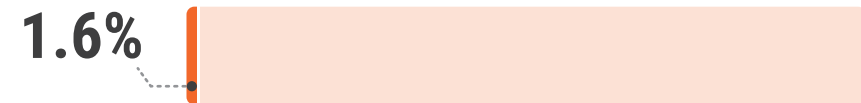
9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

Majority of the industrial establishments in Palestine are considered micro or small enterprises, employing fewer than ten workers. Despite low productivity, they are important job creators and drivers of development. Access to financing is limited, with less than 2 percent of small-scale industries in Palestine reporting having received a loan or a line of credit. This results in substantial unmet financing needs which hinder growth and expansion.



9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

In 2018, only 1.6 percent of the small industrial enterprises received a loan or a line of credit.

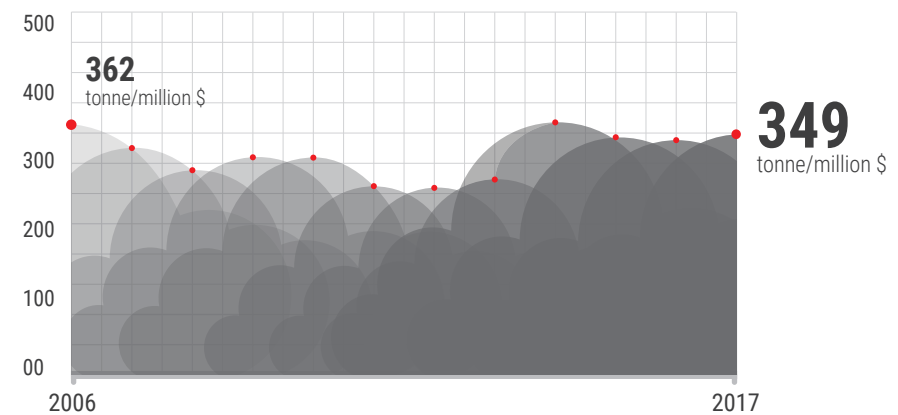


9.4.

Sustainable industry

By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.

9.4.1 CO₂ emission per unit of value added



Small and micro enterprises

Enterprises that have fewer than 10 employees and annual production less than \$200,000.



10 Employees



\$200,000



Industrial enterprises

92%
Micro or Small

Source: PCBS, Housing and Establishment Survey 2017, 2019; PCBS, SDGs Database, 2019.



Sector policy priority:

Improve SMEs' access to finance and find innovative solutions to unlock sources of capital.

Source: PCBS, SDGs Database, 2019.



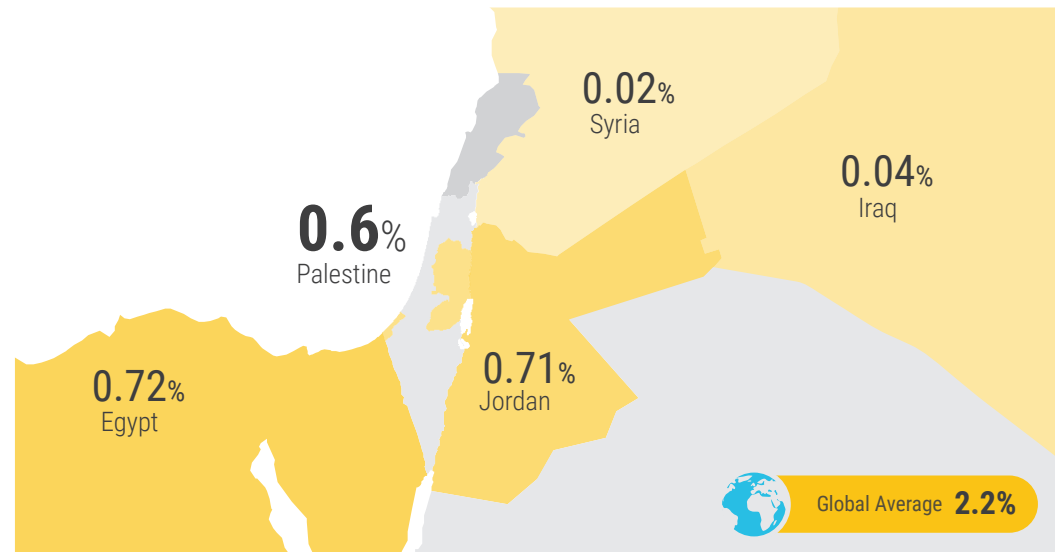
9.5.

Research and development

Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.

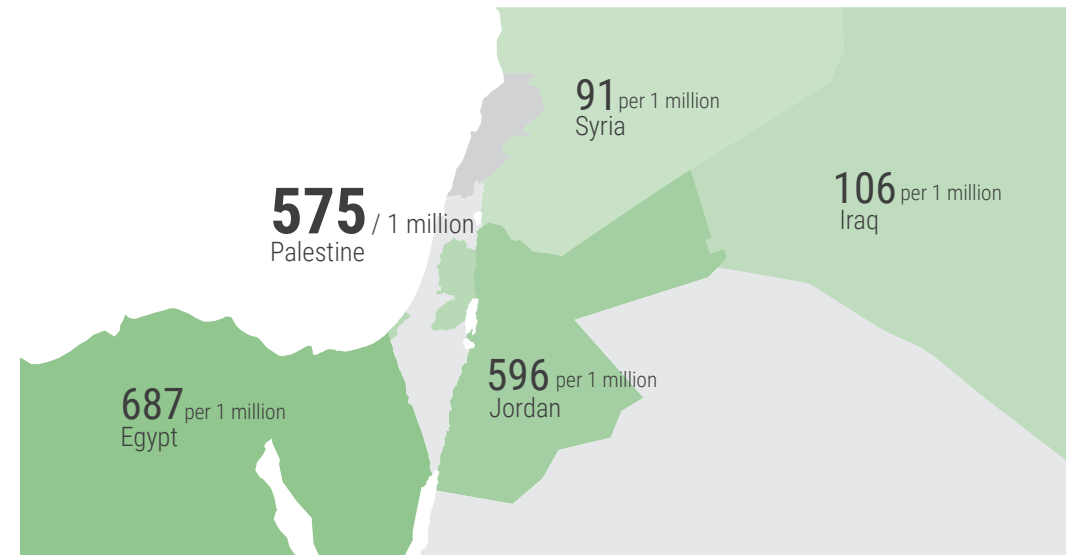
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

Research and development expenditures and the number of researchers in Palestine remain very low. Weak linkages with industries impedes growth and results in missed opportunities. Research and development is considered an important factor for innovation, helping achieve better business outcomes and improving global competitiveness.



Source: PCBS, SDGs Database, 2018; World Bank, SDGs Database, 2019.

9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants



Source: World Bank, SDGs Database, 2019.



Sector policy priority:

Support and protect national products, increase competitiveness and expand import substitution.





10

Reduced Inequalities

Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1.

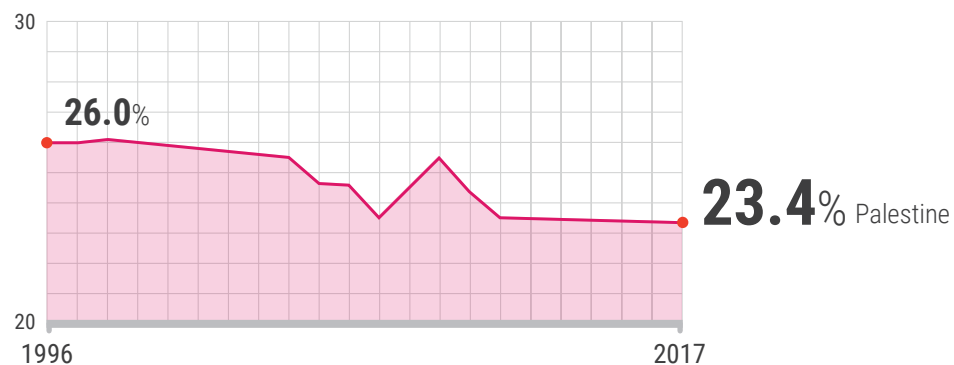
Reduce income inequalities

By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.

10.1.1. Growth rates of household consumption per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population

Challenges remain on both poverty and inequality in Palestine. The GINI coefficient of 37.4 percent indicates a significant level of income inequality. Trends from recent years indicate that inequality levels are increasing in the West Bank and Palestine in general but declining in Gaza Strip. Inequality in Palestine affects more than half of the population, while the bottom 40 percent consumed less than a quarter of the total consumption in 2017, the last year surveyed. Inequality risks societal well-being and threatens long-term social and economic development.

Household consumption per capita for the bottom 40 per cent of population



Sector policy priority:



Effective implementation of the minimum wage policy.
Focus on economic empowerment projects for the poor.
Apply protective measures for vulnerable groups.

Source: PCBS, Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey 2017, 2018.



Social Justice and Rule of Law

Strengthening social protection

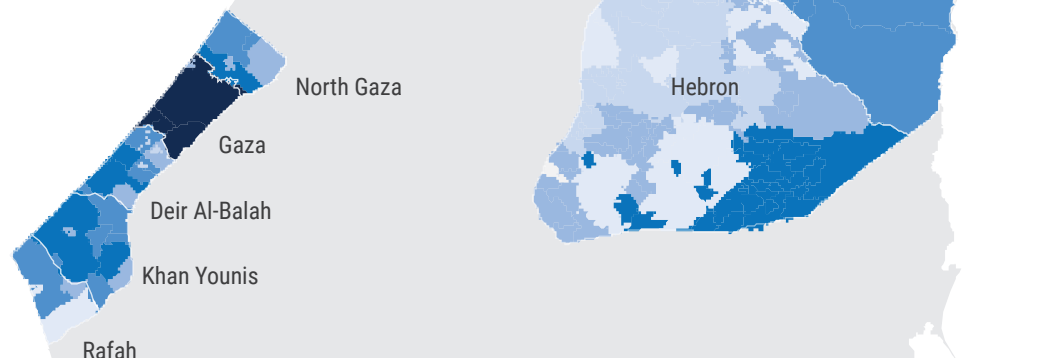
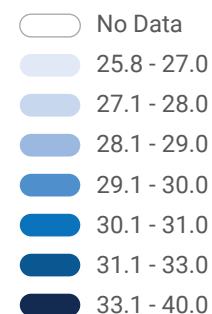
GINI Coefficient



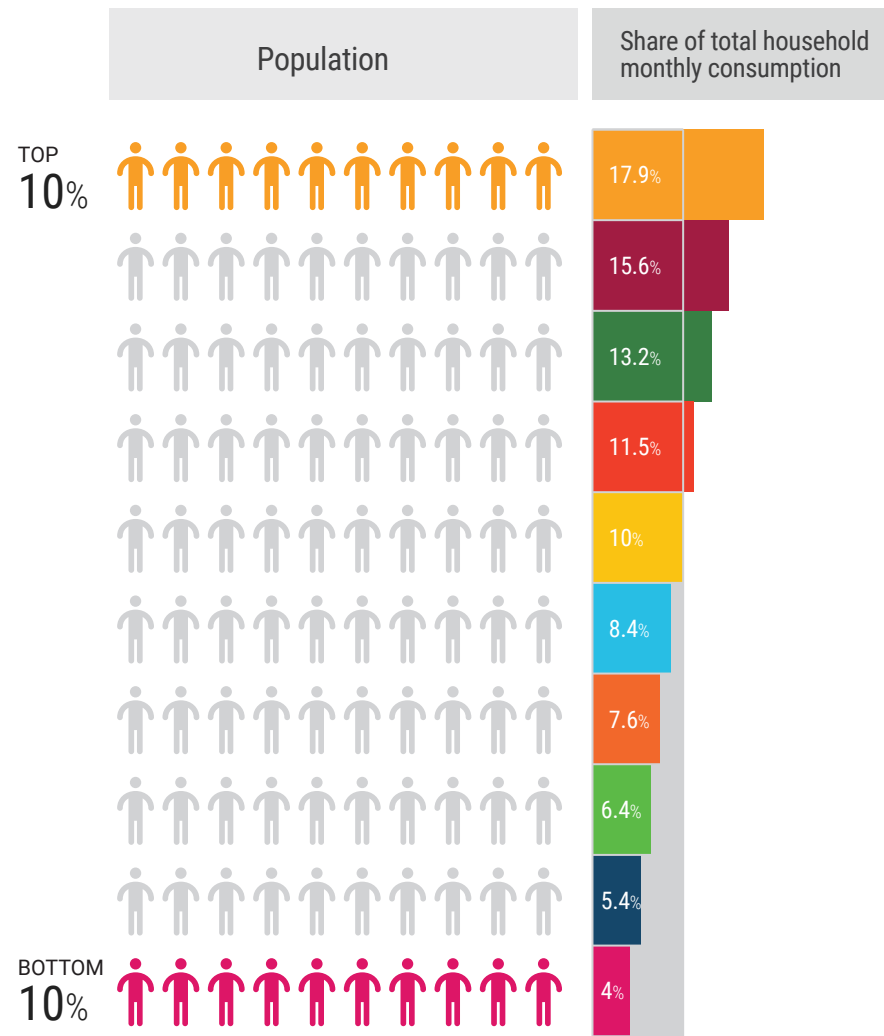
PALESTINE
37.4

West Bank
31.8

Gaza Strip
33.6



Household monthly consumption distribution patterns



Source: PCBS, Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey 2017, 2018.



Sector policy priority:

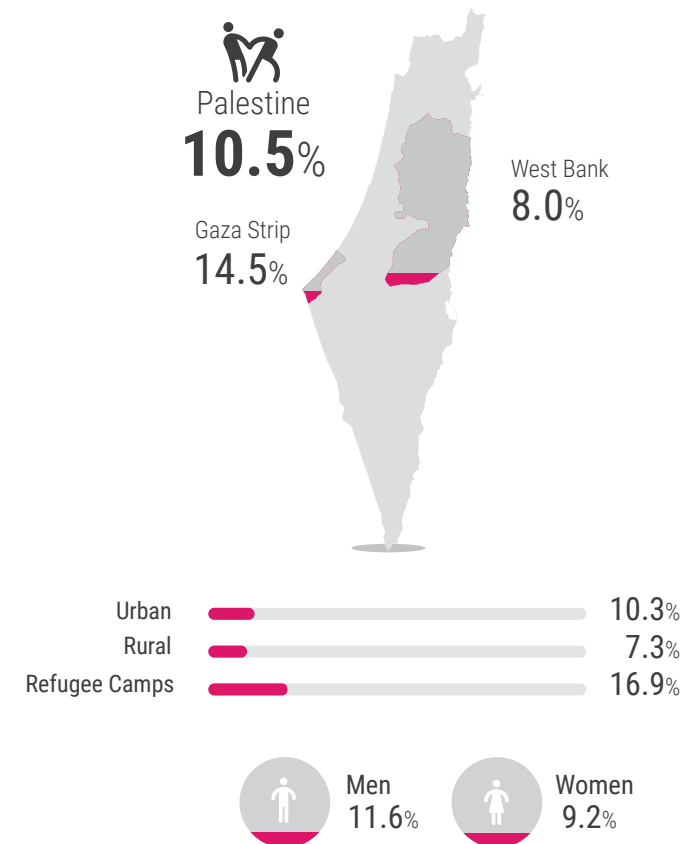
Adopt the Family Protection Law. Adopt and implement the Persons with Disabilities Act. Adopt a social protection floor system focusing on marginalized groups.

10.3.

Equal Opportunity

Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

10.3.1. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law



Source: PCBS, Rule of Law Survey 2018, 2018.





11

Sustainable Cities and Communities

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Resilient Communities

Meeting the basic needs of our communities
Ensuring a sustainable environment

11.1.

Safe and affordable housing

By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

Proportion of unsuitable housing units out of the overall housing stock in Palestine

Adequate and affordable housing is key for sustainable development and social equity. Though Palestine has a relatively low percentage of unsuitable housing units, the housing sector has not been well integrated into urban policies. Inadequate urban planning and weak regulatory frameworks have left little room for government to maneuver against speculation over land, urban sprawl and spatial segregation. Housing adequacy in Palestine has been also severely affected by the Israeli occupation including settlement expansion and housing demolition.



Palestine

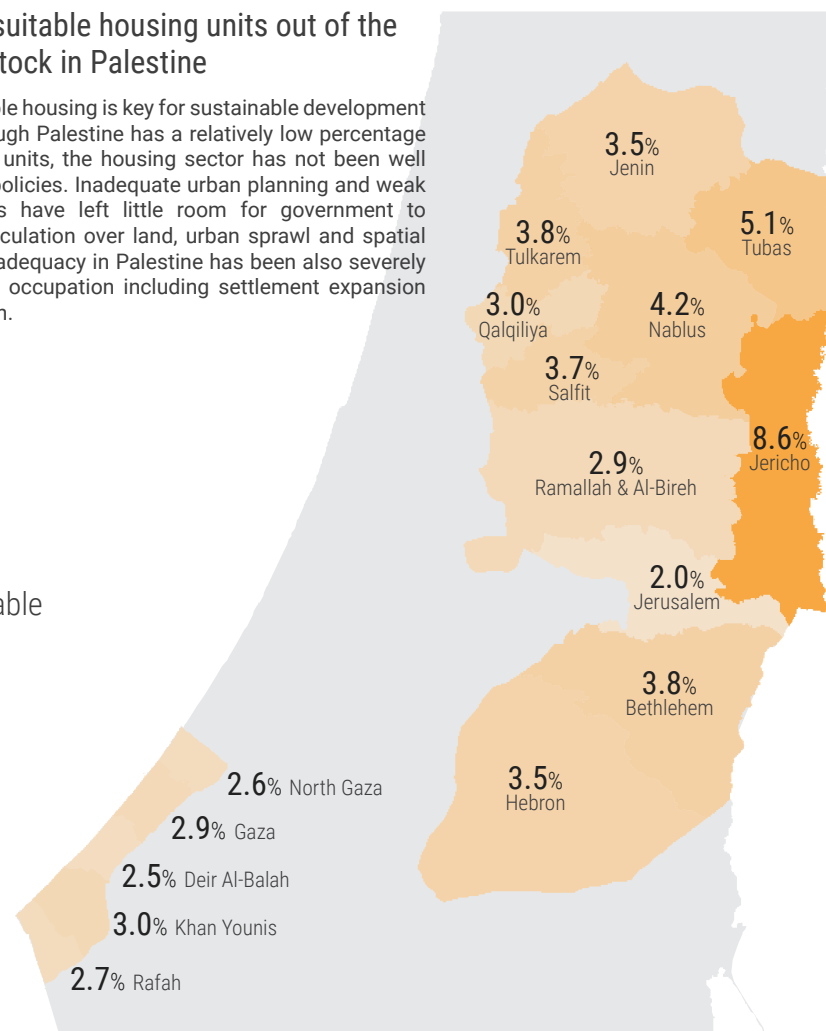
3.2% unsuitable

West Bank

3.4% unsuitable

Gaza Strip

2.8% unsuitable



Source: PCBS, Housing and Establishments Survey 2017, 2018

Proportion of overcrowded housing units out of the overall housing stock in Palestine

Different forms of informal housing in Palestine exist leading to harsh living conditions for many communities. The most significant form of such irregular housing is the unresolved status of the Palestinian refugee camps. Over time, these camps have become permanent, overcrowded, poorly-serviced neighborhoods, with unclear tenure rights. Moreover, and in occupied East Jerusalem, a large proportion of Palestinians lives in informal neighborhoods under constant threat of demolition and displacement.



Palestine

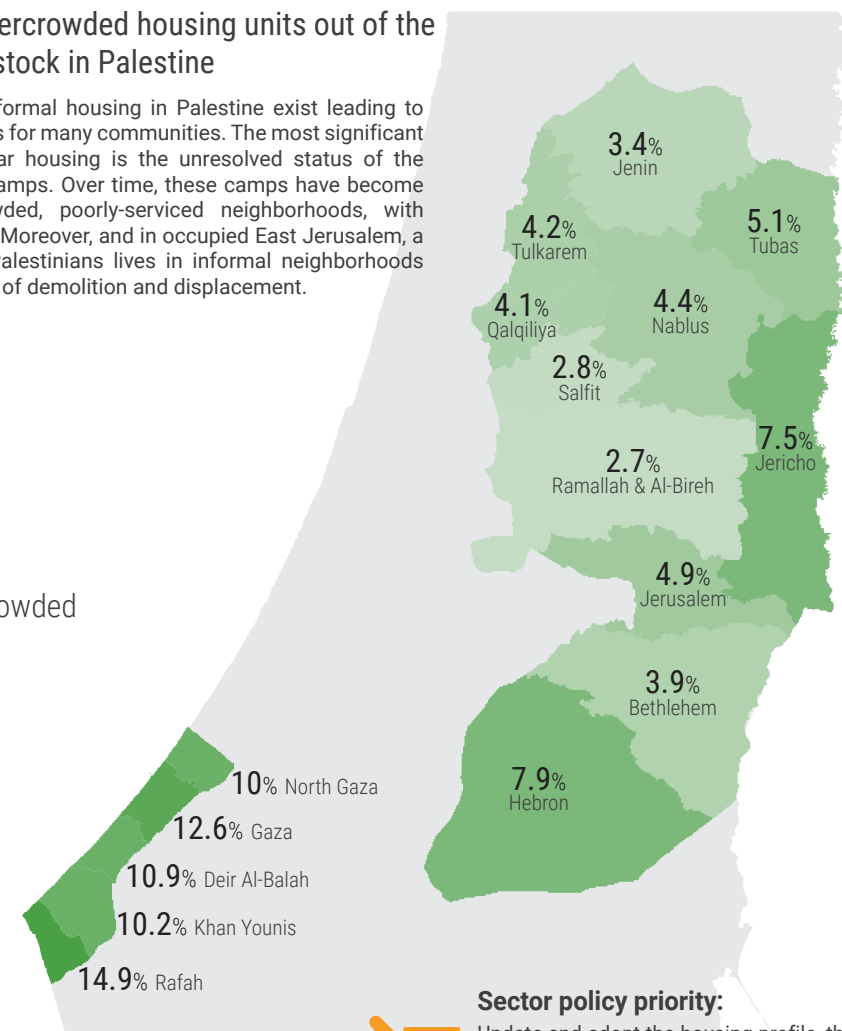
7.4% overcrowded

West Bank

4.9% overcrowded

Gaza Strip

12% overcrowded



Source: PCBS, Housing and Establishments Survey 2017, 2018

Sector policy priority:

Update and adopt the housing profile, the national housing policy and the affordable housing strategy for Palestine.

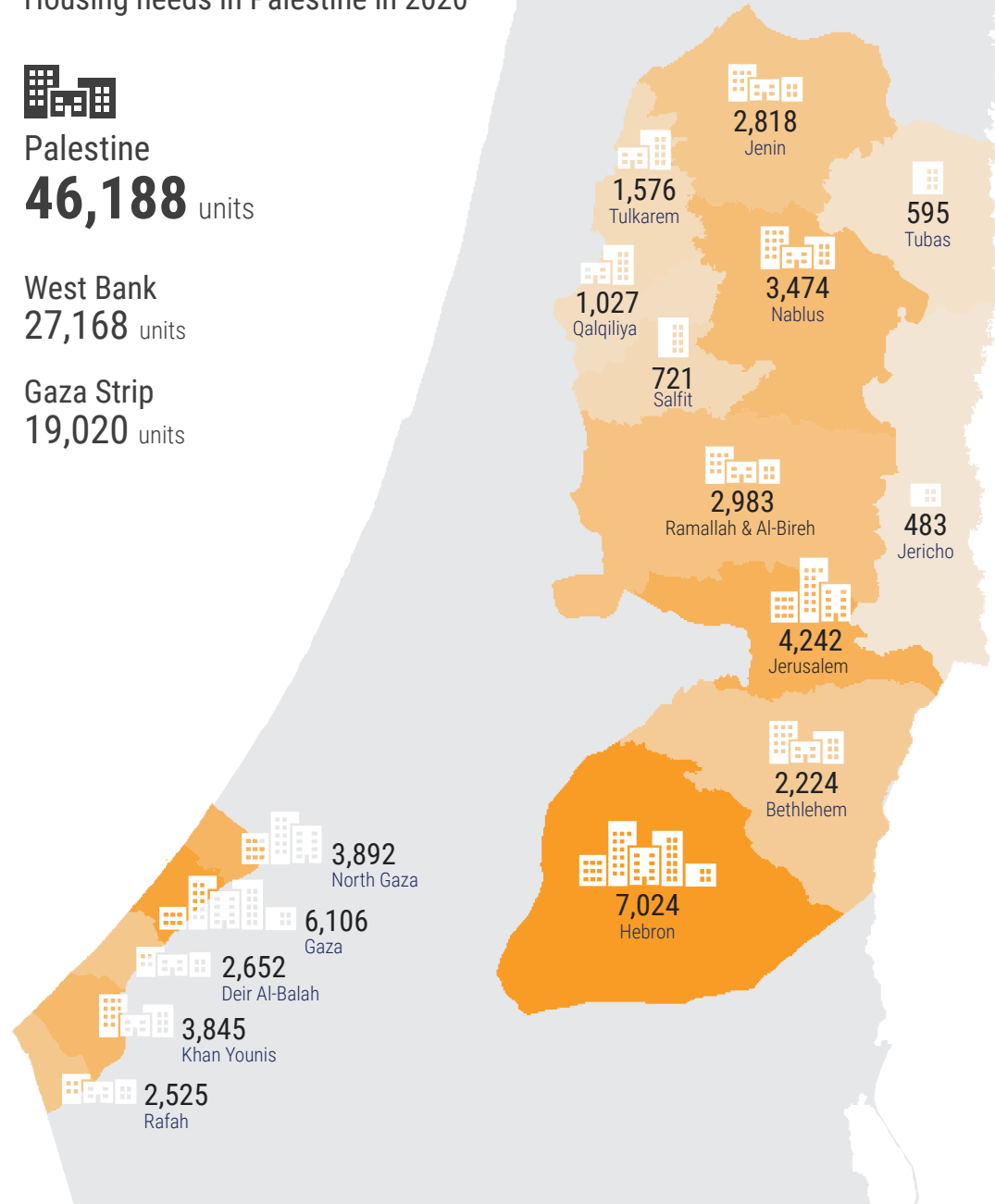


Housing needs in Palestine in 2020

46,188 units
Palestine

27,168 units
West Bank

19,020 units
Gaza Strip



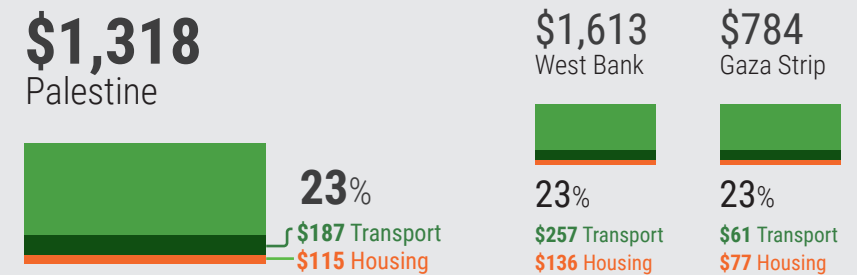
Source: Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Records, 2019.

Projected housing needs in Palestine

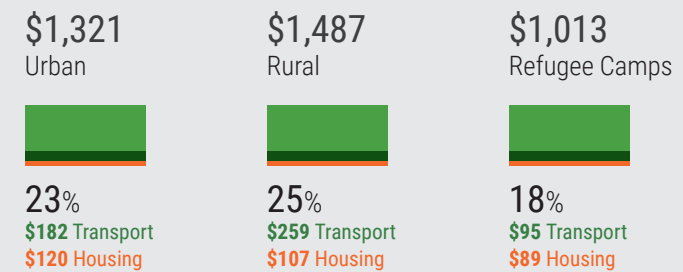


Source: Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Records, 2019.

Average household monthly expenditure



By Locality Type



Source: PCBS, Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey 2017, 2018.



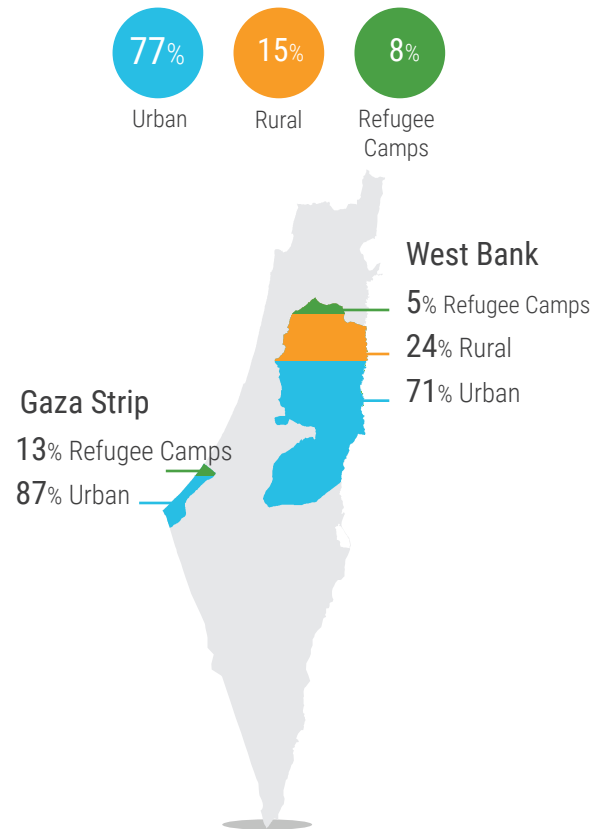
11.3.

Inclusive and sustainable urbanization

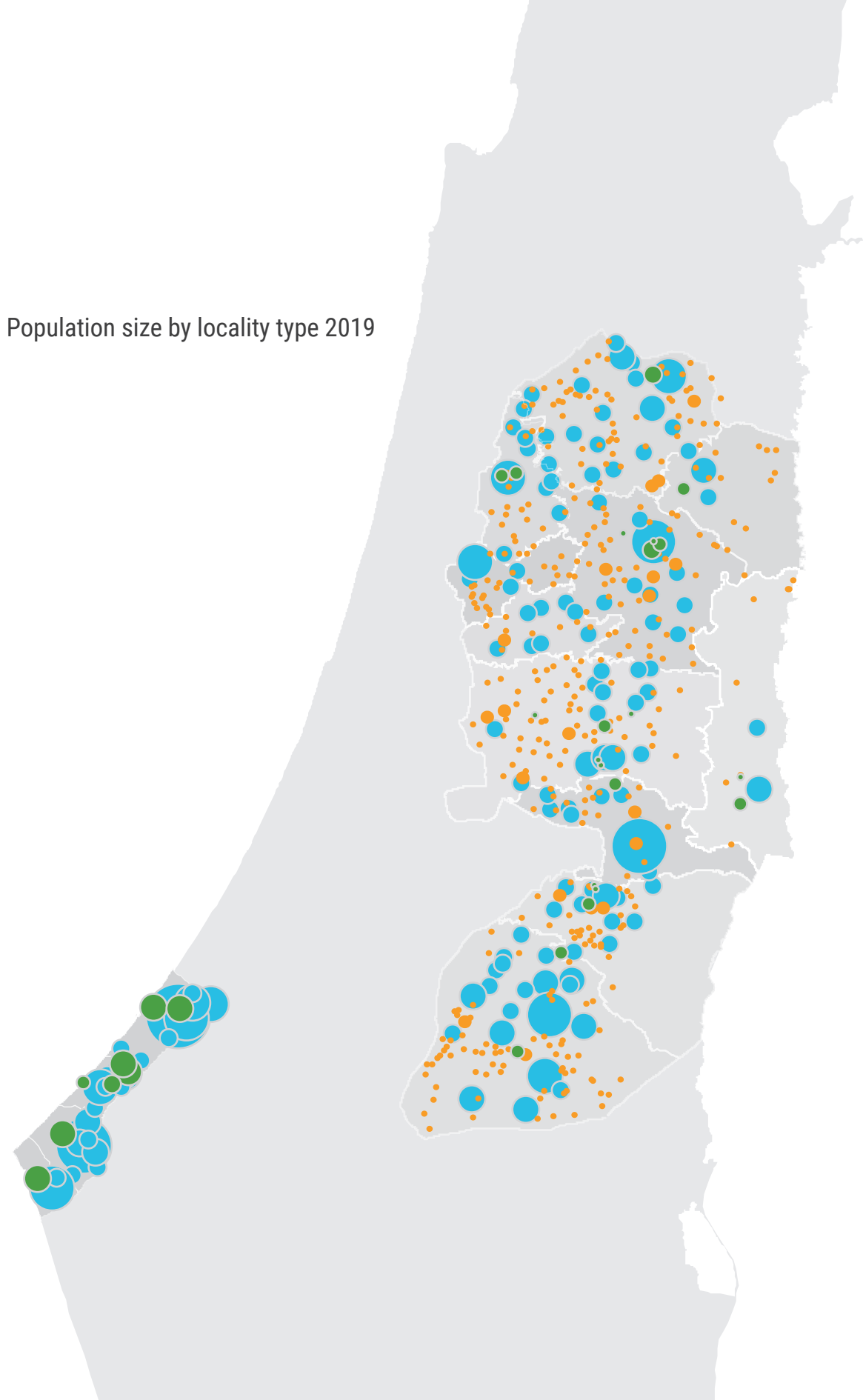
By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

Urbanization in Palestine

Since the establishment of the Palestinian Authority and the subsequent process of state building, urbanization in Palestine has been growing steadily, fueled by high demographic growth rates and spatially concentrated development with limited space to expand. The urban population in Palestine today is estimated at 77 percent (excluding urban refugee camps), among the highest in the region. It is expected that the population in Palestine will reach 6 million people by 2030 of which 5.3 million will be in urban areas. The land scarcity and spatial fragmentation, combined with rapid urban growth and uneven development within Palestine, have increased pressure on local authorities.



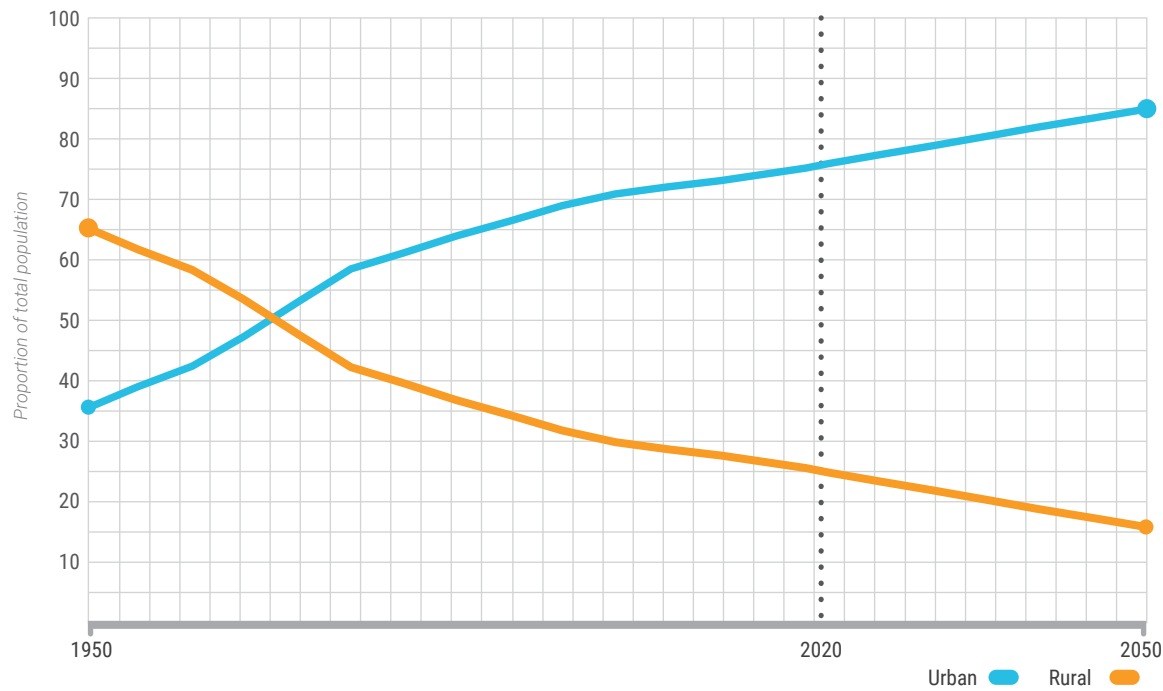
Population size by locality type 2019



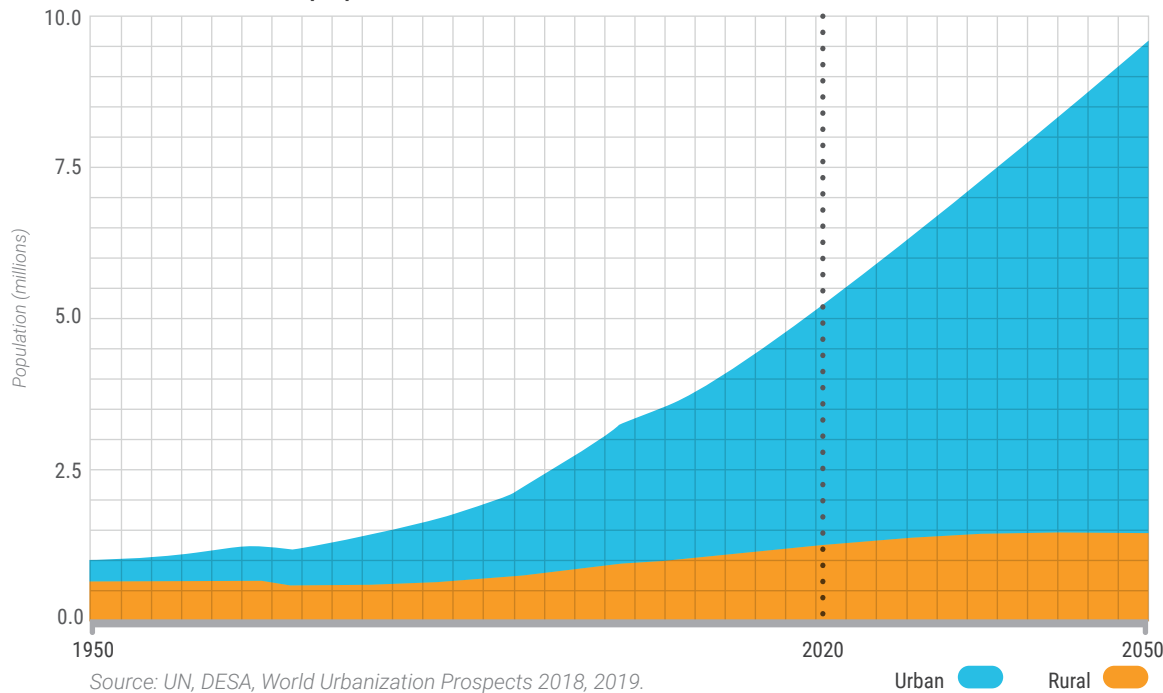
Source: PCBS, Population Census and Projections 2017, 2018.



Percentage of population in urban and rural areas

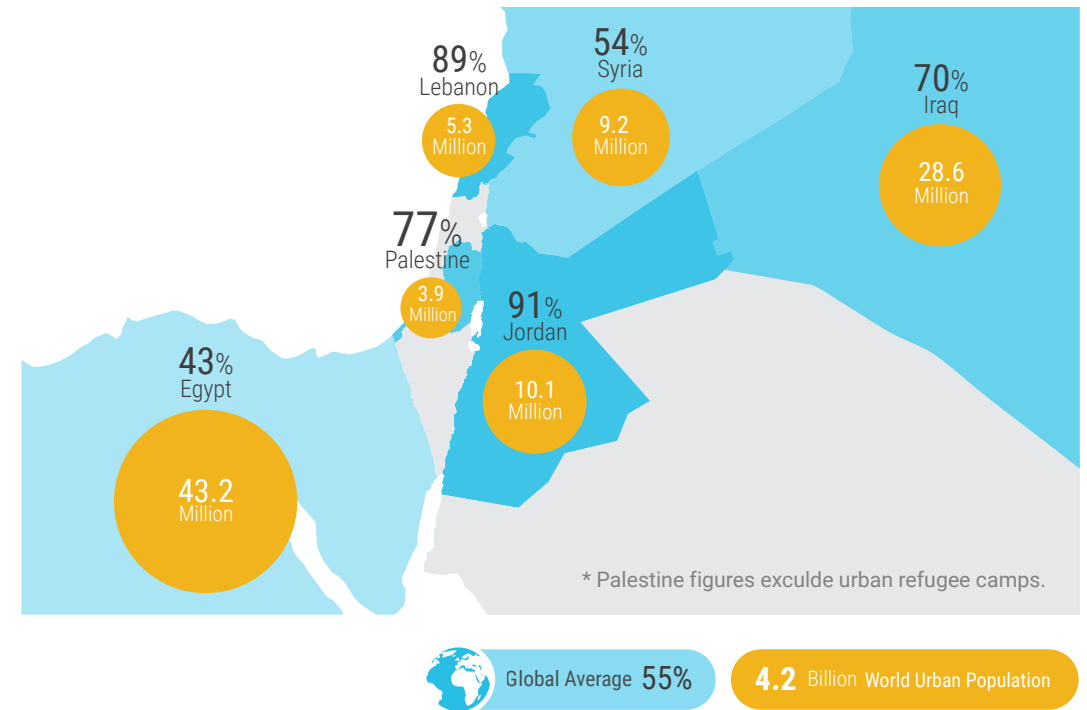


Urban and rural population



Source: UN, DESA, World Urbanization Prospects 2018, 2019.

Urbanization rates and total urban population in the region



Source: UN, DESA, World Urbanization Prospects, 2018, 2019.

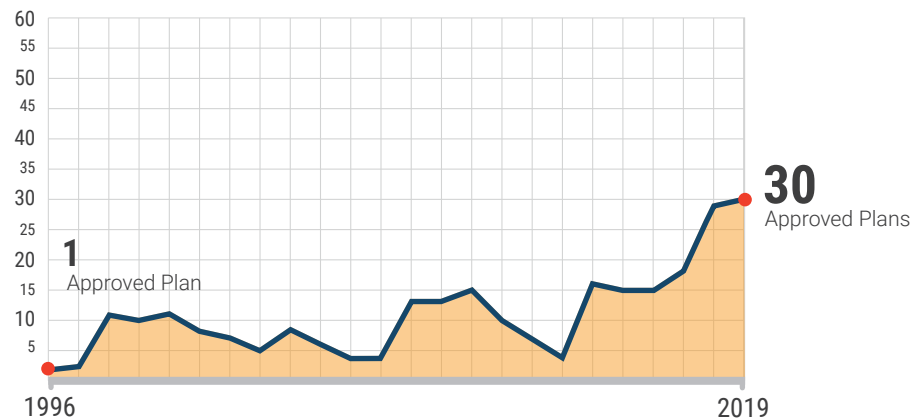
Sector policy priority:
Elaborate and adopt the National Urban Policy.



Proportion of Local Government Units (LGUs) that have master plans, and the proportion of population living in areas with master plans

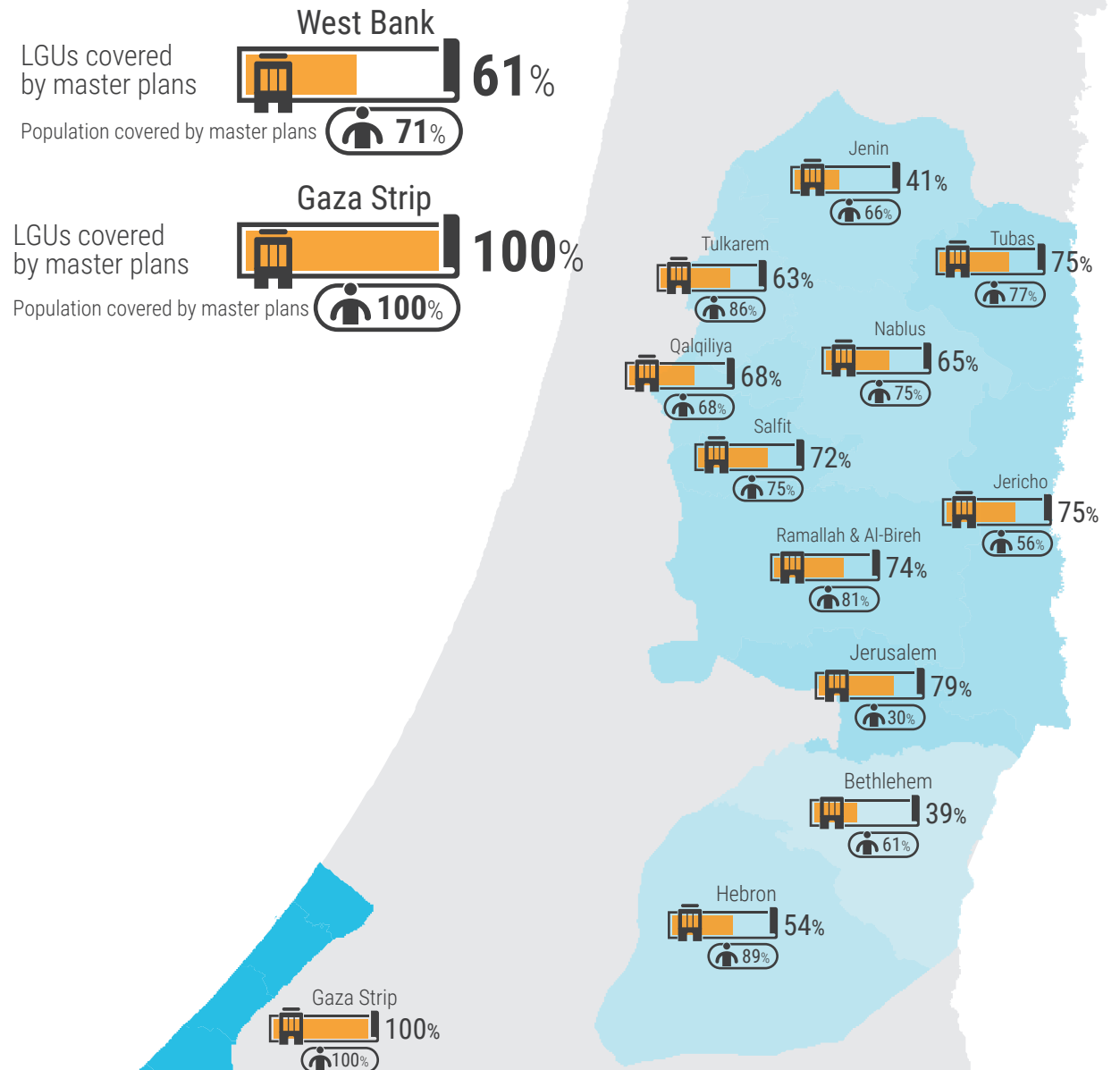
Though more than half of the population and LGUs in Palestine are currently covered by master plans, the planning system continues to face many challenges. LGUs are overwhelmed by existing demands for services and lack of basic instruments. They lack the capacity to utilize available spatial resources, forecast future needs, and manage overall urban growth. In addition, incomplete laws and regulations and outdated practices that govern the urban sector have created difficulties for the LGUs to respond to the challenges at the local level. LGUs are currently planning and operating independently with limited tools to leverage economies of scale for service delivery, infrastructure investment, and economic growth for strategic alignment of development priorities. As a result, there is a gap between the urban growth currently taking place and the planning and development of liveable, well-functioning cities which provide for citizens' needs.

Total Approved Plans 261



Sector policy priority:
Support participatory and resilient local governance interventions including activating joint local planning committees.

Source: Ministry of Local Government, Records, 2019.



11.7.

Green and public spaces

By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

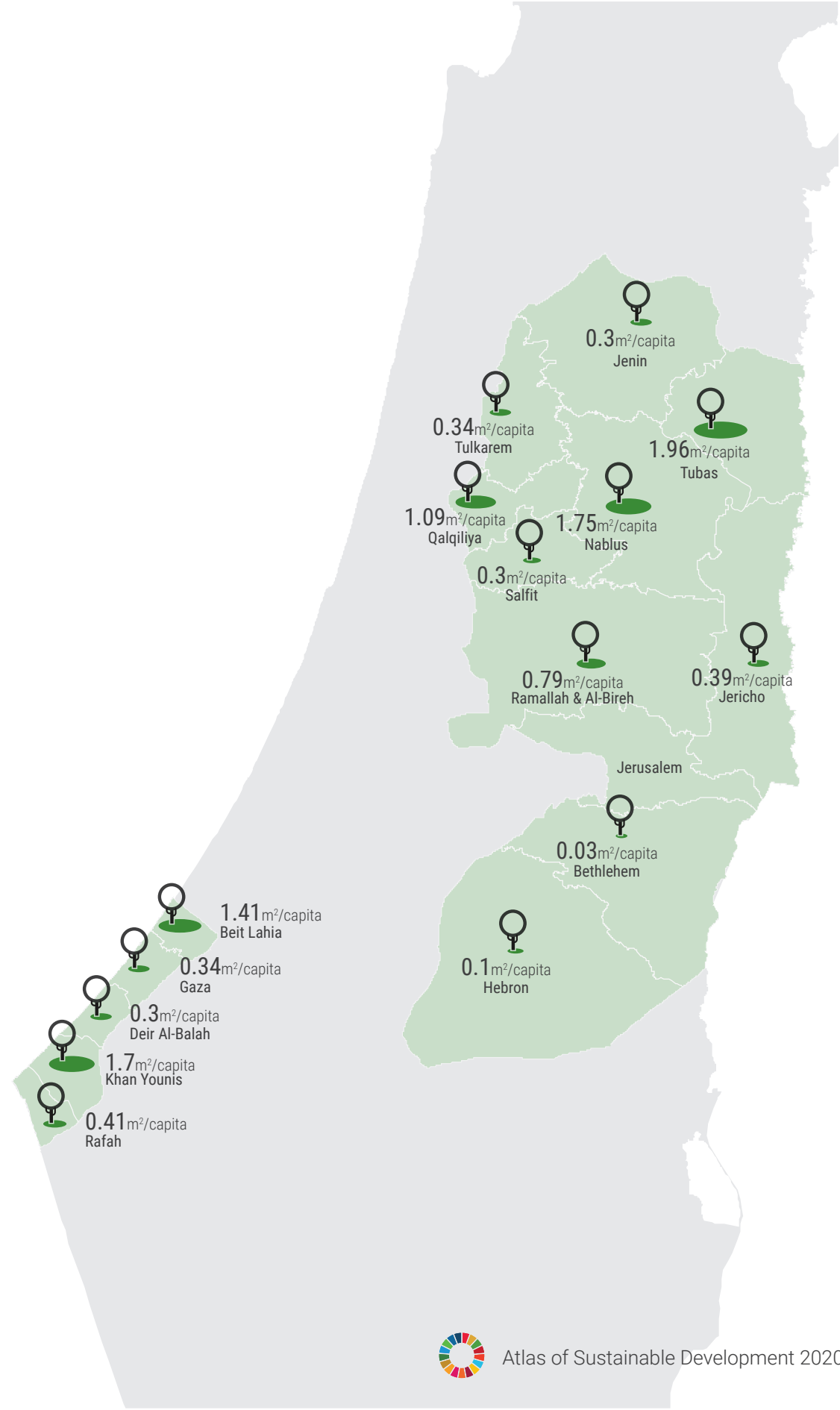
Area of public spaces per capita in the main Palestinian cities

The rapid urbanization and population growth in the West Bank and Gaza Strip have impacted negatively on the availability and quality of public spaces within Palestinian cities. Public open spaces are critical elements for the development of sustainable, inclusive cities and to enhance the living quality of their residents. While Palestinian planning regulations require at least 30 percent of the master plan area to be designated for public spaces, the actual land area allocated for public spaces is very low in Palestinian cities and towns with variations among areas within the West Bank and Gaza. The biggest challenges to the development of public spaces are limited availability of land and ownership complexities. The majority of land parcels in cities are privately owned, making it very difficult to set aside land for public space usage. Nevertheless, a few efforts to utilize lands owned by local authorities have succeeded in creating public open spaces in communities, such as small parks and gardens.



Sector policy priority:

Elaborate and adopt an evidence-based and inclusive public space policy in Palestinian cities and communities.



Source: Ministry of Local Government, Records, 2019.





12

Responsible Consumption and Production

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Resilient Communities

Ensuring a sustainable environment

12.1.

Sustainable consumption and production framework


Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production

The Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan in Palestine


In 2016, Palestine prepared the Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan that aims at the integration of sustainable consumption and production patterns into the national development agenda. The main priority areas identified were agriculture and food, tourism, and housing and construction. The plan estimated that 95 percent of the budget needed to advance sustainable consumption and production should be directed to the agriculture and food sectors. Focus areas include sustainable and climate-smart agricultural production, environmental practices in food manufacturing, and sustainable food consumption.

Priority areas for mainstreaming sustainable consumption and production




Agriculture and food

- Sustainable and climate-smart agricultural production
- Environmental practices in food manufacturing
- Sustainable food consumption



Housing and construction

- Green building
- Green public procurement of infrastructure.



Tourism

- Eco-tourism

Source: Environment Quality Authority, The Sustainable Consumption and Production NAP in Palestine, 2016.

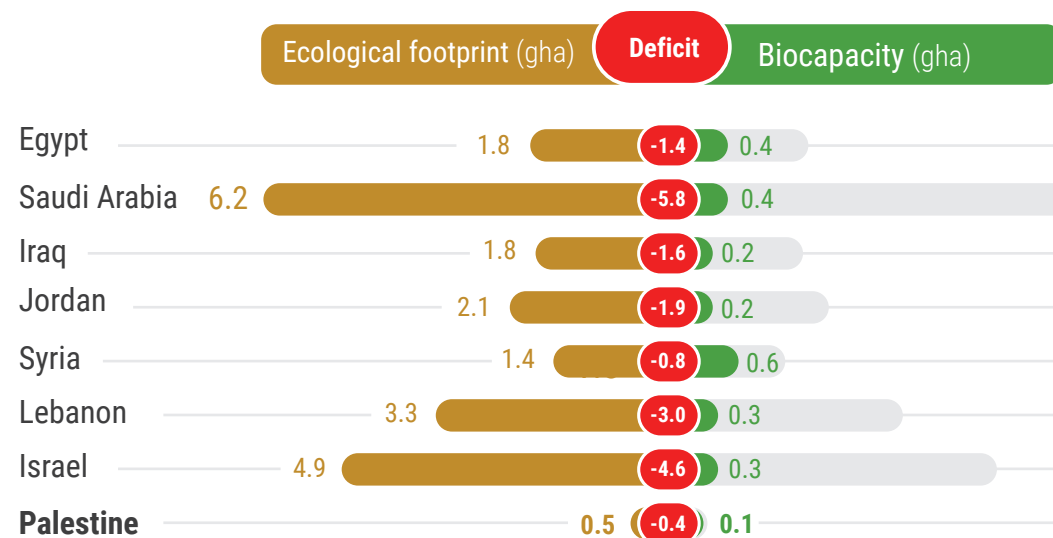
12.2.

Sustainable management and use of natural resources

By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

Ecological footprint, biocapacity, and deficit in global hectares per person (gha)

Palestine has a low ecological footprint compared to the region, estimated at 0.5 (gha) in 2013, the most recent data available. Nevertheless, Palestine has biocapacity deficit of -0.4 (gha), mainly due to the lack of access to natural resources, coupled with the rapid increase in material consumption due to an increase in population and urbanization. In Palestine, crop-lands are the major contributor to biocapacity, accounting for almost two-thirds of the total. At the same time, crop-lands are the second largest contributor to the ecological footprint, accounting from more than one-third of the total footprint. The carbon footprint is the largest contributor to the overall ecological footprint at 51 percent.



*Regional data are for 2016; Palestine figures are for 2013.

Source: Global Footprint Network, Database 2020, 2020.



12.4.

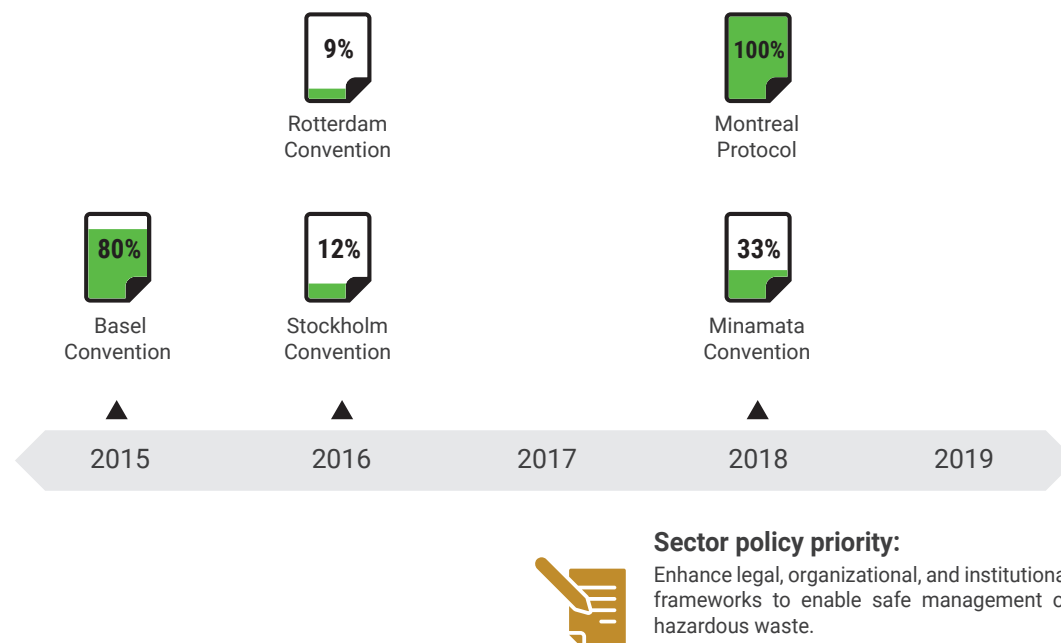
Responsible management of chemicals and waste

By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

Palestine has joined five multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals, committing to safeguarding the environment and health. Limited financial resources, and a lack of control over territory and crossings impeded by the Israeli occupation, have complicated and hindered monitoring and managing hazardous waste. The reported compliance rates vary between the agreements to which Palestine is signatory. The highest are the Montreal protocol and Basel convention, which focus on hazardous waste and material depletion of the ozone layer, respectively. The lowest compliance rates are reported against the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, which focus on hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade and on organic pollutants.

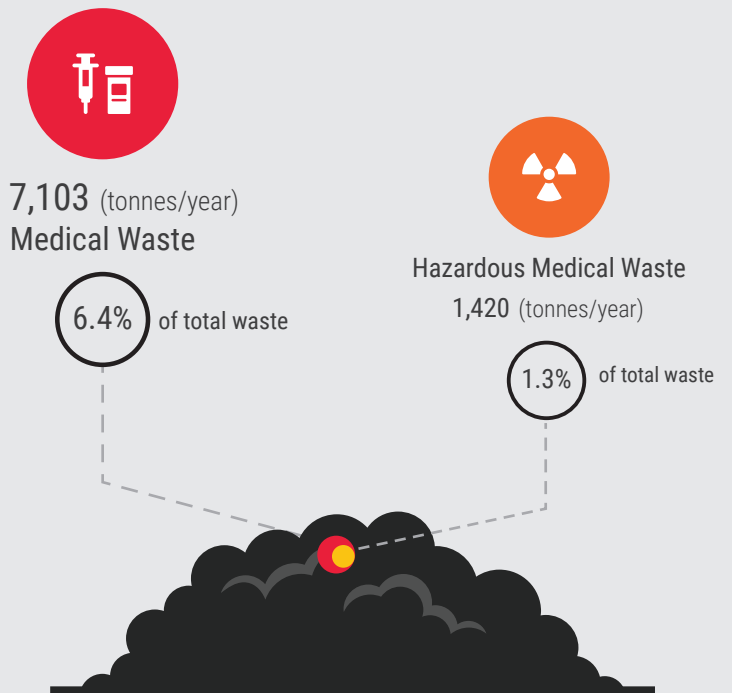
Conventions and agreements Palestine has signed, and the compliance rate



Source: United Nations Statistics Division, SDGs Indicators Database, 2020.

Hazardous and medical waste

Medical waste accounts for approximately 6.4 percent of overall waste. WHO estimates in general that about 20 percent of medical waste is hazardous, be it infectious, toxic and/or radioactive. Only two of the seven landfills in Palestine are equipped to receive hazardous waste.



Sector policy priority:

Expand the treatment of medical waste before its final disposal, according to the "polluter pays" principle, to limit its negative health and environmental impacts

Source: CESVI, Solid Waste Management in The Occupied Palestinian Territory 2019, 2019.



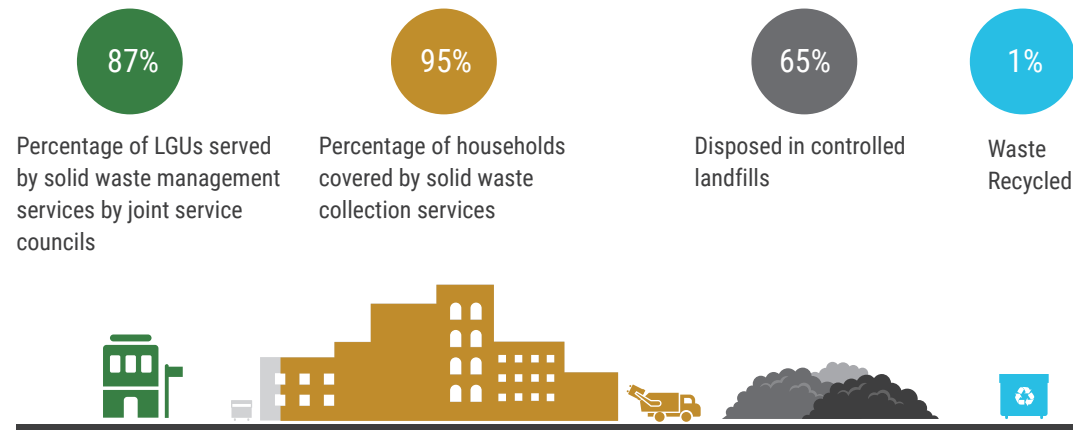
12.5.

Reduction, recycling, and reuse

By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

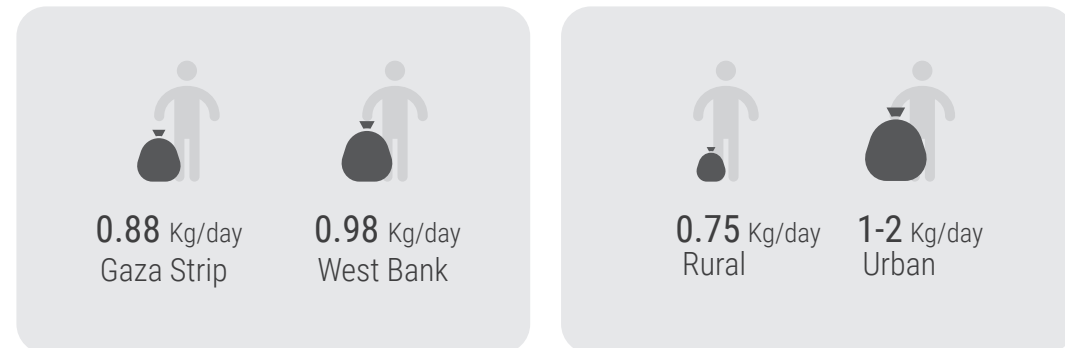
Solid-waste management in Palestine is a crucial development issue. Challenges include the lack of adequate comprehensive legislation, the lack of an efficient data collection and management system, lack of equipment and modern infrastructure, the need for innovative solutions in waste separation and treatment, as well as the restrictions imposed by the Israeli occupation on the access to land and resources. In general, Palestine has a relatively low solid-waste generation rate standing at 0.9 kg per capita per day, compared to a global range of 0.11 to 4.5 kg. More than half of the waste generated is considered organic waste. Palestine has a high solid waste collection rate, with 95 percent of communities covered, a ratio much higher than regional and global averages. Recycling rates are very low, at only 1 percent of total waste.

Waste generated **4,900 tonnes/day**



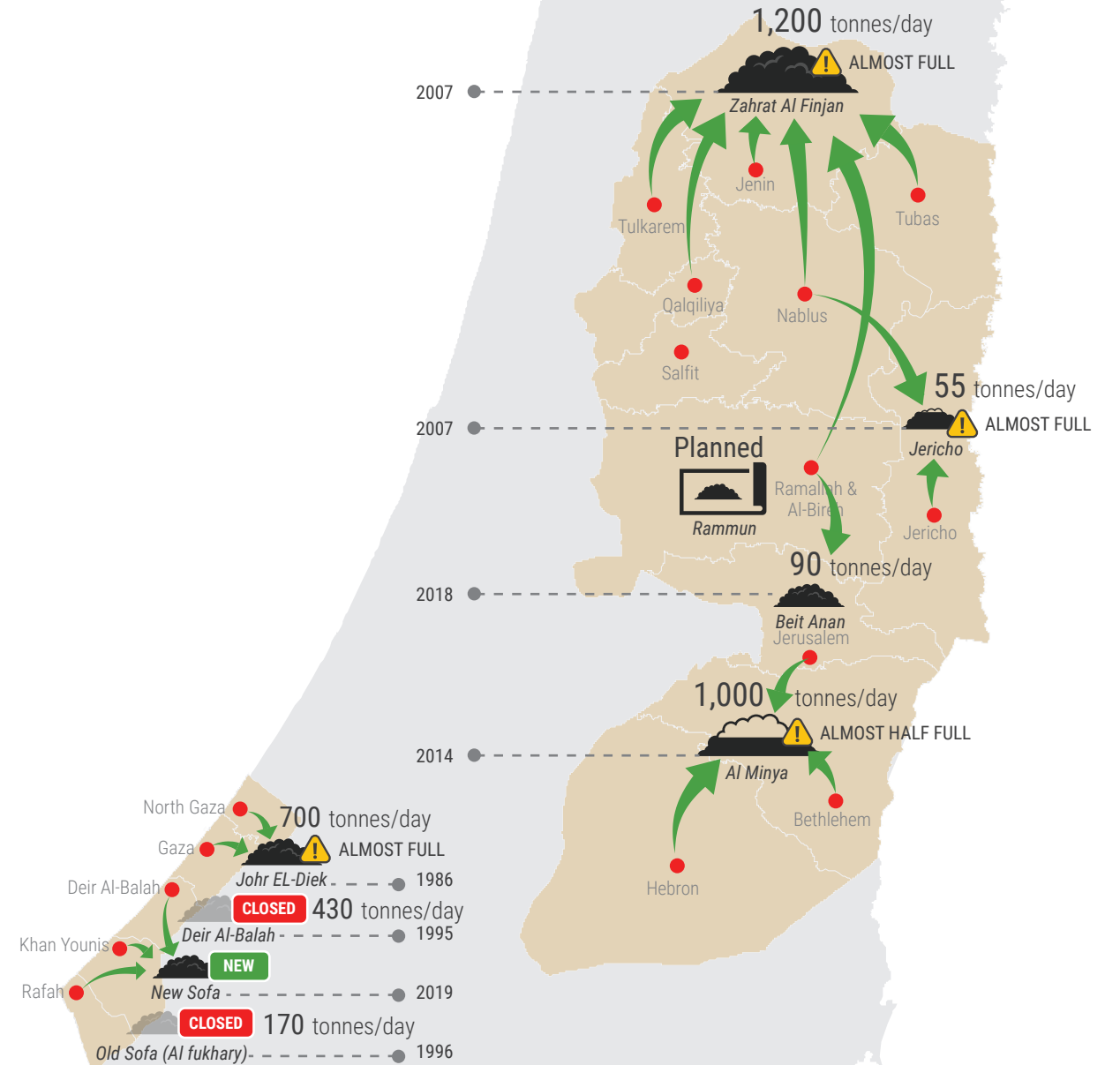
Source: Ministry of Local Government, Solid Waste Databook 2019, 2019.

Waste generation per capita **0.9 Kg/day**



Source: Ministry of Local Government, Solid Waste Databook 2019, 2019; CESVI, Solid Waste Management in The Occupied Palestinian Territory 2019, 2019.

Location, amounts of waste received, and service area of sanitary landfills in Palestine

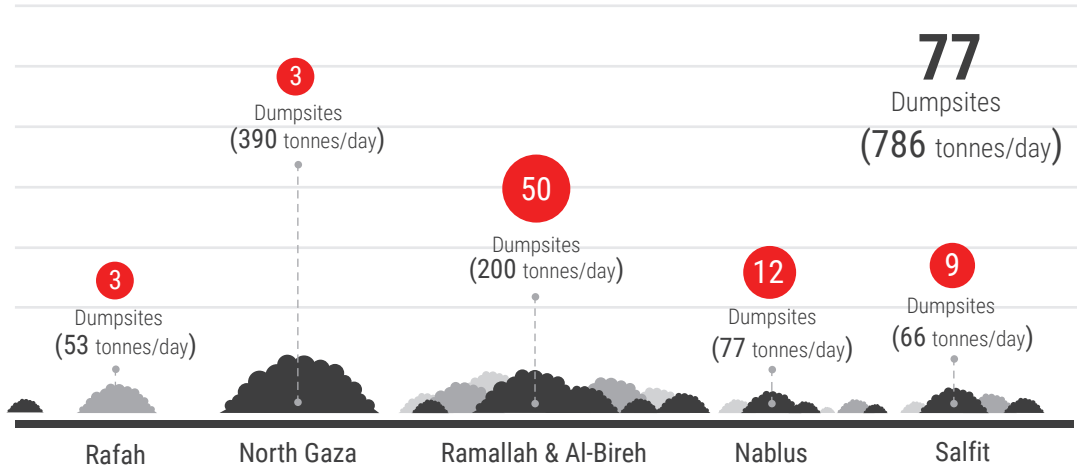


Source: Ministry of Local Government, Solid Waste Databook 2019, 2019; CESVI, Solid Waste Management in The Occupied Palestinian Territory 2019, 2019.



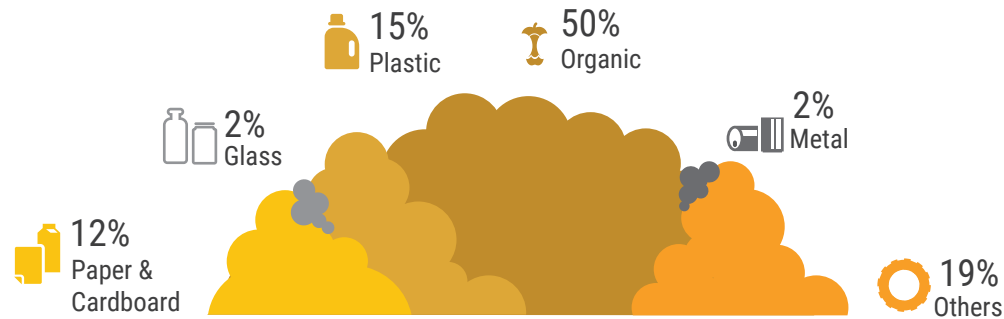
Random dumping (unregulated dumping)

Random dumping is still a common practice in Palestine, especially for agricultural waste, construction waste, and demolition debris. The number of dumping sites has significantly declined in the past few years, especially with the opening of sanitary landfills in different parts of Palestine. In 2019, it was estimated that 786 tonnes per day were disposed in random dumpsites, equivalent to almost 32 percent of collected waste.



Waste generation by type

The main composition of waste in Palestine is organic, followed by plastic and paper. Though majority of the waste is biodegradable and recyclable, only 3 percent of waste is collected for reuse, and among which only 1 percent is recycled.



Sector policy priority:
Prohibit the use of random dump-sites and closing or rehabilitating the existing sites gradually to limit their negative impact on health and environment

Source: Ministry of Local Government, Solid Waste Databook 2019, 2019.

Joint Service Councils for Solid Waste (JSC-SW) are considered a crucial component in the improvement of the solid waste management system and recycling in Palestine. In 2019, the JSC-SW in the West Bank covered 74 percent of the population and 83 percent of local government units. Today, 83 percent of West Bank solid waste collected by JSC-SW goes to sanitary landfills.

Total solid waste collected by Joint Service Councils (West Bank) 1,672 tonnes/day

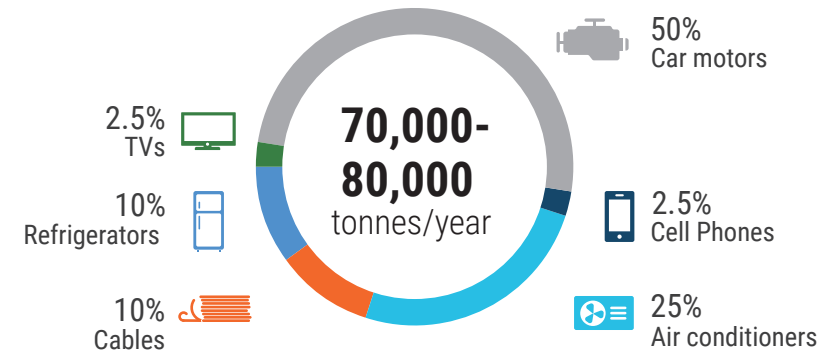


Source: Ministry of Local Government, Solid Waste Databook 2019, 2019.

Electronic waste

The electronic waste sector is part of the informal economy in Palestine. Electronic waste includes items that contain hazardous elements. The treatment methods are ineffective and inefficient and have negative impacts on the environment and health. The main locations where e-waste is traded and treated are located in Hebron governorate receiving between 70-80 thousand tonnes per year. The items collected are either sold to recyclers and workshops, dismantled to recover spare parts, or smashed to recover material.

90% of e-waste comes from Israel



Locations: Beit Awwa, Idhna, Deir Samit, Al Kum and Beit Maqdam in Hebron governorate

Source: CESVI, Solid Waste Management in The Occupied Palestinian Territory 2019, 2019.



13

Climate Action

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.



Resilient Communities

Ensuring a sustainable environment

13.1

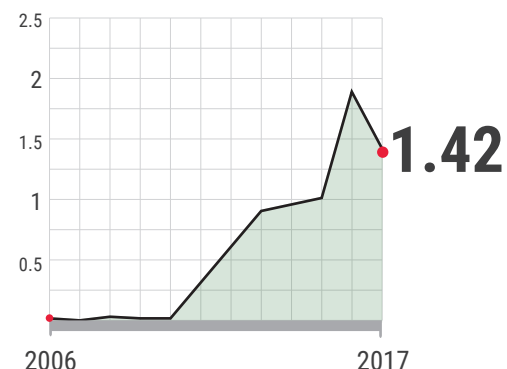
Resilience and adaptive capacity

Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

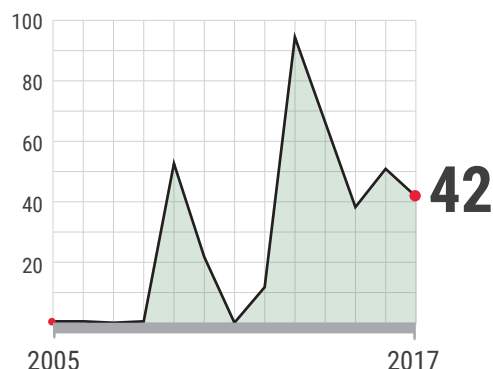
13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly-affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Palestine is prone to natural disasters and hazards including earthquakes, floods, droughts, and landslides. The whole region faces ongoing small to medium-scale disaster risks. The level of vulnerability, which would amplify the consequences of any disaster, is classified as high to very high in Palestine. The main factors creating conditions of vulnerability include lack of control over natural resources, restrictions on access and movement, weak infrastructure, and social and economic vulnerabilities.

Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population



Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population



Sector policy priority:

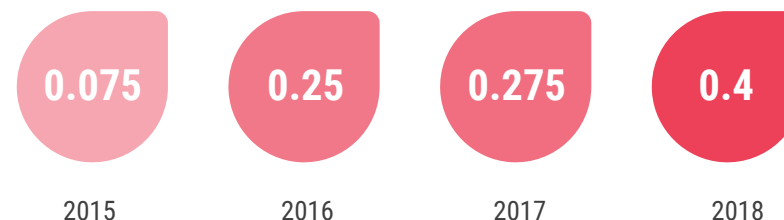
Improve capabilities to deal with emergencies and catastrophic incidents, and mainstream disaster risk reduction and management in the national plans and strategies.



Source: National Disaster Risk Management Center Records, 2006-2013; PCBS, SDGs Database, 2020.

Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework

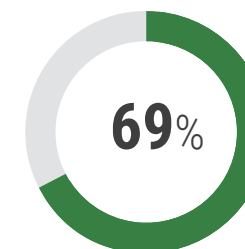
Palestine joined Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015, and established the National Disaster Risk Management Center in 2017 under the office of the Prime Minister. Efforts since then have been focused on enabling strong partnerships among all stakeholders and leading coordination with local authorities to devise DRR strategies. The reported proportion of local authorities that have local disaster risk reduction strategies was 69 percent in 2018.



Source: United Nations Statistics Division, SDGs Database 2019, 2019.



13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies



Sector policy priority:

Ensure DRM is mainstreamed in development planning and policies of all sectors to reduce impacts of disasters and ensure sustainable development.



Source: National Disaster Risk Management Centre Records, 2018; PCBS, SDGs Database 2018, 2019.



13.2

Integrate climate change measures into policies and planning

Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change

The National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (NAP) for Palestine draws a road map for climate change adaptation. Three climate change scenarios identified and evaluated threats and vulnerabilities based on regional and international predictions. The plan also considers mitigation measures to the negative impacts on crucial sectors for economic growth, including agriculture, energy, and industry, which would bear the worst impacts of climate change.

<2°C

Scenario 1
Most Optimistic Scenario
 Emissions controlled according to the Paris Agreement target of a global average temperature increase not exceeding 2°C.

<3°C

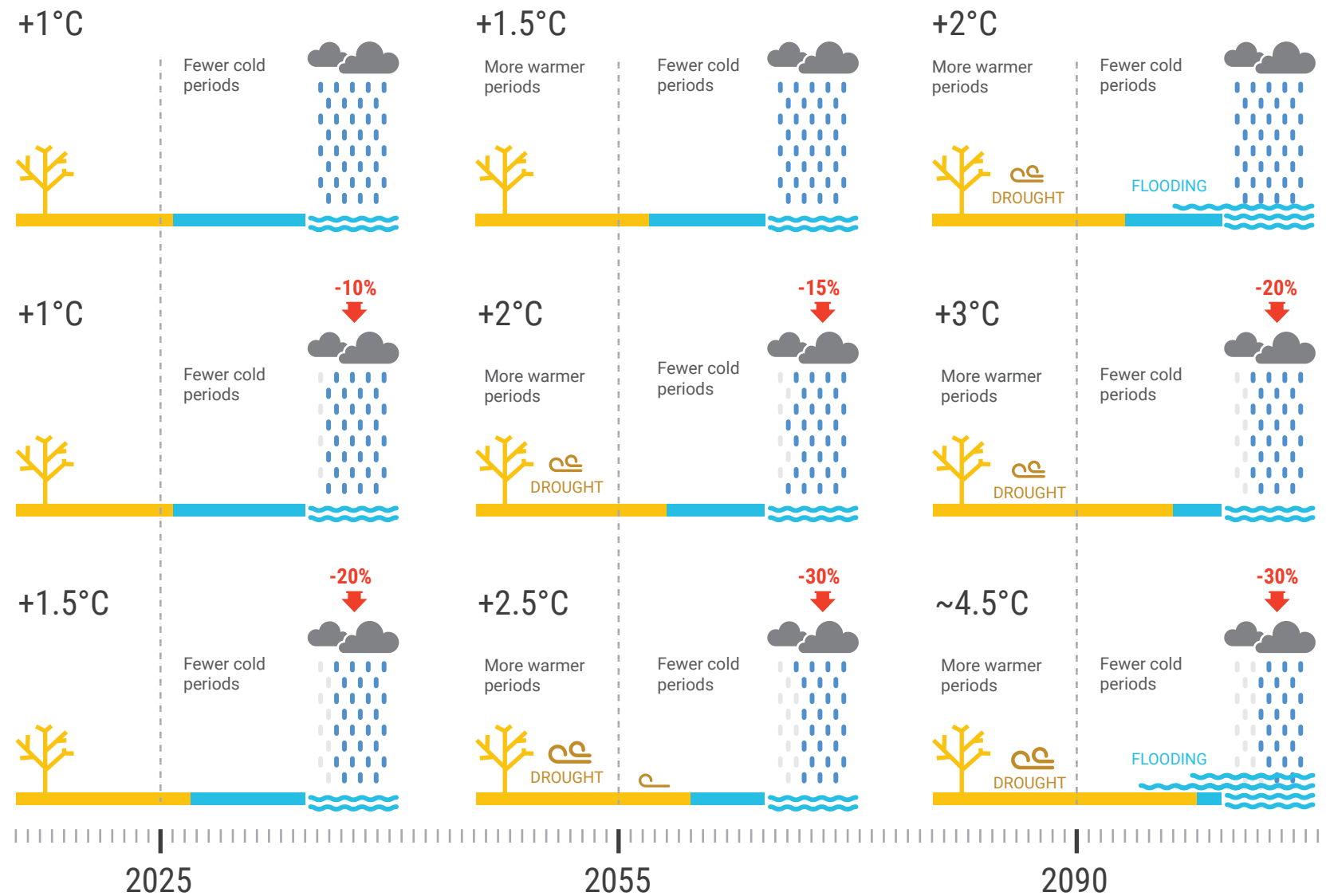
Scenario 2
Mid Range Scenario
 Emissions continue to increase along recent lines with some reductions from historic levels but breaching the 2°C target.

<4.5°C

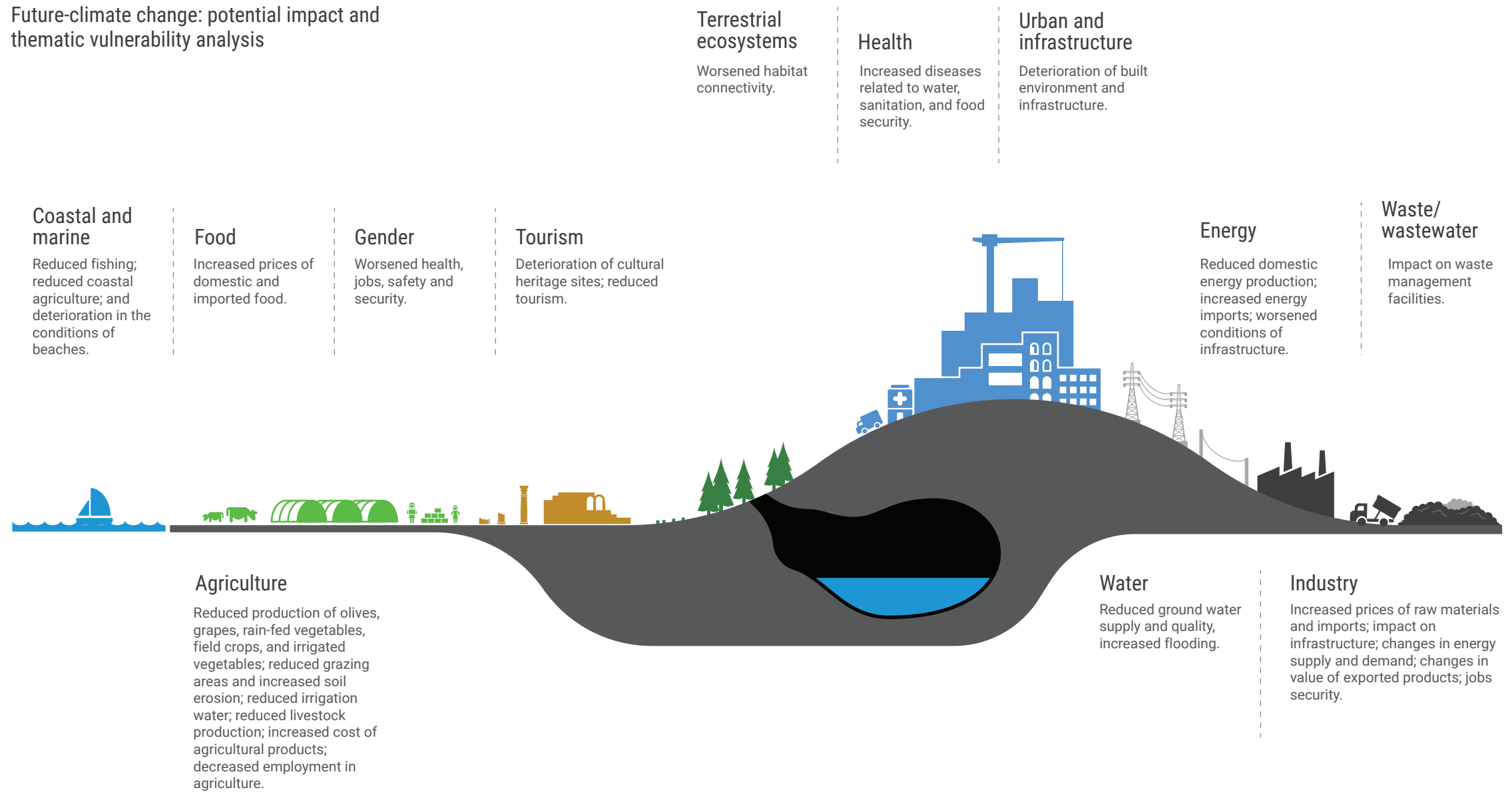
Scenario 3
Most Pessimistic Scenario
 Emissions continue unabated.

Source: Environment Quality Authority, National Adaptation Plan 2016, 2017.

Future-climate scenarios for Palestine, 2025 to 2090



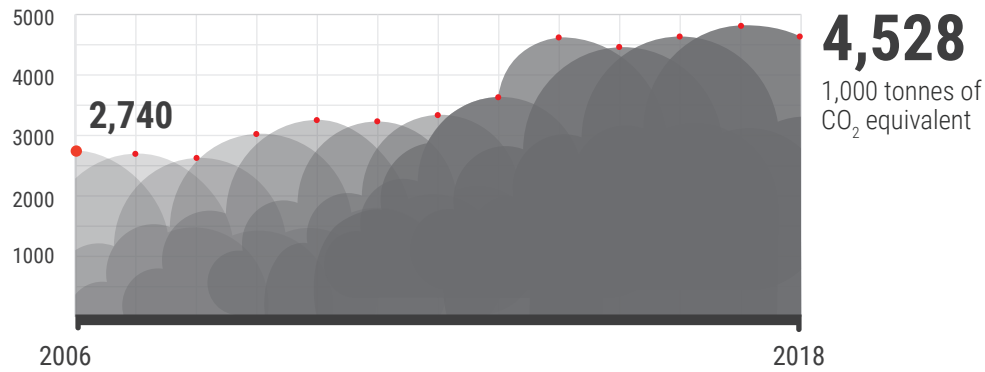
Future-climate change: potential impact and thematic vulnerability analysis



Source: Environment Quality Authority, National Adaptation Plan 2016, 2017; Environment Quality Authority, Nationally Determined Contributions 2018, 2018.



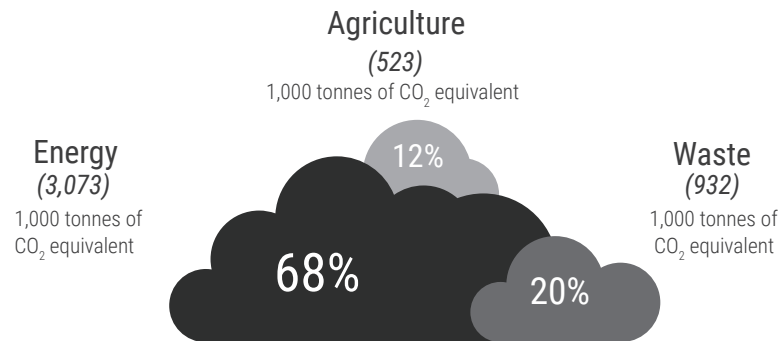
Green house gas emissions



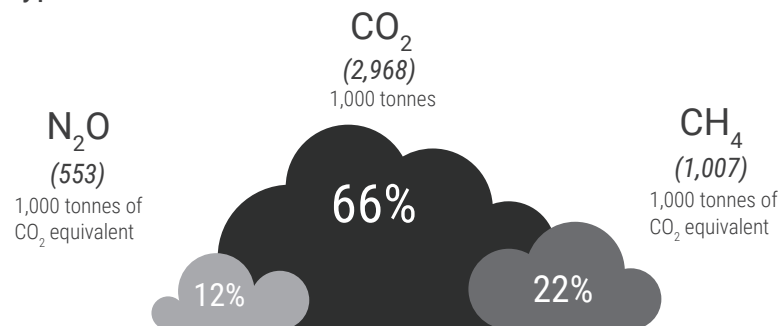
Green house gas emissions by sector and emissions type

In Palestine, about 71 percent of CO₂ emissions come from the energy sector, mainly due to the relatively low utilization of renewable energy sources. The agriculture share of GHG is below the global average of 15-20 percent, attributed to the traditional agricultural techniques used. On the other hand, the waste sector generates 19 percent of GHG emissions in Palestine, which is almost four times the global average.

By Sector



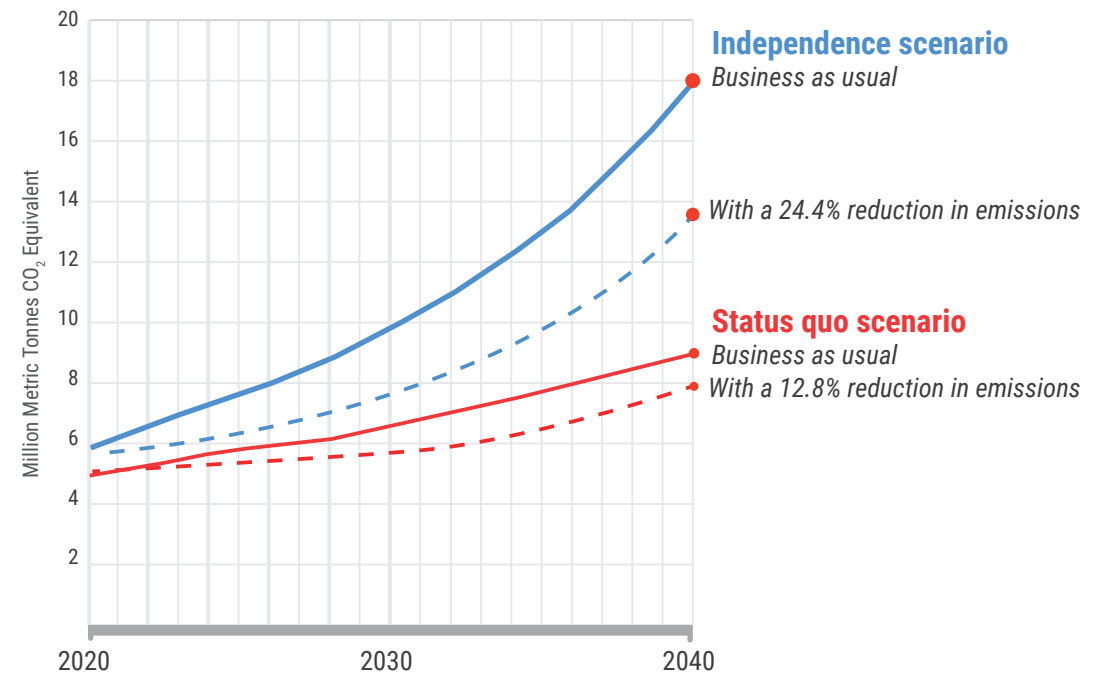
By Emission Type



Source: PCBS, GHG Inventory 2018, 2019.

Mitigation plans

Palestine plans to reduce its CO₂ equivalent emissions based on two scenarios: an independence scenario, under which Palestine is able to exercise full control over its resources, and the status quo scenario reflecting a continuation of the Israeli occupation and a resulting lack of access to its natural resources. Under each scenario, set of policy tools are defined to achieve a reduction of 24.4 percent under the first scenario and 12.8 percent under the second.



Sector policy priority:



Adopt regulations and initiatives that promote the use of clean and renewable energy, and that enhance energy efficiency.



14

Life Below Water

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources



Resilient Communities

Ensuring a sustainable environment

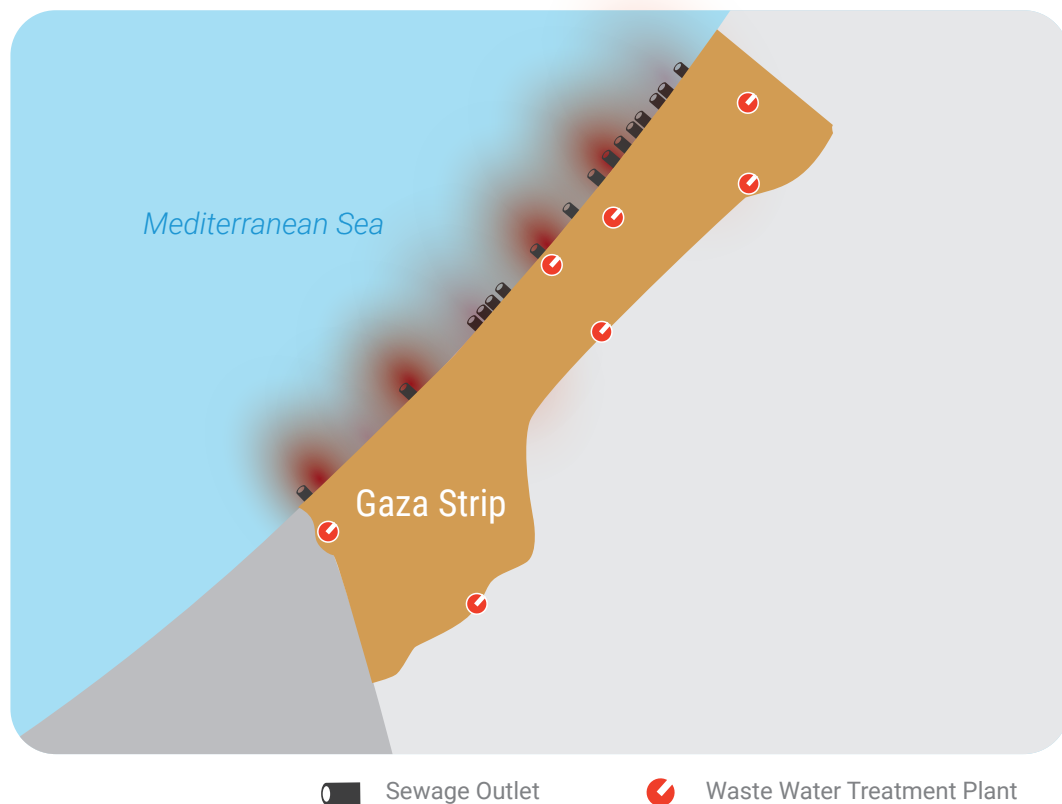
14.1.

Reduce marine pollution

By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

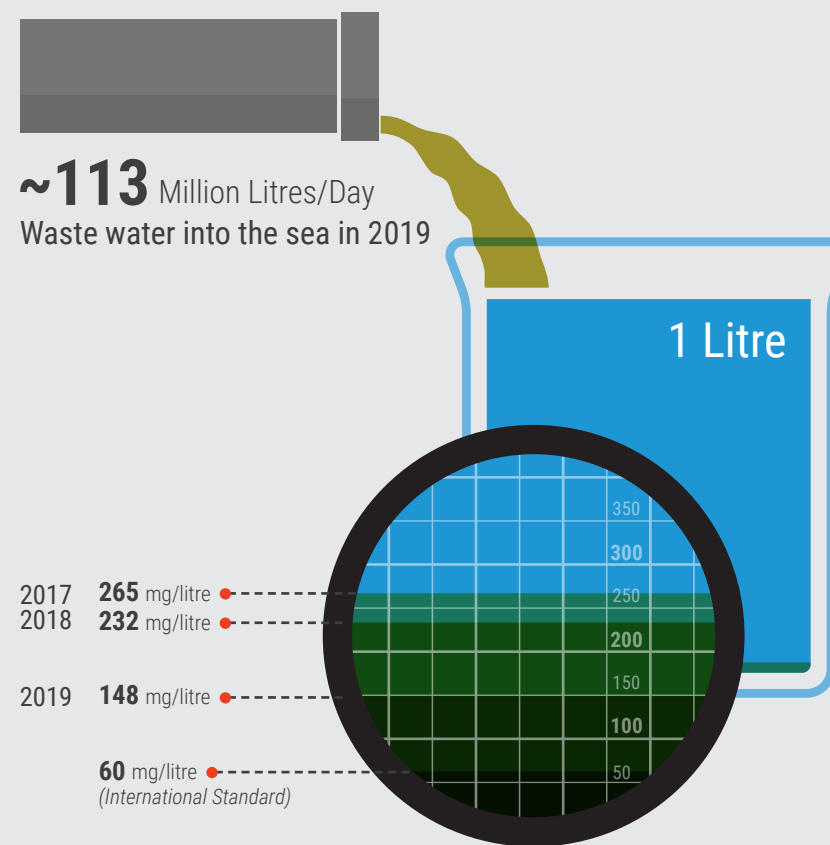
Wastewater flow into the Mediterranean Sea - Gaza

The long-standing shortage of adequate sanitation infrastructure compounded by the electricity deficit continues to exacerbate the environmental problem of discharging poorly-treated sewage into the sea. The pollution levels of the wastewater discharged into the Mediterranean declined during 2019 to 148 mg/litre of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), compared to 265 mg/litre of BOD in 2018; however, levels are still more than double the international standards of 60 mg/litre of BOD. Such high levels increase risks of water borne diseases and environmental hazards.



Source: OCHA, Monthly Humanitarian Bulletin Sep 2019, 2019.

Pollution levels in the Mediterranean Sea - Gaza



~113 Million Litres/Day
Waste water into the sea in 2019

Sector policy priority:

Establish and enforce national standards for discharging wastewater into nature.



Source: OCHA, Early Warning Indicators Dec 2019, 2019.



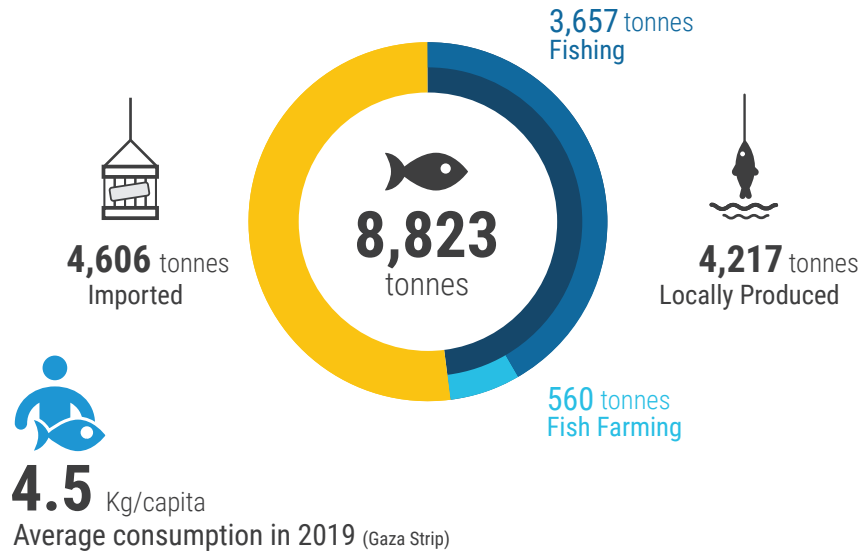
14.4.

Sustainable fishing

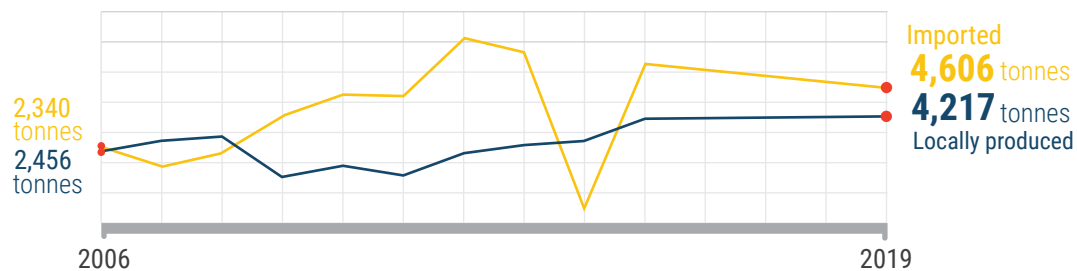
By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

Fish supply in Gaza

The political situation in Gaza has undermined the potential of the fishing sector, including frequent changes in the permitted fishing limits by the Israeli government. Until the year 2000, the fisheries sector in Gaza provided a significant source of employment with over 10,000 registered fishers. In 2019, there were only 3,617 registered fishers in Gaza which, including their families, suggests that some 18,000 people rely on fishing for their livelihood. There is a direct correlation between the scope of access to the sea and the quantity and value of the fishing catch; the further out to sea fishers can go, the deeper the water and the higher the value of fish caught. In addition, shore fishing has negative environmental impacts on marine ecosystems including overfishing of specific species which can destroy marine ecology and disrupt the food chain. The average per capita fish consumption in Gaza (4.5 kg/capita) is very low compared to the regional average of 15 kg/capita and the global average of 20 kg/capita.

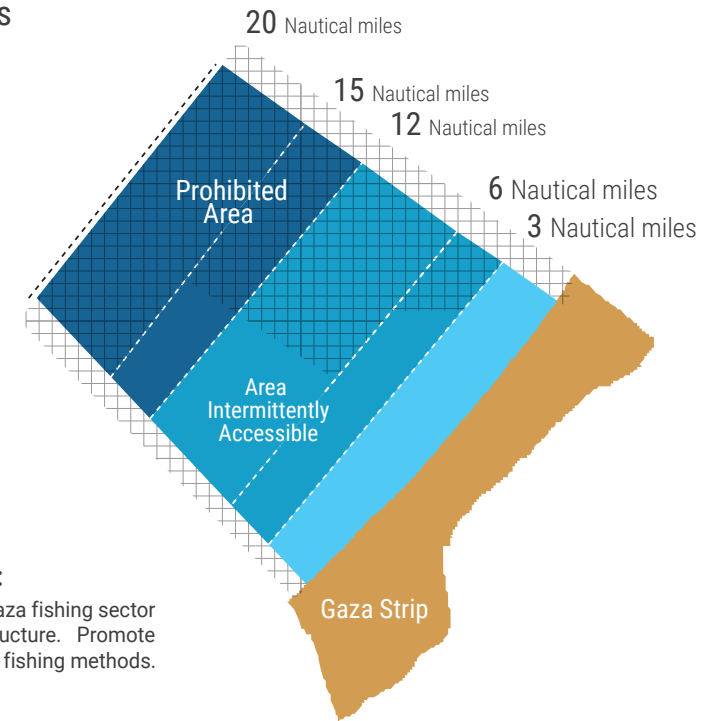


Fishing sector in Gaza: local production and importing



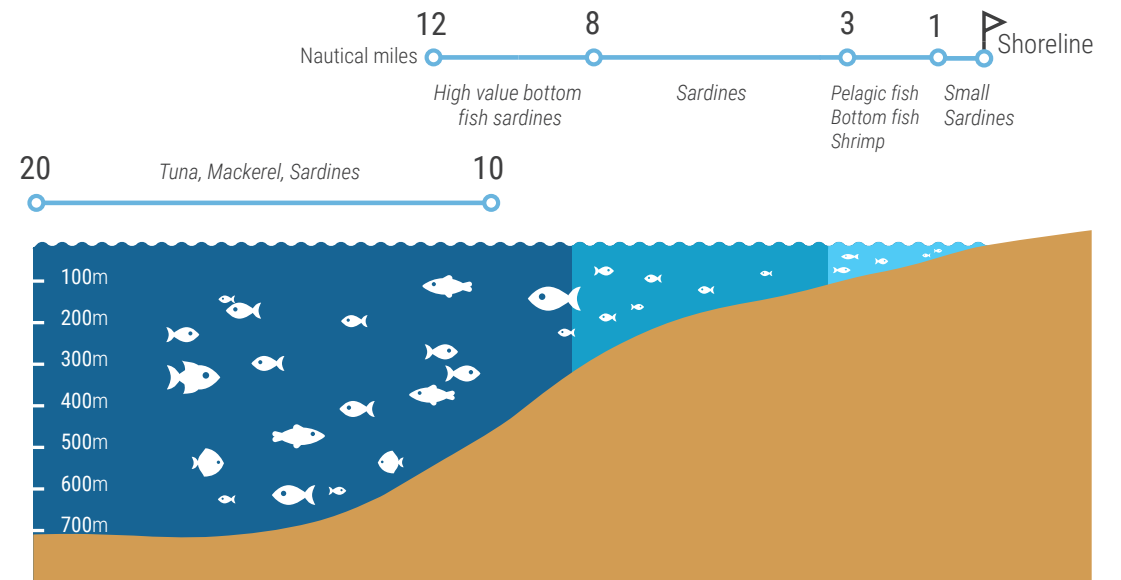
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Records, 2020.

Gaza Strip fishing limits



Sector policy priority:
Build the capacity of the Gaza fishing sector and upgrade its infrastructure. Promote innovative and sustainable fishing methods.

Type of fish catch by sea depth and distance from the coast



Source: OCHA, Monthly Humanitarian Bulletin Oct 2019, 2019.



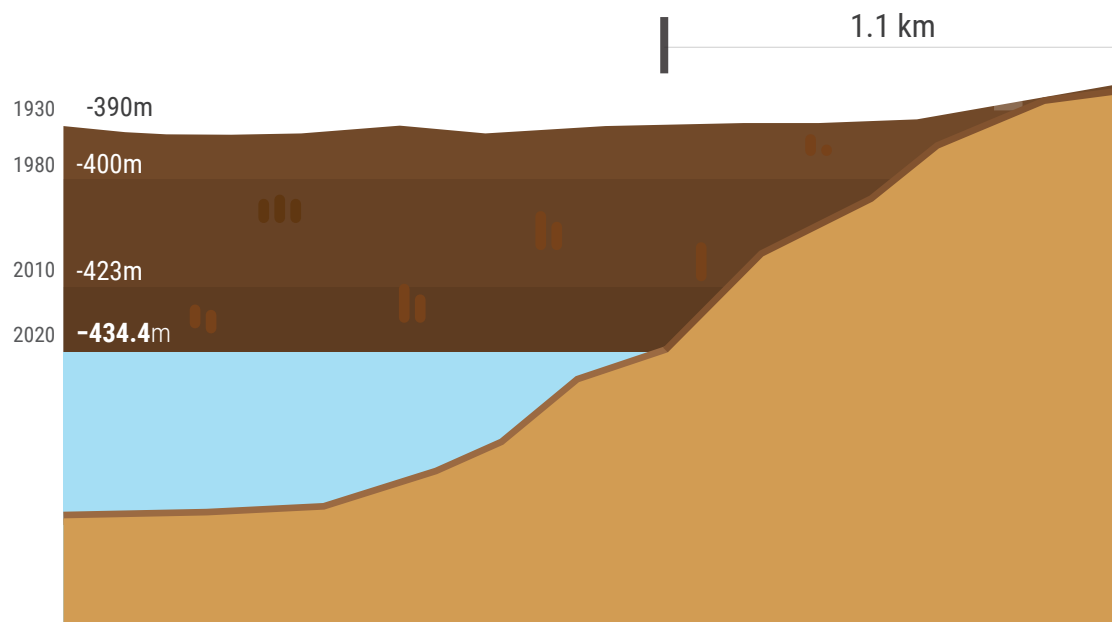
14.5.

Conserve coastal and marine areas

By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.

Dead Sea Water Levels

The Dead Sea water level has been decreasing rapidly over the last hundred years. This rare natural resource is suffering decreasing water level at an alarming rate, of 1.1 meters per year, largely due to the intensive human water consumption of the water sources in the catchment area. Between 1930 and 2020 the Dead Sea level has dropped approximately 44 meters, causing receding shorelines, of as much as 1 km. This has serious implications on the surrounding environment, including accelerated outflow of fresh water from the underground aquifer.



Dead Sea Water Balance

1,400 MCM

(Annual water diverted away from the Dead Sea by Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, for drinking, agriculture and other uses)

Inflow

310 MCM

(Rain, run off, springs, etc.)

Outflow

985 MCM

(Surface evaporation, and depletion by the chemical industries)

Dead Sea

-700 MCM

is approximately the annual loss of water in the Dead Sea

Source: The Palestinian Water Authority, 2019; Environment Quality Authority, 2019; Jordanian Ministry of Water and Irrigation, 2016.



15

Life on Land

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.



Resilient Communities

Ensuring a sustainable environment

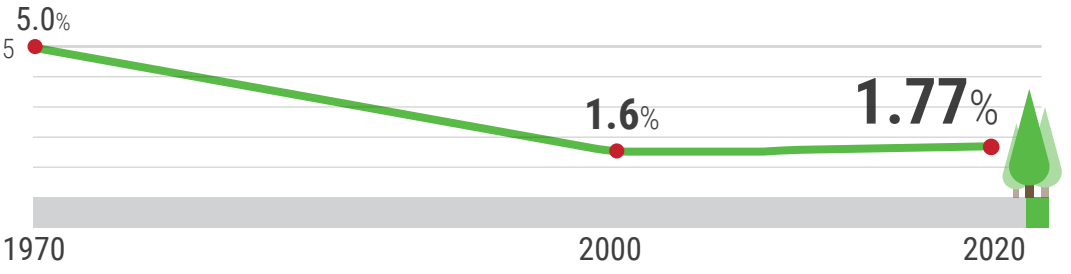
15.1.

Terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

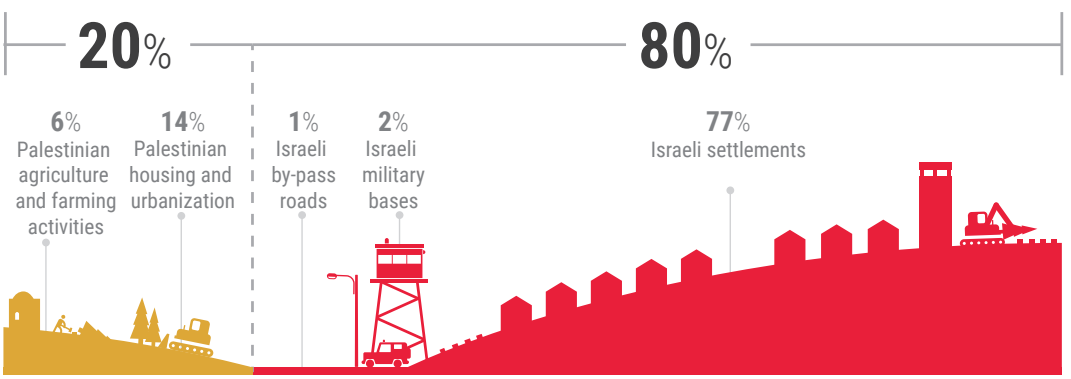
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

The proportion of forest area in Palestine is considered low with 1.77 percent of total land area. Forest land in Palestine suffered several episodes of destruction in the last century. According to the latest available data, between 1970 and 2020, Palestine lost two-thirds of its forest area. The past decade witnessed increased protection of forest land in Palestine, which resulted in slow but steady growth in forests.



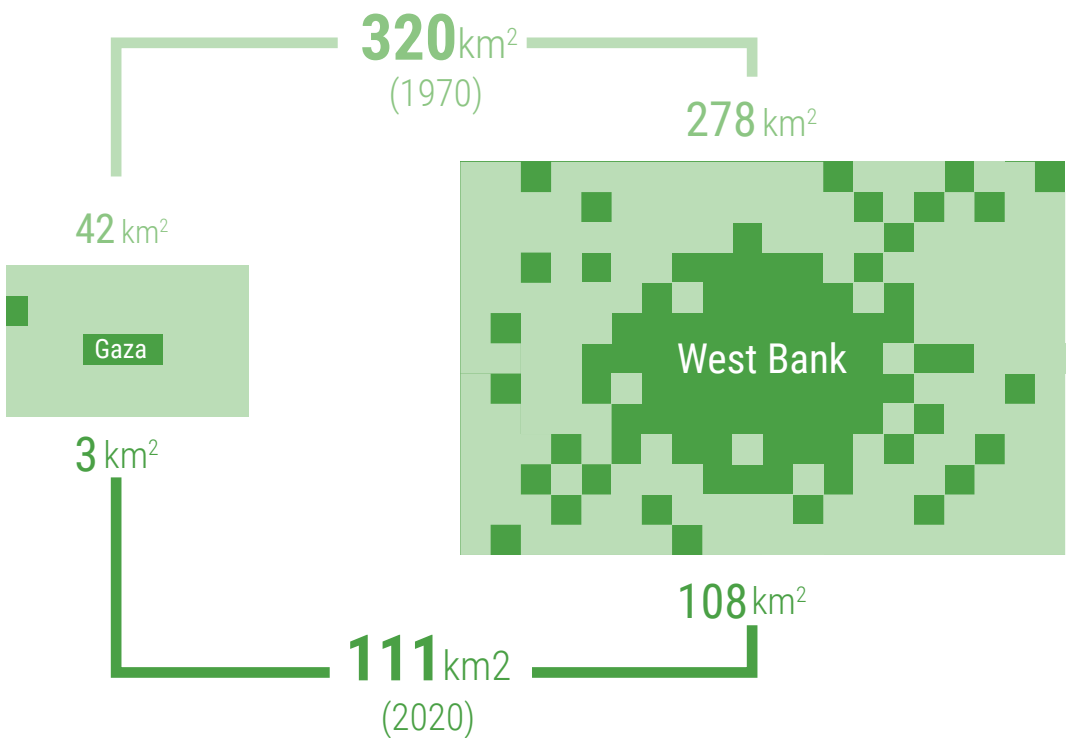
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Records 2020, 2020.

Causes of forest land destruction during the past forty years



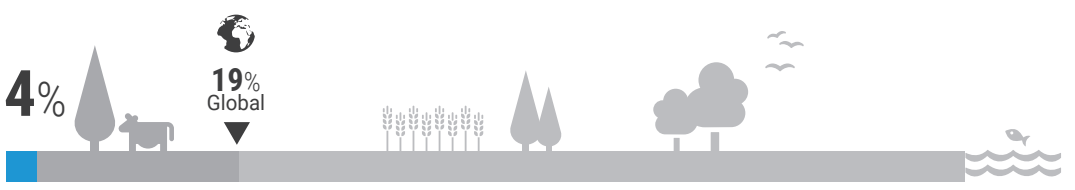
Source: ARIJ, Land cover database, 2011.

Change of forest land area between 1970 and 2020



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Records 2020, 2020.

15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas



Source: Environment Quality Authority, Database 2016, 2019.



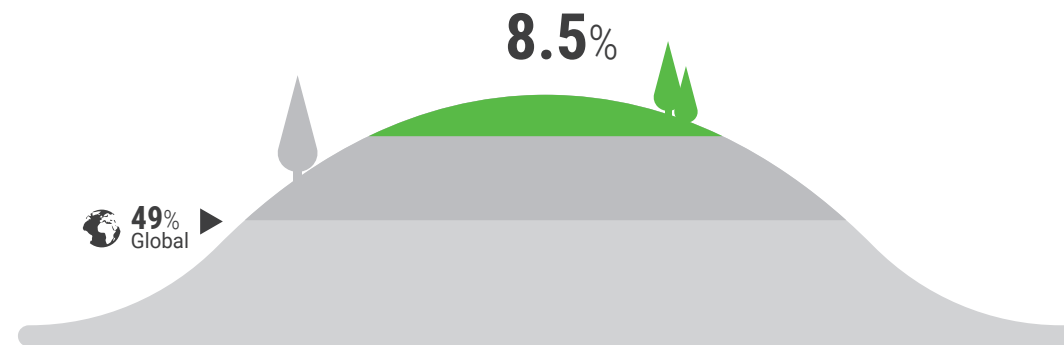
15.4.

Mountain ecosystems

By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

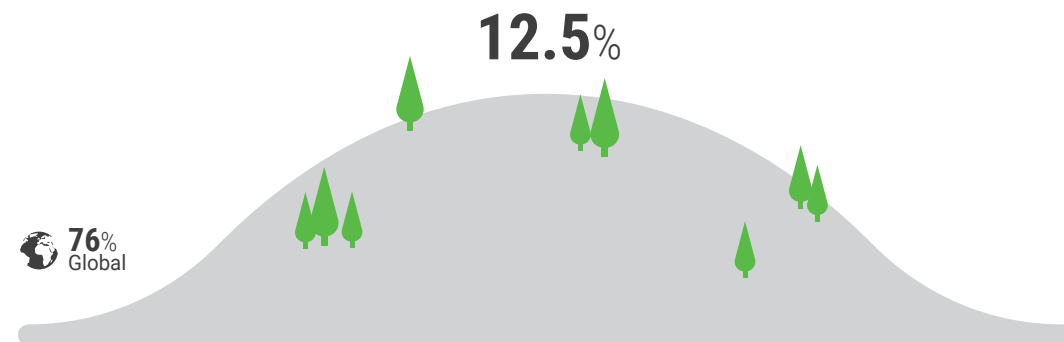
The indicator shows the percentage of important sites for mountain biodiversity that are covered by designated protected areas. The number in Palestine is very low compared to the global average of 49 percent. Palestinians do not have full access to the natural landscapes in Palestine, since the majority fall within Area C, under full Israeli control.



Source: Environment Quality Authority, Database, 2019; FAO, the State of the World Forests 2019, 2020.

15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index

The Mountain Green Cover Index measures the percentage of mountainous areas covered by green vegetation. A low value is linked to forest exploitation, and higher value signals vegetation growth. It is essential to protect the ecosystem of the mountains in Palestine, which have diverse influences on climate, water resources, wildlife and biodiversity, agriculture, livestock, tourism, among others.



Source: Environment Quality Authority, Database, 2018.

15.5.

Biodiversity

Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.5.1 Red List Index

Palestine has a relatively low red list index, with 1.0 equates that all species qualifying as least concern, and a value of 0 equates to all species having gone extinct. The number of endangered species in Palestine is 39 species compared to 121 endangered species in Jordan, 108 in Lebanon, and 171 in Egypt. Palestine suffered a 63 percent increase in the number of endangered species in the last five years due to several causes, including habitat fragmentation and restricted control and management over protected areas, since the majority fall into Area C, under full Israeli control.



Source: Environment Quality Authority, Records, 2019.

≈ 51,000
species living
in Palestine

≈ 3%
of global biodiversity



Sector policy priority:

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable management of resources.



Source: Environment Quality Authority, Database, 2018.



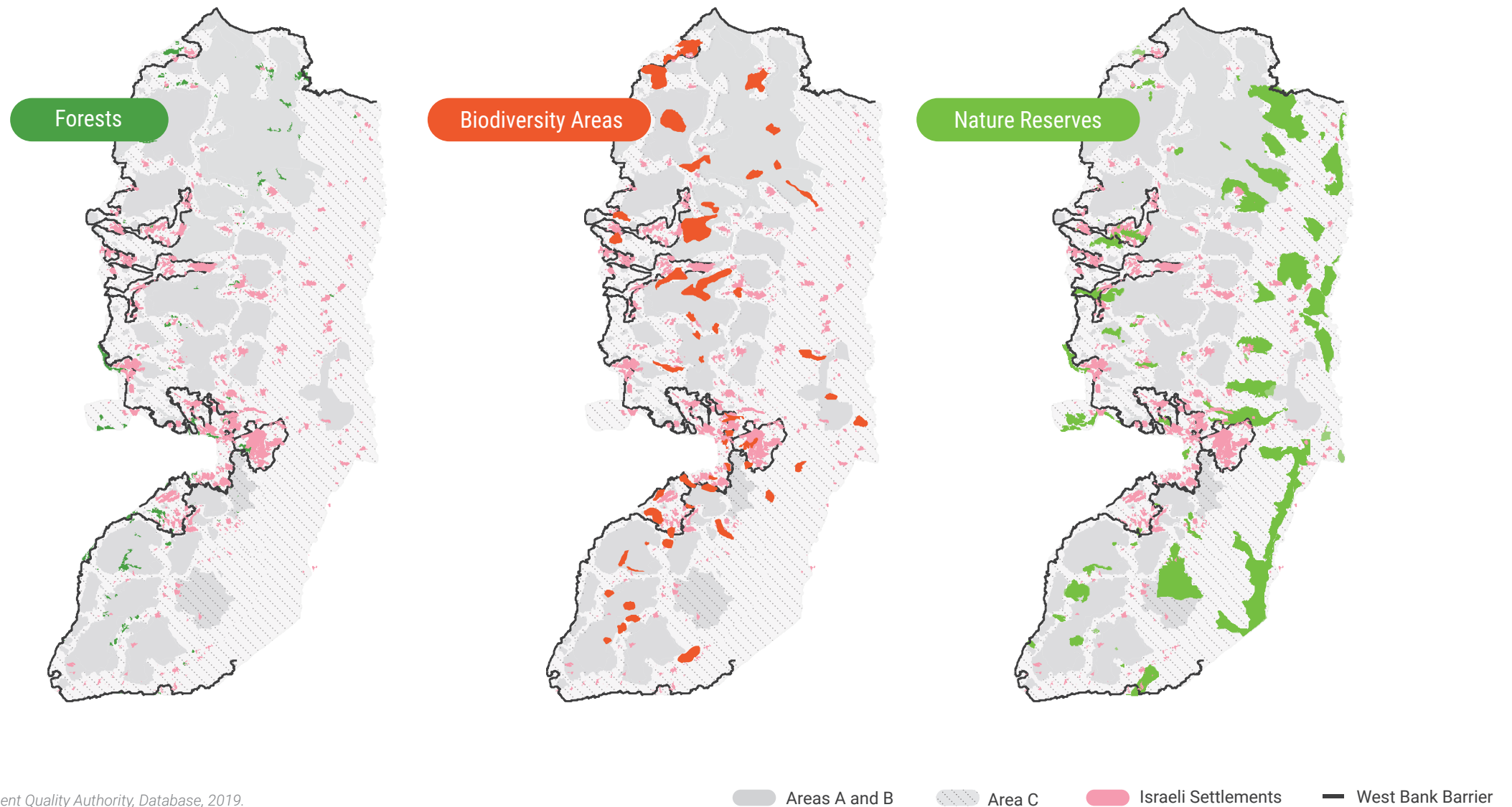
Forests, nature reserves and biodiversity maps in the West Bank

Palestine has varied ecosystems despite its small area. Such diversity arises from variations in geography, topography and climate. In recent decades, rapid population growth, expansion of Israeli settlements, land-use changes, and the unsustainable use of natural resources have put severe pressure on the ecosystem in Palestine. In such circumstances, it is challenging to maintain healthy ecosystems, conserve biodiversity, and prepare for the adverse effects of climate change. In Palestine, there are more than 50 sites that are classified as key biodiversity areas and designated as protected areas in the National Spatial Plan. These are categorized according to the guidelines by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).



Sector policy priority:

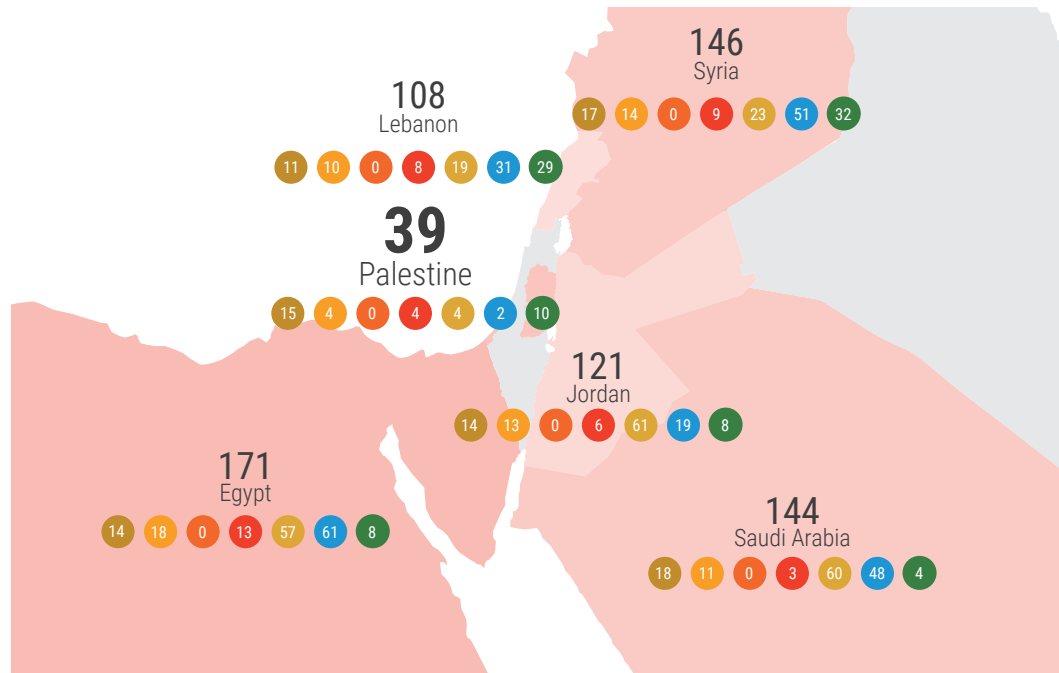
Update existing Palestinian National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP); address gaps in existing national legislation regarding biodiversity, protected areas, and biosafety, and harmonize existing legislation and policies through a comprehensive review and assessment.



Source: Environment Quality Authority, Database, 2019.

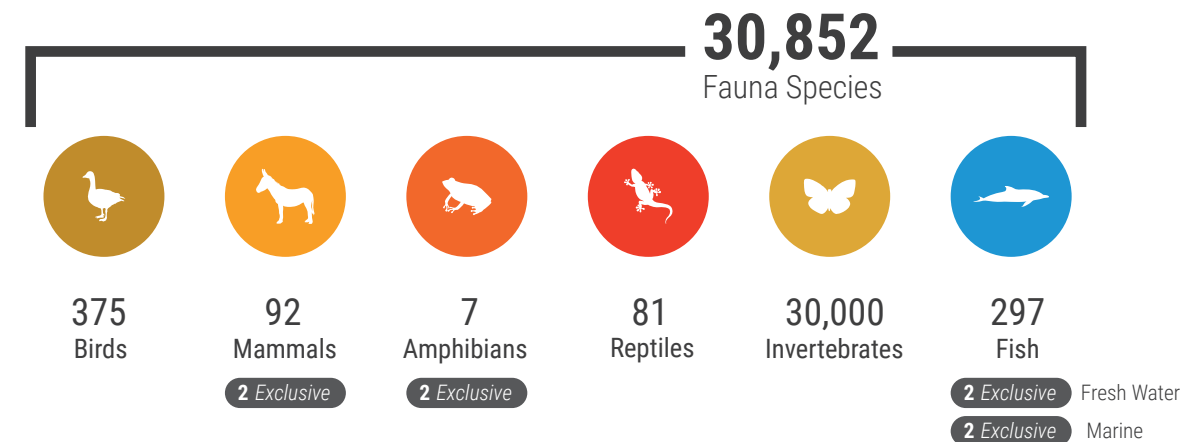


Number of threatened species (critically endangered, endangered, and vulnerable) in each major group of organisms



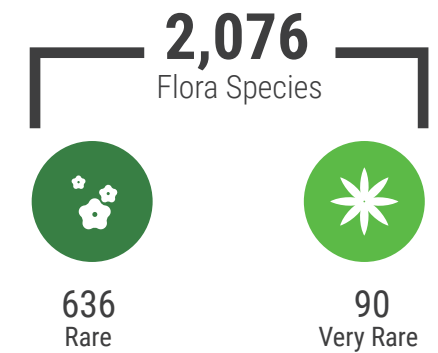
Source: IUCN, Red List Database, 2019.

Fauna species inhabiting Palestine



Source: Environment Quality Authority, Records, 2019.

Endemic rare and endemic very rare plant species in Palestine



Threats affecting biodiversity in Palestine



Source: Environment Quality Authority, Records, 2019

Very Low Low Medium High Very High





16

Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



Effective Government

Strengthening accountability and transparency

Social Justice and Rule of Law

Improving access to justice

16.1.

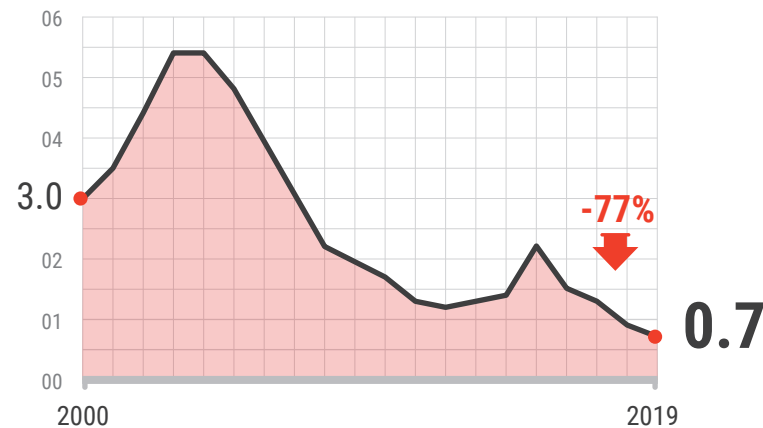
Reduce violence everywhere

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

Intentional homicide is a violation to the universal right to life. Figures in the West Bank show that the rate of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population has decreased during the past two decades reaching 0.7, compared to the world average of 6.1 in 2019. In 2019, 28 men and 7 women were murdered in the West Bank. More than two-thirds of these victims were between 18 to 26 years old. Civil society and human rights organizations in Palestine have noted an increase in the number of so called "honour killings" of women and girls.

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population

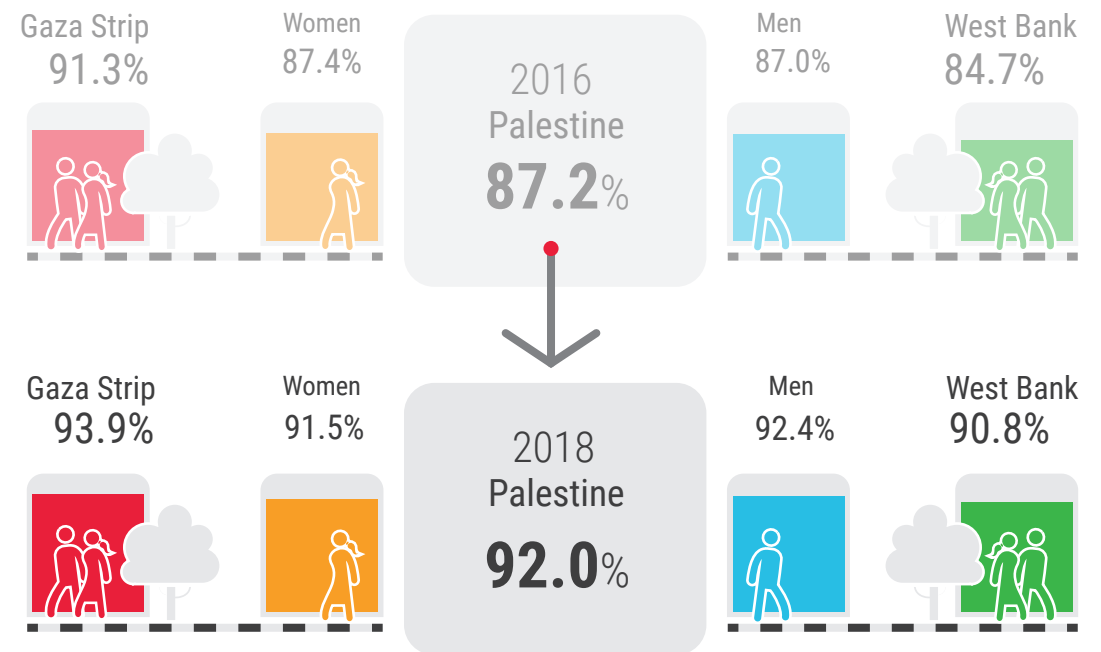


Source: The Palestinian police records 2019; PCBS, SDGs Database, 2019.

16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

Feeling of safety around areas of residence is high in Palestine and have trended upwards in recent years. In 2018, 92 percent of Palestinian adults reported feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods, an increase from 87 percent in 2016. Feeling of unsafety negatively influence overall wellbeing, leading to social isolation and lower trust, which is an obstacle to development.

Proportion of adult population that feels safe walking alone around the area they live



Source: PCBS, Victimization Survey 2016; PCBS, Rule of Law and Access to Justice Survey 2018, 2019.



16.2.

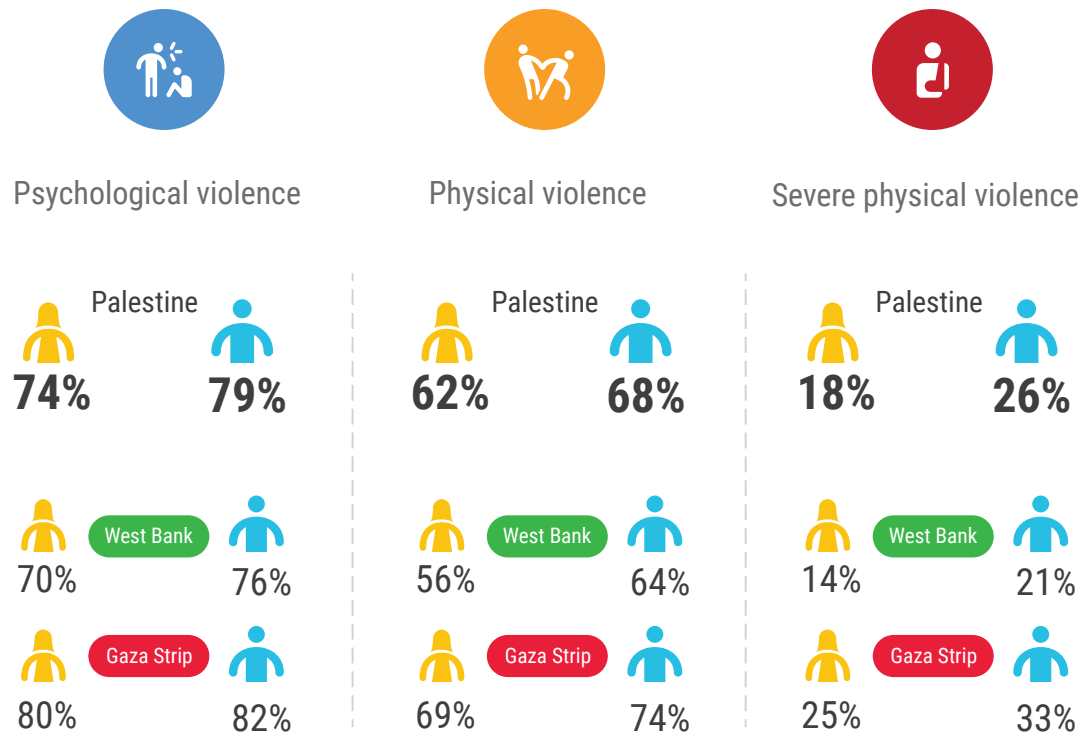
Protect children from abuse, exploitation, and violence

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1 to 17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month

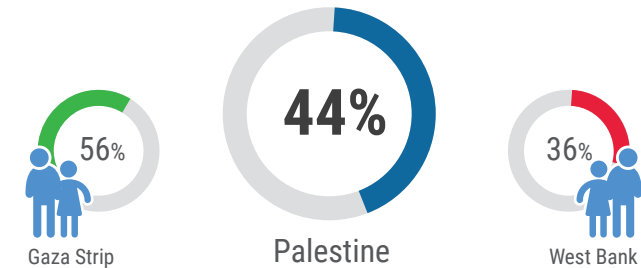
Violent discipline of children is a violation of their rights. Violent discipline inflicted on younger children can be particularly harmful, given the increased potential for physical injuries as well as increased negative coping strategies. Violent discipline contributes to long-term damage that children carry into adulthood. The proportion of children under 11 years who experienced physical violence in Palestine was around 68 percent among boys and 62 percent among girls. The proportion is higher in the Gaza Strip compared to the West Bank.

Proportion of children below 11 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past 12 month



Source: PCBS, Violence Survey in the Palestinian Society, 2019.

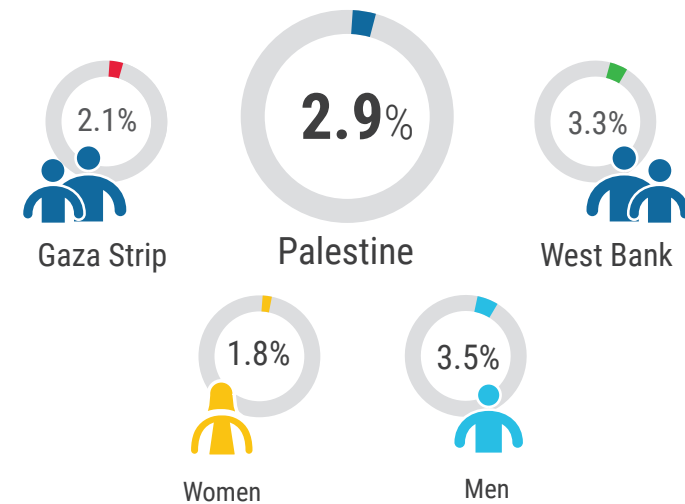
Prevalence of violence among children 12 to 17 years old



Source: PCBS, Violence Survey in the Palestinian Society, 2019.

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18 to 29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

Sexual violence against children is a gross violation of children's rights. It can take the form of sexual abuse, harassment, rape, or sexual exploitation. Globally, UNICEF estimates that about one in ten children have been subjected to sexual violence, but notes that the true magnitude is hidden because of its sensitive and illegal nature. In Palestine, the figure stands at 2.9 percent in 2019, with the ratio among boys twice the ratio among girls. The right of children to protection from all forms of violence is enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which Palestine adopted in 2014.



Source: PCBS, Violence Survey in the Palestinian Society, 2019.

Sector policy priority:
Ensure a fair, transparent, efficient, and independent judicial system, and ensure integrated delivery of and fair access to judicial services, particularly for women and children.



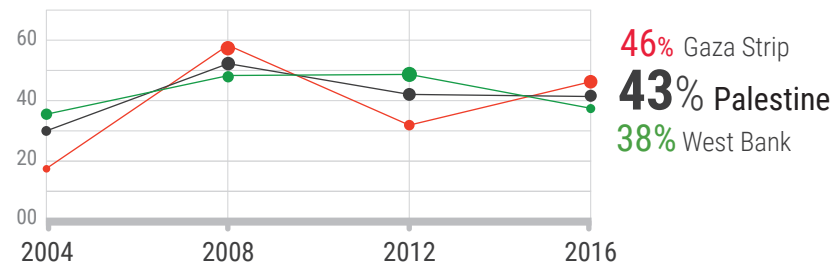
16.3.

Promote the rule of law

Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

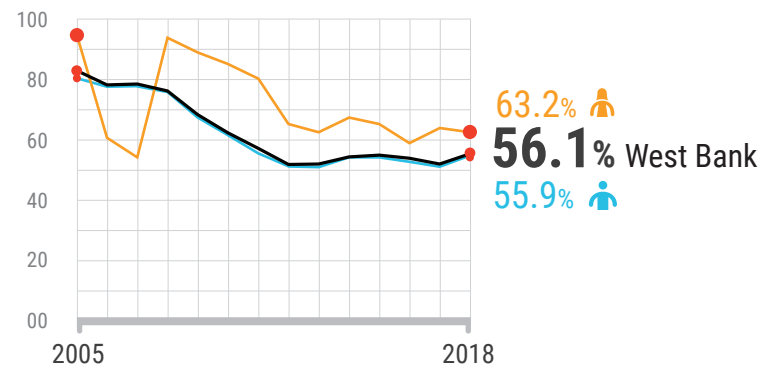
The proportion of victims of violence who reported their victimization to competent authorities was 43 percent (2016 most recent data). The indicator provides a measure of the confidence of victims of crime in the ability of the police and other relevant authorities in Palestine to provide assistance and bring perpetrators to justice. The police records indicate that 20 percent of reported incidents were in relation to physical assault and 59 percent were in relation to robbery and theft.



Source: PCBS, Victimization Survey 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016.

16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

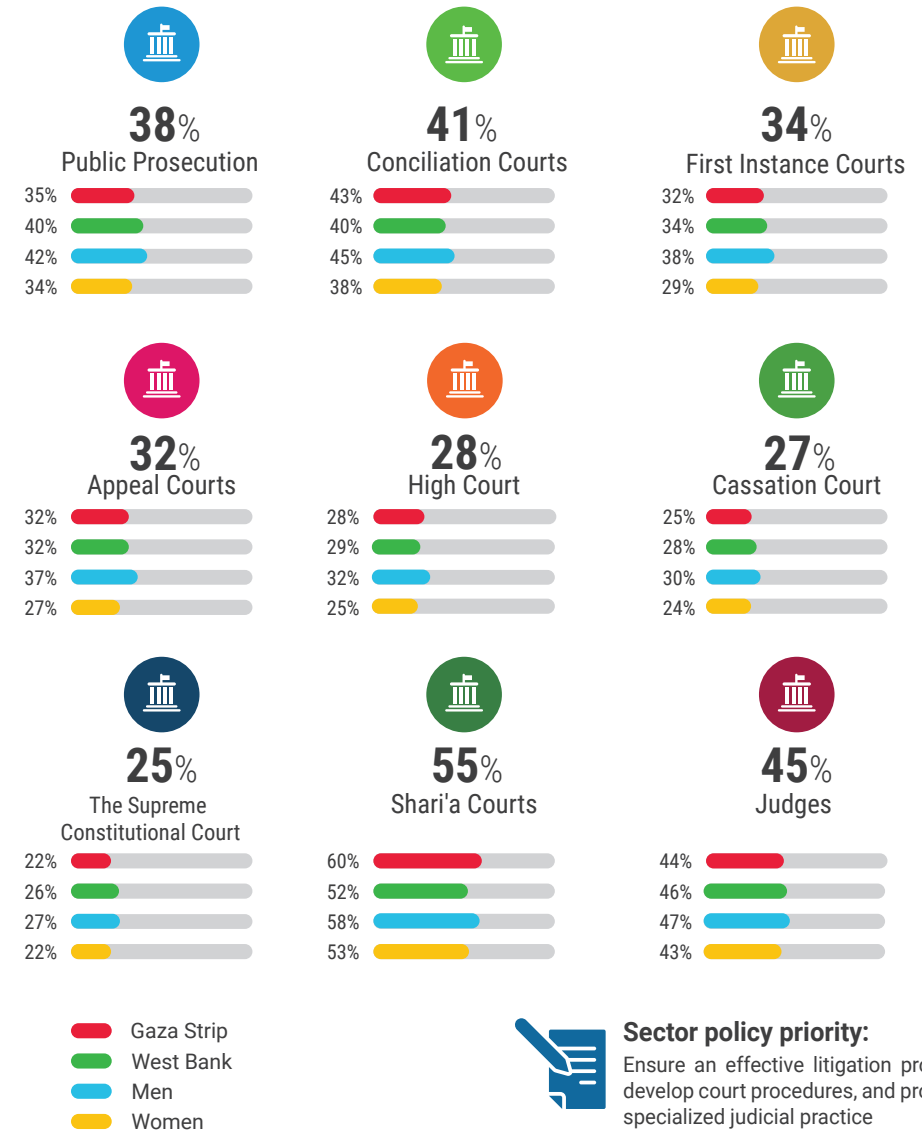
The proportion of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population in the West Bank steadily decreased between 2005 and 2018. The decrease in the use of pre-sentence detention reflects better access to judicial mechanisms.



Source: Palestinian Civil Police, Database of Security and Justice Statistics 2005 - 2018, 2019; Ministry of Justice, Records 2019, 2020.

Percentage of adults in Palestine reporting satisfaction in the justice institutions

Public satisfaction with the performance of the courts and public prosecution is key in ensuring a robust rule of law. Rates of satisfaction in judicial institutions were the highest in Shari'a Courts, Judges, and Conciliation Courts, and lowest in the Supreme Constitutional Court and Cassation Court. The levels of satisfaction varied between men and women, with lower percentages among women across all institutions.



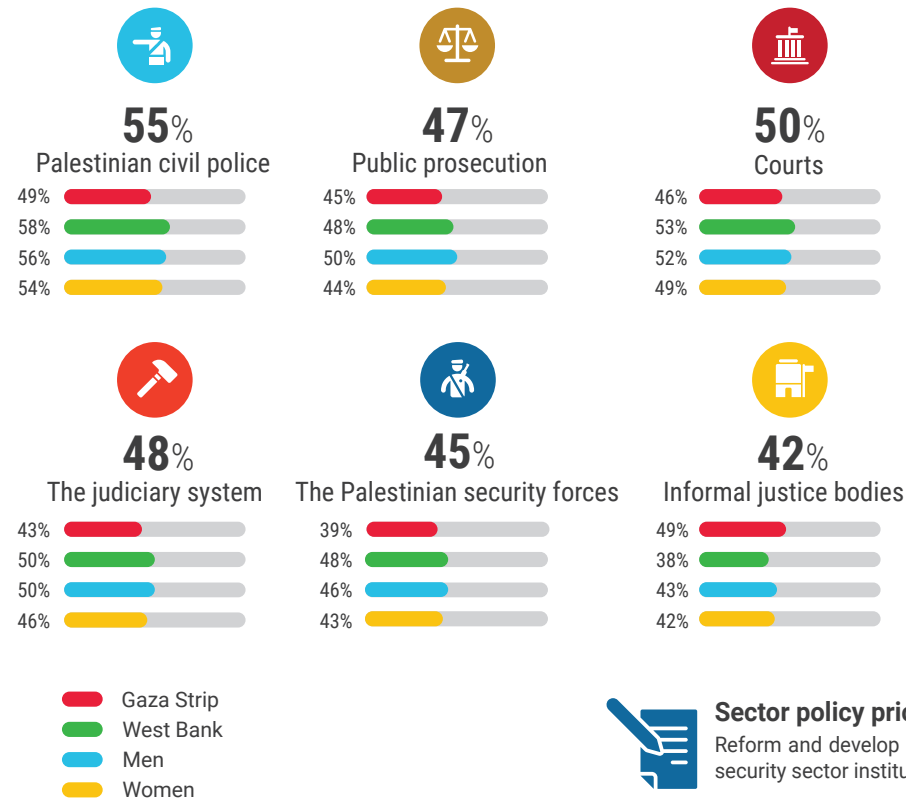
Sector policy priority: Ensure an effective litigation process, develop court procedures, and promote specialized judicial practice

Source: PCBS, Rule of Law and Access to Justice Survey, 2018.



Percentage of adults in Palestine reporting confidence in security and justice systems

In addition to public satisfaction, public confidence in security and justice systems is fundamental to the functioning of the criminal justice system. The public's belief in fair and effective procedures leads to higher reporting and better cooperation from victims and witnesses. Levels of confidence in Palestine were the highest in the civil police at 55 percent. The levels of confidence varied between men and women, with lower confidence among women across all systems.



Percentage of Palestinian adults who would resort to official judiciary in case of future disputes



60%

63% West Bank
55% Gaza Strip

Percentage of Palestinian adults who believe that courts have competent judges to deal with their cases



80%

82% West Bank
78% Gaza Strip

Percentage of Palestinian adults who believe that resorting to courts is very expensive and they couldn't afford it financially (including lawyers' fees)



79%

74% West Bank
84% Gaza Strip

Percentage of Palestinian adults who believe that social traditions and norms prevent them from filing a complaint with the courts



49%

46% West Bank
54% Gaza Strip

Percentage of Palestinian adults who have confidence that the judiciary system is independent from any external influences



31%

32% West Bank
28% Gaza Strip

Percentage of Palestinian adults who has confidence that they will be dealt with at equal footing before the judiciary



43%

45% West Bank
39% Gaza Strip

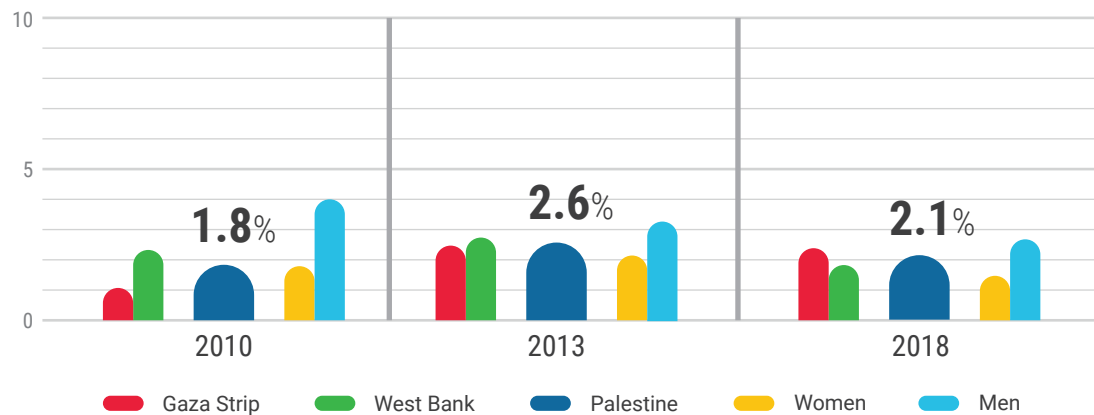
Source: PCBS, Rule of Law and Access to Justice Survey, 2018.

16.5.

Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

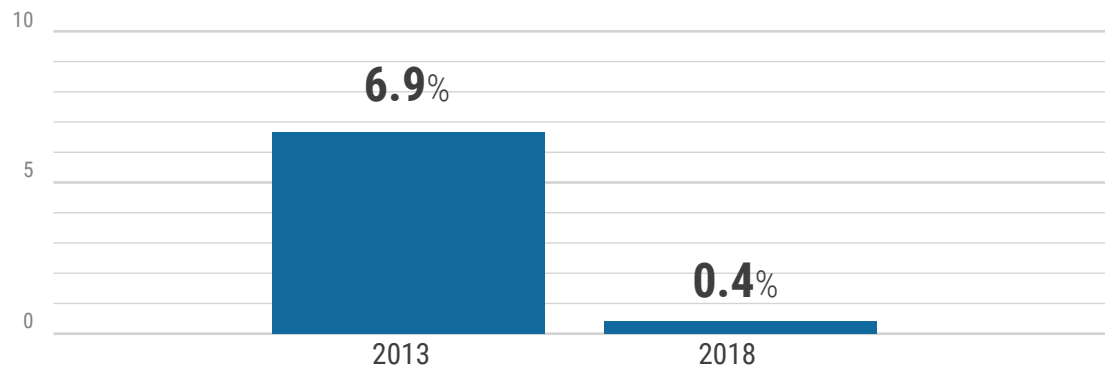
Reducing corruption is fundamental to achieving development goals. While perception of corruption remains high across the population, very few Palestinians report experiencing bribery when dealing with public officials. Experts believe that nepotism and cronyism constitute the most common manifestation of corruption in Palestine.

16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months



Source: PCBS, Database of Governance Survey, 2010; PCBS, Survey of the Prevalence of Corruption in Palestine, 2013; PCBS, Rule of Law and Access to Justice Survey 2018.

16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

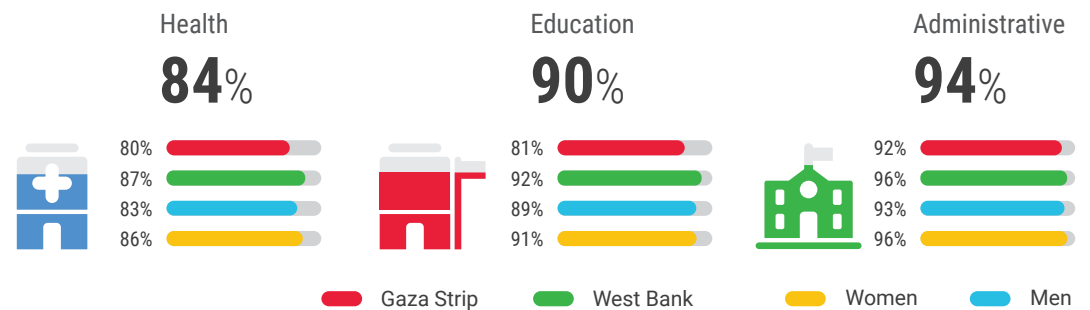


Source: UNSD, Global Database; PCBS, Database Survey on Measuring the Utilization of Statistics in Policy Making in Private Sector in Palestine, 2019.

16.6.

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (2018)



Source: PCBS, Socio-Economic Conditions Survey 2018, 2019.

16.7.

Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive

Less than one-third of the Palestinians believe that the political system is conducive to citizens' feedback. The percentage is much lower in the Gaza Strip, and among women. Moreover less than half of the Palestinians believe that they can participate in the political life in the country, with the percentages much lower among women.

The political system in the country allows individuals like me to have an opinion on what the government is doing

I trust in my ability to participate in politics in the country



** includes strongly agree

** includes strongly agree



Sector policy priority:

Hold regular democratic elections at all levels across Palestine. Safeguard citizens' rights and promote respect for pluralism, equality and freedom from discrimination.

Source: PCBS, Rule of Law and Access to Justice Survey 2018, 2019.





17

Partnerships for the Goals

Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



Expanding Palestine's Bilateral Relations

Deepen bilateral relations of the State of Palestine

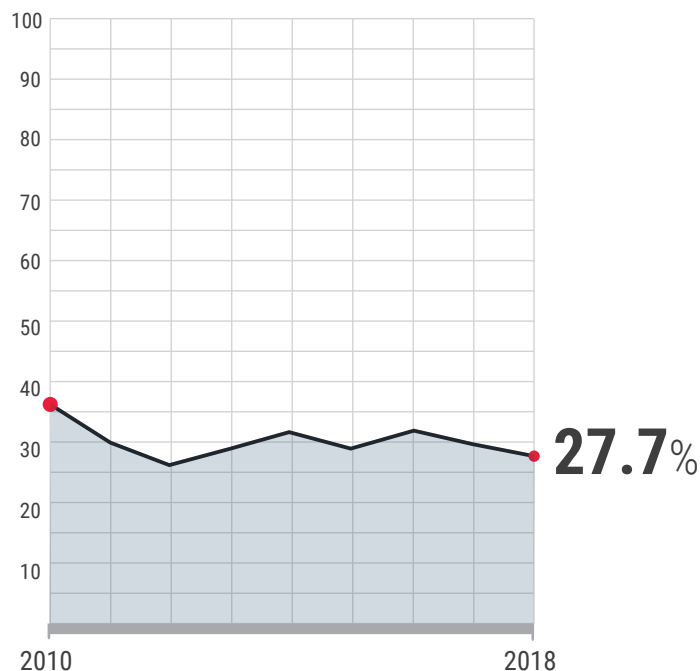
17.1.

Mobilize resources to improve domestic revenue collection

Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

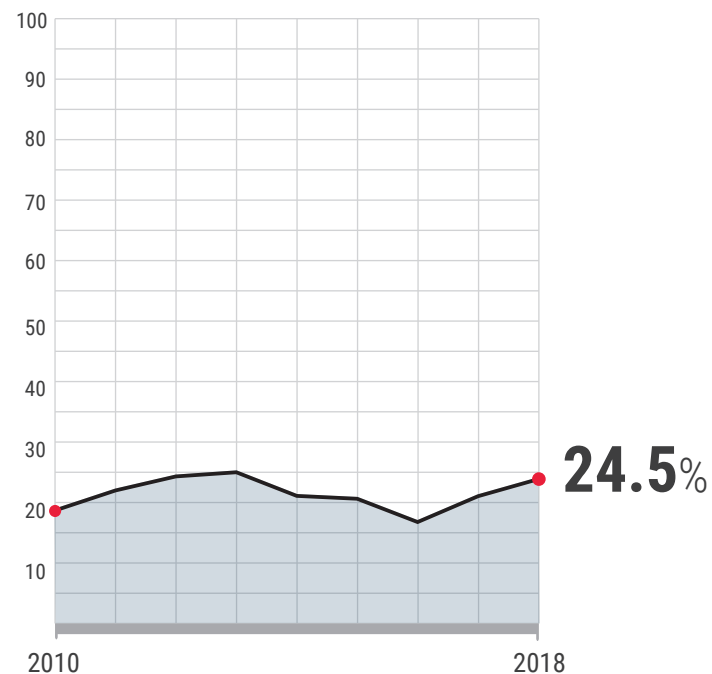
17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP

Government revenues in Palestine are collected from taxes on goods, services, income, and profit, in addition to fees from the provision of public goods and services. Government revenues as proportion of GDP has been declining over the past decade. Economic development is characterized by poor growth performance and fiscal and trade deficits. Financial sustainability in Palestine is complicated by the involvement of Israeli authorities in revenue administration.



Source: PCBS, SDGs Database, 2019.

17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes



Source: PCBS, SDGs Database, 2019.



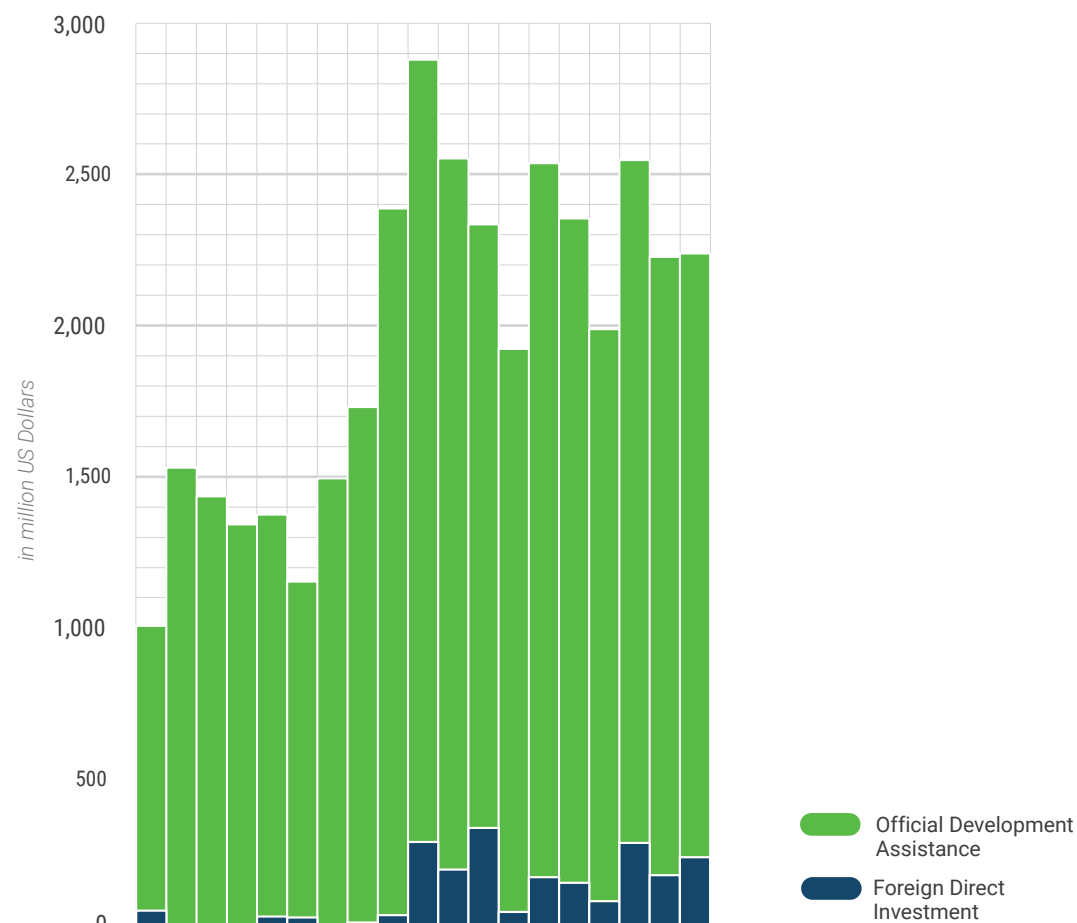
17.3.

Mobilize financial resources for developing countries

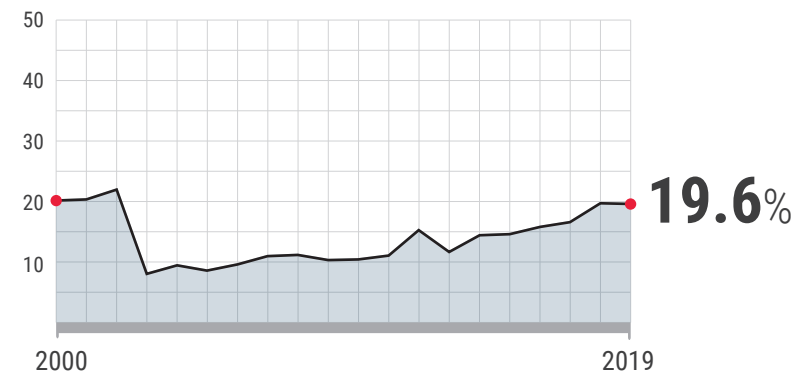
Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget

Donor assistance to Palestine has been dwindling over the past years. Though Palestine, since 2008, has made progress toward reducing the budget deficit and achieving financial sustainability, it is still reliant on international assistance for government expenses and development spending.



17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in US dollars) as a proportion of total GDP



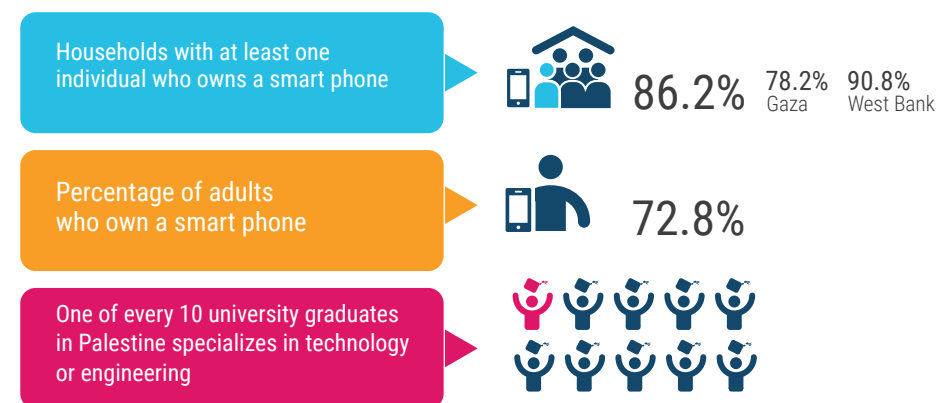
Source: PCBS, SDGs Database, 2019.

17.6.

Knowledge sharing and cooperation

Enhance North-South, South-South, and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.

Palestine has challenges and difficulties in developing its technological sector. Nevertheless, in recent years there has been a surge in the number of tech start ups in Palestine. In 2019, the number of business that worked in ICT exceeded 1,000 businesses, 60 percent increase over the previous five years.



Source: PCBS, Households Survey on Information and Communication Technology 2019, 2020.

Sector policy priority:
Strengthen coordination among multiple stakeholders to support the ICT ecosystem's growth.



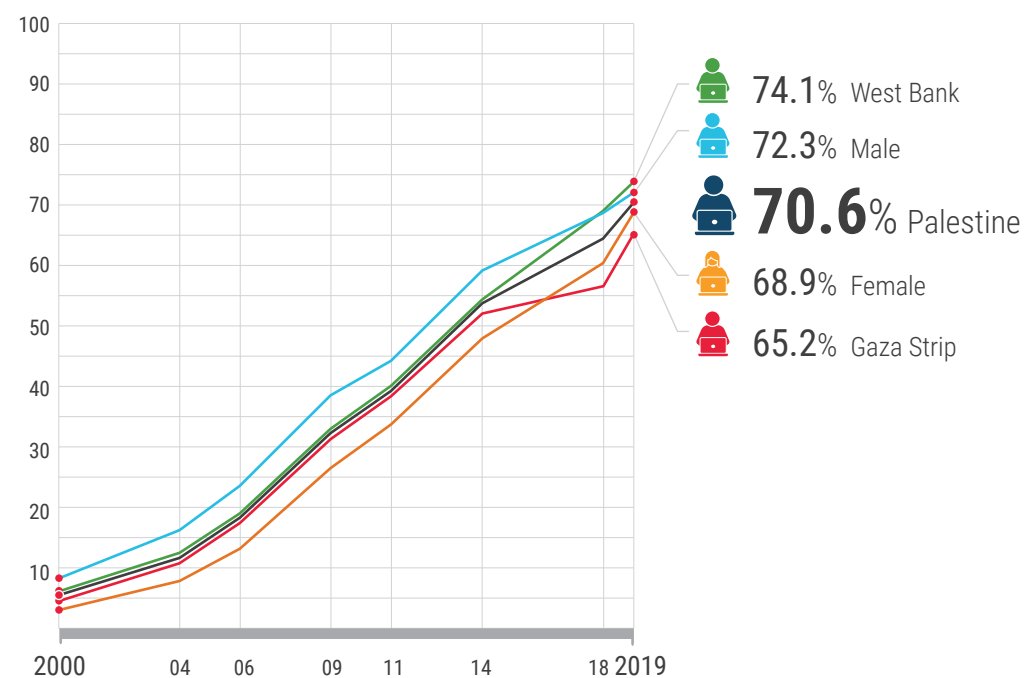
17.8.

Strengthen the Science, Technology and Innovation Capacity

Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.

More than two-thirds of Palestinians use the internet compared to a global average of 50 percent, and 80 percent of households are connected to internet service. Nevertheless, the communications technology sector faces serious Israeli restrictions, specifically on infrastructure development, and on importing equipment. These restrictions significantly affect service quality and add significant transactional costs.

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet



Source: PCBS, SDGs Database 2019, 2020.

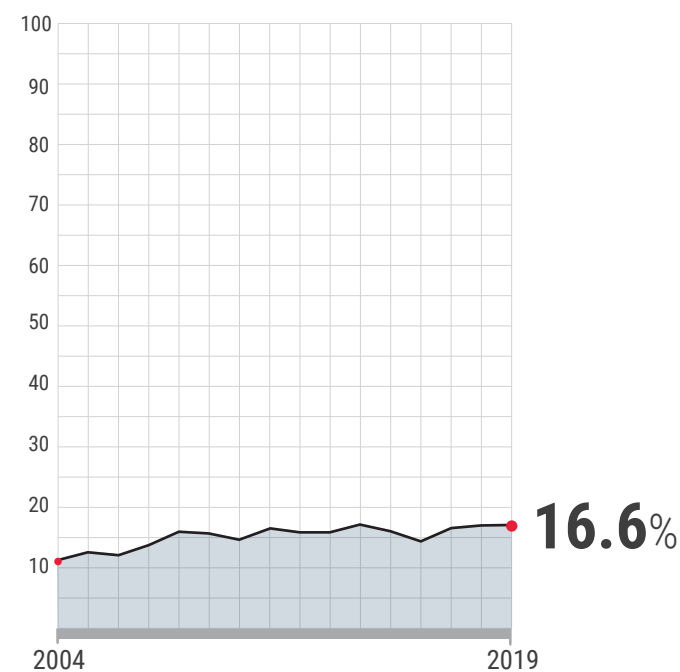
17.11.

Developing countries exports share of global exports

Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.

The Palestinian economy is import dependent, with exports as a share of GDP remaining largely unchanged over the past two decades. In 2019, Palestine exported \$2.6 billion and imported \$8.4 billion, resulting in a trade deficit of \$5.7 billion. The trade deficit amounts to 40 percent of the GDP, which is one of the highest in the world. Restrictions on trade severely limit the prospects for export-led growth.

Exports of goods and services as percent of GDP



Source: PCBS, National Accounts 2019, 2020.



Sustainable Development Goals And Human Rights



1 Right to an adequate standard of living
[UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11; CRC art. 27]

Right to social security
[UDHR art. 22; ICESCR art. 9; CRPD art. 28; CRC art. 26]

Equal rights of women in economic life
[CEDAW arts. 11, 13, 14(2)(g), 15(2), 16(1)]



Right to adequate food
[UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11; CRC art. 24(2)(c)]

International cooperation, including ensuring equitable distribution of world food supplies
[UDHR art. 28; ICESCR arts. 2(1), 11(2)]



Right to life [UDHR art. 3; ICCPR art. 6], **particularly of women** [CEDAW art. 12] **and children** [CRC art. 6]

Right to health [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 12], **particularly of women** [CEDAW art. 12]; **and children** [CRC art. 24]

Special protection for mothers and children [ICESCR art. 10]

Right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application [UDHR art. 27; ICESCR art. 15(1)(b)]

International cooperation [UDHR art. 28, DRtD arts. 3-4], **particularly in relation to the right to health and children's rights** [ICESCR art. 2(1); CRC art. 4]



Right to education [UDHR art. 26; ICESCR art. 13], **particularly in relation to children** [CRC arts. 28, 29]; **persons with disabilities** [CRC art. 23(3), CRPD art. 24]; **and indigenous peoples** [UNDRIP art. 14]

Equal rights of women and girls in the field of education [CEDAW art. 10]

Right to work, including technical and vocational training [ICESCR art. 6]

International cooperation [UDHR art. 28; DRtD arts. 3-4], **particularly in relation to children** [CRC arts. 23(4), 28(3)], **persons with disabilities** [CRPD art. 32], **and indigenous peoples** [UNDRIP art. 39]



Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women [CEDAW arts. 1-5] **and girls** [CRC art. 2], **particularly in legislation, political and public life** (art. 7), **economic and social life** (arts. 11, 13), **and family relations** (art. 16)]

Right to decide the number and spacing of children [CEDAW arts. 12, 16(1)(e); CRC art. 24(2)(f)]

Special protection for mothers and children [ICESCR art. 10]

Elimination of violence against women and girls [CEDAW arts. 1- 6; DEVAW arts. 1-4; CRC arts. 24(3), 35]

Right to just and favourable conditions of work [ICESCR art. 7; CEDAW art. 11]



Right to safe drinking water and sanitation [ICESCR art. 11]

Right to health [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 12]

Equal access to water and sanitation for rural women [CEDAW art. 14(2)(h)]



Right to an adequate standard of living [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11]

Right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application [UDHR art. 27; ICESCR art. 15(1)(b)]



Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work [UDHR art. 23; ICESCR arts. 6, 7, 10; CRPD art. 27; ILO Core Labour Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work]

Prohibition of slavery, forced labour, and trafficking of persons [UDHR art. 4; ICCPR art. 8; CEDAW art. 6; CRC arts. 34-36]

Equal rights of women in relation to employment [CEDAW art. 11; ILO Conventions No. 100 and No. 111]

Prohibition of child labour [CRC art. 32; ILO Convention No. 182]

Equal labour rights of migrant workers [CMW art. 25]



Right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application [UDHR art. 27; ICESCR art. 15(1)(b)]

Right to access to information [UDHR art. 19; ICCPR art. 19(2)]

Right to adequate housing, including land and resources [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11]

Equal rights of women to financial credit and rural infrastructure [CEDAW art. 13(b), art. 14(2)]





Right to equality and non-discrimination [UDHR art. 2; ICESCR art. 2(2); ICCPR arts. 2(1), 26; CERD art. 2(2); CEDAW art. 2; CRC art. 2; CRPD art. 5; CMW art. 7; DRtD art. 8(1)]

Right to participate in public affairs [UDHR art. 21; ICCPR art. 25; CEDAW art. 7; ICERD art. 5; CRPD art. 29; DRtD art. 8(2)]

Right to social security [UDHR art. 22; ICESCR arts. 9-10; CRPD art. 28]

Promotion of conditions for international migration [CMW art. 64]

Right of migrants to transfer their earnings and savings [CMW art. 47(1)]

Right to adequate housing, including land and resources [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11]

Right to participate in cultural life [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 15; ICERD arts. 5, 7; CRPD art. 30; CRC art. 31]

Accessibility of transportation, facilities and services particularly of persons with disabilities [CRPD art. 9(1)], **children** [CRC art. 23], **and rural women** [CEDAW art. 14(2)]

Protection from natural disasters [CRPD art. 11]

Right to health including the right to safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 12]

Right to adequate food and the right to safe drinking water [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 11]

Right of all peoples to freely dispose of their natural resources [ICCPR, ICESCR art. 1(2)]

Right to health including the right to safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 12; CRC art. 24; CEDAW art. 12; CMW art. 28]

Right to adequate food & right to safe drinking water [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 11]

Right of all peoples to freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources [ICCPR, ICESCR art. 1(2)]

Right to health including the right to safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 12; CRC art. 24; CEDAW art. 12; CMW art. 28]

Right to adequate food & right to safe drinking water [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 11]

Right of all peoples to freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources [ICCPR, ICESCR art. 1(2)]



Right to health including the right to safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 12; CRC art. 24; CEDAW art. 12; CMW art. 28]

Right to adequate food & right to safe drinking water [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 11]

Right of all peoples to freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources [ICCPR, ICESCR art. 1(2)]

Right to life, liberty and security of the person [UDHR art. 3; ICCPR arts. 6(1), 9(1); ICPEP art. 1] **including freedom from torture** [UDHR art. 5; ICCPR art. 7; CAT art. 2; CRC art. 37(a)]

Protection of children from all forms of violence, abuse or exploitation [CRC arts. 19, 37(a)], **including trafficking** (CRC arts. 34-36; CRC-OP1)]

Right to access to justice and due process [UDHR arts. 8, 10; ICCPR arts. 2(3), 14-15; CEDAW art. 2(c)]

Right to legal personality [UDHR art. 6; ICCPR art. 16; CRPD art. 12]

Right to participate in public affairs [UDHR art. 21; ICCPR art. 25]

Right to access to information [UDHR art. 19; ICCPR art. 19(1)]

Right of all peoples to self-determination [ICCPR, ICESCR art. 1(1); DRtD art. 1(1)]

Right of all peoples to development, & international cooperation [UDHR art. 28; ICESCR art. 2(1); CRC art. 4; CRPD art. 32(1); DRtD arts. 3-5]

Right of everyone to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application, including international cooperation in the scientific field [UDHR art. 27(1); ICESCR art. 15(1)]

Right to privacy [UDHR art. 12; ICCPR art. 17], **including respect for human rights and ethical principles in the collection and use of statistics** [CRPD art. 31(1)]

* This table is intended for illustration only. The listing of relevant rights is not exhaustive. Under international human rights law, and under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, data for all targets need to be collected and disaggregated by the prohibited grounds of discrimination under international human rights law, including the respect, protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status. Obligations regarding international assistance and cooperation also apply to all Goals.

Source: OHCHR, SDGs and the Related Human Rights, 2020.



