Health and health care system in Conflict: The Palestinians experience

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Outline

• The country context:
  – Socio-demographic, health status, economic, geopolitics conditions
• The impact of occupation and conflict on health
• Role of the international aid
• Palestinian health care system structure
• Conclusions and lessons learned
Kudüs Üniversitesi

- Al-Quds University, Jerusalem, established in 1984.
- 15 Faculties, 30 Centers, 40 master programs.
- 12,000 students and about 1,200 staff.
- Faculty of Public Health in 1997; 2 branches; 3 graduate and 1 Bachelor programs; 400 students.
Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza, 2014

- West Bank: 2.8 million
- Gaza: 1.8 million
- Palestine: 4.6 million
Demographics

• High fertility and population growth
  – Population growth rate 2.9% (3.4 % in GS and 2.6% WB).
  – Total fertility rate 4.1 (4.5 in GS & 3.7 in WB).

• Young population
Health status

• **Life Expectancy**: Males 72; Females 74.4 years.

• **Child Mortality (MICS 2014)**
  – Neonate Mortality **11%** (per1,000) (12 GS, 11 WB)
  – Infant Mortality **18%** (per1,000) (20 GS, 17 WB)
  – Under 5 Mortality Rate **22%** (per1,000) (24 GS, 20 WB)

• **Maternal mortality rate 21.4** (21.9 in GS and 26.1 in WB) (per 100,000)
Epidemiological pattern

• **Communicable diseases:**
  – Pneumonia & acute respiratory infections among causes of death.

• **Non-communicable diseases, chronic health conditions:**
  – **Increased burden of chronic diseases**: leading cause of death, cardio and cerebrovascular diseases, cancers, diabetes mellitus.
  – **Prevalence of chronic malnutrition** especially among children (infant and under5), pregnant women and elderly.
  – **Mental health**: 75% of the people in the oPt suffer from depression. Children in war zone exposed to a variety of traumas. Children reported high rates of post-traumatic and anxiety reactions (MoH, 2008).
Main causes of death for all age groups, 2013

1. Cardiovascular diseases 32%
2. Cancer 13.3%
3. Cerebrovascular diseases 12.2%
4. Diabetes Mellitus 6.1%
5. Conditions in the perinatal period 5.5%
6. Pneumonia and other respiratory disorders 5.1%
7. Renal failure 4.3%
8. Infectious diseases 3.3%
9. Senility 3%
10. Congenital Malformations 2.8%
Economic conditions

- Economy is dependent on Israel, lack of control on boarders, natural resources, water and air.

- Fluctuating macroeconomic conditions, according to the political situation:
  - Israel frequently suspended clearance revenue.
  - External donations fluctuate in relation to the political process.
Economic indicators, 2014

• Total GDP about 7 billion $

• GDP per capita WB 2,051$; Gaza 1,103$

• Unemployment rate WB 16%; Gaza 45%

• Poverty Rate WB 18%; Gaza 38%
Geopolitics: Historical background

Palestinian Loss of Land 1947 to Present

1947

Partition Plan, 1947

1949-1967

Present
Geopolitics: West Bank Key Issues

- Shrinking Space for Palestinians
  - Restricted access in Area C and East Jerusalem
    - House Demolition, Settler Violence
  - Access and Movement Restrictions
  - Fragmentation of the West Bank
West Bank Geo-politic Overview

West Bank: 5,600 km²

- Green line, 67 occupation
- Oslo 1994 A & B
- Area C
- Palestinian Built-up areas
  Population: 2,8 million 2014
- Israeli settlements
  approx. 249 settlements/outposts
  Population: Approx. 500,000

Source: UN-OCHA
Restricting space in area C of the West Bank

• Area C: 60% of West Bank
• Land Reserves for Urban Expansion and Infrastructure.
• Palestinian construction prohibited in 70% and restricted in 29%
• Only 1% of Area C planned for Palestinian development

Population: est. 150,000
Source: UN-OCHA
Closures in the West Bank

Green line

Checkpoints

Trenches / Earth walls

Road Barrier

Road Gates

Roadblocks

Earth mounds

Roads

WEST BANK

PARTIAL CHECKPOINT

An established checkpoint operating periodically.

CHECKPOINTS

A barrier manned by IDF and/or Border Police.

ROAD GATES

A metal gate, often manned by IDF, to control movement along roads.

ROAD BLOCKS

A series of 1 meter high concrete blocks used to obstruct vehicle access.

EARTHMOUNDS

A mound of rubble, dirt and/or rocks used to obstruct vehicle access.

TRENCHES

A ditch used to prevent vehicle crossing.

TOTAL OF 33.6 KM

ROAD BARRIERS

Road barriers alongside major roads to prevent movement across the roads.

TOTAL OF 125 KM

EARTH WALLS

A continuous wall or series of earth mounds.

Source: UN-OCHA
Gaza Strip – Profile

- **Population**
  - 1.8 million (~70% refugees)

- **Crowded**
  - 3,881 persons per sq km

- **Young**
  - 54% of the population under the age of 18

- **Poor**
  - 80% aid dependant
Up to August 2005

Since September 2005

Access to Gaza

Since June 2007

Israel imposes a comprehensive blockade despite the ‘disengagement’. Israel maintained direct control over:

- All land crossings, except Rafah (indirect)
- Air space
- Territorial waters
- Taxation over imported goods
- Population registry

Despite the ‘disengagement’, Israel maintained direct control over:

- All land crossings, except Rafah (indirect)
- Air space
- Territorial waters
- Taxation over imported goods
- Population registry

Source: UN-OCHA
Right to access health care seriously jeopardized by the Israeli authorities

Right to health

No individual should be physically restricted from accessing health care in their country, or arbitrarily denied when they need to leave their country for health care abroad. The right to health is one of the most widely acknowledged and respected of human rights and enshrined in major international laws and conventions as a “fundamental human right indispensable for the exercise of most other human rights.”

Implications for access to health care: Referrals for specialized care, 2013

Figure 10 shows an increase in the volume of permits required for access over the past three years, while approval of access has been more difficult through Erez and through Rafah for Gaza residents and to Jerusalem for West Bank residents (Table 3).

Figure 10: Access requirements for MoH referrals of West Bank and Gaza patients, 2011-2013
Destination of patient referrals for specialized/tertiary care, 2013

Figure 7: Comparison of West Bank and Gaza referral destinations, 2013 (%)

- Israeli permits
- Egyptian authorities permit
Gaza patients who are referred for medical treatment in hospitals in the West Bank or East Jerusalem, or in Israel or Jordan, must apply for an Israeli permit to access through Erez checkpoint on Gaza’s northern border with Israel.

- Applications must be submitted 7-10 days prior to the hospital appointment date, accompanied by medical documents,
- If a permit is approved, patients are informed on the night prior to travel.
- So often permit decisions are delayed until after a hospital appointment has passed.
Access to tertiary care denial by Israeli Authorities, (WHO, 2013)

• In 2011, in the West Bank, 20% of patients/companions permits to enter Jerusalem to access hospitals were denied.

• In Gaza, 10.2% of patients who applied for permits to cross Erez checkpoint to access Palestinian hospitals in East Jerusalem, Israel or Jordan; were denied permits.
Access to Health in the West Bank

• Permits & access for West Bank chronically ill patients, staff & ambulances to East Jerusalem hospitals

• Overall, 25,000 annual permits applied, 25% denied.

• Problems of access for Jerusalem residents who live outside Barrier.
Access to Health in the West Bank: ambulance change

- Ambulances experience delays, by being held waiting by Israeli military checkpoints.
- To avoid delay while negotiating for access at Jerusalem checkpoints, the Palestinian Red Crescent Society, uses “back-to-back” procedures for 93% of its transfers of patients from the West Bank to East Jerusalem.
- Process that takes place in the open, delays patient transfer by a minimum of 10 minutes and often longer due to security checks by checkpoint personnel.
War on Gaza August 2014

Situation report # 10
23-28 AUGUST 2014

occupied Palestinian territory
Conflict escalation in Gaza – complex emergency

1.8 MILLION AFFECTED
290,000+ DISPLACED
1.2 MILLION - 1948 REFUGEES
11,066 INJURED
2,130 DEATHS

18,000 HOUSES DESTROYED

Al Wafa Medical Rehabilitation Hospital in Shejaiyeh neighbourhood, Gaza city, before and after its destruction in late July 2014 (photos provided by al Wafa).
War on Gaza August 2014

• 2,130 Palestinians killed, including 577 children, 102 elderly.
• 11,066 persons injured, including 3,374 children, 410 elderly.
• Approximately 110,000 internally displaced persons still remain in UNRWA emergency shelters and with host families.
• 18,000 housing units have been either destroyed or severely damaged, leaving approximately 108,000 people homeless.
• 450,000 people are unable to access municipal water due to infrastructure damage and/or low pressure.

Source: (OCHA, 2014)
Damage to health facilities has reduced the provision of health care:

- 50 PHCs and 17 hospitals partial damage.
- 30 PHCs and 6 hospitals total damage.
Health care system in Gaza

- Damage to services provision capacity
- Severe shortages in medicine, medical supplies and equipment
- Limited training opportunities for staff due to closure
- The energy crisis, damage of the electricity generating station
- Lack of financial support for the Ministry of Health prior to recent crises

all had negatively impacted the continuity and quality of services.
Public health impact of war on Gaza

- On average, 20 to 30% of water networks remain significantly damaged.
- Wastewater networks are similarly affected, with 20 to 30% damages.
- The majority of communities report that people do not have sufficient hygiene items.
Public health impact, Gaza: Deterioration of water and sanitation services

- Only 5-10% of the extracted water is safe;
- Very limited / intermittent running water;
- Sea water and sewage infiltrate into aquifer;
- Over 40% water loss due to leakages.

Increased health risks due to polluted water.
International aid to the Palestinian: health system building
History of aid to Palestinians

- Until 1993, there was no Palestinian government, aid was directed through the NGOs.
- After establishment of PA in 1994-2005, Oslo Accords, the international donor community pledged about $5 billion in the form of loans, grants and technical support.
- The aim is supporting the Israel-PLO peace process through financing sustainable economic development.
- Only 50% of pledged aid was disbursed.
- The effectiveness of this aid was heavily impaired by Israeli on-ground policies and procedures that have been a constant obstacle to development.
Aid to Palestinians: After the PA in 1994-2005

Figure 1: Total Funds Disbursed by Foreign Donors from 1994 – 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Total Disbursed</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>$1,172</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>$778</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>$362</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>$334</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>$248</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>$190</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>$183</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank Group</td>
<td>$114</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>$104</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>$97</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Development Bank</td>
<td>$77</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations (various)</td>
<td>$66</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$953</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Disbursed 1994-2005: $4,677

Source: PASSIA 2006
International aid to Palestinians: 2005-2009

- Palestinians received about $10 billion of foreign aid between 2005-2009 from various donors (Ministry of Planning).

**Figure (5): Sources of disbursed foreign aid during 2005 - 2009**

- Arab Agencies: 0.3%
- Other Agencies: 0.5%
- Others: 1.3%
- Arab countries: 2.3%
- USA: 19.3%
- UNRWA: 21.2%
- EU Institutions: 22.0%
- DAC countries excl. USA: 33.1%


DAC: 29 OECD members
International aid to Palestinians:
Health sector ($250 million 2005-2009)

Figure (6): Uses of disbursed foreign aid during 2005 - 2009

- Tourism: 0.1%
- Employment generation: 0.2%
- Private sector development: 0.3%
- Agriculture: 0.9%
- Education: 2.3%
- Health: 2.5%
- Emergency: 12.8%
- Support to UNRWA: 20.3%
- Budget support: 60.6%

Source: Ministry of Planning, unpublished data.
International aid to Palestinians: ($10 billion 2005-2009)

Aid mostly comes for purposes of crisis relief and meeting short-term needs, mitigating the negative effects of political unrest and economic distress, but falls short of achieving sustainable development.
International aid lessons from Palestine

• International community played a crucial role in supporting the Palestinian health system.

• International aid is often accused of being rather politically-driven than truly concerned with the welfare of Palestinians and sustainable development.

• PA governance capacity, fragmentations of aid, effectiveness of aid coordination and harmonisations mechanisms.
Palestinian health care system
The Palestinian health care triangle

(Hamdan et al, 2002)

* Some overseas providers are contracted for tertiary care.

Health care services relationship e.g. supplies, coverage and entitlement.

Monetary relationships, e.g. remuneration of providers, user fees/ patient contributions, premiums, and services revenues.
Health care PROVISION*


2. United Nation Relief and Working Agency (UNRWA), established by the UN in 1949.

3. NGOs, civil society organisations

4. Private for-profit sector

* Some overseas providers are contracted for tertiary care.
Provision of Primary health care, 2013

- Ministry of Health- 479 clinics; 57 Gaza 425 WB.
- NGOs- 197 clinics; 140 WB, 57 Gaza.
- UNRWA- 62 clinics; 41 WB, 21 Gaza.
- Security forces/ police- 21 clinics; 16 WB, 5 Gaza.
### Annex (34) Distribution of PHC centers by Provider & District, Palestine, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of Population</th>
<th>MOH</th>
<th>NGOs</th>
<th>UNRWA</th>
<th>PMMS</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Pop. per Center</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Bank</td>
<td>2,499,942</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>4,019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jenin</td>
<td>299,775</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>73</td>
<td>4,107</td>
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<td>Tubas</td>
<td>61,605</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tulkarem</td>
<td>177,134</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>4,119</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nablus</td>
<td>368,477</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>5,340</td>
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<td>Qalqiliya</td>
<td>106,690</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Salfit</td>
<td>68,410</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2,359</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ramallah &amp; Al-Bireh</td>
<td>333,597</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>4,699</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jericho &amp; Al Aghwar</td>
<td>50,076</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2,636</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>153,122</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>3,325</td>
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<td>Bethlehem</td>
<td>207,707</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>4,515</td>
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<td>Hebron</td>
<td>673,349</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>10,202</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Hebron</td>
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<td>89</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gaza Strip</td>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>137</td>
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<td>North Gaza</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gaza</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khan Younis</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rafah</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>2,499,942</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>3,294</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hospital care (secondary & tertiary care)

- Total hospital number in Palestine 80 hospitals.
- Total beds number in Palestine 5,619 beds.
- 50 hospitals in WB, 12 bed per 10,000 population.
- 30 hospitals in Gaza, 14 bed per 10,000 population.
- Hospital type:
  - 46 general hospitals,
  - 14 specialized, 16 maternity, 4 rehabilitation.

Source of data: (MoH, 2013)
Hospital services provision, Palestine 2013

### Annex (141) Distribution of Hospital Beds by Type of Hospital and Region, Palestine, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Hospitals</th>
<th>West Bank</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Gaza Strip</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Palestine</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Hospitals</td>
<td>No. of Beds</td>
<td>% of Beds</td>
<td>No. of Hospitals</td>
<td>No. of Beds</td>
<td>% of Beds</td>
<td>No. of Hospitals</td>
<td>No. of Beds</td>
<td>% of Beds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2,396</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1,901</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>4,297</td>
<td>76.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specialized</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>829</td>
<td>14.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>3.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maternity</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>5.7</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Beds</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,263</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,356</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,619</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Annex (142) Distribution of Hospitals and Beds by Sector, Palestine, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>West Bank</th>
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<th></th>
<th>Gaza Strip</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Palestine</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Hospitals</td>
<td>No. of Beds</td>
<td>% of Beds</td>
<td>No. of Hospitals</td>
<td>No. of Beds</td>
<td>% of Beds</td>
<td>No. of Hospitals</td>
<td>No. of Beds</td>
<td>% of Beds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,478</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,593</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3,071</td>
<td>54.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNRWA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1,243</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1,838</td>
<td>32.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>8.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>PMS</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Beds</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,263</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,356</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,619</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed/ 10,000 pop.</td>
<td>2,754,722</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,730,737</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,485,459</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# MoH hospitals utilization, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator \ Palestine, 2012</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Hosp</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population \ hospital ratio</td>
<td>56,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of beds</td>
<td>5,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population bed ratio</td>
<td>798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beds Per 10,000</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MOH Hospital Indicators</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Hosp</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population/ hospital ratio</td>
<td>179,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of beds</td>
<td>3,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population bed ratio</td>
<td>1,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beds Per 10,000</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions</td>
<td>358,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average length of stay (days)</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed occupancy rate ( % )</td>
<td>85.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Hospitalization days</td>
<td>840,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Births</td>
<td>69,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Caesarian Sections</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Operations</td>
<td>110,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Deaths</td>
<td>4,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment without hospitalization</td>
<td>2,793,515</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Human Resources:

### Human Resources Rate per 10,000 Population, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Rate (per 10,000 Pop)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physicians*</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentists</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwifery</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Physicians = General and Specialis

Physicians: Jordan = 27.1   Lebanon = 36.5   Egypt = 7.7
Nurses/midwifery: Jordan = 46.6   Lebanon = 29.1   Egypt = 13.8
### Annex (181) Distribution of Health Staff by Professionals & Region, Palestine 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professional</th>
<th>MOH</th>
<th>Total No.*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>West Bank</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Physician</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>5,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialist Physician</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>1,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentist</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>2,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>3,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurses</td>
<td>2,154</td>
<td>5,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwives</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gaza Strip</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Physician</td>
<td>1,291</td>
<td>2,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialist Physician</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>1,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentist</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>2,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurses</td>
<td>1,425</td>
<td>4,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwives</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Palestine</strong></td>
<td>7,349</td>
<td>30,420</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Source Syndicates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>الصحة</strong></th>
<th><strong>العدد الكلي</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MOH</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total No.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>الضفة الغربية</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طبيب عام</td>
<td>5,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طبيب إخصاصي</td>
<td>1,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طبيب أسنان</td>
<td>2,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صيدلاني</td>
<td>3,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ممرض</td>
<td>5,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قابلة</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>قطاع غزة</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طبيب عام</td>
<td>2,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طبيب إخصاصي</td>
<td>1,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طبيب أسنان</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صيدلاني</td>
<td>2,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ممرض</td>
<td>4,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ققابلة</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Palestine**
Financing health care in Palestine
## Selected indicators in Palestine, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure on Health (Million USD)</td>
<td>1,262</td>
<td>1,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Domestic Product at current prices (Million USD)</td>
<td>11,279</td>
<td>12,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population (in thousand), mid year**</td>
<td>4,047</td>
<td>4,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Gross Domestic Product (%)***</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The data excludes those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

** Revised estimate based on the final results of population, housing and establishment census, 2007.

*** Share of total expenditure on health to Gross Domestic Product include Gross capital formation in health care industries.
Health care spending, Palestine 2000-13

Health Expenditure Trend Line in Palestine 2000-2013

Current health expenditure in million USD

- 2000: 397.2
- 2013: 1,347.4

Motaseem Hamdan, PhD
In 2013, health expenditures was **11.0% of GDP**, which is higher than low and middle income countries. Per capita health care expenditure equal 310$. 
Source of spending ($1.347 billion), 2013

• The national health accounts for 2013:
  – 43.3% public/governmental
  – 37.7% household (private) expenditures
  – 15.8% non-governmental organizations
  – 2.2% insurance companies
  – 1.0% direct aid for health care services
Public/ MoH spending, 2013
More than 370 million $

### Annex (214) Distribution of Actual Expenditure for Ministry of Health, Palestine, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure Item</th>
<th>Budget (NIS)</th>
<th>Percentage of Total Budget</th>
<th>Actual Expenditure (NIS)</th>
<th>Percentage of Total Expenditure</th>
<th>Accumulated Debt</th>
<th>Percentage of Total Debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>674,363,338</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>674,363,338</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>307,326,141</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchasing Service</td>
<td>407,627,654</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>406,784,687</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceuticals: Consumable &amp; Material: Laboratory</td>
<td>321,666,572</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>152,711,714</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>343,525,037</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital &amp; other Running Expenditures</td>
<td>110,653,886</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>65,721,816</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>46,860,140</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,514,311,450</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,299,581,556</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>697,711,318</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
The budget approved by the budget law is (1,423,374,338) NIS, difference (96,937,112) NIS has been covered by the budget arrears and Reserve.
The total balance of payments includes 200,000,000 NIS direct debt for the Israeli treatment abroad.
Number of cases transferred for treatment outside MoH hospital 2000-2013

Figure 1: Total MoH referrals, 2000-2013
## Purchasing Health Services:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of patients referred to treatment outside MOH facilities</td>
<td>44,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated cost (NIS) of patients referred to treatment outside MOH facilities</td>
<td>369,762,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of patients referred to treatment outside MOH facilities inside Palestine</td>
<td>39,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated cost (NIS) of patients referred to treatment outside MOH facilities inside Palestine</td>
<td>251,533,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of patients referred to treatment outside MOH facilities outside Palestine</td>
<td>4,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated cost (NIS) of patients referred to treatment outside MOH facilities outside Palestine</td>
<td>118,228,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated cost (NIS) per patient referred to treatment inside Palestine</td>
<td>6,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated cost (NIS) per patient referred for treatment outside Palestine</td>
<td>26,203</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Society/ patients

insurance coverage
Health insurance status, 2011

About 82% (96.7% Gaza, 73.2% WB) of Palestinians are covered by a type of health insurance as follow:

1. Governmental Health Insurance scheme 65% (53% West Bank, 83% Gaza).
2. UNRWA 37%, registered refugees (69% Gaza, 17.5% WB).
3. 2% private insurance schemes, (3% WB, 1% Gaza)
4. % 18 without any insurance coverage (mainly in WB)

[Source of data: PCBS, Palestine statics book 2011]
Conclusions and lessons learned

- Health and health care system does not operate into vacuum, social, economic, political, and historical contexts do impact.

- Israeli occupation and political conflict severely impact on the health and health care system of the Palestinians.

- International aid has been crucial, however, sustainable development should not be neglected while responding to humanitarian and urgent needs.

- Strong leadership and governance role of the central authority/ MoH is essential for health care system development.
“Bu topraklarda yaşanmaya değer birşeyler var” Mahmut Derviş

Dinlediğiniz için teşekkür ederim....
References


• The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA): https://www.ochaopt.org/index.aspx