

problem of malnutrition arising from their low intake of animal protein, amounting only to 41% of that in Israel. A rational agricultural policy should address itself to alleviate such qualitative deficiencies.

Table (VI - 1)

Domestic consumption of major food items, by source - 1979

(Quantity in tons)

	Total domestic consumption (tons)	Estimated local production (tons)	% of total
Wheat	87,350	29,700	34
Potato	11,925	8,300	70
Sugar	23,100	—	10
Vegetable	113,900	140,900	124
Citrus	43,800	79,100	180
Olive oil	7,600	10,000*	131
Grapes	24,100	45,100	187
Banana	11,900	5,500	46
Mutton	6,200	9,700	156
Chicken meat	12,200	9,400	77
Fish	1,300	—	10
Eggs	3,125	2,337	78
Cow milk	19,350	15,300	79

* This is a crude annual average

Source: Administered Territories Statistics Quarterly 1980, op cit, pp 88 and 102-103.

Table (VI - 2)

Daily per capita food intake (1979)

	Israel	West Bank	% of Israel
Calories	3039	2833	93
Fat (grams)	113.5	70.8	62
Protein (grams)	96.4	81.2	84
-Thereof animal protein	50.3	21.1	42

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel 1980, op cit, pp 280, 687.

Changes in output and acreage

There have been fundamental structural changes in output patterns in the post-occupation era. These changes have developed gradually as a result of transformations in cropping patterns and a substantial improvement in productivity.

Comparison of output and acreage statistics before and after the occupation offers useful information on the structural transformation in West Bank agriculture. Although data is available and fairly comprehensive, the comparison is still complicated by an important procedural difference in the processing of collected statistics. Prior to occupation, the Ministry of Agriculture relied totally on extension personnel for collecting acreage and output data. Following occupation, agricultural statistics continued to be collected by the same people and practically using the same techniques. But when they are passed over for publication to the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) they are heavily discounted, apparently in an attempt to have them refined. But as the CBS staff does not have access to West Bank agriculture other than through the Department of Agriculture one might suspect that the discounting of acreage and output statistics is motivated, at least in part, by political