

# PALESTINE

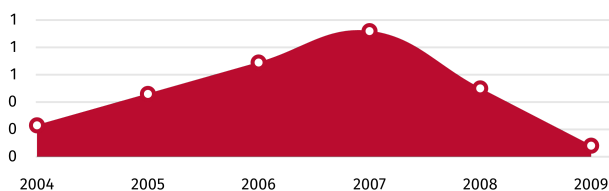
This country profile highlights trends in poverty, domestic public resources and international finance based on the latest available data.

## Overview



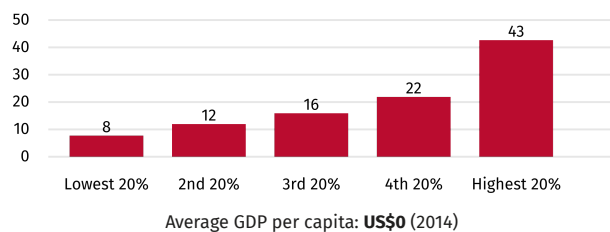
## Trends in extreme poverty

2000-2014, % of population living on under \$1.25 per day



## The distribution of income

2014, share of income of bottom 20% of population



## Resource flows to and from Palestine

### Official, commercial, private and estimated illicit flows

2014, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Resource flows to Palestine					Resource flows leaving Palestine				
OFFICIAL									
Gross disbursements ODA					ODA Capital repayments				
					ODA Interest payments				
Gross disbursements OOFs					OOFs Capital repayments				
					OOFs Interest payments				
Inflows Development cooperation					Development cooperation Outflows				
Disbursements Long term debt									
COMMERCIAL									
Inward investment FDI					FDI Outflow of profits				
					FDI Outward investment				
Net inflows Portfolio equity									
Disbursements Long term debt					Long term debt Capital repayments				
					Long term debt Interest payments				
Net disbursements Short term debt					Short term debt Interest payments				
PRIVATE									
Inflows Remittances					Remittances Outflows				
ILLICIT									
					Trade mispricing Outflows				
					Illicit finance Outflows				
\$0m	\$0m	\$0m	\$0m	\$0m	\$0m	\$0m	\$0m	\$0m	\$0m

Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the \$1.25 a day poverty line. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2014.

## Domestic resources

### Revenue and grants

2013, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

### Financing

2013, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

### Expenditure

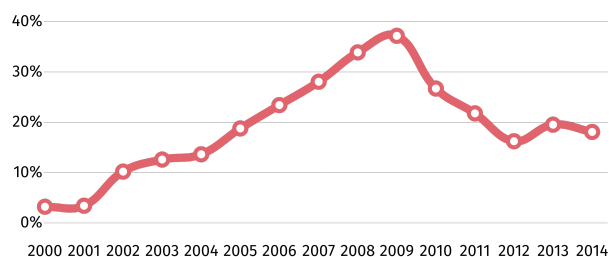
2013, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

*Notes:* Year of data refers to the fiscal year. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub for more details.

## ODA and national income

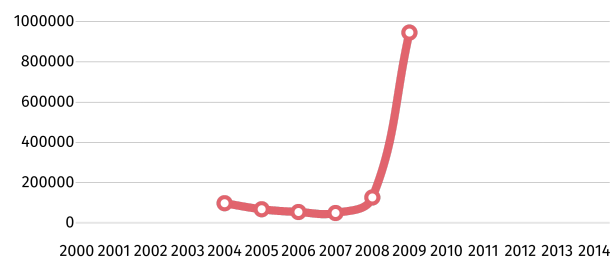
Gross ODA % of GDP



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

## ODA per poor person

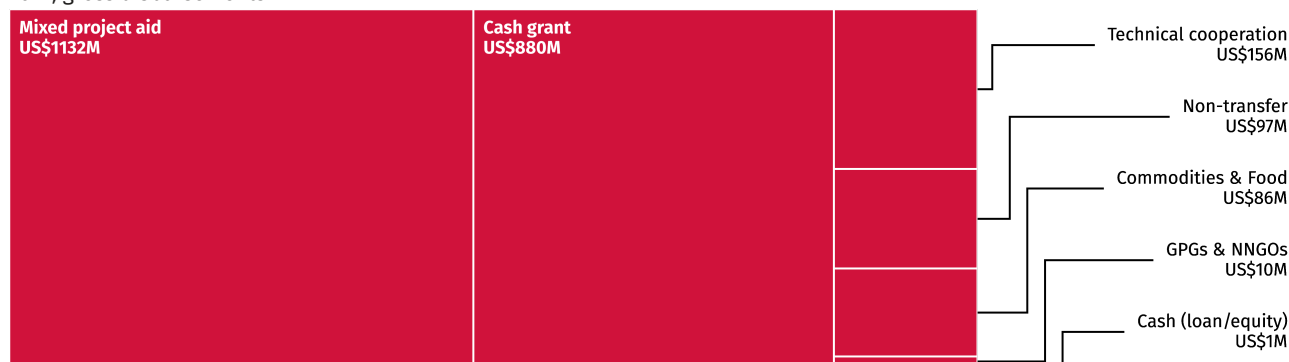
ODA per person living under \$1.25 a day



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

## The bundle of ODA

2014, gross disbursements

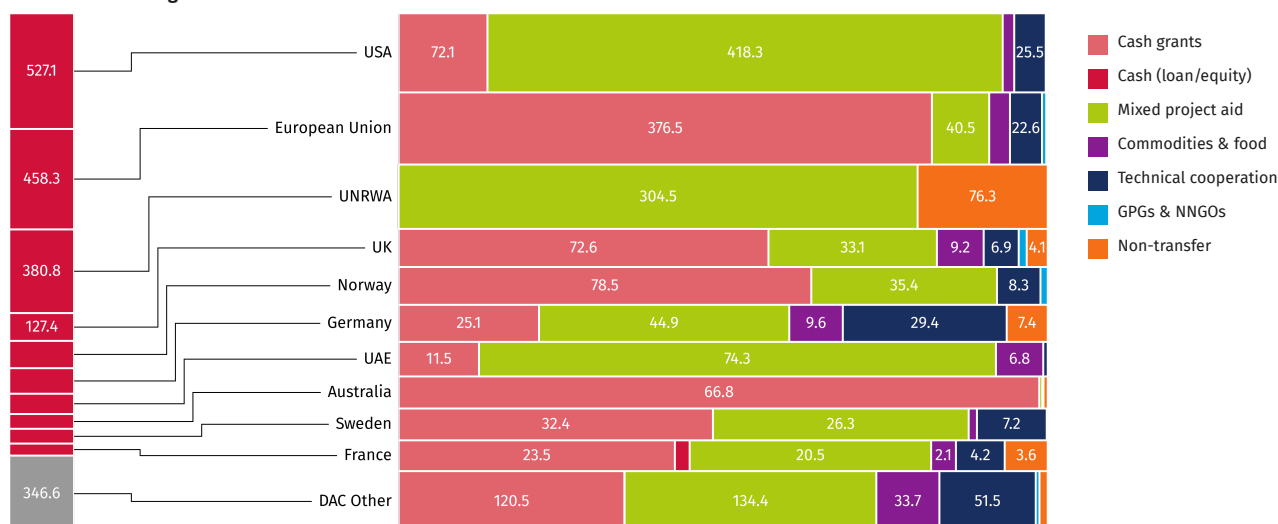


Note: GPGs, global public goods; NGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

## The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



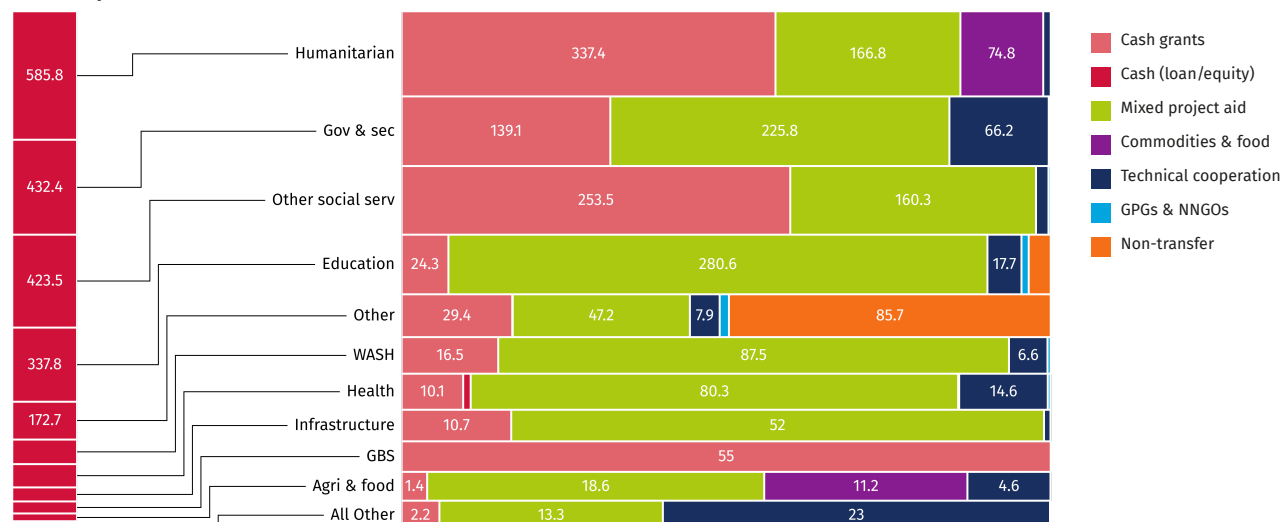
Note: ODA is equivalent to an average 0.64% of GDP across all developing countries. We define extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) extreme poverty line.

## What is aid spent on?

### The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

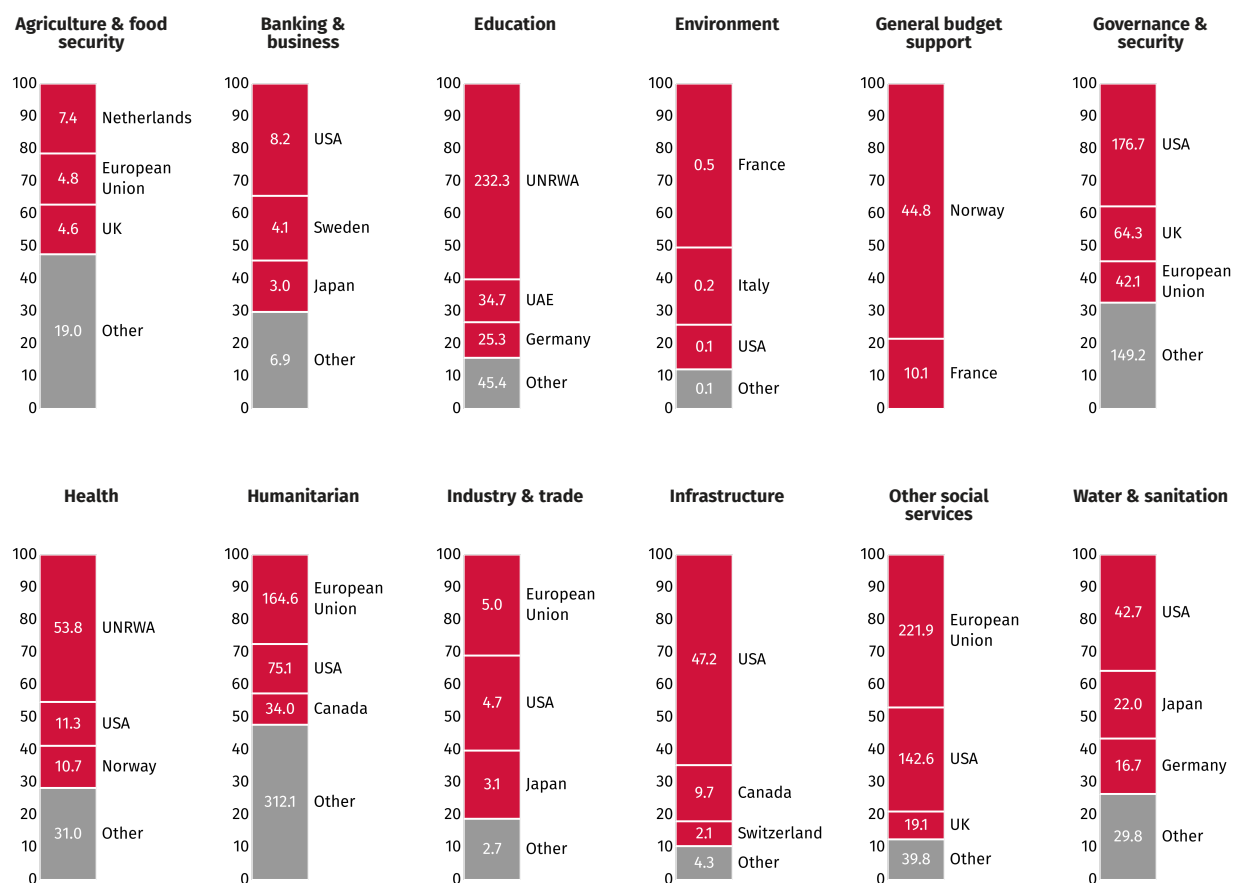
2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

#### Total aid by sector



### The largest providers to each sector

2014, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure), Global Financial Integrity (illicit financing and trade mispricing). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2012 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; IMF: International Monetary Fund; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; OOFs: other official flows.