

**NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
MASTER OF ARTS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

MASTER'S THESIS

**THE ROLE OF NGOs IN PROTECTING AND
PROVIDING RELIEF TO REFUGEES IN GAZA
STRIP AFTER 2007**

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NICOSIA

2015

Dedication

My dedication is to the leaders, governments and human beings. If you can, help and serve others who live in Gaza but if you cannot at least do not harm them; then in the end you will feel no regret.

To the eternal memory of my late father Jamal Seyam;

To My homeland Palestine, the warmest womb;

To The great martyrs and prisoners, the symbol of sacrifice;

To My great mother, who never stop giving of herself in countless ways,

To My beloved kids: SALLY, and MALIK, whom I can't force myself.

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, özellikle 2007 sonrası dönemde Gazze Şeridi'ndeki mülteci korunmasında STK'ların rolünü araştırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Hamas'ın parlamento seçimlerinde zaferi ve tüm Gazze Şeridi'nin sonraki kontrolünü ele geçirmesi Filistin içinde iç sürtüşmelerle sonuçlandı ve İsrail tarafından Gazze kuşatılıp bloke edildi. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, genel bir perspektifle sivil toplum kuruluşlarının katkılarını analiz etmek ve STK'ların uluslararası ve yerel dinamiklerin yarattığı etki çerçevesindeki rollerini irdelemektir. Bu çalışma, Gazze Şeridi'nde yaşayan ve abluka ile savaşı yakından hisseden mülteciler topluluk olarak anket katılımcılarını oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmanın başlangıç noktası sivil toplum örgütleri, yararları ve bunların yürüttüğü zorunlu rolün kavramının açıklanması ve bunun yanı sıra çalışma alanlarının belirlenmesi olmuştur. Tezde ayrıca 1948 savaşına kadar Filistin tarihinde oluşan STK'lar ve Gazze'de yaşanan krizler çerçevesinde söz konusu STK'ların etkisi tartışılmıştır. Çalışmada, Gazze Şeridi'nde faaliyet gösteren sivil toplum kuruluşlarının güven kaybetmesi, Filistin'deki bölünme, İsrail ablukası, mali yolsuzluk ve donörlerin ve mültecilerin ihtiyaçları özellikle 2007 sonrası dönemde mercek altına alınmaya çalışılmış ve abluka ve savaş sırasında Gazze için yapılması öngörülen değerlendirilmelere yer verilmiştir. Bunların yanında tez çalışmasında, Filistin'deki iç bölünmeyi ve Filistinlilere uygulanan militan saldırıların sona ermesi için ne yapılması gerektiğini içeren bir dizi öneri sunulup sivil toplum örgütlerinin önemli bir rolü olduğu ve bu konuda aktif olmalarının gerekliliği vurgulanmaktadır.

Abstract

This study aims at explore the role of NGOs in relief and protection of refugees in the Gaza Strip (Palestine), especially after 2007. Hamas' victory in the legislative elections and the subsequent control of the entire Gaza Strip in 2007 resulted in internal rift within the Palestine and led blocked of the strip by Israel. The approach adopted by this study is based on the characterization and analyzing the contributions of non-governmental organizations in relief and protection, and the impact of international and local changes on the role of NGOs. This study also utilized questionnaire on the refugee communities facing the blockade and war, and whose living in the Gaza Strip, spreading over five governorates. The study began by explaining the concept of non-governmental organizations, their benefits and their mandated role as well as identifying the areas of their work. In addition this thesis will try to shed light on the history of Palestine until the 1948 war and the reasons that led to the emergence of non-governmental organizations and stages that led to its formation. Thus, the study found out that non-governmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip did not work the fullest after 2007, due to the Palestinian division, the Israeli blockade, also financial corruption and the requirements of the donors and the refugees have lost confidence in these organizations due to their inability to alleviate their suffering during the blockade and war. The study also concluded some set of recommendations which includes the necessity to end the internal division in Palestine and a halt to the militant attacks on Palestinians moreover, the necessity of activating the important role of non-governmental organizations is suggested.

Acknowledgements

My heartfelt thanks go to my supervisor Assistant Prof. NUR KÖPRÜLÜ I appreciate all your contributions.

I also appreciate the comments from those people who relieved the materials in this thesis and must acknowledge the academic and nonacademic staffs of international relations department of Near East University particularly Associate Prof. Zeliha Khashman.

My esteemed gratitude is to my MOTHER, who always encourages, advices, and prays for my success.

To My Brothers and My Sister thanks for being so understanding and supportive for this project.

My sincere appreciation goes to all the academics and non-academic staff of International Relations Department, Near East University, especially Dr. Bilge Azgin.

Everlasting gratitude is also to my friends: Wa'el Tamous, Hazem Jaber, Ibrahim AL-Herbawi, Ashraf Kuhail, Hazem Ahmed, Mohammed Abu-Hssan, Mohammed Shamali and Fayez Herzallah for their assistance, prayers and encouragements. May Allah reward individually them and collectively.

Finally, my gratitude is to my friend Mohammed Al-Balawi for his relentless assistance.

SAMIR J. A. SEYAM

NICOSIA, 2015

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Abbreviations

NGOs: Non-governmental Organizations

GOs: Governmental Organizations

UNRWA: United Nations Relief and Works Agency

CSR: Corporate Social Responsibility

WWF: World Wildlife Fund

FOE: Friends of the Earth's

FSC: The Forest Stewardship Council

MSC: The Marine Stewardship Council

GPN: The Green Purchasing Network

ETI: Ethical Trading Initiative

UNEP: The United Nations Environment Program

OCHA: The Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

USAID: The U.S. Agency for International Development

PLO: Palestine Liberation Organization

MNCs: Multi-national Corporations

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

There are 2800 of NGOs (Palestinian and International) working in Palestine¹. Both international and local nongovernmental organizations working in Palestine believe that one of the key to their success is coordination and networking. NGOs assert that structured networking efforts help the member organizations to join forces, avoid duplication, and agree on common political and social visions. In this context, NGOs promote coordination, cooperation and consultation not only among Palestinian NGOs, but also between the Palestinian NGOs sector and the different bodies of the Palestinian society.

The establishment of a common platform becomes even more vital while witnessing the current political segregation and ever more increased travel impediments between the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip. At the same time NGOs are engaged in wider process of enhancing civil society coordination and strengthening process. NGOs were instrumental in developing a forum of civil society organizations that is meant to present an independent voice of civil society in Palestine. As a matter of fact, the civil society

¹

برنامج الواقع العربي، "دور المنظمات غير الحكومية بفلسطين"، قناة الجزيرة الفضائية

Arab reality program, "The role of nongovernmental organizations in Palestine," Al-Jazeera channel.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jtCUSQLsWYY> [accessed on 28/01/2015].

forum is crucial in addressing issues like democratic and social transformation and forwarding the agenda of reform at all levels. The main aim for nongovernmental organizations in Gaza is to contribute to protecting the rights of refugees in conjunction with UN Resolution 194. The role of nongovernmental organization seems to become very weak after the victory of Hamas in the legislative election which was held in January 2006. This led to the formation of government in March of the same year by Hamas in the Gaza Strip since June 2007. It is important to note that a disagreement over the laws and legislations with the Fatah movement-a second movement in Palestine, and Hamas is the cause of the rift in Gaza.

After that, the Palestinian authority cut off its relationship with Hamas, this resulted to internal division within Palestine. Since that time, the relationship between Hamas and some non-governmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip thawed.

The relationship between the government of Hamas and US' institutions that receive funding from US is deemed ambiguous and very suspicious, and many of these institutions registered in Ramallah to get a work permit in a bid to escape registration in the Gaza Strip and avoid dealing with Hamas. They also procrastinated in providing the financial and administrative reports that they ought to submit on an annual basis. After the 2007 military events in Gaza, USAID stopped several projects that were being implemented in the Gaza Strip, making them hit rock bottom. Thus, several US' institutions, or institutions that receive support from the United States, closed their doors to avoid supporting what they deemed terrorism (Hamas' Government). The director of USAID pointed out that USAID staffs are currently in Ramallah and that some of its members have moved from the Gaza Strip due to problems with the Gaza government, especially after Hamas took control of the Gaza Strip in June 2007. This government harasses institutions that receive support from USAID, and it has closed the International Medical Corps for several days.²

This resulted in a new phase because these NGOs have embraced the same position adopted by and most Western countries and some Arab countries, which is to not deal with Hamas and its government and all relevant institutions run by Hamas whether internally or externally. Since that time, the relationship between NGOs and the government of Hamas tensed because the government in Gaza is legitimate in the Gaza Strip and the official sponsor of the interests of the people, which interrogates all of the work under their control to coordinate with and abide by its laws while the nongovernmental organizations committed to the terms and dictates their donors, this strife reflected on the performance of nongovernmental organizations in relief ,

² Al-monitor, "USAID halts key project in Gaza" [http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/ar/ contents/ articles/ originals/2013/11/usaids-gaza-strip-hamas-ngo-aid.html](http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/ar/contents/articles/ originals/2013/11/usaids-gaza-strip-hamas-ngo-aid.html)[accessed on 22/4/2014]

development and the protection of refugees in the Gaza Strip. The conditions worsened after that decided the Zionist occupation with U.S. approval and the blessing of European imposed siege aggravating on the Gaza Strip with the aim of overthrowing of the Hamas movement. This siege includes air, sea, land and relief materials such as food, medical, raw materials for industries and construction materials etc. are not allowed to enter to the strip, people are also not allowed to enter or go out of the Gaza.

The Israeli army attacked and confiscate of material from some countries such as (Turkey - Malaysia - Qatar) and others. The blockade has major impact on the residents of the Gaza Strip; where increased suffering and numerous crises, ranging from lack of food, medicine, fuel (oil) needed to run the generators for electrifying hospitals and intensive cares units, and access to the high number of unemployed as a result of the lack of materials needed the construction or in industry. The crisis escalated in the Gaza Strip after Israeli forces launched a fierce war at the end of 2008 and the beginning of 2009 claiming the lives of more than 1335 people and thousands wounded in less than 30 days, according to figures from the Ministry of Health. Also, the Israeli army destroyed residential areas without prior notice. They also shelled the only power plant in the Gaza Strip which resulted to inability of hospitals to work. The Israeli army waged another war in 2011, which led to the destructing lives and properties. As a result of the foregoing, a lot of complaints emerged from refugees who are living in Gaza, referring to the low and declining levels of performance of nongovernmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip. So, the citizen becomes pessimistic thereby being sceptical to the role for non-governmental organizations. Also the citizens have noted the corruption practiced by some nongovernmental organizations, whether in employment or in the selection of beneficiaries, however they began questioning the role of organizations in the protection of refugees and relief.

The NGOs failed to solve the problems of fuel scarcity, the inadequate medicine, food, the crisis of the Rafah crossing and the crossings of other commercial commodities and arrest of sick and injured people by the occupation forces without paying attention to the 4th article of the Geneva Conventions that provides protection to the injured and citizens during war. What does not diminish the importance of the work of nongovernmental

organizations in the Palestinian territories, its work focused on Palestine question, where some felt that the international organizations, which carried out many infrastructure projects during the years of the Israeli occupation since 1948 as alleviating her responsibilities and that she imposes high taxes, so it would have been better for them to return these funds to the Palestinian community through the implementation of infrastructural projects as required by the Geneva Convention, which obliges the occupying power, to protect the citizens living under its authority. It may be understood that the Palestinian authority rejected international and national institutions dealing with the Hamas government because of the political requirements, but does not understand the discrimination practiced by some non-governmental institutions between the poor and the others because of their political affiliation. Moreover some think that the rejection of non-governmental institutions oversight has opened the door for financial and administrative corruption, which is confirmed by indicators installed on cases of corruption which taints their work; whether in collusion with local partners or without their knowledge or both³.

Many feel in the Palestinian community outraged by the behavior of a lot of nongovernmental organizations and their employees, whether local or foreign, who are dealing with target groups very cruel, and what is totally incompatible with the principles and foundations of humanitarian action. As well higher salaries and bonuses of its employees and their living standards, including distinguishes them from the majority community. Some non-governmental organizations who wish to visit Gaza undergo strict security measures and degrading most of the time. Palestinian society appreciates the important role played by these organizations in the alleviation of human suffering, where it will be catastrophic situation without it. But they do not see what prevents these institutions from international cooperation and coordination with the government. However, Hamas strengthens its claim in the service of those in need without discrimination. This study came out of all previous data, so trying to find out and understand the role of these organizations in the protection and relief of refugees

³ شقورة ، محمد. "دراسة تبرز الاثار الاقتصادية للحصار المفروض على غزة " ، وكالة الانباء والمعلومات الفلسطينية وفا.
 Shaqoura, Mohammed. "A study highlights the economic impact of the blockade imposed on Gaza"
 Palestinian news agency Wafa. <http://www.wafa.ps/arabic/index.php?action=detail&id=120848>.
 [accessed on 05/01/2014].

and to answer the questions what people think about the work of organizations that became characterized as a weak role in this period of time so as to reach the framework of a re-organization status and give it space, greater powers and capabilities which enable it to achieve its lofty goals and restore confidence in the peace-making and service peoples under occupation.

This thesis chooses this topic because there is no any study talks about the role of NGOs in Gaza strip after 2007 and to try to find answers for these questions:

Why the nongovernmental organizations (relief, development, and human rights) operating in the Gaza Strip, cannot provide relief and protect the citizens who died due to inadequate medicine, inadequate health services? And why these organizations could not help patients to travel abroad to seek medical treatment?

Because of these reasons this thesis will shed a light on the incapability of the NGOs in putting pressure on Israeli government to allow humanitarian aid to Gaza. In this regard, most of the NGOs are incapable to reconstruct Gaza Strip. In addition, this thesis aims to contribute to the literature via focusing on the role of the United Nations and INGOs in providing relief and protecting the rights of the civilians in Gaza.

In line with these objectives; this thesis will identify the history of Palestine and necessities which called for the emergence of nongovernmental organizations in this region. Identifying the crises experienced by the city of Gaza and its consequences on all sectors of life in the time period that followed the 2007 is vital in attracting the attention of international actors concerned. The existence of crises requires immediate action to end it and statement of the appropriateness of the regulatory environment, oversight and legal in the government of Hamas, to the work of NGOs in Gaza, to pay attention to the concerned parties in the conflict of Palestine, to the magnitude of the humanitarian disasters faced by this region, and the necessity to stop this dangerous situation from deteriorating.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Since 2007, the political, economic and health etc. deteriorated in Gaza strip. This has affected the mass number of refugees in the strip. Because of security concerns in Gaza, the Israel tightened restrictions on movement of people which has negative effect on

economic, healthy and commercial activities in Gaza. This situation has continued to deteriorate when the outbreak of the first war at the end of 2008 and the beginning of 2009, and the second war in 2012. The internal division within Palestine was the first cause for this deterioration. Due to these actions, the efforts of NGOs in protection and providing relief to refugees in Gaza strip have declined. Moreover, the global financial crisis that engulfed the world has increased from a deficit of these organizations to meet the basic needs of the people in this time period. As a result, there has been common trend at the of refugees in the Gaza Strip that the process of relief and protection carried out by nongovernmental organizations in Gaza has decreased dramatically and has declined to the extent that many people have lost confidence in the organizations and some of them become less satisfied about the work of those organizations.

As a result above, the problem of the study centered around the importance of the role of NGOs to identify the obstacles that stand behind the roles of these organizations in this period of time and under difficult conditions experienced by refugees. This study will try to answer several questions which are directly linked to the limited role of non-governmental organizations in protecting and proving relief to refugees in Gaza strip, which aims to protect the rights of people.

This research will try to answer these questions:

- 1 – What is the degree of satisfaction of citizens about nongovernmental organizations in the case of Gaza?
- 2 – What are the factors and obstacles that international and local NGOs operating in Gaza Strip are facing?
- 3 – Is there a change in the role and the performance of the NGOs during the period of Hamas?

1.3 Research Motivation

There is no doubt that the role of nongovernmental organizations, (relief, development and human rights) is the most important issues of interest to the Palestinian refugees in Gaza, especially after they realized the enormity of losses incurred as a result of the war, the Israel blockade and Palestinian division. The importance of the study lies in the following considerations:

This study is important because it will provide a theoretical and diagnostic study about the role of nongovernmental organizations operating in Gaza strip in providing relief and protecting human rights during the blockade and during the war.

This study will also provides information about the role NGO's play in Gaza strip. Because NGOs are the only tool that can move easily and contribute to the protection of people during disasters and wars and they have the ability to coordinate between the states and the disputing parties to neutralize the citizens and ensure their safety, they are particularly significant on the grounds that organizations have an impact on all countries. Actually, there is no study that addresses the role of nongovernmental relief, development and human rights organizations operating in the Gaza Strip, particularly in this period of time. For that reason, this study aims to contribute and be a reference for scientific research centers and Strategic Studies affecting decision-making and interested in the subject of protection of human rights and political development within the Palestinian community and will help to identify the most important difficulties and obstacles that stand behind the negative role and the low role for the nongovernmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip.

Finally, the study will also contribute in finding frameworks and solutions to obstacles facing the work of nongovernmental organizations and to contribute to raising the level of activity of these organizations.

1.4 Research Objectives

The research aims to identify the role of nongovernmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip in the time period 2007 (In this period, some issues happened which affected in the activity of nongovernmental organization these issues including Israeli blockade, global financial crisis, Israeli war, and Hamas takeover Gaza strip). To know what extent affected by nongovernmental organizations of the difficult situation experienced by the Strip in particular through the internal division in Palestine, the Israeli blockade, and wars waged by the Israel army on Gaza and also to identify the most important constraints faced by the work of nongovernmental organizations, which led to a reduction in their work.

The present study sought to achieve the following objectives:

Understand the philosophy of nongovernmental organizations in terms of its general concept, its main objectives and the roles played by NGOs also the sources of funding and the legal framework for its work.

Evaluation of the position of the international community of the Israeli blockade on Gaza and also evaluate Israeli position on the continuing violations of human rights in this region and its impact on the activity and the efforts of nongovernmental organizations in the protecting of human rights. This study considered a type of pleas, which aims to draw attention towards the suffering of the people of Gaza and the suffering of nongovernmental organizations working in this area and the challenges that stand in their way and try to find some solutions and alternatives to end the suffering of civilians.

Identify the negative effects of the political dimensions behind the funding which aspires some donors to these organizations to achieve through the work of non-governmental organizations.

1.5 Research plan

The study plan is going according to the following steps:

Chapter I: It includes (Introduction to the study, the study problem, Objectives of the study, the importance of the study, the study plan, the methodology of the study and literature review).

Chapter II: This chapter deals with an assessment / evaluation of the aims of non-governmental organizations and their role in the field of relief, development, and protection and it will mention some information about funding bodies. Also deals with the history of Palestine until Oslo peace agreement, and also addresses the emergence of nongovernmental organizations in Palestine and the factors that led to the emergence of these organizations and also highlights the situation of refugees who live in the Gaza Strip and the crises suffered by the refugees in this region and the results of these crises on all health sectors, industrial, agricultural, educational and finally deals with the position of the international community of the blockade and violations of the rights of refugees and its impact on the activity of non-governmental organizations.

Chapter III: This chapter covers the international and domestic, changes that occurred since the year 2007, which affected the activity of nongovernmental organizations in Gaza. The changes include the global financial crisis, the Hamas takeover of the Gaza Strip and tightening the Israeli blockade on Gaza. Moreover, this chapter will explain the deteriorating of relationship between the Government of Hamas movement in Gaza Strip and nongovernmental organizations that refuse to deal with them on the terms of donor countries and the reasons for the closure of some organizations operating in Gaza Strip.

Chapter IV: This chapter will cover data analysis, conclusion and it will visualize a proposal to activate the role of nongovernmental organizations operating in Gaza Strip in the protection and providing relief to refugees living under the oppression of the Israeli occupation.

1.6 Methodology

The study utilizes the descriptive analytical approach which tries to describe the phenomena. The population of the study consists of all members of the community in Gaza. The population of the study will be 1,200,000 of people.

The pilot sample of the study consisted of 50 person. The pilot study aims to ensure the reliability and the stability of the instrument of the study. The sample of the study consisted of 378 persons which covers 5% was randomly chosen.

Table 1: The Distribution of the Sample According to Sex

Gender	No.	%
Male	231	61.11
Female	147	38.89
Total	378	100.00

Table 2: The Distribution of the sample According to Age

Age	No.	%
20-30 years	223	58.99
31-40 years	94	24.87
41-50years	40	10.58
more than 51 years	21	5.56
Total	378	100.00

Table 3: The Distribution of the Sample According to Qualification

Qualification	No.	%
Didn't finish secondary education	39	10.32
Secondary education	79	20.90
Bachelor and more	260	68.78
Total	378	100.00

Table 4: The Distribution of the Sample According to Region

Region	Frequency	%
Rafah	78	20.63
Khan Younis	75	19.84
Middle	71	18.78
Gaza	74	19.58
North	80	21.16
Total	378	100.00

After reviewing literature and previous studies on the problem of the study and surveying sample of specialists through personal interviews with the informal nature of the researcher built a scale according to the following steps:

- Formulation of items that fall under each scale.
- View the questionnaire on the supervisor in order to choose her suitability for data collection.
- Modify the scale primarily by what she sees as the supervisor.
- View the questionnaire 4 of the referees specialists and Supplement No. 2 Shows the members of the jury. After making adjustments recommended by the arbitrators, the wording of some items were deleted or modified. The number of items of the scale after changes are 18 items distributed on two dimensions represent the questionnaire, "the role of nongovernmental organizations in protecting and providing relief to refugees in Gaza Strip after 2007," each item give a gradual weight according to quaternary system which are (highly degree, moderately degree, no, I do not know), they are representing the following weights (3.2, 1, 0) with a degree of neutrality is 1.80 to see "The role of nongovernmental organizations in protecting and providing relief to refugees in Gaza Strip after 2007," thereby the degrees of the study sample limited between 0.24 for the first dimension which is "The satisfaction of citizens about the work of nongovernmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip during the blockade and during the war", and 0.30 for the second dimension which is "The factors and obstacles faced by non-governmental organizations, which have contributed to the weakness of NGO's activities in Gaza Strip after 2007". Supplement No. 1 Shows the final form of questionnaire. After that, the Reacher distributes the questionnaire at all members of the sample study to collect the necessary data for the study. The first part: contains the general characteristics of the study sample. The second part: consists of 18 items distributed on the two dimensions dealing with "the satisfaction of the citizens about the work of nongovernmental organizations operating in Gaza Strip during the blockade" and "the obstacles faced by the nongovernmental organizations, which contributed to the weakness of the activities in Gaza Strip after 2007".

The valid test is the test that measures what it is designed to measure. The study used referee validity and internal consistency validity.

(A) The referee validity

The test was refereed by a panel of referees. Most of the referees were university professors. The referees were asked to check the clarity and relevance of the test items. Some of the test items were added to increase the number of the items and some of the items were modified according to the referees' suggestions.

(B) The internal consistency validity refers to the internal consistency validity which indicates the correlation of the degree of each item with the total average of the test. It also indicates the correlation of the average of each scope with the total average. This validity was calculated by using Person Formula.

According to tables (5&6), the coefficient correlation of each item within its scope is significant at levels 0.01 and 0.05.

Table 5: Pearson Correlation Coefficient of First Scope Effect Items

Items	Pearson correlation	Sig.
Are you satisfied with the work and the activity of international and Palestinian nongovernmental organizations working in Gaza Strip?	0.470	sig. at 0.01
Do you benefit on international and Palestinian nongovernmental organizations programs, in any field of relief or development?	0.809	sig. at 0.01
Do you think that there is a shortcoming in the work of nongovernmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip, especially after 2007?	0.608	sig. at 0.01
Do you think that nongovernmental organizations in Gaza are affected by the decisions of the states or the donor and which fund their programs and their activities?	0.394	sig. at 0.01
Do you think that nongovernmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip carry out special programs to regional or international states far from relief or development programs?	0.389	sig. at 0.01

Table 5 – continuing

Do you think the existence of financial corruption within the NGOs represented in the high wages of workers and employees and luxury office furniture and modern cars?	0.754	sig. at 0.01
Do you think that nongovernmental organizations distribute the donated funds to the citizens in a fair, balanced and transparent?	0.332	sig. at 0.05
Do you think that nongovernmental organizations operating in Gaza protected people during the War of 2008 and the War of 2012?	0.683	sig. at 0.01

“r” table value at (48) d f. at (0.05) sig. level equal 0.273

“r” table value at (48) d f. at (0.01) sig. level equal 0.354

Table 6: Correlation Coefficient of Second Scope Effect Items

Items	Pearson correlation	Sig.
Do you think that the Israeli blockade of land, sea and air on Gaza undermine the work of NGOs in Gaza and caused a decline in services and activities?	0.570	sig. at 0.01
Do you think that the internal Palestinian division and the absence of recognized government regionally and internationally affect the work of nongovernmental organizations?	0.506	sig. at 0.01
Do you think that the legal decisions of the government in Gaza undermine the work of nongovernmental organizations?	0.432	sig. at 0.01
Do you think that the absence of full sessions of the Legislative Council led to the neglect of legal follow-up to the work of nongovernmental organizations and thus led to weakness and inaction in the work of organization?	0.731	sig. at 0.01
Do you think that the Egyptian authorities by closing the Rafah crossing and preventing the introduction of humanitarian aid and assistance undermine and obstruct the work of nongovernmental organizations?	0.281	sig. at 0.05

Table 6 – continuing

Do you think that the work of NGOs in Gaza is affected by the global financial crisis that led to the weakness of the financing programs of development and relief?	0.689	sig. at 0.01
Do you think that increasing the number of those affected by the blockade and the war contributed to the decline in services of nongovernmental organizations?	0.511	sig. at 0.01
Do you think that nongovernmental organizations with their influence within international organizations and authorities cannot put pressure on the concerned authorities to lift the siege and the introduction of humanitarian aid?	0.405	sig. at 0.01
Do you think that the Palestinian media did not play a significant role in international interventions and pleas not in sensitizing the people and countries that may help in the work of nongovernmental organizations?	0.476	sig. at 0.01
Do you think that the lack of international law to prevent trapping of people and humanitarian assistance, led to the weakening of the work of nongovernmental organizations?	0.569	sig. at 0.01

“r” table value at (48) d f. at (0.05) sig. level equal 0.273

“r” table value at (48) d f. at (0.01) sig. level equal 0.354

Reliability of the test

The test is reliable when it gives the same results if it is reapplied in the same conditions. The reliability of the test was measured by Alpha Cronbach and the Spilt- half techniques.

Table 7: Reliability Coefficient

Alpha Cronbach Technique		
Scope	Total	Correlation
First	8	0.680
Second	10	0.702

From table 7 it can be said that the questionnaire has a good reliability.

2- By using Split half:

Correlation between two parts (even X odd) and modify by Spearman brown:

Table 8 Split Half Test for Reliability Coefficient

SPILT –HALF TECHNIQUE			
SCOPE	TOTAL	BEFORE	AFTER
First	8	0.582	0.736
Second	10	0.527	0.690

From table 8 it can be said that the questionnaire has a good reliability.

From tables 7 and 8 the test is proved to be reliable in the first scope (degree pleased with citizens about the work of nongovernmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip during the siege and during the war) with Alpha Cronbach coefficient is (0.680) and the second scope (factors and obstacles faced by the nongovernmental organizations, which have contributed to the weakness of its activities in the Gaza Strip after 2007) with Alpha Cronbach coefficient is (0.702). Also through tables 7 and 8 the test is proved to be reliable in the first scope (degree pleased with citizens about the work of nongovernmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip during the siege and during the war) with Spilt- half coefficient is (0.736) and the second scope (factors and obstacles faced by the nongovernmental organizations, which have contributed to the weakness of its activities in the Gaza Strip after 2007) with Spilt- half coefficient is (0.690). These results indicate that the questionnaire have high degree of stability. Also indicate that the questionnaire has passed to be applied in the study.

Statistical model: Frequencies and percent, T.Test, One Way ANOVA and Scheffe Posttest.

1.7 Literature review

Previous studies represent a key tributary of the tributaries of the theoretical and the practical knowledge, as well as the experiences of former researchers and finding their most important achievements, results and recommendations. Their studies and their researches which have a significant impact on the enrichment of knowledge and information of the researcher, which assist in the formation of background of his subject of study which eases the accomplishment in better and more comprehensive way. As well as avoiding mistakes and lapses that occurred by ex-researchers. Undoubtedly there are previous studies that have dealt with several aspects related to the nongovernmental organizations either in the administrative and the social level or finance policies of those organizations and, the current study is considered an extension of scientific precedent efforts either at the level of theses, research or scientific studies.

Abu Bakr (2011), study aimed to identify the limits of the role played by community groups, community organizations or institutions of civil society in Somali society. The results of this study are as follows: Most of the activities and services of the organization is educational and cultural services, followed by human rights issues, followed by women's issues, followed by religious services and social assistance. Foreign funding sometimes affects the independence of the organization of the size of the funding. The role played by the organization is mostly in work training courses to teach the various crafts and then work on the establishment of private schools and strengthening groups of pupils.

One of most common problems and obstacles that hinder the effectiveness of the organization is in the tribal structure of society, then the lack of security and the belief that the state does everything and lack of expertise and skills of the employees of the organization.⁴

⁴ صالح معلم أبو بكر، (2011) " دور المؤسسات المجتمع في التنمية الاجتماعية و السياسية في الصومال " رسالة ماجستير من معهد البحوث والدراسات العربية التابع لجامعة الدول العربية في القاهرة.

Abu Bakr, Saleh (2011) "**The role of NGOs in the social and political development in Somalia**". Master thesis from the Arab Research and Studies Institute in Cairo.

Ghoneim (2013), identifies the role of American institutions in the implementation of the foreign policy of the United States of America in Palestine. He concluded in his study that U.S. aid does not provide sustainable development in the Palestinian society. The study concluded that the United States seeks to achieve its objectives and interests through American institutions operating in Palestine; pointing out that dispense of foreign aid is difficult. The study called for research to deal gingerly with American institutions operating in Palestine.⁵

Baz (1997), study was conducted by teams from Egypt and the Gulf States, Tunisia, Lebanon, Palestine, Sudan and Morocco, and the study addressed several topics, including obstacles of starting, the problems, the institutional needs and efficiency in the civil society organizations and the problem of funding. The study has tried to know what does the NGOs lack from the experiences hinder work performance, as well as experiences that organizations need, or need to develop in the way that can lead to improve the performance of the organization and to maximize its ability to achieve their goals. The study included research and accounting experiences, planning, communication, production, marketing, international cooperation, media, public relations, training, mobilization, management and mobilization of funding, and the preparation of projects scheme. The study concluded the following:

All the NGOs participated in the surveyed various countries (the overall size of the sample in 1565 nongovernmental organization including 200 Palestinian organizations)⁶ in the quality of the institutional needs and thus the quality of the problems and difficulties they face. The high proportion need to provide more experience which shows awareness of the employees in civil society organizations of the importance of improving the level of expertise for higher performance of the organization.

⁵ غنيم، محمد احمد (2013) "دور المؤسسات الأمريكية في تنفيذ السياسة الخارجية للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية في فلسطين" رسالة ماجستير مشتركة بين أكاديمية الإدارة والسياسة للدراسات العليا وجامعة الأقصى بغزة.

Ghoneim, Mohamed Ahmed (2013), "**The Role of American institutions in the implementation of the foreign policy in Palestine**" Master thesis, the Academy of Management and policy with the University of Al-Aqsa in Gaza.

⁶ شهيدة، الباز (١٩٩٧) "المنظمات الأهلية العربية على مشارف القرن الحادي والعشرين – محددات الواقع وآفاق المستقبل" القاهرة، لجنة المتابعة لمؤتمر التنظيمات الأهلية العربية، 199

Shahida, Baz (1997), "**Arab NGOs on the outskirts of the atheist and the twentieth century - indeed the determinants of and prospects for the future**," Cairo, Follow-up Committee of the Conference of Arab civil society organizations.199

The high proportion of expertise for training that reflects a growing awareness of the importance of the NGO's role in training the different social groups, in the context of raising its abilities and its support and urging them to participate effectively.

Ansari (2001), aims at characterizing the non-profit units, and identifying its basic features, which sheds light on the importance and the need of rationalizing expenditure and its importance for it, and to recognizing the Islamic approach and concepts about the expense, rationalization and development of its properties, distinctiveness and checking of its correspondence and as well its benefit to the non- profit units. The study also aimed to evaluate the performance in the non-profit units into practice in the light of NGO's activities, and provide a model for rationalization of expenditure in these units in the framework of accounting thought and Islamic thought to be compatible with the nature of the activities into practice. The study concluded that the Islamic approach concerned with the rationalization of expenditure in non-profit units for NGOs active role in social development, and it provided descriptive and clear curriculum to the expense and rationalization, where it is necessary for the expense to be form Halal Money, and went to satisfy permissible need in Islam, and achieve material or moral benefit, and to be within the limits of possibility and moderation. The Islamic approach also has characteristics distinctive from other approaches.⁷

Saada (2006), aims at identifying the methods adopted by the Palestinian NGOs working in the health field in the provinces of Gaza for the development of its financial resources and the size of the support of the self-sources, local, Arab and foreign. This study concluded that although the majority of civil society organizations met criteria for funding, that did not stop them from doing some modifications in some of their systems to accommodate some additional criteria established by the NGOs which give flexibility positive status in order to obtain the necessary funding for its continuity. The study also recommended the formation of a circle to the development of financial resources represented by a group of members of the governing body, as well as trying to adopt a

⁷ خالد محمد(ال) أنصاري، (٢٠٠١) " ترشيد الإنفاق في الوحدات غير الهادفة للربح في إطار الفكر المحاسبي والفكر الإسلامي " رسالة دكتوراه ، جامعة جنوب الوادي.

Khalid Mohammed, Ansari (2001), "**the rationalization of expenditure in units of non-profit under the accounting thought and Islamic thought**," PhD thesis, University of South Valley

policy of diversification of sources of funding and support and not to rely on a single external source for funding.⁸

Zobaie (2008), focused on range of issues including; multiple devices and committees concerned with human rights and the complexity of its terms of reference and means, and conflicting and lack of separation between the devices that operate in this area and among those who work to protect, promote and encourage human rights, all of this led to weakness of the international protection of human rights. As the study showed the large number of international and regional conventions on the protection of human rights, despite the authentication of the parties stated in these conventions, but they did not insert and incorporate the provisions of those conventions into their national legislation and they did not implement their commitments and international obligations, which reflected negatively on the lack of improvement in the human rights record due to the continuation of the daily violations of human rights in those countries.

The international and the regional efforts and the efforts of the United Nations have given importance to the protection of minorities and refugees, but discrimination is still practiced in many countries either openly or coated. As the donor countries resort to restrictive measures that lead to the prevention of access of refugees to its territories, and closing the doors for asylum seekers, or staying in refugee camps without accommodation, intolerance, racism and fear of refugees and foreigners. All these things are important obstacles that thwarted the efforts of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the Red Cross and other non-governmental organizations. The study concluded with a set of important recommendations and from the most important recommendations:

The need to hold an international conference in the framework of the United Nations calls and confirms at urging states and forcing them to integrate and incorporate the provisions of international conventions on the protection of human rights in their national legislation and implementation of its commitments and international obligations. The pursuit of the need and the importance of respecting and implementing

حمدي شاكر محمد، سعده (2006) " تنمية الموارد المالية في المنظمات الصحية غير الربحية في محافظات غزة " رسالة ماجستير - الجامعة الإسلامية غزة.

Hamdi Mohamed Shaker, Saada (2006), "Financial resources development in the non-profit health organizations in the Gaza Strip," Master - the Islamic University of Gaza.

the recommendations and decisions of the United Nations on human rights, through the establishment of a special court of human rights issues and through a protocol follow the charter, authorize it to consider the issues relating to the rights prescribed in the international conventions, as well as the need to establish other committees covering business and competencies that come out of the terms of reference and powers of the other committees, and this is what leads to inconsistency and overlap between the systems and the separation between them. Seeking to work on finding lasting solutions to the problem of minorities and refugees by requiring states to join the refugee-related instruments, and facilitate measures to obtain asylum and the protection of the rights of refugees, and through an international conference force donor countries to resort to and ensure dignified life for refugees and protecting them.⁹

Shelby (2001), shows that the number of the active nongovernmental organizations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are 926 organizations, were distributed among the different sectors. While the number of organizations that have completed their details reached 881, and the analysis was limited in this study to these organizations. The highest percentage of charities, youth, sport clubs, and the proportion of new organizations were limited to 29.2%. The study recorded a significant increase in the establishment of the NGOs after the establishment of the Palestinian National Authority, where more than third of the organizations that were counted were founded after the year 1993.

It also recorded a substantial rise in the percentage of registration by the official authorities, which means that the sector as a whole is subjected to the applicable laws and regulations. And the active organizations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip varied in terms of its objectives and programs, but the most important result is the dispersion of the objectives and programs of these organizations, and mostly they did not focus on specific objectives, namely the allocation of most of the organizations in specific areas is not existed, but diversity and breadth prevail most of the goals and programs of these organizations. It is noticed that there is rise in the proportion of organizations that rely

⁹ شهاب طالب، الزوبعي (2008) " الحماية الدولية والإقليمية لحقوق الإنسان في ضوء المتغيرات الدولية " رسالة ماجستير – الأكاديمية العربية في الدنمارك.

general objectives and a reduction in the percentage of organizations that set specific targets for themselves, which means, this is absence of a clear vision of most of these organizations. The study revealed a clear differentiation in the quality of leadership bodies between different types of organizations.

The charitable associations, youth and sport clubs back its Supreme authority according to the regulations to a public authority, and here the percentage of organizations that have that kind of bodies coincided with the proportion of charities, sports and youth clubs. For the new organizations, their reference goes back to the boards of trustees or boards of directors. This differentiation reveals the nature of the management style adopted by different types of organizations, so that the study pointed to a preference in the institutional building in the new organizations compared to the traditional organizations, which is reflected on the effectiveness and efficiency of the various organizations in the provision of services and achieving the goals established for it. The study recommended conducting in-depth studies for non-governmental organizations, diagnosing and assessing the quality of management levels in order to develop them. There is also a need for studies to contribute to the development of special mechanisms to provide local and self-sufficient funding sources, to enhance the extent of their independence and strengthen their sustainability.¹⁰

Abdul Hadi (2002), aims to get credible information, and systematic analysis of how to strengthen and enable the Palestinian civil society organizations, and improving their performance, enhancing their contribution to the development and elaboration of public policies and increasing their developmental and social impact. The sample of the study focused on NGOs that provide different development services whether economic or social, and from the results of the study:

There are some Palestinian NGOs that do not want to do institutional and administrative reforms for fear of their individual leadership, because the restructuring could lead to a change in leadership style and management. There are some institutions which fear of change in nature and thus they do not have originally tendencies or trends to change.

نعيم، شلبي (2001) "تعداد المنظمات غير الحكومية في الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة"، معهد أبحاث السياسات الاقتصادية (ماس)، رام الله، الطبعة الأولى، أيار 2001 م.

Naim, Shelby (2001) "The number of nongovernmental organizations in the West Bank and Gaza," Economic Policy Research Institute (MAS), Ramallah, the first edition, May 2001

The study recommended the development of institutional and organizational capacity of NGOs and developing its human resources to respond to the requirements of the new situation, and that the process of development includes important issues like knowledge, information, skills and work ethic.¹¹

Ibrahim (2005), deals with the study of the Palestinian NGO, geographical developmental study consists of three axes. The first axis deals with the Palestinian development in terms of the goals and problems, the second axis deals with the geographical distribution of nongovernmental organizations and the third axis deals with the distribution of nongovernmental organizations on the developmental sectors such as education, health, agriculture, industry, women, human rights, the services sector, lending, research and the environment sector. This study reached to a set of the following results and recommendations: Impossibility of comprehensive development in the occupied Palestinian territories as long as it is under the authority of the occupation also enabling the Palestinian society during the years of occupation of the formation of a group of links, relationships and values that have contributed significantly to the promotion of the social fabric and the protection of the Palestinian society and its sectors of collapse.

The aid that was received by the Palestinian people through nongovernmental organizations played a key role in the process of steadfastness. Statistics indicate that 64% of organizations do not have any branches. The nongovernmental institutions in the West Bank formed accounted for 68.3% of the total institutions in the Palestinian territories, and Jerusalem was in the second place at about 95 organizations.¹²

This study ended with the following set of recommendations; paying attention to the institutions of scientific research and supporting them, paying attention to the institutions working in the field of agriculture and supporting it especially in the West Bank, widening the circle of nongovernmental institutions in Gaza Strip, especially in

¹¹ عزت، عبد الهادي (2002) " دور المنظمات الأهلية في بناء المجتمع المدني " ، دراسة ميدانية ، 2002م.
Abdul Hadi, Ezzat (2002), "The role of civil organizations in building civil society" An Empirical Study. 2002

¹² يوسف كامل، إبراهيم (2005) "المنظمات غير الحكومية الفلسطينية دراسة جغرافية تنموية " بحث مقدم إلى المؤتمر العلمي الأول للاستثمار والتمويل في فلسطين بين آفاق التنمية والتحديات المعاصرة المنعقد بكلية التجارة في الجامعة الإسلامية في الفترة من 8 - 9 مايو 2005 م.

Yusuf Kamel, Ibrahim (2005), "Palestinian nongovernmental development organizations - geographical study " research presented to the first Investment and Finance in Palestine, held at the Faculty of Commerce at the Islamic University in the period from 8 - 9 May 2005

the provinces of North, paying attention to the necessity of provide financial support to the organizations working in the provision of social services especially orphans, and strengthening the workers in the nongovernmental organizations through training courses to enable them to work on projects to help them provide better services to the Palestinian Public.

Muammar (2011), study was that the nongovernmental international organizations play an important role in the field of human rights where it monitor the violations of human rights, and through interventions carried out to the concerned authority and to the domestically and international public opinion in order to put an end to these violations. They play the role of observer on the rights of the community and its members from unjust actions, where it make every effort to defend everyone in the community to enjoy his recognized rights, in addition to its contribution to the struggle to expand the circle of the protected rights and describing them accurately in order to develop legal mechanisms to guarantee on the ground and raising the level of awareness of the community of them. The Arab Organization for Human Rights plays an important role in the defense of human rights, through having the consultative status in the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. It is defending human rights in all sites, including the meetings of the Human Rights Council of the United Nations. And this study emphasizes that the Arab Organization for Human Rights plays a very important role in the field of human rights in all Arab countries, and it bears a heavy responsibility in this area despite the lack of potential physical and despite the harassment by the Arab regimes when they do not fit into these regimes. As the Arab Organization for Human Rights does influential role in the dissemination of culture of human rights, and it believes that human rights does not statute by limitations, and this can be seen through the prominent role played by the organization in the prosecution of war criminals, the Israelis and the Americans, and through cooperation with many organizations active in this area.¹³

¹³ إبراهيم حسين، معمر (2011) "دور المنظمات الدولية الغير حكومية فحماية حقوق الإنسان" حالة تطبيقية على المنظمة العربية لحقوق الإنسان " رسالة دكتوراه ، جامعة القاهرة 2011 م.

Muammar, Ibrahim Hussein (2011) "**The role of nongovernmental organizations in protection of human rights**" case of the Arab Organization for Human Rights, PhD thesis, University of Cairo, 2011

Zaqqout (2008), was an attempt to highlight the situation of Palestinian refugees in Gaza Strip, until mid-2008 to keep up with change trends in their status with the developments of the blockade of Gaza Strip, they represent an important part of the Palestinian people and witnessed the tragedy as a result of their expulsion from their homeland in addition to the fact that they represent 23% of the total number of Palestinian refugees and two-thirds of the population living in Gaza Strip.¹⁴

Basil, Servious D, Naria K, Mekdes G, (2001) aimed at identifying the role played by local NGOs in the field of rehabilitation of individuals. The study examined the activities of associations in Ethiopia, Uganda and Zimbabwe, and it pointed out to the reasons for the success of these organizations. The study showed that the causes of the power of local NGOs lies in their ability to be flexible and to participate in responding to the needs of the members of the community and in particular the extreme remote areas. The study used a comparative approach, both descriptive and comparative interpretive and it dealt with the previous three states and some local NGOs. The study then followed by mentioning the most important challenges and constraints which face the NGOs, and which were represented in the negative direction that leads to the creation of an environment that is conducive to the development of the local rehabilitation programs.

The study concluded that the role of local NGOs can be activated through:

- A- Supporting the governments and the international donor organizations which help these associations in building their programs and plans.¹⁵
- B- Events of integration between all of the local NGOs and between the government and the private sector which enable them to perform their roles more effectively for being the deepest and the most experience in dealing with members of the community.

¹⁴ علاء محمد ابو دية، زقوت " أوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في قطاع غزة بين معاناة اللجوء وواقع الحصار " دراسة علمية نشرت في 16 / 10 / 2008 م.

Zaqqout, Alaa Mohammed, "The Palestinian refugees in the Gaza Strip, the situation between the asylum and the reality of the suffering of the siege" a scientific study published in 10/16/2008

¹⁵ Basil ,Servious D; Naria K; Mekdes G(2001) ; "The Role of local NGOs in promoting participation in CBR" ,CBR participatory strategy in Africa, Based on the Proceedings of a Conference Uganda, September 2001 ,p: 137-155.

Chwen Sheu and Waker, J., (1994), aimed at showing the management of the non-profit organizations. They usually focuses primarily on achieving the goals of social welfare, and they often overlook the focus on the role of the efficiency of operations and controlling on the cost and operation. The study sought to develop a framework for planning operations and controlling costs in the organization of the non-profit of small business.¹⁶ The results indicate the possibility of bringing about significant improvements in the efficiency of the performance while reducing the financial costs of organizing the non-profit small business through the use of the modified operations planning and the activities of control and censorship.

El-Aff's (2007), aimed to address the subject of institutional sustainability in the Palestinian NGOs through modifying right practices for managing projects in institutions, where the findings of this study indicated that the Palestinian non-governmental institutions operate is characterized by employing a large number of workers, their budgets are small to medium in the most part, the structure based on departments and mostly there is no full-time project manager. And the donors did not contribute effectively to the reduction of problems facing project management in non-governmental institutions, but on the contrary it helped to increase its intensity.¹⁷

The comment on the previous studies:

The current study is similar to the previous studies in its interest to identify the different roles carried out by the nongovernmental organizations as one of the institutions of civil society. In general, most previous studies have tended to focus on the role of NGOs in the field of education and training, financing, project management and other studies focused in examining the budget of NGOs and the development of financial resources of the organizations and some studies also addressed the financial and regulatory conditions of NGOs working in Gaza Strip. It also noted that these studies have focused on the identification of the role played by NGOs in the educating the disabled, and

¹⁶ Chwen sheu, and Waker, J.(1994), " **A planning and Control Framework for Non- Profit Humanitarian Organizations**", International Journal of Operations & Production Management, Vol. 14, No. 4, PP. 64-78.

¹⁷ EL-AFF, Ibrahim Abdulla (2007), "**Institutional sustainability: Mainstreaming project management best practices in Palestine NGO's**", Master thesis, Islamic University Gaza.

evaluating educational programs or evaluating the management and organizing the associations of care and rehabilitation of special groups.

There are other separated studies as we have seen, have focused on the difficult conditions experienced by refugees in Gaza Strip under Israeli blockade, war and other crises, but these studies did not shed light on the importance of the role of NGOs in relieving and protecting people and the mitigation of these stifling crises which is one of the basics in the work of nongovernmental organizations. Although most previous studies have achieved their goals of research, what distinguishes the current study from previous studies is that the current study may connect between the important role of nongovernmental organizations in the relief and protection, and the category of people targeted and the beneficiaries of the work of these organizations in order to assess the importance of the work of organizations and see how successful are these organizations to achieve their objectives and to understand and explain the reasons for the dissatisfaction of the target group about the activity of NGOs.

There is no doubt that the researcher took advantage from these studies in the formulation of the problem of the study, and the access to imagine a proposal to activate the role of NGOs in the field of relief and protection and treating the problems encountered in their work and try to find ways to bridge the gap between the organizations and people who have lost their trust in these organizations in order to keep the effectiveness of the performance of the organizations in the service of occupied peoples.

CHAPTER TWO

PALESTINE IN A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE AND ROLE OF NGOs IN PALESTINE: PERIOD of 1948 – 2000

It is necessary to highlight to the role of nongovernmental organizations in the global system to know and have some information about the fundamental roles and aims of nongovernmental organizations to find similarities or differences between the basic roles and what they really do in Gaza strip in order to know the extent of applying its goals or not. This chapter also will shedlight about the history of Palestine to know the reasons which creat and bring the NGOs Organizations.

2.1 The concept of nongovernmental organizations

Nongovernmental organizations allow citizens to improve their communities through advocating views, advocacy, education, and mobilization of attention to the major public issues by monitoring the government and private institutions behavior. Nongovernmental organizations enable citizens to learn how to work together, to gain skills, build relationships and trust for good governance. Nongovernmental organizations, serving a wide variety of disparate interests of the citizens, or be as a provider of social services, and also defense of the environment or the standard of living and labor standards, or be Stimulus that leads to democratic change. Nongovernmental organizations put local and international programs in all fields that contribute to the strengthening of democratic principles, including: Human Rights, The rule of law, Women's participation. The nongovernmental organizations are the organizations are not

for-profit, and its work is on a voluntary basis, and aims to provide many services for community.¹⁸ A body with independent legal personality does not aim to make a profit from the practicing their activities, but aims to achieve the purposes of social, scientific or economic development, such as charitable organizations and social relief, health and education.

The nongovernmental organization is "a pattern of participation in social and political life and cultural, which is the structure of the structures of political inclusion and social, also which is training individually and collectively to take advantage of knowledge and put it into practice in order to achieve public benefit."¹⁹ Wanas identifies three functions for the nongovernmental organization included participation, administrative management, financial and political responsibility, and the expression of interests and defend it.²⁰ Nongovernmental institutions are organizations or social institutions, non-profit unrelated to the institutions of the state official or private sector organizations whose primary purpose is to achieve a profit, and the work of those institutions, individuals or groups that derives its strength from the freedoms of natural to man, and to the extent that available or restrict where these freedoms from one place to another, whether these institutions are seeking to build a civil society for the protection of political and economic rights, or to serve certain goals, or to protect a particular group such as minorities, children, women, the disabled, or to serve public purposes that benefit the citizens in general, such as working in the fields of health, culture, environmental protection and the fight against poverty, and so on.²¹ Organization is

¹⁸ مدحت أبو النصر، "إدارة منظمات المجتمع المدني"، (القاهر، الطبعة الأولى: إيتراك للنشر والتوزيع، 2007)، ص10.
Abu-Nasr, Medhat "Management of civil society organizations", (Cairo, the first edition: Etrak for Publishing and Distribution, 2007), p. 10

¹⁹ محمد الجديلي، "دور الموازنة كأداة تخطيط مالي في المنظمات غير الحكومية في قطاع غزة" (رسالة ماجستير غير منشورة الجامعة الإسلامية، 2005)، ص 40-5.

Aljdela, Mohammed "The role of the budget as a tool for financial planning in non-governmental organizations in the Gaza Strip" (Master thesis unpublished Islamic University, 2005) p. 5-40

²⁰ المنصف وناس، "في شروط بناء الثقة بين المنظمات الأهلية و شركائها المباشرين: حكومات و قطاع خاص و منظمات دولية"، (بحث مقدم إلى المؤتمر الثاني للمنظمات الأهلية العربية، القاهرة، مايو 1997 م).

Wanas, Almonsef "The trust between NGOs and direct partners: Governments and the private sector and international organizations" (Paper presented to the Second Conference of Arab NGOs, Cairo, May 1997)

²¹ أمين مكي مدني، "تشريعات وقوانين المنظمات الأهلية العربية" (ورقة عمل في المؤتمر الثاني، للمنظمات الأهلية العربية، القاهرة 19 مايو، 1997م).

Madani, Amin Mekki "Legislation and the laws of Arab civil society organizations" (working paper at the second conference of Arab NGOs, Cairo, May 19, 1997)

gathering organizer who works for the charity work, whatever its forms (association, institution, committee, organization ... etc.) is not intended individual work.²²

Finally we can say that NGOs are all the congregation of the organization continuously for a specific or nonspecific stem from citizens' initiatives own and represent an intermediate position between private enterprise and government institutions, a non-profit, but are primarily designed to achieve public benefit they list thought volunteering and human emotions abundant and away from selfishness as if these activities stem from the strong desire to fill some of the needs of people and to find practical solutions to the difficulties of the people and their problems, and it is derived from independent management, and independent structure and independent in its sources of funding, and there is a legislation for its work and not work without gaining any legitimacy it works in a variety of areas and supervised by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

2.2 The role and funding of nongovernmental organizations

NGOs are essentially nonprofit, private organizations that engage in a variety of international activities. They can be oriented toward a single issue or can have a multipurpose agenda. NGOs participate in international politics by dining goals, providing, information, and giving expert advice. They also pressure governments and IGOs through direct and indirect lobbying techniques. NGOs such as Amnesty International, Greenpeace, and International Committee for the Red Cross are instrumental in setting international norms and executing international policy. NGOs are the kinds of international organizations that are examined extensively in regime analysis.

Some NGOs might be social welfare organizations, such as world vision and Doctors without Borders or they might be professional organizations, such as the International Studies Association and International Chamber of Commerce. NGOs can serve specific purpose, such the International Olympic Committee and Amnesty International.

²² سليمان بن علي العلي، "تنمية الموارد البشرية والمالية في المنظمات الخيرية" (واشنطن: إصدار مؤسسة الأمانة، 1996 م)، 3-60.

NGOs interact with a variety of international actors, ranging from states to IGOs and MNCs. NGOs attempt to influence the activities and the decision making of these actors with view to getting their help in achieving some or all of the goals of NGOs. NGOs even use national courts to achieve their aims. They may bring cases directly, file briefs, or provide legal representation to individuals or groups. NGOs play three interrelated roles in world politics. The first revolves around information – related activities and issue advocacy. The second role of NGOs in world politics involves carrying out the policies of states and IGOs. The third role that NGOs play in word politics revolve around private interactions²³.

NGOs financing comes from private source, including membership dues, income from investment earnings, and charitable contributions from individuals and businesses. NGOs may also receive financing from public sources, such as governments' agencies, and IGOs, which usually comes in the form of contracts and/or grants. Some NGOs, such as Doctors without Borders or World Vision, command budgets in excess of 200 million \$. Also may be funded non-governmental organizations through private individual donations and private foundations or charitable funds or by large corporations and religious institutions, international institutions and other non-governmental organizations, or through the sale of goods and services, and even governments.²⁴

2.3 The importance of nongovernmental organizations

Nongovernmental organizations play a major role in various contemporary human societies, through health, education, aid, social care and benefit the millions of poor people, women and orphans, the disabled and Les Miserable, as well as nongovernmental organizations contribute to the creation of social and political change in the community, which is also service-and pastoral centers fill the gaps in public policy performance (government), as well as nongovernmental organizations play a key role in providing many aspects of care and development programs in the community.²⁵

²³ Pease, Kally-Kate: "**International Organizations**", (London: Long Man, 2012), p. (1-38).

²⁴ **ibid.**

²⁵

Abu-Nasr. 2007, p. 28.

أبو النصر. 2007، ص28.

2.4 History of Palestine until 1993 Oslo Agreement

At the time of World War I the area was ruled by the Ottoman Empire. Ottoman control ended when Arab forces backed by Britain drove out the Ottomans. Britain occupied the region at the end of the war in 1918 and was assigned as the mandatory power by the League of Nations on 25 April 1920. During this period of change, three key pledges were made. In 1916 the British Commissioner in Egypt, Sir Henry McMahon, had promised the Arab leadership post-war independence for former Ottoman Arab provinces. However, at the same time, the secret Sykes-Picot Agreement between war victors, Britain and France, divided the region under their joint control. Then in 1917, the British Foreign Minister Arthur Balfour committed Britain to work towards "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people", in a letter to leading Zionist Lord Rothschild. It became known as the Balfour Declaration.

In July 1937, Britain, in a Royal Commission headed by former Secretary of State for India, Lord Peel, recommended partitioning the land into a Jewish state (about a third of British Mandate Palestine, including Galilee and the coastal plain)²⁶ and an Arab one. Palestinian and Arab representatives rejected this and demanded an end to immigration and the safeguarding of a single unified state with protection of minority rights. Violent opposition continued until 1938 when it was crushed with reinforcements from the UK.²⁷ In 1947, Britain which had ruled Palestine since 1920, handed over responsibility for solving the Zionist-Arab problem to the UN in 1947. The territory was plagued with chronic unrest pitting native Arabs against Jewish immigrants (who now made up about a third the population, owning about 6% of the land). The situation had become more critical with the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Jews fleeing the Nazi persecution in Europe. Some six million Jews were killed in the Holocaust during World War II. The UN set up a special committee which recommended splitting the territory into separate Jewish and Palestinian states. Palestinian representatives, known as the Arab Higher Committee, rejected the proposal; their counterparts in the Jewish Agency accepted it. The partition plan gave 56.47% of Palestine to the Jewish state and 43.53%

²⁶ "The History of Arab – Israeli conflict", BBC News. http://wwwnews.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/middle_east/03/v3__timeline/html/histor. [accessed on 15/05/2014].

²⁷ *ibid.*

to the Arab state, with an international enclave around Jerusalem. On 29 November 1947, 33 countries of the UN General Assembly voted for partition, 13 voted against and 10 abstained. The plan, which was rejected by the Palestinians, was never implemented. Britain announced its intention to terminate its Palestine mandate on 15 May 1948 but hostilities broke out before the date arrived. The death of British soldiers in the conflict made the continuing presence in Palestine deeply unpopular in Britain. In addition, the British resented American pressure to allow in more Jewish refugees - a sign of growing US support for Zionism. Both Arab and Jewish sides prepared for the coming confrontation by mobilizing forces. The first "clearing" operations were conducted against Palestinian villages by Jewish forces in December.²⁸ The State of Israel created in 1948, the first Jewish state for nearly 2,000 years, was proclaimed at 1600 on 14 May 1948 in Tel Aviv. The declaration came into effect the following day as the last British troops withdrew. Palestinians remember 15 May as "al-Nakba", or the Catastrophe.

The year had begun with Jewish and Arab armies each staging attacks on territory held by the other side. Jewish forces, backed by the Irgun and Lehi militant groups made more progress, seizing areas allotted to the Jewish state but also conquering substantial territories allocated for the Palestinian one.

Irgun and Lehi massacred scores of inhabitants of the village of Deir Yassin near Jerusalem on 9 April. Word of the massacre spread terror among Palestinians and hundreds of thousands fled to Lebanon, Egypt and the area now known as the West Bank. The Jewish armies were victorious in the Negev, Galilee, West Jerusalem and much of the coastal plain. The day after the state of Israel was declared five Arab armies from Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Iraq immediately invaded Israel but were repulsed, and the Israeli army crushed pockets of resistance. Armistices established Israel's borders on the frontier of most of the earlier British Mandate Palestine. Egypt kept the Gaza Strip while Jordan annexed the area around East Jerusalem and the land now known as the West Bank. These territories made up about 25% of the total area of British Mandate Palestine.²⁹ Since 1948 there had been fierce competition between

²⁸ "UN partition of Palestine", BBC News. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/middle_east/03/v3_ip_timeline/html/1947.stm. [accessed on 16/05/2014].

²⁹ TV report aired by Al Jazeera, "The catastrophe of 1948", 13/02/2014

neighboring states to lead an Arab response to the creation of Israel. That left the Palestinians as passive onlookers. In January 1964, Arab governments - wanting to create a Palestinian organization that would remain essentially under their control - voted to create a body called the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). But the Palestinians wanted a genuinely independent body, and that was the goal of Yasser Arafat who took over the chairmanship of the PLO in 1969. His Fatah organization (founded in secret five years earlier) was gaining notoriety with its armed operations against Israel. Fatah fighters inflicted heavy casualties on Israeli troops at Karameh in Jordan in 1968.³⁰

Mounting tensions between Israel and its Arab neighbors culminated in six days of hostilities starting on 5 June 1967 and ending on 11 June - six days which changed the face of the Middle East conflict. Israel seized Gaza and the Sinai from Egypt in the south and the Golan Heights from Syria in the north. It also pushed Jordanian forces out of the West Bank and East Jerusalem. Egypt's powerful air force was put out of action on the first day of fighting when Israeli jets bombed it on the ground in a pre-emptive strike. The territorial gains doubled the area of land controlled by Israel. The victory heralded a new age of confidence and optimism for Israel and its supporters. The UN Security Council issued resolution 242, stressing the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war and the need to work for a just and lasting peace in which every State in the area can live in security. The resolution called for the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict". It also called for an end to "all claims or states of belligerency and respect for the sovereignty of every state in the area and their right to live in peace free from threats or acts of force. According to the UN, the conflict displaced another 500,000 Palestinians who fled to Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan.³¹ In the 1970s, under Yasser Arafat's leadership, PLO factions and other militant Palestinian groups such as Abu Nidal launched a series of attacks on Israeli and other targets. One such attack took place at the Munich Olympics in 1972 in which 11 Israeli athletes were killed. But while the PLO pursued the armed struggle to

³⁰ **"Birth of PLO"**, BBC News. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/middle_east/03/v3_ip_timeline/html/1964 [accessed on 02/8/2014] .

³¹ **"The 1967 War"**, BBC News. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/middle_east/03/v3_ip_timeline/html/1967.stm. [accessed on 02/2/2013].

"liberate all of Palestine", in 1974, Arafat made a dramatic first appearance at the United Nations mooted a peaceful solution. He condemned the Zionist project, but concluded that: he has come bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighter's gun. Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand. The speech was a watershed in the Palestinians' search for international recognition of their cause. A year later, a US State Department official, Harold Saunders, acknowledged for the first time that "the legitimate interests of the Palestinian Arabs must be taken into account in the negotiating of an Arab-Israeli peace".³² A mass uprising - or intifada - against the Israeli occupation began in Gaza and quickly spread to the West Bank. Protest took the form of civil disobedience, general strikes, boycotts on Israeli products, graffiti, and barricades, but it was the stone-throwing demonstrations against the heavily-armed occupation troops that captured international attention. The Israeli Defense Forces responded and there was heavy loss of life among Palestinian civilians. More than 1,000 died in clashes which lasted until 1993.³³

The 1991 Gulf War was a disaster for the PLO and its leader Yasser Arafat whose support for Iraq alienated his wealthy supporters in the Gulf. With Kuwait liberated from Iraqi control, the US administration devoted itself to Middle East peacemaking - a prospect more appealing to the financially weakened and politically isolated Arafat than Israel's hard-line Likud Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Numerous visits by the US Secretary of State James Baker prepared the ground for an international summit in Madrid. Syria agreed to attend, hoping to negotiate a return of the Golan Heights. Jordan also accepted the invitation. But Shamir refused to talk directly with PLO "terrorists", so a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation was formed with prominent Palestinian figures - who were not from the PLO - taking part. In the days before the summit, Washington withheld \$10bn of loan guarantees from Israel in a rare moment of discord over the building of Jewish settlements in the occupied territories. A worldwide audience watched the historic summit begin on 30 October. The old enemies were each given 45 minutes to set out their positions. The Palestinians spoke of a shared future of hope with

³² **"Arafat's first UN appearance "**, BBC News. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/middle_east/03/v3_ip_timeline/html/1974.stm. [accessed on 02/2/2013].

³³ **"Palestinian intifada1987"**, BBC News. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/middle_east/03/v3_ip_timeline/html/1987.stm. [accessed on 20/10/2013].

Israel, Shamir justified the existence of the Jewish state, while Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq al-Shara dwelled on Mr. Shamir's "terrorist" past. After the summit the US set up separate bilateral meetings in Washington between Israel and Syria, and with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegations.³⁴ The election of the left-wing Labour government in June 1992, led by Yitzhak Rabin, triggered a period of frenetic Israeli-Arab peacemaking in the mid-1990s. The Oslo Peace Process 1993: The government including the "iron-fisted" Rabin and doves Shimon Peres and Yossi Beilin was uniquely placed to talk seriously about peace with the Palestinians. The PLO, meanwhile, wanted to make peace talks work because of the weakness of its position due to the Gulf War. Israel immediately lifted a ban on PLO participants in the stalemated bilateral meetings in Washington. More significantly Foreign Minister Peres and his deputy Beilin explored the possibility of activating a secret forum for talks facilitated by Norway. With the Washington bilateral talks going nowhere, the secret "Oslo track" - opened on 20 January 1993 in the Norwegian town of Sharpsburg - made unprecedented progress. The Palestinians consented to recognize Israel in return for the beginning of phased dismantling of Israel's occupation. Negotiations culminated in the Declaration of Principles, signed on the White House lawn and sealed with a historic first handshake between Rabin and Yasser Arafat watched by 400 million people around the world.³⁵

2.5 The emergence of the nongovernmental organizations in Palestine

Palestinian NGOs are unique from those in the Arab countries and the world of characteristics imposed by exceptional realities: It works on the land under Israeli occupation with all of the necessities that mean dealing with the consequences of the systematic policy of destruction of each element of Palestinian civil society and the extremely harsh conditions of occupation in his daily stressful Proceedings. *The Judaization of Jerusalem*; (make Jewish; convert to Judaism) and the continuous attempts to displace the Palestinian population.

³⁴ "Madrid Summit 1991", BBC News. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/middle_east/03/v3_ip_timeline/html/1991.stm. [accessed on 20/09/2014].

³⁵ "Oslo Peace Process 1993", BBC News. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/middle_east/03/v3_ip_timeline/html/1993.stm. [accessed on 25/09/2014].

The *sabotage* of the Palestinian national economy and appending it to the Israeli economy even after the establishment of the Palestinian National Authority in 1993 continued. By referring this process as sabotage, literally it means the threat of its social unity, spiritual values and national culture. This is in addition to the suppression of democratic freedoms and confiscation of the civil rights enshrined in international law.³⁶ These policies produced an extremely difficult humanitarian situation which included the most categories of the Palestinian people under occupation and in the Diaspora, starting from the case of threat and the loss of living security and social factor, through a lack of education and health services and the provision of the fields of work productivity, and the end of the confiscation of national and human rights in general. These institutions also serves at the center of a community locked in a bitter and comprehensive struggle in order to achieve his national independence and establish his independent state on the soil of his homeland and in defense of his own existence and his extended culture to more than five thousand years BC. NGOs carried on their shoulder a large share of the tragic humanitarian consequences left by the first Palestinian Nakba in 1948, where the number of refugees displaced from their towns and villages by military force to the West Bank 250,000 inhabitants and to Gaza Strip 160, 000, and that between 1948 – 1949. The flow of these massive numbers of refugees to the cities and villages of the West Bank and Gaza has added burdens and grave tasks on the Palestinian NGOs that were calling themselves charities are still dozens of them bearing the same name and the character so far. The associations has also become concerned with first aid and war amputees, orphanages, rehabilitation of displaced girls and providing emergency food aids to the Palestinian refugees. In addition to the traditional tasks which are connected to the same conditions experienced by the Palestinian people: literacy and raising the level of health, vocational training, maternity and childhood ... etc. In 1967 and after the Israeli occupation of the rest of Palestinian land, social situations have witnessed new tragic phase in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as a result of the control of occupation forces on the natural resources and appending the Palestinian economy - already fragile – to the Israeli economy and the imposition of the

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عبلة محمود ابو علية. "المنظمات الاهلية الفلسطينية"، المكتب الدولي للجمعيات الانسانية والخيرية. Abu Elba, Abila Mahmoud "Palestinian civil organizations", the International office of humanitarian and charitable associations. <http://www.humanitarianibh.net/conferences/abla.htm>. [accessed on 01/03/2014].

military provisions and the fragmentation of the Palestinian territories. This policy has produced thousands of displaced and divided families, and large numbers of orphans and families of the detainees and thousands of unemployed, and on top of that a national and political void as a result of the absence of a national official authority. It was natural in this case for the Palestinian society to respond to the military machine of destruction and to the laws of occupation by forming dozens of associations and institutions specialized in the new social and humanitarian emerging tasks. That was a defensive peacefully answer in the face of racist policies that targeted the confiscation of land and discharging it from the indigenous people, as originating educational institutions to take care of literacy, in addition to the health and civil institutions, also small workshops were established in an attempt to counter unemployment and rising cost of living, and newly emerged institutions to take care of national heritage and culture. This is in addition to the institutions that drew attention and continues to take care of the situation of the detainees in the prisons of the occupation and the families of martyrs. Thus the number of associations and institutions doubled between the years 1967 until the late eighties in order to accommodate the new urgent tasks. The following are the services which provided by these associations:

Taking care of the affairs of prisoners and detainees and their families;

The charities and associations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip provided winter and summer clothing for prisoners per year and it provided some sweets and stationery for them in their detention for the holidays. As for the family members, the charities provided health services and material aid to them. The number of prisoners who have benefited from these services has reached 5,000 detainees and prisoners³⁷ in the West Bank and Gaza Strip;

Combating illiteracy and adult education (Charity Federation files);

The unions, charities and associations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip through the "Supreme Committee for Literacy and Adult Education" emanating from the district

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unions, the University of Bir Zeit and the associations of Gaza supervised completely on the program of literacy and adult education in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, technically and administratively. The numbers of rows were 221 , taught by 228 teachers and they include 3351 students and they were supervised by 11 technical supervisors;³⁸

Kindergarten;

Charities supervise on the kindergartens' rows which belong to them whether in the field of healthy nutrition, the extracurricular games and recruitment and training of teachers. Several technical courses had been held the West Bank universities for this purpose. The number of rows were 300 rows, have more than 15,000 children;³⁹

The health education project;

The district unions entered the health education project in collaboration with the Association of Catholic Relief Services. Technical courses for teachers of the project were held to create a capable cadre who can implement the program of the origins of nutrition and child-rearing and the first aid for mothers and pregnant women and doing home visits for follow-up. The number of supervisors on the health education project in the West Bank was 135 teachers and benefits from the program 20000 mothers;

Caring of the affairs of the mentally and physically: twenty five charities sponsored the affairs of the mentally and physically retarded as 1050 people benefiting from it, providing them with food and health services, periodically. It has also developed programs to qualify them, commensurate with their abilities.

Notices on the work of NGOs between 1993 – 2000

Palestinian society has witnessed a significant recovery in the work of NGOs and their role as they opened new horizons for their work on both the cultural and the service direct physical level, which included broad categories of the Palestinian people. It is clear from the detailed scrutiny of the tasks and accomplishments that a significant

³⁸

Abu Elba, Abia Mahmoud 2014 p.2

³⁹

Abu Elba, Abia Mahmoud 2014 p.3

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awareness has accumulated to the Palestinian leaders in the field about the concept of human development and that the presence of the Israeli occupation was preventing the development process. This evaluation covers the period of time before the Israeli reoccupation of Palestinian land in the West Bank early April 2001. At the same time, the Palestinian territories have seen wide attention for global organizations, whether belonging to the United Nations or other international organizations or other nongovernmental organizations. These organizations have contributed to great limits in the development of projects on the ground, included in the accomplishments listed above.

It is evidenced from the size and the nature of the tasks and programs implemented by the Palestinian NGOs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip that they went far beyond the possibilities of these institutions and their role, compared with those in neighboring Arab countries or even developing countries. The reason for this is the necessities of treating the sabotage in the infrastructure caused by the occupation and the confrontation of the Palestinian people as a whole of the fundamental humanitarian problems caused by this massive void in the services of daily life.⁴⁰

The programs and the functions which the NGOs began to implement came on the base that an expected political stability that the country will witness, and will lead to the existence of an independent Palestinian state. Consequently, the process of construction comes in this context. It is now clear, and since the start of the Palestinian uprising, particularly since April 2001 that this beautiful illusion has been destroyed by Israeli military machine without mercy or respect for human rights and international laws.

Many official institutions have been destructed in the West Bank completely physically or functionally and there was also attack on dozens of public institutions (there is no specific limitation of this research about the destroyed institutions). But dozens of them also still exists and perform their emergent functions, specifically in the areas of: health, relief and social education.

A brief look at the NGOs which provide social services to the Palestinian refugees

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Since the mid of the twentieth century and until the end of the eighties, international organizations were formed in the Palestinian camps for the Relief of the situation of the refugees. In Gaza Strip, for example, six international organizations were and still exercise its humanitarian functions until today, namely: Catholic Relief Services, the children of the world's refugees, the Federation of Churches, the American Refugee Committee etc.

In the West Bank, seven organizations were formed in the same period: Caritas, CARE International, Catholic Relief Services, Lutheran World, Mennonite and Oxfam.

At the national Palestinian level, dozens of associations and links were formed and they carry the names of destroyed Palestinian towns and villages, and these associations are still exist in the camps, particularly in the countries of the Diaspora.

An assessment

The fundamental objectives of the institutions include the promotion of social interaction (91.5%), Scientific and Cultural Renaissance (96,6%), promotion of national belonging (85.4), the development of the educational process (70.7%), satisfying the technical needs (70.3%), and inculcating religious and spiritual values (69.5%).⁴¹

The objectives of the institutions include several areas either social, educational, cultural, artistic, or others. They were targeting the countryside and the camps less than the city. In this regard we should discuss these actions to enable the sprawling institutions in the outskirts of the city to carry out its functions and duties and expand the provision of its services.

2.6 The conditions of refugees in Gaza Strip

According to the (UNDP, 2013) the Population of Gaza is 1,428,757 and the number of the registered Palestinian refugees in Gaza Strip is 961.645 and the proportion of the number of the Palestinian refugees to the population is 67.3%. The number of the refugees' camps is eight, the biggest camp and the most densely is Jabalya camp in northern Gaza, where about 90,000 people live in an area of three km².

⁴¹

The unemployment rate is 39.6%. The proportion of the population living below the poverty line two dollars per day is 87.7%. The number of children who lost their lives during the Israeli military operations in the past six years is 531. The number of homes that were completely destroyed during the Israeli military operations in the past six years is 3,524 the result is that 25,000 Palestinians are homeless.⁴² In addition to this Gaza strip Occupies the southern-west strip of the southern coastal plain of Palestine, it is a small coastal strip which rises from the sea few meters with a maximum height along Beit Lahiya for up to 83 meters, and its length extends from the point of crossing of Beit Hanoun in the far north to the border crossing Rafah in the south-west, at along of 41 km and a maximum display at its southern-west of 12/13 km away while in the middle of the strip the display does not exceed 5/6 km, and it comes back and expands a little bit at Beit Hanoun in the north to stand at 5/9 k.

The social and the economic conditions are considered of the indicators by which we can identify the development of the societies and their advancement through the provision of better services to the citizens, which is probably often a cause to show off the success to some ruling leaders in most countries. But it is different for the reality of the Palestinian in Gaza Strip, so that the success has been associated to the ruling Israeli leaders according to the extent of their destruction of the economic and social sectors of the Palestinians, with retention of the lowest levels of living life. So these accumulated policies during the years of occupation and even after the withdrawal from Gaza Strip had direct impact on finding economic, demographic and political changes which formed in its entirety general characteristics of the population in Gaza Strip – especially the refugees - who formed two-thirds of the number of people living in Gaza Strip who dispersed across the Strip, some of them lived within the eight camps, and there are other numbers lives in cities, villages and housing projects which was created by the occupation. All the camps were affected by the blockade on Gaza. And with the ban on building materials, it is not possible to build new houses and maintaining the infrastructure for the growing community.

⁴²"Quick facts about Palestinian refugees", UNDP. www.undp.ps. [accessed on 02/02/2014].

The populations living in the overcrowded camps lack the access to an adequate supply of drinking water and electricity. As unemployment has reached unprecedented levels, where there are more than 40% of the labor forces do not work. The Palestinians in these camps suffer from real social and health problems caused by overcrowding, congestion, the lack of space and the shortage of residential buildings to ensure harboring increasing numbers of the population, which has reached 70 percent among the population of refugees and - especially in the camps - and that prompted people to adopt vertical construction and the expansion at the expense of the streets, so that resulted in a lack of ventilation and turning streets into alleys, and thus the situation inside the camps goes to the social and the population explosion in the coming years, especially with the problem of the lack of entertainment in the camps, especially since kindergarten absorb only very limited numbers of them, which means an inflation of the prevalence of children phenomenon in the streets of the camps which they play in, and they are often exposed to accidents claim their lives or acquire a disability for them because there are no places in which they can spend their free time, and this is due to the adhesion of the houses each other, and the lack of adequate space between them.⁴³ Where the number of refugees who arrived in Gaza Strip in 1948 was about 200 thousand refugees, and in 1995 the population of Gaza Strip reached to more than 885, 000 people and the number of refugees registered with UNRWA is 789 ,700 some of them live in the eight camps in the strip.⁴⁴ Their percentage is estimated at the end of 2009 of 69.5% of the total population of the Strip which is estimated of 1.51 million people. In a report published by the United Nations Agency for Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in 4th January, 2010 more than one million refugees registered with UNRWA live in Gaza, nearly half of them live in the eight camps of Gaza Strip, and the refugees camps is considered one of the most populous in the world⁴⁵. For example,

⁴³ علاء محمود ابو دية زقوت. " اوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في قطاع غزة بين معاناة اللجوء وواقع الحصار ". تجمع العودة الفلسطيني Zaqout, Alaa Mahmoud. "The situation of the Palestinians refugees in the Gaza Strip between the asylum and the reality of the suffering of the siege ". http://www.wajeb.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=712&Itemid=309. [accessed on 28/02/2014] .

⁴⁴ موسوعة النكبة. "النكبة في ارقام". Encyclopedia of the Nakba. "Nakba in the figures." <http://www.humanitarianibh.net/conferences/abla.htm>. [accessed on 30/03/2014].

⁴⁵ وكالة الامم المتحدة لاغاثة وتشغيل اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في الشرق الادنى. "الوضع الطارئ في غزة". United Nations Relief and Works Agency in the Near East. "Emergency situation in Gaza." <http://www.unrwa.org/ar/newsroom/emergency-reports>. [accessed on 23/03/2014].

more than 82,000 refugees live in Beach Camp which covers an area of less than one square kilometer. These densely populated is reflected on the schools and the overcrowded classrooms in the UNRWA.

The increase is the highest increase in population in the region and this is due to the increase in the natural growth of the refugees and the high numbers of births, and this is a clear indication of the high total fertility rates among the refugees which reaches about 6 born during the woman's reproductive life. One of the unique characteristics of the population of the Strip in general and the inhabitants of the camps in particular, is the high proportion of children under five years of age - as a category of non-productive as it exceeds more than 50%, and this leads to a high in the dependency burden among family refugee as it reached about 4 individuals, which means that everyone in the working age fend in addition to himself three other individuals from outside the labor force, and this contradict with the conditions and the standard of living in the light of the low level of services provided for the class which represents the fundamental basis of the population of. All of this with taking into accounts the limited space and narrow geography of Gaza Strip and the area of the camps. As for the camps which tended to expand horizontally and went towards integration with the urban areas which it is recorded by, it became difficult to distinguish them from the areas surrounding them.⁴⁶

2.7 The crises experienced by Gaza

2.7.1 The Israeli blockade

The Israeli siege on Gaza Strip is a crippling siege which Israel imposed on Gaza Strip after the success of the Islamic resistance movement Hamas in the legislative elections in 2006 - before a year of Hamas entrance to Gaza. Following Hamas' victory in June 2007, Israel reinforced the blockade in Gaza.⁴⁷ The blockade includes preventing or rationing the entrance of fuel, electricity and many goods including vinegar, biscuits, meat and poultry, preventing deep-sea fishing and the closure of border crossings

⁴⁶ مركز الشرق العربي للدراسات الحضارية والاستراتيجية. "اللاجئون الفلسطينيون". The east of the Arab Center for Studies and cultural strategy. "Palestinian refugees" <http://asharqalarabi.org.uk/paper/s-akhbar-a-h2.htm>. [accessed on 04/04/2014].

⁴⁷ تقرير اخباري بثته إذاعة هولندا العالمية ، "حصار غزة بين الحواجز و الجسور" ، 27 أكتوبر 2008 م
News report broadcast by Radio Netherlands Worldwide, "The blockade of Gaza between the barriers and bridges"
" October 27, 2008

between Gaza and Israel. According to some thinkers that Egypt is involved in the siege unofficially,⁴⁸ where Israel closed the Rafah crossing, the only access to the outside world by Egypt. As a result of this siege, thousands of Palestinians on January 23, 2008 stormed the border on the Egyptian side to supply with foodstuffs from Egypt after it had run out of the Strip,⁴⁹ Through this intrusion of nearly 750 thousand Palestinians, the Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak told reporters at the opening of the annual book exhibition in Cairo: "I ordered the security forces to allow Palestinians to cross to buy their basic needs and go back to Gaza as long as they do not carry weapons or any taboos".⁵⁰ The factors that led to the tightening of the blockade on Gaza that Egypt built a steel wall between the borders where Egypt began in the fall of 2009 to build a steel wall runs along the border with Gaza Strip under the ground, in addition to a few nautical miles of the maritime boundary in order to reduce infiltration and smuggling operations as the Egyptian government says. The wall, according to statements by the Egyptian government, promotes the national security of the country.⁵¹ Egypt refused the classification of the wall as a factor to tighten the siege on Gaza Strip as it is beneath the surface of the earth.⁵² It is a wall under the ground; it is made of iron steel runs along Egypt's border with Gaza Strip. The Egyptian government implemented it in order to stop the penetrating the borders through tunnels carved by the Palestinians from Palestinian Rafah to the Egyptian Rafah for the purpose of smuggling through a state of denial and support for the project. The wall runs at a length of 10 km and a depth ranging from 20 to 30 meters below the surface and consists of hard sheets in a length of 18 meters and a thickness of 50 cm resistant dynamite and fitted with sensors against penetration, and ensures a pipe extending from the sea in the west along 10 km to the east, forking from it perforated pipes separated from each by 30: 40 meters. They pump

⁴⁸ **جريدة الدستور المصرية**، "مظاهرات أمام السفارات والقنصليات المصرية اليوم في أوروبا احتجاجا علي جدار «العار»"، 1 يناير 2010 م.

Egyptian Constitution Newspaper, "Demonstrations in front of the Egyptian embassies and consulates in Europe today in protest against the wall« shame »", January 1, 2010

⁴⁹ **جريدة الشروق المصرية**، "حماس : مصر تشارك في حصار غزة"، 6 يناير 2010 م.

Egyptian Sunrise Newspaper, "Hamas: Egypt will participate in the blockade of Gaza" January 6, 2010
إسلام أون لاين، "تفجير معبر رفح . والآلاف يتدفقون نحو مصر"، إسلام أون لاين. 23 يناير 2008 م

Islam Online, " **Bombing of the Rafah border crossing. And thousands are flocking towards Egypt** ". January 23, 2008 <http://islamonline.net>. [accessed on 30/01/2014].

⁵¹ **Egyptian Gazette**, "The Egyptian wall between Egypt and Gaza". www.egyptiangazette.net. [accessed on 13/ 01 / 2014].

⁵² **جريدة الشروق المصرية**، شهود عيان : جدار رفح موجود تحت الأرض ، 13 ديسمبر ، 2009 م .

Egyptian sunrise Newspaper, witnesses: the Rafah wall is under the ground, December 13, 2009

water continuously in order to cause cracks and collapses for the tunnel.⁵³ According to Al Jazeera Net the wall is riveted under the supervision of Americans and French intelligence officers.⁵⁴ The cost of building the wall estimated by two billion dollars i.e. equivalent to 12 billion pounds, according to what was said by MP Sobhi Saleh.⁵⁵ The Egyptian Foreign Ministry has denied that the wall financing is from the United States, and said that it was built with money and knowledge of the Egyptian government,⁵⁶ and with technical and advisory assistance only by the United States.⁵⁷

In the end, the siege imposed on Gaza Strip is a form of collective punishment and reprisals that the Israeli occupying forces do against Palestinian civilians in the occupied Palestinian territories. This siege is a flagrant violation of the rules of the international humanitarian law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention about the protection of civilians in time of war, and of the rules of the human rights law, especially the rule of social, cultural and economic rights. The continuation of the Palestinian economy under the Israeli occupation control is an obstacle towards development.⁵⁸

Israel continues to impose its control on the fortunes of the Palestinian economy, as it controls the ports and the border crossings. It assess barriers in front of the movement of people and also to the movement of domestic and foreign trade, take over the money, destroy infrastructure, hold the money of the authority and impose restrictions on banks operating in the Palestinian territories.

⁵³ إخوان أون لاين، مهندس بـ "الجدار الفولاذي" : العمل يتم بإشراف أمريكي

Ikhwan Online, An engineer "The steel wall": the work is done under the supervision of US <http://www.ikhwanonline.com>. [accessed on 30/03/2014].

⁵⁴ الجزيرة نت ، جدار مصر مدعوم بأنبوب من البحر ، 24 ديسمبر ، 2009 <http://www.aljazeera.net>. Al Jazeera Net, **Egypt wall powered by tube from the sea**, December 24, 2009 <http://www.aljazeera.net>. [accessed on 05/05/2014].

⁵⁵ مصر اوي اون لاين، الإخوان يقاضون مبارك والحكومة بسبب الجدار الفولاذي ، 31/12/2009 م Masrawy Online, **Brotherhood sued Mubarak and the government because of the steel wall**, 31/12/2009 <http://www.masrawy.com>. [accessed on 04/04/2014].

⁵⁶ جريدة اليوم السابع ، "الخارجية تنفي تمويل أمريكا للجدار الفولاذي" ، 20 يناير ، 2010 م. **Seventh day Newspaper**, "Foreign Ministry denies American funding for the steel wall" January 20, 2010 <http://www.sevendaynews.com>. [accessed on 05/05/2014].

⁵⁷ جريدة الوفد، السور الفولاذي. علي نفقة الحكومة: مصر استوردته من شركة روسية كبرى، دت **Al Wafd Newspaper**, the steel wall. At the expense of the government: Egypt imported the steel wall from a large Russian company. Without date

⁵⁸ دنيا الوطن، "الحصار الاسرائيلي على غزة"، موقع دنيا الوطن الالكتروني، دت Donia Watan, " **Israeli blockade on Gaza**" <http://pulpit.alwatanvoice.com/content/print/246837.html> [accessed on 06/02/2014].

The Israeli blockade of Gaza Strip is considered the most ugliness in both the direct political and economic motives or the far ones according to the Israeli planning; also a siege differs in terms of its practices and objectives from other known sieges in modern and contemporary history.

It is not known forms of sieges division or drop governments, as far as a siege which aims to end the dismantling the political, economic, cultural and social structure of the Palestinian people, and to a state of frustration, poverty, suffering and deprivation, so providing the minimum necessities of life and a living become the priority. Therefore the struggle and resisting occupation become a secondary priority. The economic development in Gaza Strip faced significant obstacles siege since mid-June 2007 because of the blockade policy which has intensified through the declining of the economic performance indicators in a sharply way, to restrict the entry of goods and cash money especially that the Strip contribute on average by about 44 per cent of Palestinian GDP. Resulted from that exposing of the private sector, to great damage as it employs about 100 thousand workers, representing about 53 per cent of the labor sector, among them about 40 thousand workers are employed in agriculture and agricultural exports.

All these things led to the increasing reliance of Gaza Strip on foreign aid, and increasing the relative weight of the black market economy in the Strip. John Ging, the director of the UNRWA in Gaza has revealed that the continued closure of the borders of Israel in front of the passage of people and goods will turn growing numbers of people of Gaza dependent on aid of the international humanitarian agencies to the Palestinian and social institutions that causes destruction of the Palestinian economy.⁵⁹

2.7.2 Rafah Crossing

Rafah Gate is the only land crossing which allows for the Palestinians to go out of the Strip to Egypt and from there to all countries of the world, this crossing is located on the Egyptian border with Gaza Strip and it was completely under the management of Israel before the full Israeli withdrawal from Gaza Strip. The beginning of the tragedy for the

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people of Rafah was when Israel occupied both Gaza Strip and Egypt's Sinai Peninsula in 1967 so there was no borders between the Palestinian and the Egyptian Rafah, and social relationships was formed among residents of Palestinian and Egyptian Rafah inhabitants. After the signing of the Camp David Accords in 1978 and the implementation of cleavage draw Egyptian-Palestinian border, the Egyptian Rafah was separated from Palestinian Rafah and thus families were distracted and separated from each other, and this led to the creation of a humanitarian disaster especially after Israel controlled Rafah Crossing and began to prevent Palestinians from passing through the crossing. The crossing had been constructed after the Egyptian-Israeli agreement for peace in 1979 and the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai in 1982.⁶⁰ The Israeli Airports Authority stayed to manage it until September 11, 2005, where Israel lifted its control of Gaza Strip.⁶¹

After the military takeover carried out by Hamas in Gaza Strip on June 14, 2007 and the exercise of its legitimacy as a government elected on all the institutions of the Palestinian Authority, Hamas offered and on the lips of the legitimate Prime Minister Ismail Haniya running the Rafah crossing according to the crossings agreement 2005. But Israel refused categorically to run the crossing according to 2005 Agreement.⁶²

Israel is still in control of the land crossings (land area) and marine (beaches and ports) and airspace (Gaza International Airport), which makes Gaza Strip despite the Israel's withdrawal from Gaza Strip in mid-August as a prison. What made the things more complicated is Hamas takeover of Gaza Strip mid-2007 and its controlling of Rafah crossing and now it is making political and military battles in order to open the crossing. The issue of opening the Rafah crossing between Gaza and Egypt is still stuck. Israel maintains at controlling the border and the crossings between Gaza Strip and abroad with keeping full control over the passage of the commercial goods. It proposed

⁶⁰ Arabic News. "Israeli government approves deployment of 750 Egyptian soldiers on frontiers.", [Www.arabicnews.com](http://www.arabicnews.com). 30 August 2005. [accessed on 31/12/2013].

⁶¹ *ibid.*

⁶² تقرير بثته قناة الجزيرة الفضائية، **ازمة معبر رفح**، برنامج حوار مفتوح ، 7 فبراير 2009م.
Television Report aired by Al-Jazeera, **the crisis of Rafah crossing**, open dialogue Program February 7, 2009

transferring Rafah crossing to an Egyptian Palestinian-Israeli border triangle in Kerem Shalom (Shalom), a few kilometers south east its current location.

Then Israel had agreed to evacuate the Philadelphi route on the Egyptian border, where it was agreed on deployment of 750 Egyptian border guards with transferring Rafah border crossing between Gaza Strip and Egypt a few kilometers south east of the city to be a three-way, to be able to impose its security control. Israel did not give a response regarding the presence of a third party despite its declaration on 24th August 2005. It has reached a full agreement with Egypt to deploy 750 armed Egyptian soldiers on the border along the 14 kilometers. Israeli newspapers published the details of the agreement which stipulates that the Egyptian forces equipped with 4 patrol boats, 8 helicopters and about 30 armored cars.⁶³

Finally, Palestinian must point out that the crossing worked well during the reign of the Egyptian President Mohamed Morsi, but after the coup carried out by the Egyptian Defense Minister Abdel Fattah al-Sisi on June 30, 2013, the closure of the crossing returned continuously and the trapped citizens crisis between the two sides, the issue of patients and students returned to surface again. On 03.02.2014 Al-Jazeera aired a report that the government in Gaza agreed on the initiative of managing the Rafah crossing by a Palestinian private company in order to alleviate the crisis of travelers.⁶⁴

2.7.3 The Electricity Crisis

Gaza relies on electricity that is purchased from Israel and Egypt, which covers about 38 percent of the demand. The families in Gaza face power outages for about 16 hours a day. The power station in Gaza Shut down since the first day of the siege due to the continuous lack of fuel and the depletion of its stocks of fuel, this led to one of the most dangerous energy crises in Gaza Strip in the recent years, as it involves a serious humanitarian repercussions. Gaza relies at this time on the electricity that is purchased from Israel 120 (MW) and from Egypt 30 (MW) which covers 38 percent almost of

⁶³ حوار سياسي بثته قناة الجزيرة الفضائية، **اقتحام معبر رفح**، برنامج الاتجاه المعاكس ، 12 فبراير 2008 م
Political dialogue aired by Al-Jazeera, **the storming of Rafah crossing**, the opposite direction program, February 12, 2008

⁶⁴ المصدر السابق.
ibid

demand.⁶⁵ Thus the families in the Gaza face power cut for about 16 hours a day. The current fuel crisis has doubled the fragile humanitarian situation due to longstanding imposed Israeli restrictions and the Egyptian procedures imposed by the Egyptian authorities recently, in the context of security concerns in the Sinai. The Egyptian measures include closure or destruction of tunnels between Egypt and Gaza, and imposing increasingly restrictions on the movement of people and goods through the Rafah crossing which has become a point of entry and exit for the citizens of Gaza due to restrictions imposed by Israel since long time at the Erez Crossing. In November 2013 the supply of fuel through the tunnels has stopped almost completely. In recent years, Gaza has become dependent on the getaway Egyptian fuel backed from the government as the quantity that entered into Gaza through tunnels reached until June 2013 nearly one million liters per day. The lack of an agreed mechanism between the Palestinian authorities in Ramallah and Gaza, taking into account the purchase of fuel (pricier) from other sources, including Israel increased the complication of the situation. Although all the essential services have been affected by the crisis but the sector of water and sanitation were among the biggest hit as no one of these 291 facilities work adequately. There is a need to use backup generators in many cases, because of the lack of electricity, and this requires more fuel which is not available or affordable. The equipment's that are increasingly affected by excessive use and fluctuations in energy-saving need more repair. The largest facility to pump sewage in Gaza has overflowed and there are at least other ten sewage pumping facilities about to flood. When there is a power cut, you need sanitation facilities to convert the bulk of the sewage to emergency lakes, and many of these lakes dams are weak, and it is difficult to control drainage increasingly.

The energy crisis also affected the amount and the quality of water by reducing water consumption to 40 liters per day on average, i.e. it is lower than the per level recorded earlier in this year, ranges between 70 and 90 liters per person per day, and less than the recommended level which amounts to 100 liters per person per day. The water reaches only for about 15 percent of the population of Gaza Strip a day for 6-5 hours, and

⁶⁵ United Nations office for the coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. "**Electricity Crisis**," OCHA. <http://www.ochaopt.org>. [accessed on 13/12/2013].

increasingly it is difficult to pump water to the upper floors of buildings as a result of the extraction of the coastal groundwater overly long ago, along with seawater intrusion, more than 90 percent of the water supply to households through the network is undrinkable, this forcing people to buy desalinated water for drinking and cooking. In November, the desalination units managed by the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility saw a reduction in capacity by 75 percent because of the shortage of electricity, forcing many families to get desalinated water from private and disorganized sources. This month, about 900,000 complaints were submitted to the CMWU because of the lack of municipal water and lack of sewage treatment. Small amounts of fuel were distributed to alleviate the immediate emergency. This fuel was provided by urgently funding from the Turkish government, aimed to provide 800,000 liters of fuel for sewage facilities, solid waste and health which is the most pressing for four months) 200,000 liters per month. The sector of water and sanitation need around 400,000 liters of fuel per month in the absence of energy from the Gaza power station, to maintain a reasonable level of performance. The solid waste sector need 150,000 liters and the health sector 500,000 liters. Then, there is a need a structural fuller resolve until the establishment of additional feeding lines of electricity. These should include an administratively clearly defined solution between Ramallah and Gaza to purchase additional fuel of Israel, at an agreed price. Among other consequences in the health sector, the governmental hospitals have reduced non-emergency surgeries to almost half in order to provide the fuel needed to run generators to supply life-saving equipment by power.⁶⁶

2.7.4 Gaza Wars in 2008, 2012 and 2014

February 2008;

It is an Israeli operation took place in Gaza Strip over five days in February 2008, claiming the elimination of Hamas members who launch rockets at Israeli territory. This label came after describing Israeli Defense Minister Ehud Barak what Israeli forces does in Gaza as a holocaust or genocide of the Palestinians in Gaza Strip due to the killing of

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اذاعة صوت الاقصى. " ازمة الكهرباء".

Al-Aqsa Radio. "Electricity crisis". <http://alaqsavoice.ps/arabic/index.php?action=detail&id=141821> . [accessed on 25/09/2014] .

two Israeli soldiers by members of Hamas during its defense of Israeli forces. Large number of writers, thinkers and political and religious figures of Arabs and Muslims adopted the label as they see it as a suitable name for the process, where 1160 persons killed including 260 children, as well as other civilians who were killed or wounded. At the same day in which the end of military operations in Gaza was announced; Israeli sources announced that it was a first stage, and that there may be other operations in the near future.⁶⁷

Gaza war I, 2008/ 2009; it is from the consequences of Gaza holocaust, the war waged by the Israeli army since December 27, 2008 on Gaza Strip. Until twenty-second day of the war there were 1335 dead people, most of them women and children, and nearly 5,300 wounded civilians, 350 of them in serious condition, and most of the wounded became unable.⁶⁸

The period of aggression witnessed the largest global uprising against the war which Israel waged, where the media showed pictures from Gaza, therefore, hundreds of thousand came down demanding action to stop the war. This process came under Arab silence as the leaders of the Arab countries did not meet until the twentieth day of the beginning of the war in Doha. The Israeli officials have announced the extension of military operations "as needed", where the Arab states still arguing among themselves on the need of holding an urgent Arab summit. This came as companion to international efforts denouncing the attacks as barbaric and brutal attacks and totally inhumane. There were angry demonstrations in countries around the world condemning the massacre.

Gaza War II, 2012; in the afternoon of Wednesday, 14/11/2012 Israeli aircraft bombed a vehicle carrying the Commander in Chief of Al-Qassam Brigades in Gaza Strip, Ahmed Jabari, led to his martyrdom and his aide immediately, the news spread in conjunction with the announcement of Israel through its military spokesman Ovihaa Adraei a war on Gaza which will target many goals of the Palestinian resistance. Then the Israeli war began on Gaza Strip, on that day there was an Israeli shelling heavily on the agricultural

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جريدة المصري اليوم، محرقة غزة، 22 فبراير 2008م.

⁶⁸ **Egyptian today Newspaper**, Holocaust Strip. February 22, 2008

المصدر السابق.

lands, so there was no land survived of the occupation missiles, they bombed the olive and citrus trees of all kinds. Israel has committed a series of massacres during this war that killed entire families, such as Al Dalo family and Abu Zur. 1500 raids were carried out on Gaza Strip, and these missiles which were fired at Israel cost the government about 30 million dollars, to run interception system Iron Dome for missiles.⁶⁹

As for the human losses that resulted after the aggression between November 14 until November 21, the announcement of the truce, the press and human rights institutions recorded 155 people dead and hundreds wounded victims, they were killed directly by the Israeli raids on the entire Gaza Strip including more than 27 minors and infants between a month and 17 years, 8 elders over 60 years old and 14 women.

After all this destruction both Hamas and the Israeli government announced a truce in November 21, 2012. The outcome of the recent escalation is 154 people dead and hundreds wounded from the Palestinian side, and a few deaths on the Israeli side.

Materially resulted from escalation a great destruction of the headquarters, houses and infrastructure in Gaza Strip while at the side of the Israeli state there was destruction of some of the sites in which its images is often not broadcasted.

Gaza war III, 2014; this war happened on 10 of June until 26 of August 2014 that means 51 days people in Gaza under Israeli fire. 2091 killed and 10500 wounded most of them from women and children.⁷⁰

2.8 The consequences of Gaza' crises

The effects of the economic, commercial and agricultural siege imposed on Gaza: The Palestinian economy is suffering a deepening crisis due to the continued imposition of tight siege on Gaza Strip, exemplified by the closure of all commercial crossings and individuals' crossings since mid-June 2007. The blockade of Gaza Strip is part of the siege imposed on the whole Palestinian people, either directly as in the West Bank,

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جريدة الشرق الأوسط، الحرب على غزة ، 2012 / 11/23 م.

Middle East Newspaper, the war on Gaza, 11/23/2012

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وكالة الراي للانباء ، خسائر الحرب الاسرائيلية على غزة ، 2014/08/01م.

Rai news Agency, the Israeli war on Gaza losses 01/08/2014

through the checkpoints, arrests and continued settlement activities and the apartheid wall, or indirectly like refugees in the diaspora who are exposed to many of the actions that perpetuate their economic, political and social suffering. The Israeli blockade of Gaza Strip is the most shocking in both its direct and security, economic and political motives and causes, the direct and the, or far political motives according to the Israeli scheme, and it also differs in terms of the shape, practices and objectives from the known forms of siege in modern and contemporary history. This blockade aims mainly to dismantle the political, economic, cultural and social structure of the Palestinian people, and getting them into a state of frustration, poverty, suffering and deprivation. Then providing the minimum necessities of life and a living becomes a top priority, and the struggle and resisting occupation becomes a secondary priority. That economic development in Gaza Strip faced significant obstacles because of the policy of blockade and that clarified through the dip in the economic performance indicators sharply, so as to restrict the entry of goods and cash, especially as Strip contributes an average of about 44 per cent of the Palestinian GDP. Then what resulted is an exposure of the private sector to serious damage, especially because it employs about 100 thousand workers. That represents about 53 per cent of the Strip labor, about 40 thousand workers are employed in agriculture and agricultural exports, and this has led to an increase in the dependence of Gaza Strip on foreign aid, and increasing in the relative weight of the black market economy in the Strip. The director of (UNRWA) in Gaza, John Ging warned that the continuation of the closure of the borders of Israel in front of the passage of people and goods will turn the growing numbers of the population of Gaza to dependent on the international humanitarian agencies and social institutions aid, and this cause collapse of the Palestinian economy.

With regard to the labor force, total labor force in Gaza Strip according to the statistics of the year 2009 about 348 thousand (105,000) in the public sector (75 thousand of them get their salaries from Ramallah government, and 30 thousand of them from Gaza government) as well as (119) work in the private sector, including about 20 thousand workers in UNRWA and non-governmental institutions. About the unemployed, it is estimated at about 124 thousand unemployed, those unemployed caring for nearly 615 thousand people (at a rate of dependency 1-5) (equivalent to 41 % of the total population

of the territory's which is 1.5 million people) live below the poverty line or in a state of extreme poverty in the circumstances.⁷¹ He stressed that the economic situation in Gaza Strip aggravated because of the fully blockade that virtually paralyzed every economic activity, the unemployment rate in Gaza Strip according to the relaxed definition of unemployment (individuals who do not work, whether they are looking for work or not looking for work), reached to about 39.9 % in the second quarter of the year 2010 of the total workforce. The most dangerous phenomenon was the rise in unemployment among young people which account for about 62 %. Deir al-Balah governorate registered the highest unemployment rate of about 43.3 %, followed by northern Gaza governorate of about 41.1 % and then KhanYounis 40.7 %. According to reports of the United Nations Development Programme, there are more than 70 % of households in Gaza Strip and 56 % in the West Bank live under the poverty line since mid-2007. Where the humanitarian situation in Gaza is still very difficult where the main crossings allow only the entry of the important commodity imports, and are almost closed in front of the movement of exports. He pointed to the deterioration in the situation in Gaza Strip following the reduction of fuel supplies from Israel in the beginning of 2008, which caused the curb of production in most sectors and the disruption of water and sanitation. Regarding the impact of the Israeli blockade on the structure of the economy of Gaza Strip, he said that the crisis in the economy of Gaza Strip has continued as a result of the policy of closure and siege followed by the Israeli occupation authorities of the reoccupation of Palestinian cities and dismemberment of Palestinian society on the economic and social levels, leading to more sharp deterioration in the values of the various macro-economic indicators. Regarding the impact of the blockade on the highlighted key economic sectors upon which Gaza economy depend on, he pointed out that the agricultural activity in Gaza Strip is one of the important activities because of its key role in contributing to exports, and it also provides a lot of raw materials for various economic sectors. The proportion of the cultivated area represents about 9.9 % in Gaza Strip of the total 1.835 million acres planted in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 2009. The irrigated agriculture is prevailing in Gaza Strip where it occupies 73.3 % of the total cultivated

⁷¹ محمد، شقورة "الآثار الاقتصادية للحصار المفروض على غزة"، دراسة علمية اقتصادية، نشرت في 2011/12/30
 Shaqoura, Mohammed "The economic effects of Israeli blockade on Gaza", economic scientific study, published in 30/12/2011

area in the Strip. Where about 45,000 workers work in this sector, in addition to about 25,000 workers working as a seasonal laborers (temporary) in the period from October to May (planting season), and they are daily paid workers. They do not own agricultural land or any other sources of income. It also provides food for 25 % of the population of the Gaza Strip. The continued closure of commercial crossings caused bad damages hit the sector of the Palestinian agricultural products which are renowned for their high quality, and its commitment to the requirements for health, agricultural production and international standards. The blockade and the closure led to the loss of thousands of jobs in Gaza Strip, and the restrictions imposed on the movement of fishing and the degradation of marine life as a result of the dumping of sewage into the sea is one of the main factors that affect the fishing sector, as the imposed risk on the movement of exports and the lack of basic inputs led to a paralysis of large parts of the agriculture sector.

As a result of the decision of the occupied Israeli authorities of expanding the buffer zone along the border of Gaza Strip of a width up to 300 meters led to a further deterioration in the agricultural sector, where the people of Gaza Strip are prohibited from the cultivation of about 25 thousand acres of the best agricultural land, in addition to repeating invasions and last war in the beginning of 2009 led to destruction of the lands, crops and equipment, and also the death of many animals and birds. According to the statistical agricultural data, the rate of daily losses as a result of the inability of farmers to export their products is 150 thousand dollars a day. The operating establishments in the industrial sector in Gaza Strip declined due to the closure and destruction of about 90 % of the establishments working in the industry, while the rest of establishments work in very low power based on raw materials stored for a long time and in a very high cost, and what resulted of the closure of the facilities is that most of the employed workers in this sector, about 35 thousand workers, joined to the ranks of the unemployed. The most affected sectors were industry, furniture, clothing and textiles, where the number of establishments operating in the furniture sector decreased of 600 facilities in 2005 to 120 in July 2007, to reach less than 50 in July 2009. The General Union of Palestinian Industries has estimated the monthly losses of the industrial sectors in Gaza Strip since June 2007 of about 15 million dollars per month, a

totally of 277 million dollars until the end of 2008, in addition to the losses caused by the last war which was estimated at 35 million dollars.⁷² Israel targeted during its war on Gaza at the end of 2008 and beginning of 2009 destroying many factories through targeting about 700 industrial facilities, and the closure of the industrial zone which includes about 45 factories led to the migration of 30 % of their owners.

The Educational Effects;

There is no doubt that science is the main focus in the development and progress of peoples, it helps communities in advancement, civilized societies keenly interested in education at all levels and stages, so education played an essential role in the lives of refugees in order to walk forward. Education has gained special importance to the Palestinian people who have been displaced from their land in 1948, because they are regarded it as a way to build an easier future for themselves, because they have been deprived of their natural rights. Education became the only wealth to build a prosperous future. The institutions which are supervised by UNRWA represent 54% of the total education institutions in Gaza Strip while the government educational institutions represent 31%, and the rest includes special education and it represents 15% of all educational institutions. As the education was section of the relief, the UNRWA held a signed agreement with UNESCO in 1950 to secure the basic requirements for the education of registered refugees including those who live in Gaza Strip, so UNESCO bear the responsibility for technical aspects of the educational program between the UNRWA and UNESCO, to be within its responsibility seconding UNRWA without charge a number of administrative staff and specialists including the Director of Education.⁷³ The UNRWA was the main side which the refugees depended on it to receive educational services because it is free, as its educational institutions cover all camps in Gaza Strip which limited its role only in the education of refugees. In general, there was a limited increase in the number of UNRWA schools due to the Israeli siege imposed on Gaza Strip and the lack of construction materials needed to build new

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Shaqoura, 2011

schools, so the number of schools in Gaza Strip in 2008 was (214 elementary and preparatory schools) but it did not correspond with the increase in the number of students, and that because of the substantial increase of the number of students in the UNRWA schools which amounted to 196 008 pupils, the percentage of females among them was 48.2% for the year 2008, and that a large proportion compared to the previous years, resulted from it a high school density which led to a lot of negative effects on the education especially with the shortage of schools and classes, both of the government or UNRWA which weakened the functions and performance of the educational provided to the students and their future.⁷⁴ In spite of what has been created from schools, whether government or UNRWA, but that there are many needs and that would affect the progress and the development of refugee education and which can be summarized thus: Some residential areas have remained free from schools especially the prep, in addition to the shortage of teachers. The weakness of the possibilities and the neglect of the development of schools and take care of it in line with the development of hardware and educational means on one hand, and the increase in the number of students with a decrease in the ability of schools to absorption leading to a permanent overcrowding inside the classroom, which has affected negatively on the whole educational process. In spite of what has been introduced from Palestinian curriculum but it lacks the evaluation and modification so that it contain several drawbacks, including the lack of coherence, redundancy, stacking of cognitive and non-suitability for the level of students. Working in accordance with the system of double shifts in schools that amounted to 77% of the number of schools and this means to work in the same school to provide consecutive two batches of schooling per day. This practice is inconsistent with the provision of an enabling environment for student learning, as the pressure imposed on the facilities and the crew, often lead to shortening in the school day and the lack of time to organize nonsystematic activities. The overcrowded classroom deprives students from the individual attention they need to learn well, so that the number of students per class nearly forty students and this would put obstacles to the implementation of the enrichment task activities, such as programs of human rights and non-violence because

⁷⁴ علاء محمد أبو دية زقوت، أوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في قطاع غزة، رسالة ماجستير غير منشورة، القاهرة، مصر، إبريل 2007م
Zaqout, Alaa Mohammed " **Conditions of Palestinian refugees in the Gaza Strip** ", unpublished Master Thesis, Cairo, Egypt, April 2007

of the loss of many school days due to the political conditions that prevailed in Gaza Strip in addition to days of the Israeli invasion especially the border areas. All this and other negatives that affected the level of education resulted from it results and indications of a negative character shown on the lower level of educational performance as evidence that the high educational standards that the UNRWA seeks to achieve unmet after. There is also concern that the subject of academic excellence that has been achieved in the first fifty years of joint effort between UNRWA and the donor community to the risk of decline and loss. In Gaza, for example, newly independent tests conducted revealed a high level of repetition in both Arabic and mathematics. According to a World Bank report released in early 2007 about "Analysis of the Education Sector" was conducted based on a comparative survey of private schools, UNRWA schools and public schools of the Palestinian Authority in the occupied Palestinian territory, founded that the academic performance of the Palestinian students retrogress for regional standards. The performance was in private schools much better than the performance in the schools of the Palestinian Authority and UNRWA. On the other hand the decline was not only at the level of schooling, but it had included students who are completing their higher education abroad, where it had become difficult for them to get out of the Strip due to the blockade imposed on Gaza Strip since June 2007 AD and it became difficult for them to complete their studies abroad.

Because of the above, the UNRWA launched a distress call, and to inject financial resources significantly to meet the re-evaluation of the work of educational institutions in order to develop and improve the level of them to maintain quality of Staff and improving it. By looking at the UNRWA current situation in terms of the severe lack of funding, the UNRWA is facing a huge challenge - especially with the circumstances of the siege and the lack and the difficulty of the arrival of supplies needed for the advancement of its educational institutions in Gaza Strip. All of this will affect the future impact on the future of the refugee's education.

The Health Conditions

The provision of health services is considered an important job in the Palestinian society, so it was necessary to provide it for the people health and safety. It was also

seen as a title for the advancement and development of the cause of ostentation for many communities which aim to respect its citizens and take care of their public health. As for the Palestinian community in Gaza Strip which lacked those real citizenship, it became dependent on the health policies of the occupation and the international services that is pledged by the provided international assistance, at a time in which the Palestinian community was in need of services and higher healthy levels perhaps more than other communities, not for its continued existence but also to the possibility of steadfastness in the face of the occupation until restoring its usurped rights. It is in a permanent bleeding in health. Since the occupation perched at its home, it is suffering from all health problems, particularly since the exodus of Palestinian refugees in 1948, and it is subjected to all forms of suffering, which makes those services of great importance, to meet the needs of health and to reduce the social and the economic side effects due to the deterioration of health conditions worsening in Gaza Strip. The general health status of any population group is linked to a set of economic and social conditions that make up the overall health of this group, which is at itself a reasonable indicator to that situation. The social conditions contain many of the social customs that interact with the health situation and the structural characteristics of the population, while the economic conditions contain the provided services and the available possibilities to provide adequate health conditions, such as nutrition and the quality of the provided health performance, in addition to housing conditions and the environment surrounding populations which express the entirety for health infrastructure for that demographic group.⁷⁵ Three head sides have supervised of the provision of health services to refugees in Gaza Strip, all of them depending on its location in terms of importance, for example, the UNRWA singled out as a head side to provide services to refugees, while government agencies and private providers delivered services to the entire population without exception, including refugees.

The UNRWA has paid great attention of the public health affairs for the refugees since taking over the task of sponsoring their affairs in Gaza Strip. This was considered a part of the initial relief effort. In the beginning, its interest was based since 1955 to spread

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the culture of health among the refugees and it was implemented within the Public Health Programme and The Preventive Medicine, so as to reduce the spread of the infectious and chronic diseases. Now we can determine the health conditions of the refugees as well as for the services provided within the suffering of the refugees from the siege within the reality of their refuge in the camps and others:

The Medical Services

In this area, the UNRWA oversees the medical clinic that provides medical services to registered refugees within UNRWA records, and the patients have the right to get free medicines, and those clinics were distributed at all the camps in Gaza Strip until the beginning of 2008: 16 centers to serve the dental health, 19 Centers for the care and health of the mother and pregnant women, 16 service centers for the treatment of hypertension and diabetes mellitus, 16 centers provide laboratory services and they are equipped and 19 health centers offer treatment for general patients and they are equipped with medical laboratories to examine pregnant women, a special section for vaccination against infectious and contagious diseases and another section for first aid.⁷⁶ The number of health personnel working within the health sector of the Agency relief 1239 employees. The provision of food is the most important of the UNRWA's priorities to provide health food for refugees, and this through the supervision on the supply Centers which offers rice, beans, flour and other Foodstuffs according to the available donations and gifts of food that reach to its stores, but these services has shrunk to a very large extent with the beginning of the siege on Gaza Strip. The health conditions of the refugees in Gaza Strip, also they are the most tragic as a result of the low level of medical services and its access to very low levels, and the increasing dependence of medical completely on the government health institutions, and this cost the population expensive with the lack of some basic health services of the UNRWA, such as cancer centers and radiation therapy, developed surgery of the arteries, insufficient other existing centers such as blood purifier and the reduction of the capacities of the sector to maintain the medical cadres. In spite of the health services provided by UNRWA, that

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health centers needed further improvements in order to expand the capacity of absorption, upgrade the equipment's level and develop the skills of its employees. Even if those improvements were made, there will remain an urgent need to establish a hospital equipped with the beds to relieve the refugees suffering of free treatment, and with a significant lack of crews of doctors, nurses and beds which reached the lowest level by Non-free. And with a significant lack of crews of doctors, nurses and beds which reached the lowest level by the standards of the global health, and the actual result was a painful health situation which the refugees suffered in terms of the spread of disease and malnutrition.

The Public Health for the Refugees

In recent years there is significant increase in chronic diseases, there is also no full control of communicable diseases such as intestinal worms and viral hepatitis. The UNRWA has been deal with the double burden imposed by this situation. The treatment of diseases such as hypertension, diabetes and cancer is considered more expensive than the treatment of diarrhea and acute respiratory infections especially if it is not detected early. Late detection of diabetes and hypertension often leads to complications along the lines of cardiovascular diseases which may require surgery or other costly interventions. This leads to a significant increase in the costs of care in hospitals incurred by the UNRWA. With the sharp decline in the socio-economic situation in Gaza Strip and the unaffordable_expenses of medical care in the private sector, the numbers of patients going to the UNRWA are increasing. As a result, the number of refugees who went for medical care in UNRWA facilities since the start of the uprising almost doubled, so the number of patients visits yearly from September 1 until December 31, 2007 amounted to 1893.368 patients refugees. This number exceeds the capacity of health institutions of UNRWA because of the high number of patients for the crew of the worker and the cost of medicines.⁷⁷ Doctors attend to an average of 95 patients per day, while the recommended is 70 patients per day. The high cost of drugs creates additional pressure on the budget of the UNRWA which suffers from the pressure. At the same time, the

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increase in the number of sick people is extremely a dangerous indicator in relation to the population of refugees in Gaza Strip.

This is in addition to the severe shortage of medicine with the existence of the siege and blockade which turned the Strip to a real prison for the million and a half people. The World Health Organizations have reported a shortage of some medicine, including medicine for children diseases, antibiotics and treatments of chronic diseases. The reports indicate that there is a shortage of some medicines and supplies in hospitals and clinics. It also affected the ability of Palestinian patients who are suffering from critical conditions to access what they need for medical treatment which is not available in Gaza. Many of patients suffer from delays in access to treatments or even denied from it. According to the data of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Office, in October 2007, twenty seven out of 789 patients were prevented from leaving Gaza though they already received permits to exit Gaza in order to obtain medical treatment. It was reported in late October that two Palestinians patients have died in a week at in Beit Hanoun Checkpoint waiting for permission from Israeli.

We Cannot ignore healthy food when talking about the health of the refugees because of its relevance to the public health of refugees and the most influential and especially with the tightening of the blockade and the tightening of the system restrictions on the entry of food which declined by 71% since May and October 2007 AD. While 253 trucks were crossing every day on average in May, that number had dropped to 74 trucks per day only in October and then to 20-40 in March 2008. As a result number of food items that are not available or are lacking in Gaza increased. This includes fresh meat or dairy products and some kinds of fresh fruit, while the prices of other goods have been rising. What resulted from that was also the UNRWA reduction of the amount of aid provided to the refugee families and this can be measured through the inadequate food subsidies provided for the refugees which the hardship cases receive. A survey conducted in the West Bank in 2007 has indicated that 80% of the refugees from the hardship cases were not satisfied with the amount of food they receive.⁷⁸ The value of packages of food that

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are distributed is about (110\$) for each hardship case in that year, which is not enough to meet their monthly need therefore leading to malnutrition - one of the main determinants of ill-health because of malnutrition affects the health situation in all stages of life and it is a major cause of low weight in birth, growth retardation, anemia and increased susceptibility to diseases.

Recent data indicates a worrying decline in the nutritional status of some of the refugees. One disturbing example is the high incidence of low birth weight among newborns in Gaza Strip which doubled during the period between January and March 2007, to reach 9.6% compared with the baseband figure 4.2% that prevailed in January 2007 WHO / August 2007.⁷⁹ The low weight at birth prematurely took the place of infectious diseases at the top causes of infant mortality among the refugees, and Anemia is a major health challenging the refugees of Gaza face. Anemia caused by iron deficiency, for example, is still a major problem in all fields of UNRWA's work in spite of decades of interventions to combat it. Around a quarter of pregnant refugees and lactating women, on average suffer from anemia. This percentage rose to 31% among pregnant women, and 45% among lactating women in Gaza.⁸⁰

At the level of the public mental health among the refugee population, and as a natural consequence to the economic, social, health and housing conditions in addition to the reality of the siege. A strategy document prepared by a recent World Health Organization and humanitarian actors and human rights in connection with the reality of the Palestinians showed that 100% of the general population have reported that they are stressed, while 92% felt that they have no hope for the future, and over 84% for the feelings of anger because of the ongoing circumstances beyond their control, and 52% of surveyed people have thoughts of putting an end to their life.⁸¹

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Zaqout, 2007 p.35

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Zaqout, 2007 p.36

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Zaqout, 2007 p. 37

زفوت، 2007 ص 35.

زفوت، 2007 ص 36.

زفوت، 2007 ص 37.

2.9 The position of the international community on the siege and violation of the rights of refugees and its impact on the work of nongovernmental organizations

On December 10, 2008 human rights activists and lawyers from several countries, including 3 Spanish lawyers, with a delegation representing North America, Europe, Middle East, South America and the Organization of the International Alliance Against Impunity registered internationally, and a member of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations filed lawsuit in the criminal court in Hague against the Israeli government and its senior political and military leaders; charges of crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide resulting from the continuation of the blockade imposed on the Gaza Strip. This case represents the first legal prosecution at the International Criminal Court for the top leaders of Zionists, and in the forefront of the defendants, the Prime Minister Ehud Olmert and Defense Minister Ehud Barak and his deputy Matan Vilnai, in addition to the Minister of internal Security Avi Dichter and Chief of Staff Gabi Ashkenazi. The aim of the lawsuit is to compel the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court "to investigate the crimes committed in Gaza; accordance with the provisions of the Court and what contained in the Rome Statute." The Lebanese activist in human rights Mai Khansa, the president of the organization says that the case came because of the heinous crimes being committed against the people of Gaza, and she said: "we must turn to the courts for the collection of rights, and practice pressure on the occupation state; so the world knows they are a terrorist entity. This in short was the international community position on the war in 2008. While for its position of the siege imposed on Gaza and Hamas government in Gaza, the international community was split in its position, some of them agreed and supported the siege in order to weaken and overthrow the government of the Islamist Hamas movement and to fail the project of Islamic rule in the region. In this study, the researcher will address the different positions of the Arab, Muslim and European countries.

The position of the United States was negative, as it was supporting the siege and considers it of the necessities of protection and security of Israel. This position came when it prevented the issuance of a statement from the UN Security Council criticizing

Israel for its extreme siege of Gaza, among warnings of a complete collapse of the infrastructure in the Strip.

The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Zalmay Khalilzad, described the statement proposed by the Arab group as "unacceptable", and said that the proposed statement, It does not consider rocket attacks by Palestinians on Israel the real reason for the escalation of the situation. Khalilzad noted that the United States was not the only one who opposed the statement, he added that there are other countries he didn't name, that shares Washington's opinion.⁸² For his part, Lynn Pascoe, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations for Political Affairs blamed both sides in the escalation of the situation in the Gaza Strip. Pascoe called on Israel to oblige to the international humanitarian law, which protects civilians in war zones, and he said that Gaza Strip imports declined by 77% since the closure of Gaza crossings and its exports almost collapsed completely. The current president of the UN Security Council, the Libyan ambassador to the United Nations Giadalla Ettlhi had prepared a statement expressing, an extreme concern of the Security Council about the siege in Gaza Strip.⁸³

The statement, which Washington and the Israeli government opposed, called on Israel to immediately stop its unlawful procedures and practices against the civilian population. In addition to the expression of "deep concern" about the situation in Gaza, the draft statement calls on Israel to ensure the flow of aid to Gaza. On the other hand, Riyad Mansour, the Palestinian permanent observer at the United Nations to the Security Council, considered that the current situation cannot be defended at all, and said that thing cannot be afforded or accepted morally. Mansour also accused Israel of seeking to create a humanitarian disaster through what he called "brinkmanship" as well as an escalation of fear, tension, provocation, incitement and feeding the cycle of violence. On the other hand, the Israeli representative Gilad Cohen rejected Mnsour's accusations, saying that Israel did not violate the international law. For his part, British Ambassador

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الجزيرة نت. "واشنطن تعرقل صدور بيان اممي يدين حصار غزة"، اسلام ويب.

Al Jazeera Net. "Washington **impede the issuance of a statement condemning the blockade of Gaza**" Islam Web. <http://articles.islamweb.net/media/index.php?page=article&lang=A&id=142486>. [accessed on 18/02 / 2014].

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المصدر السابق.

John Sawers said that Britain "understands Israel's need to defend itself" against the attacks, but urged the reopening of border crossings. He said it was unacceptable that Israel responds to attacks, "adapted to cause suffering to the civilian population."⁸⁴ In the meantime, the Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas stressed that he will continue to move toward peace talks with Israel, and said that "efforts will continue in order to lift the siege completely. As for the position of European countries, it was as following, where Israel in December 2008 exposed for heavy criticism in the "United Nations Forum on Human Rights," which was held in Geneva, Switzerland, where Western countries, including France, Germany, Australia, Britain and Canada urged Israel to lift its blockade of Gaza, as it said that this blockade led to a worsening of the humanitarian situation of the citizens. Also spoke at the Forum, a number of delegates from several countries, including Egypt, Syria and Iran, but the U.S. delegate did not speak at the meeting. Israel defended that the Strip has become a "hotbed of terrorists" who prepare and launch rocket attacks on it, in the words of Chief Counsels at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Israel.⁸⁵ This was an account of the attitudes of the various Arab, American and European towards the siege on Gaza, As for the attitudes of some non-governmental organizations funded by the Islamic countries such as Malaysia, Turkey, Qatar and some other countries, they refused siege and translated this attitude by moving convoys of land and sea in order to aid and protect the people of Gaza, as well as in order to break the Israeli siege, but some of these attempts fail due to the attack by the Israeli occupation and the arrest of members 2008 involved in such convoys.

On August 23, 2008, forty four international peace activists who belong to seventeen countries on board of the ships "Free Gaza" and "freedom" managed to break the Israeli siege imposed on the Gaza Strip for the first time, these two vessels set out from Cyprus on August 22, they were truckloads of humanitarian aid, and they arrived the Strip after they faced a threat by the Israelis to stop them from reaching the Strip and they also faced with a minefield and jamming that obstructed them from arriving the shores of the Strip for several hours, as they were received by the people of Gaza Strip, the Palestinian

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AL Jazeera Net, 2008

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رويترز، انتقادات لإسرائيل في منتدى للأمم المتحدة عن حقوق الإنسان -2008/12/04 م.
Reuters, criticism of Israel in the United Nations Forum on Human Rights 04/12/2008

government and members of the Palestinian Legislative Council with welcome⁸⁶ and the two vessels left on Sept. 28 and they took with them a number of Palestinians who were stranded in the Strip.⁸⁷

On December 1, 2008, Israel prevented the Libyan ship Marwa which included 3 thousand tons of food, medicine and various aid of landing its cargo near Gaza, where it was intercepted by gunboats, also the Israeli Foreign Ministry explained, "An Israeli warships intercepted the Libyan ship, stopped and ordered it to return from where it came from "pretext" that it is not permitted to dock in the Palestinian land in Gaza⁸⁸.

The President of Palestine Mahmoud Abbass Commented on the ships which wanted to break the siege as a silly game. The organization of "Free Gaza Movement" deeply regretted the statements of President Abbas, while Hamas considered his statements as "ridiculous does not deserve a response."⁸⁹ In May 2010, six vessels moved within in what is so-called Freedom Flotilla most of them Turkish, involving about 750 passengers from Turkey, Britain, the United States, Ireland, Greece, in addition to Arabs and citizens of other countries, with more than 10 thousand tons of relief supplies and humanity aid. This convoy has been stopped, namely the Mavi Marmara ship by Israeli naval forces which used live bullets against activists. This led to a number of dead and up to 19 more wounded. These events have also led to increased international pressure on Israel to lift the blockade.

Turkey is a country that strongly opposed the blockade where it sent a lot of road convoys and Navy and most recently the Freedom Flotilla, in which 19 Turkey killed.⁹⁰ The Freedom Flotilla consisted of eight ships, including cargo ship funded by Kuwait

⁸⁶ جريدة الشرق الاوسط، سفينة «غزة الحرة» و «الحرية» تتجحان في كسر حصار غزة، 2008/8/24 م.

⁸⁷ Middle East Journal, ship «Free Gaza» and freedom »succeed in breaking the siege of Gaza 24/08/2008

سي إن إن ، سفينة "غزة الحرة " تنقلان فلسطينيين إلى قبرص رغم الحصار ، 28 سبتمبر 2008 م.

CNN, The ship of "Free Gaza" transporting Palestinians to Cyprus, despite the blockade September 28, 2008

⁸⁸ سي إن إن العربية ، إسرائيل تعيد سفينة مساعدات ليبية كانت متوجهة لغزة 2008/12/1 م.

CNN Arabic, Israel re-Libyan aid ship bound for Gaza 1/12/2008

⁸⁹ محيط، غزة الحرة " تأسف على تصريحات عباس وتنفي تعاونها مع إسرائيل، 2008/12/12 م.

Moheet Net, "Free Gaza" regrets the remarks Abbas and denies cooperation with Israel 12/12/2008

⁹⁰ مصر اوي نت ، الإخوان يقاضون مبارك والحكومة بسبب الجدار الفولاذي ، 31 ديسمبر 2009 م.

Masrawy Net, Brotherhood prosecuted Mubarak and the government because of the steel wall, December 31, 2009

raising the flags of Turkey and Kuwait, cargo ship funded by Algeria, a cargo ship European funded by Sweden and Greece, an Irish cargo ship belonging to the Free Gaza Movement bought by activists and supporters of Palestine bearing the name «Rachel Corrie», the American activist whom was crushed by an Israeli sweeping in Gaza in 2003. In addition to four ships to transport passengers, one of them was called the boat 8000 due to the number of prisoners in Israeli jails. There was a fleet of hundreds of participants on board from more than thirty countries including 44 official, parliamentary and political European and Arab figures, including ten Algerian MEPs. And among the prominent participants in the fleet was also the Irish winner of the Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Mairead Maguire, a member of the Irish Parliament Chris Andrew and Waynjus Awsndeg, a member of the European Parliament Kyriacos Trellantafidelaz, the political leader of the Bulgarian Kirac Tsunov and former deputy in the Italian Senate Fernando Rossi, the president public interest party in Italy Mona Bouapta, the famous political Norwegian Aarlnj Volkford, number of European Parliament and the Turks, the former American Colonel. Ann Wright, he is known for his opposition to the Iraq war as well as five other Americans including former U.S. Ambassador Edward Peck.⁹¹

Until the moment of writing this study, Turkey used the file of killing Turks by Israeli forces to put pressure on the Israeli government to ease and lift the siege on Gaza and in a statement to the Turkish Prime Minister Rajab Tayyip Erdogan, he told the Israeli government that there is no reconciliation or retrieval of the Turkish-Israeli relations, unless they lift the siege on Gaza, and this document must be with a written pledge by Israel.⁹² *These are some of the organizations that worked to break the Israeli blockade:* Red Crescent organizations, The British Red Cross, Medical Assistance Organization to Gaza, The Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, The Association of Muslim Hands, CARE International, Mercy Corps for Palestine, U.S. Campaign for Gaza Strip, Indonesian Committee for Solidarity with Palestine, and Islamic Relief Organization.

⁹¹ عدنان علي. " شعوب العالم تتوحد في مساعدة غزة..قوافل كسر الحصار ..من ينظمها ..من يمولها؟"، الثورة نت 2010/06/09 م. Ali, Adnan "peoples of the world unite in helping Gaza - convoys to break the siege – who organized – who funded?", Thwra Net 09/06/2010 <http://thawara.alwehd.govs.sy/-archives.asp?file name780469 9-6-2010>. [accessed on 20/12/2013].

⁹² جريدة هاريس العبرية، اردوغان يرفض التعويضات الاسرائيلية ، 12 فبراير 2014 م. **Haaretz newspaper**, Erdogan rejects Israeli compensation February 12, 2014

CHAPTER THREE

THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC DIMENSIONS ON THE ROLE OF NGOs IN GAZA

Since 2007, the world facing some international problems such as financial crisis and in Gaza strip there are some domestic changes which happened during this period of time such as (Hamas victory in the Palestinian parliament, Israeli blockade, and others) all these international problems and domestic obstacles have affected on the role of the non-governmental organizations which work inside Gaza strip and created a negative picture about the role of these organizations. In this chapter the searcher will explain the international and domestic obstacles which facing the non-governmental organizations in Gaza strip to know how these problems can impact on the role of these organizations.

3.1 The financial crisis

Chronology of the current financial crisis:

In February 2007, U.S. is experiencing a significant increase in the inability of borrowers to pay dues of mortgage loans which led to the first bankruptcy of specialized banking institutions. In June 2007, U.S. investment bank Bear Stearns, is the first big bank to suffer losses from mortgage loans. In August 2007, European Central Bank pumped 94.8 billion Euros of liquidity, and the U.S. Federal Treasury pumped out 24 billion dollars, also many other banks intervened such as Bank of Japan and the Swiss National Bank. In September 2007, The Bank of England gives a quick loan to a Northern Rock Bank to void bankruptcy, and then it was nationalized. October 2007:

The Swiss UBS Bank declare a lowering the value of its properties to 4 billion francs. In January 2008, U.S. federal treasury cut main interest rate by three-quarters point, up to 3.50%, and it is a procedure described by experts as exceptional. In March 2008, The U.S. federal Treasury says it is ready to provide up to \$ 200 billion dollars to a limited group of major banks.⁹³

The U.S. banking giant JP Morgan Chase Bank announces buying Bear Stern which is suffering from difficulties. This process received financial support from the U.S. Federal Treasury. In July 2008, the pressure intensifies on the institutions of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. The crisis of U.S. mortgage still continues to cast its consequences on the global economy, where it reached to long various economic sectors in the United States and Europe and led to incalculable financial losses.

It also closed First Heritage Bank and its three branches. Assets of two banks owned for First National Bank Al Qabda were sold to Omaha Bank branches, and the value of the assets of the two banks amounted of \$ 6.3 billion at the end of July. This is lower than of what it was six months ago, where it was valued at 1.4 billion dollars. The Bank and Wachovia Corp announced a record quarterly loss in the second quarter of this year, valued at 86.8 billion dollars.

In Britain, after privatization British Northern Rock Bank to the real estate was nationalized and more than 2,000 employees were dispensed in the context of the British government's efforts to eject the bank of the crunch crisis and the huge losses as a result of the crisis. And the British Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS) announced losses amounted to 691 million pounds (35.1 billion dollars) in the first half of this year.

In Germany, Commerz Bank, the second-largest German bank decided to dispense nine thousand jobs in the frame of a deal to buy its rival Dresdner Bank. The value of the transaction is 5.14 billion dollars in a process described as the biggest restructuring process in the German banking sector for more than seven years. Also keeps the door

⁹³ عدنان مشوقة، "الازمة المالية العالمية: اسبابها، ابعادها، تداعياتها"، المجلس الوطني لدعم القرار. Mshoqa, Adnan "The global financial crisis: its causes, its dimensions, its repercussions" the National Council for decision http://www.npdc.gov.ly/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=34:2012-08-15-08-12-36&catid=4:2012-08-02-22-28-43&Itemid=7. [accessed on 22/02/2014].

open to further implications for the mortgage crisis on the markets of the world without exception. The IMF Chief Dominique Strauss expected more troubles. The former U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin described that crisis as the worst crisis which the global economy experience since the Great Depression in the thirties of the last century.

The implications of the crisis on the global economy

For developed countries: The collapse of global stock markets affected and will affect more on investment, which will lead to the economic downturn and the decline in the growth rate for the current year and next year. The International Monetary Fund forecasts suggest that the growth rate will not exceed, in any case, but 2% and it will be negative for some countries. From the direct consequences of this situation is the decline in demand and consumption as a result of declining wages and deteriorating purchasing power. And the number of unemployed will increase due to layoffs and corporate bankruptcies, as the International Bureau of the job expect that unemployment will affect 210 million people worldwide in 2009, an increase of 20 million unemployed in a matter of less than a year.⁹⁴

The direct results will also be the high indebtedness of many countries so that, on the one hand, the private debt will turn into public debt because of the bankruptcy of major companies and the subsequent "rescue" by the state has to bear the burden of which will negatively impact also on the social situation after the decline of investments in the social sectors. On the other hand the affected countries will resort to more borrowing especially with regard to the internal debt by issuing treasury bonds.

For developing countries: The economic growth decline in the north will result in a lack of demand for raw materials in the south (oil, material energy and some materials farming) which will lead to lower prices of raw materials in the global market, and thus the decline of foreign exchange reserves which will force many states to raise the rate of exports to keep its financial and commercial balance which means the depletion of natural resources and the destruction of the environment and so forth.

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The lowering of the interest rate in the countries of the north will inevitably lead to higher interest rates for the countries of the south as the northern countries and international financial institutions will impose a higher interest rate and harsh conditions for granting loans to developing countries or middle-income countries as was the case in the period of structural adjustment programs. Therefore, it is very likely to worsen the debt crisis again. The debt developing countries (PED, and they are 165 states, arrived in 2007 to 3360 billion dollars, 1350 billion dollars of them are public debt!).

As a result of the above social expenses, there is decline in health, education, and housing for the countries of the South, unemployment rate doubled, poverty increased resulting lesions and civil wars and those of the social phenomena that threaten the entity vulnerable communities. Moreover, there are rising prices of food and deteriorating purchasing power and the problem of climatic shifts, etc.

The current financial crisis and its impact on the humanitarian crisis:

ILO expects unemployment rate rise to 20 million by the end of the year because of the financial crisis. Moreover, forty million people are threatened by poverty which means they will have to live on less than one dollar a day.

There are more than twenty countries - half of them from Sub-Saharan Africa - that are considered more likely to be affected negatively by the current crisis than others as this number will double in the event of continued deterioration of global economic growth, which would increase the additional amounts that require these countries to require 140 billion dollars. As a result of the financial crisis that hit the world, social expenses decreased (health, education, housing etc.) in poor countries, the unemployment doubled and poverty also the Gaza Strip suffers from this increase. Moreover, there is rise in prices of food and deteriorating of purchasing power. Despite measures taken to ease the blockade in June 2010, the humanitarian situation in Gaza still remain very fragile. The immediate cause that hinders the implementation of approved projects is the lack of funding which affects the agencies from implementing projects.

On the other hand "UNRWA" warned that they may have to stop all emergency assistance to more than 1.2 million Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip

because of the lack of funding for the continuation of the programs that are considered most important since 2000.

UNRWA What they got through the last appeal in 2007 did not exceed 28 million out of 246 million dollars. This ratio does not exceed 11% of its needs, and this threatens the continuation of its program.

The agency headquarter in Amman said, they Offer ordinary regular services in their five operation areas, such as education, health, etc., and provided other emergency ones in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank since the Al-Aqsa Intifada in 2000. In addition to regular scheduled services. The sources said that the agency launches at the beginning of each year an appeal to donor countries and the international community to provide a budget for emergency services in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and these services include the repair of damaged houses, job creation, distribution of aid to poor families and others. This year, the agencies have called for \$ 246 million dollars as a counterbalance to the emergency services in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which was not attained. So far, only about 28 million dollars of this amount, they got last year 85% of the size of the budget requested by the emergency services in the Palestinian territories.⁹⁵

The sources pointed out that the regular scheduled services provided by the agency in its five areas of Jordan, West Bank, Gaza Strip, Syria and Lebanon - are not financially comfortable, but it did not reach to a warning of stop.

3.2 Hamas' victory in the legislative election

The Islamic Resistance Movement, in an acronym Hamas, is an Islamic movement calling for national liberation of Palestine, where its roots are Islamic as its founders are associated intellectually with the Muslim Brotherhood. The movement aims to recover the land of Palestine which it considers the national historic homeland for the Muslims and the Palestinians and its capital is Jerusalem.

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جريدة الدستور الإلكترونية. "قلة التمويل واثاره"، الشركة الاردنية للصحافة والنشر.

Al Destor Newspaper "The lack of funding and its impact" Joradanian company for press and publication <http://www.addustour.com/14621/1/4/2007>. [accessed on 12/12/2013].

Hamas decided in 2005 to participate in the Palestinian legislative elections, which it did not do in the previous legislative elections of 1996. On January 26th 2006, Hamas was announced the winner of the Palestinians Legislative Council elections with 76 seats out of 132 seat. This gave Hamas a majority in the Council, and this demonstrates its huge popularity in Palestine. In a poll conducted by the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research, its results published in the June 2008, there is increase in the relative popularity of Hamas in the West Bank and Gaza Strip than in the previous months.

It is the first election with participation of Hamas, and they were able to win majority of seats in the Legislative Council. However a senior Fatah official, Mohammed Dahlan rushed to remark that it is a shame to open participation in the Hamas-led government, while the president called Mahmoud Abbas the next government to abide by the PLO and the approach peace.

After the rejection of the factions to involve in the Hamas government, the movement formed government headed by Ismail Haniyeh, who handed over on March 19, 2006 list of members of his cabinet to the President Mahmoud Abbas, but the government has been met with aggravating Israeli blockade thereby hampering their work.

Due to the refusal of the security agencies to deal with the new government, the interior minister at that time, the martyr Said Siam formed a support force known as the "executive power", but the Fatah movement launched an extensive campaign and reached collision with other security agencies, in conjunction with a campaign of assassinations in Gaza and Israeli arrests for the deputies in the West.

In this circumstance many of the parties has moved to stop the fighting between Hamas and Fatah gunmen and the members of the two, and these moves have succeeded in stopping the fighting and establish a committee to coordinate and adjust the relations between the two parties, but things went back to the tension and collision. And fighting escalated between rival groups in spite of the signing of thirteen calm agreements between the two parties!

After few weeks of the Mecca agreement clashes renewed between gunmen from Fatah and Hamas, which ended with Hamas taking control of Gaza Strip in what is known as

the "Military Decision" so the geographical division turned into complete political control split on June 14, 2007. It is a term that refers to the emergence of two political and executive authorities in the summer of 2007 in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, one of them under the control of the Fatah movement in the West Bank and the other under the control of Hamas in Gaza Strip, after the victory of Hamas in the legislative elections in early 2006, which led to the emergence of a political crisis thereby crippling peaceful transition of power both internally and externally, and the subordination of Palestinian Authority security apparatus to the party that was traditionally, since the signing of the Oslo agreement holds the reins of Palestinian self-rule by Fatah movement.⁹⁶

At the Israeli side, the first Israeli reaction at the results of the Palestinian elections was characterized by surprise and shock, even some in the ruling circles considered the shortening in the Israeli intelligence in extrapolating and expecting of these results as a strategic shortening, reminding them of failing to predict the war in October 1973.

At the global level as most of the imperialist states in the world consider Hamas as a terrorist organization (because it says that Israel has raped the land of Palestine and displaced people, it refuses to recognize Israel and it resists the occupation with weapons), the Quartet (the United States, the European Union, the United Nations and Russia) and Israel decided to boycott the new Palestinian National Authority, refused to dialogue and imposed sanctions until the winning elections government (Hamas) complies to these conditions:

Renounce violence - recognition of Israel as a state on 78% of the land of Palestine (as it was recognized by the Palestine Liberation Organization) - acceptance of previous agreements between the Palestinian National Authority and Israel - Include the sanctions imposed on the Palestinian Authority after Hamas' victory:

Israel stop giving taxes to the Palestinian Authority earned from the West Bank (Israel froze 55 million dollars per month was given to the old authority). Also Suspension of

⁹⁶ مركز القدس للدراسات السياسية. "تداعيات فوز حركة حماس"، مركز القدس للدراسات الاستراتيجية. Al Quds Center for Political Studies. "Repercussions of the victory of Hamas", Al Quds Center for Strategic Studies http://www.alqudscenter.org/arabic/pages.php?local_type=123&local_details=2&id1=86&menu_id=-1. [accessed on 15/04/2014].

international aid to the Palestinian Authority, Imposing Restrictions on the movement of people and goods, and the U.S imposed private bank restrictions.

The Zionist occupation forces launched a ground and air assault in which it hijacked 64 Palestinians officials, including 8 ministers and 21 deputies and a number of mayors in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Hamas did not accept any of these unfair conditions and considered these penalties as obscuring democracy and hearing the voice of the Palestinian people. So falsity mask of democracy that espoused by Western countries was revealed to show that what drives the countries of the world is interests and nothing else. Dennis Ross who was a special envoy for peace in the Middle East noted that, "The voters have the right to choose what they want, we have the right to deal with whom we want, elections do not make democracy, and we should not support those who reject our beliefs!"⁹⁷

Hamas victory formed a blow to Israel and America. It also formed a shock to Fateh and the international community. The projections conducted by research centers ahead of the elections did not indicate landslide victory for Hamas.

As a result of this victory and the subsequent internal division, the United States and some Western countries decided to besiege Gaza in order to overthrow the Islamic government. The researcher sees that the relationship with NGOs operating in the Gaza Strip with the Hamas government as characterized by great tension and mistrust especially after U.S.A decision.

The NGOs are aware of the risk of cooperating with Hamas' government, which necessarily means interruption of funding thereby exposing their employees to legal repercussions by their governments. Therefore, the international organizations found themselves in big trouble. On the one hand, it is in dire need of western government funding in order to continue its services and keep its presence, on the other hand, it has to align between the political context in which they operate and the needs of society in general. Non-governmental organizations based in refusing to cooperate with Hamas

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government on the importance of what they offer to the Palestinian community, which suffers a profound humanitarian crisis due to the blockade imposed since June 2007. Under these pressures, the reactions of international organizations varied, some of them took a decision to stop work in Gaza Strip and the withdrawal, fearing of sanctions in the event of breaking international requirements, while some institutions tried to search for compromise solutions to allow it to operate without breaking its position, as resorting to independent auditor to communicate with the Hamas government on its behalf. With the passage of time and due to the need for each of them to the other, the tension eased after agreeing of the non-governmental institutions to register with Hamas government and provide regular financial reports to it. However, still a lot of international institutions especially the Western refuse to cooperate with the relevant institutions, the government and its movement. Moreover, they still refrain in providing services to individuals who are believed to be loyal to Hamas and other organizations included in the list of terrorist.⁹⁸

3.3 Blockade of Gaza and the closure of transit land and maritime border

The humanitarian consequences of the continued Israeli siege on Gaza since June 2007 (the longest siege in modern history) severe and serious and it affects all aspects of life. After the aggression of the 23 days it was supposed that, the people of Gaza would be given a chance to heal their wounds, to rebuild and repair their homes and to rebuild their educational and health institutions that were demolished on the heads of the children in addition to repair their affected agricultural productive and industrial facilities, and that allows them to import paper for printing books for students, and to allow the arrival of equipment for repairing wells and treating water , reservoirs and water networks' stations to get water which without it, it is impossible to live, and to return power to pump drinking water and run refineries in order not pollute the fields and groundwater (the only source of water for drinking and other uses), and to allow for grants and in-kind assistance to reach the intended recipients.

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المونيتور. " شد الحبل بين حكومة حماس و المنظمات الدولية في قطاع غزة"، شبكة المونيتور الاخباري .

Al Monitor. "Tug of war between the Hamas government and international organizations in the Gaza Strip" the Monitor news network www.al-monitor.com/pulse/ar/contents/tension-ngo-hamas-gaza.html. [accessed on 20/1/2014].

The official of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations described the results of the siege which preceded the war by a year and a half, in short and accurately, by saying that: "The aggression launched on Gaza on 27 December 2008 after 18 months of the strict siege that weekend the possibilities of people and exhausted and therefore they were not allowed to prepare to cope with such a disaster. In this regard, we refer to a joint appeal launched by the two organizations (S. C. K. And Care). They noted that Israel has denied entrance to any elements of humanitarian organizations since November 4th, 2008, that means before more than a month and a half of aggression.

Before a short time of the war on Gaza, a report by the Food and Agriculture Organization issued by (FAO) a senior of the experts in the organization commented that "Palestinians are living under severe pressure for a long time and everyone is vulnerable there".⁹⁹

At the level of the reconstruction of what was destroyed: Thousands of Gaza residents who are not refugees and obtaining aid from the United Nations Development Programme face difficulty in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of their homes because of their inability to obtain sufficient quantities of building materials, according to the official of the programs in the United Nations Development Programme.

The ban on the import of construction materials disrupted the entire housing reconstruction. After the anniversary of the war, 35 thousand people are still living in tents. About a hundred thousand, returned to the homes that were damaged while some joined their relatives and a few were able to have a quick restoration.

According to the United Nations Development Programme, the process of reconstruction will require about 170 tons of gravel and sand etc. to rebuild the entirely destroyed houses, and about 20 thousand homes that have been damaged partially, in addition, 50,000 tons of cement is needed to rebuild the entirely destroyed houses and 41 thousand tons for the reconstruction of public buildings. According to the reliable sources, Gaza lacks for all types of building materials, especially the cement, steel,

⁹⁹ الجمعية الخيرية لمناصرة الشعب الفلسطيني. "الاحتلال يمنع دخول المساعدات الانسانية الى قطاع غزة".
The Charitable Society for the Palestinian people. "The occupation is blocking the entry humanitarian aid to the Gaza Strip" <http://www.abspp.org/ar/component/content/article/9-uncategorised/87:22/10/2013> [accessed on 23/01/2014].

aluminum, sand, gravel, glass and wood. The materials are either not available in the local market or too expensive for families that are trying to fix minor damage.

In terms of agriculture and food security: The Food and Agriculture Organization reported that the agricultural sector in Gaza Strip continues to struggle to overcome the effects of the Israeli siege imposed on the movement of imports and exports. This led to a decline in the production capacity, and a decline in the chances of getting fresh food at reasonable prices. An Official of the food security in the United Nations Development Programme in Gaza said that "only 15 per cent of the food needed for the people of Gaza are allowed to enter through the crossings under the supervision of Israel, while between 15 and 20 per cent of the necessary nutrients goods enter through tunnels on the border between Egypt and Gaza, which means that only 30 per cent of food needs were met".¹⁰⁰

As for food security: The "UNRWA" managed to return to the distribution of food rations as usual and the World Food Programme complete the "UNRWA" task which was concerned with refugees (1,070,000 people) by providing aid for 365 thousand people in need of food assistance. In spite of the importance of these aids, they only cover the part of the food needs so the Food and Agriculture Organization reported in its study about the food security in the Strip that about 75 per cent of Gaza's population (50 per cent of them are children) suffer from food insecurity due to high prices of food nutrients, the worsening of poverty and the destruction of agricultural areas.

The absence of the main imports, including raw materials coupled with a ban on exports has caused deterioration of economic activity of private sector which led to the loss of about 120 thousand jobs.

At the level of the crisis of financial and banking liquidity: The crisis of financial and banking liquidity effects on the lives of Palestinians in Gaza Strip, where the staff of the National Authority residents in Gaza numbering about 65 thousand face difficulties in getting their salaries. Christian Berger, the European Commission Representative in Jerusalem: noted that "Our essential operations in Gaza based on money. We help the Palestinian Authority in Ramallah to pay salaries and pensions and the European

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Commission provide financial support for 24 thousand of vulnerable families through its bank accounts but there are no sufficient cash funds to allow banks to provide these amounts".¹⁰¹ This was confirmed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), said that: the lack of cash has led to obstruction of basic financial transactions and relief programs.

In terms of drinking water and sanitation: Because of the damage to water pumping stations, water treatment plants and power outages, 100 thousand people still do not have access to drinking water at all, and half of the population has access to contaminated saline water that is not safe for drink. Moreover, the stoppage of the treatment plants made wastewater to form lagoons along the beach which contaminates groundwater and vegetation, thereby polluting the water for domestic use by the citizens, according to the WHO report. In terms of electricity: The stations and networks had been fixed but securing the fuel, as everything imported, undergoes to the mood of the enemy and there is no stunt, only patience.

In terms of health services: Rebuilding of the destroyed hospitals, institutions and health centers was stumbled until date due to the continuing blockade. Only basic and limited renovations were completed. All clinics and primary health care centers do not work regularly as a result of destroying most of the health centers. As for the drugs: There is a shortage in many medicines and basic materials, which is constantly replenished.

In terms of treatment abroad: Before the siege there were about 650 patients are moving out of Gaza for treatment because of non-availability of treatment for them. Half of them are being treated in the Israeli hospitals through Erez Crossing and the rest in Egypt, mainly through Rafah Crossing. After the siege the referral of patients for treatment outside Gaza became a big problem because of the limited exit at Rafah crossing and the conflict between the authority in Gaza and the authority in the West.

Transforming patients for treatment abroad was stopped for more than a month, and then there was an agreement on the wording of work between the two authorities. But the number of the referred patients to the Israeli hospitals retreated until it stopped during

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the war on Gaza except the extreme cases and that by the decision of the authority in Gaza. We note here that the transfer of any patient to outside Gaza needs the approval of three sides which are: Israel and the Palestinian National Authority and Egypt. But the mood at the opening of the only approved crossing for short spaced and irregular periods compounded the suffering of patients and their families and has sometimes led to the death, so the rate of patients referred for treatment outside Gaza Strip retreated of 541 cases per month before the aggression to the 336 case now, despite the return of transfer to the Israeli hospitals by crossing Rafah.

The disabilities resulted from the war: There is no available accurate statistics on the number of disabled persons with disabilities because of the aggression and the absence of a comprehensive census for them. But according to information provided by the World Health Organization survey (June 2009), suggest that 221 persons have one or more of their limbs cut. The same study estimated the number of agencies that provide services for disabled like restoration, rehabilitation and compensation of the Parties, organs and physical therapies, consisting of about 15 governmental or international bodies are facing the problem of lack of coordination and duplication, in their duties. They also lack some basic services like making and maintaining the parties, where many disabled are still without limbs in spite of a year of the aggression.

Infectious diseases: The system of surveillance which is run by "UNRWA" and covers all the people of Gaza recorded an increase in the prevalence of the following diseases: acute diarrhea in both aqueous and inflammatory and viral hepatitis. The main cause of the communicable diseases that is reported in the refugee population in Gaza, the cases recorded a high level throughout the year, with a marked increase during summer and autumn. The main reason for the spread of these diseases is the contamination of groundwater and drinking water and the non-solid disposal of the proper and liquid waste. This was confirmed by the periodic inspection of the drinking water samples, which proved pollution reservoirs in the wells (groundwater). But according to the WHO report, these problems have remained limited in its impact and did not clearly exceed the levels that preceded the war. On the other hand, 153 confirmed cases of AH1N1 swine flu have been recorded and eleven deaths.

The level of underweight in children of 9-12 months: According to the statistics of the Ministry of Public Health in its centers, the proportion of underweight for this age group did not go beyond what it was before the aggression with something remarkable is that feeding infants at this age has improved from what it was before the blockade, this is due to the increase spread of the breast-feeding and the retreating to the use of powdered milk in infant feeding because of the blockade and promoting breastfeeding which was practiced by government local and international health agencies.

Anemia caused by iron deficiency: The level of anemia in children aged 9-12 months recorded 65.5% or slightly lower than its level in the years of 2006 to 2007. While that of women have recorded an increase compared with the situation in 2007 (37.5% instead of 33.3%), and we point out that the anemia caused by the mid iron deficiency resulting in a lack of intelligence quotient of 7.5% also reduces the level of immunity against infectious diseases, and due to the mother's milk which does not cover the child's need of iron after 6 months of age, and that the food provided to infants at this age it is lacking iron.

In terms of the psychological state: The organizations of the United Nations conducted a study on the psychological state of the population after nearly two months of stopping aggression showed that 1% of the population complain of severe psychological trauma because of the war. 26% of school children complain of a lack of focus, 23% of involuntary urination, and 13% of them scary dreams or nightmares. But for the general population, 34% of them complain about the loss of appetite and lack of focus, 27% suffer from frightening dreams 35% of severe depression and melancholy, while 9% are unable to do their daily needs for themselves (the bathroom, dress, not going to work in about half of the days while 47% of the adult respondents said that they were able to return to work as usual).

In a study, the World Health Organization adopted standards for mental health, showed that 37% of who are attending primary health care services are complaining of mental disorders without differences between males and females, but with differences between areas according to the severity of the aggression. The ratio reached 70% in the elderly. These results corroborates with the results of the Lebanese studies after the attack in

2006. As the survey found that there is an urgent need for the provision of mental health services, which is similar to the need of food and water. "In conclusion the best treatment for children from the trauma of war is by returning to a semi-natural life, safe place to sleep, and playground in which they play and they go to school!!

At the level of education: re-building and rehabilitation of the entirely destroyed schools (18 schools and partly 263 schools), imposed a two-shift system at more than 80% of schools. The restrictions imposed by Israel on the quantity and type of imports that is allowed to go into Gaza impede the course of the educational process, at both the primary and the secondary schools in Gaza. Both the Government and of the Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) complain of a shortage of drinking water, textbooks, laboratories, calculators and computers.

Through the previous data, we find that NGOs, and in spite of the gravity of the humanitarian catastrophe in Gaza could not solve these crisis and this due to the siege imposed on Gaza, and Israeli occupation that prevent the non-governmental organizations to enter humanitarian aid and this is one of the problems and obstacles facing the work of NGOs in Gaza and this was confirmed by MP Jamal al-Khodari - the head of the Popular Committee against the Siege in Gaza "That the Israeli blockade against Gaza Strip arrived to international institutions after the cessation of the majority of its projects because Israel prevent the entrance of building materials for the fourth week in a row".¹⁰² He stressed in a press statement on the need to form this work along with the experienced Israeli blockade of Gaza mobility among international institutions and the world to put pressure on Israel to end the blockade immediately and rapidly.

3.4 The political dimensions and financing conditions

Since the nineties, especially after the collapse of the socialist world system, non-governmental organizations began to appear on the surface in many countries of the

¹⁰² بيان صحفي للنائب جمال الخضري مسئول اللجنة الشعبية لمواجهة الحصار. "الحصار وصل الى المنظمات الدولية" Press statement MP Jamal Al Khodary an official of the Popular Committee Against the Siege "**Siege came to international organizations**" http://www.youm7.com/News.asp?NewsID=1344346#.Uw5-A_nV-JI/14/11/2013. [accessed on 05/02/2104].

world, and this phenomenon spread in the Arab region and in particular in Palestine after the signing of the Oslo accords between the PLO leadership and the Zionist entity.

These organizations began to activate in several areas that are of interest to the Palestinian human. With the continued pressure of the Zionist and the obstacles which face the Palestinian leadership of addressing to the problems experienced by the Palestinian citizen as a result of the continuation of the occupation, the absence of national unity, the continuation of the division, the inability of the Palestinian leadership and factions for addressing many of the issues of Palestinian human and also in the light of the absence of Palestinian sovereignty, these organizations managed to raise many of the issues that concern the Palestinian citizen trying to convince the Palestinian that we live with dignity within the national sovereignty, ignoring the continuation of the occupation. The removal of settlements, the demolition of the wall, stopping uprooting trees, houses demolition, stopping arrests and others expire at the end of occupation, and this is what puts question marks on the tasks of these non-governmental organizations.

Funders have imposed their conditions on these institutions either by signing a petition to renounce terrorism and convicted it as a condition of funding or through other ways. They are activating to deal with the Palestinian issue on the basis of being a humanitarian issue in which the human must be respected by the self-government authority or the occupation. And the fact that they are trying to provide research reports that take in a nutshell addressing the human side of the Palestinian people without taking into account the national issues which the Palestinian people struggle for it, namely the removal of the occupation Balfour Declaration and the Zionist entity and the Western countries supporting this entity refuse until the moment dealing with the Palestinian issue on the basis of being a national issue, the issue of people living under occupation and his freedom is to get rid of the occupation, independence and return of sovereignty over his territory, they are dealing with the Palestinian issue on the basis of being a human civilization issue.

The western funding to the Palestinian non-governmental institutions is not flowing at all the in national position which aims to get rid of the occupation, and that the success of this financing is subjected to the weakening of the Palestinian forces and their mass

institutions led by the forces of the Palestinian left. The forces of the Palestinian left have witnessed the exit many of the cadres which tended towards these organizations as political orientation for those individuals considered as a substitute for the decline and the weakness of the Palestinian national forces.

Any follow-up to the movements of activists of these organizations and what happened in the World Social Forum - Free Palestine – The funding and covering of the travel of many Palestinians by western institutions and through the non-governmental organizations have contributed in giving another dye in front of the inability of the forces and national figures, and their inability in the National participation in the Palestinian forum and within the terms of Western funding which met with the goals of the Zionist entity, and only what does it mean to submit reports on the activities of the forum by the participants for at least 5 pages of these financier organizations by each participant. So this put question marks about the goals of these organizations and its future directions. The American administration and other Western countries that consider the Palestinian factions as terrorist organizations and pursue their financial sources and their activities, and take actions and financial pursuing and following the current accounts, the individual or the institutional, and exercise its harassment and prosecutions of the organization's funds and book money to prevent or delay their arrival to the concerned parties in power, or charges as considering the transferred funds for them as suspicious money or linked to "terrorism" and that aims to create a large gash to the relationship between the Palestinian masses and the Palestinian national institutions on all political affiliations.¹⁰³

Foreign funding organizations raise important issues certainly, but it's not always the most important issues, but often the issues that keep people away from the main objective in the current historical stage. Gaza society suffers mainly from the retail, occupation, underdevelopment and dependency. Foreign funding organizations mission is managing the occupation obstacles, retail and dependency, and then these

جاء الله صفا البرازيل، "المنظمات غير الحكومية والتمويل الغربي وأثرها على النضال الفلسطيني"، بي اف بي نقلا عن الجزيرة نت ¹⁰³ Brazil, Jadallah Safa "Non governmental organizations and Western funding and its impact on the Palestinian struggle" BFB, quoting Al Jazeera Net <http://www.pflp.ps/news.php?id=4836-21/3/2013>. [accessed on 18/01/2014].

organizations are trying to establish a local model, and grow elites extended locally and connected abroad, not only in terms of financial and organizational, but also culturally. In Palestine, the task of the foreign funding organizations much more serious because the mission of the occupation according to international law is managing the affairs of the persons, individuals and groups under occupation, but the occupation does not want to manage the occupation. The occupation wants occupation without cost. That is the Zionist occupation. So the authority of the Oslo was established. But that alone is not enough because the tasks of the authority of the Oslo are security missions, essentially summarized by maintaining the security of the Zionist enemy. Hence, the foreign funding organizations entered Palestine on the line to do the tasks that had to be carried out by the occupation.

The directories and the posted information to the power behind foreign funding is the same as the power behind the normalization. For example, Ford and Rockefeller and USAID (United States Agency for Development) do not grant their credits, according to their own documents literally: "For any group calls or breed intolerance, violence or pose a threat to the existence, legitimacy and sovereignty of Israel." It was request from the recipient of foreign funding in Palestine to sign documents of this kind by the institutions of the Ford and Rockefeller and USAID. It is well known of course, that all these organizations have to sign a document repudiate the resistance, recognize the Zionist entity, reject any form of hatred towards the Zionists, provide an account of their staff and are subjected to the control of the U.S. Treasury. The USAID is not the only one that requires the signing of such a document.

The foreign funding "the unconditional" turns into a fund linked to normalization directly by virtue of the context in which urge financiers to grant funding to achieve their political agenda in the first place. Linking foreign funding by normalization began before the treaties by years. It is known that a number of members of the Palestinian delegation at the Madrid conference graduated from associations of foreign funding, including the Norwegian FAFO, This are general information. In fact, the recipients of foreign funding in Palestine, under the title of "intellectuals", issued a statement on 20/6/2002 against martyrdom operations in Palestine. This is not speculation or

fabrications, but of a very clear projects for normalization and breaking the barrier of hostility with the Zionist enemy, and imposing the historical novel of Jewish Arabs.¹⁰⁴

It was Condoleezza Rice, the national security adviser and then the former secretary of state of U.S., had come out by a statement following the success of the color revolutions in Eastern Europe, calling for increased funding for non-governmental organizations.

In our region specifically, the normalization becomes an essential part of the game of foreign funding. Even, if there are no "preconditions". As long as the agenda of the financier is known in advance, it is not necessary to impose conditions, but the acceptance of funding becomes tacit acceptance of the conditions. It is not necessary for conditions like those to present in each small example, in every nursery or a training course or a health education campaign. What happens in the end is that the financier imposes his agenda, and the recipient will be keen to continued funding, which urges him to overlook the agenda by way or another. What is important is the context and the outcome. Perhaps the financier will be keen to hide his name to show normalization as a local voluntary, as in the case of USAID, or the U.S. Agency for International Development.¹⁰⁵

The foreign funding for NGOs is an essential part of the work of the CIA to destabilize the countries that are meant to weaken and dismantle, as noted from a translated document in 1999 entitled "The promotion of democracy in Yugoslavia: key elements of financial support," issued in Washington on 16/12 / 1998: They may not find in that document clear conditions in each case, there are five million dollars for the education sector, 10 million dollars to political parties and million for the independent judiciary, etc. ... but it may be the goal, as stated in the introduction to the document, is to establish broader links with elements of civil society and the creation of alternative institutions of the state, and the creation of a new generation of leaders who respect the rule of law and

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ابراهيم علوش. "العلاقة بين التمويل والتطبيع"، صوت احرار العرب.

Alloush, Abraham "The relationship between finance and normalization." Voice of the Arabs are free <http://freearabvoice.org/?p=2580>. [accessed on 13/02/2014].

105 ابراهيم علوش. "التطبيع والتمويل الاجنبي للمنظمات غير الحكومية"، مساهمة في مؤتمر رابطة الكتاب الاردنيين حول التطبيع والتمويل الاجنبي للمنظمات غير الحكومية بتاريخ 2013/02/02م.

Alloush, Abraham "Normalization and foreign funding of NGOs" the contribution of the Jordanian Writers Association conference on normalization and foreign funding of NGOs on 02.02.2013

tolerance, and most importantly, is establishing Serbian democracy State . It is clear that Yugoslavia was composed of Serbs, Croats and Bosnians, so the talking about Serbian Democracy State means only the dismantling of Yugoslavia in the context of talking about "democracy" and "human rights"!¹⁰⁶

Non-governmental organizations, by the prevailed definition, based on a sense of collective identity and a collective fate exceed the national sense across networks that connect people across borders, for example, on the basis of age, occupation, race, caste or sexual orientation. And whenever the issue of non-governmental organization more committed and more transcended for the national boundaries, obtaining foreign funding becomes more easily.

Finally, the researcher can say that the non-governmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip may be affected greatly by the funders' conditions and they try with all the strength they had to carry out the political dimensions of these funders to ensure the funding, even if it is at the expense of the citizens, it can even reach to stopping work so as to put pressure on the government of Hamas either by normalization or the attempt to overthrow this government and this is one of the obstacles and the problems which face by NGOs in Gaza.

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ibid

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

This chapter aims to present the analysis and results of the study in light of the findings of the field study, link theoretical framework and previous studies, which dealt with the role of non- governmental organizations in the Gaza Strip, in order to arrive at recommendations to help non-governmental organizations in the evaluation of their role leading to improved performance.

4.1 Data Analysis

To answer the first question; which is "What is the degree pleased with citizens about the work of non-governmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip during the blockade and during the war?", the researcher used the frequencies, the sum of responses, means, standard deviation, the % weight and rank of each item from the questionnaire; table 9 shows this:

Table 9: Frequencies, Sum of Responses, Means, Standard Deviation, the % Weight and Rank of Domain

No	Item	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation	% weight	rank
1	Are you satisfied with the work and the activity of international and Palestinian nongovernmental organizations working in Gaza Strip?	529	1.399	1.074	46.65	5

Table 9 – continuing

2	Do you benefit on international and Palestinian nongovernmental organizations programs, in any field of relief or development?	353	0.934	1.111	31.13	8
3	Do you think that there is a shortcoming in the work of non-governmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip, especially after 2007?	841	2.225	0.969	74.16	3
4	Do you think that nongovernmental organizations in Gaza are affected by the decisions of the states or the donor and which fund their programs and their activities?	870	2.302	0.974	76.72	2
5	Do you think that nongovernmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip carry out special programs to regional international states far from relief or development programs?	702	1.857	1.033	61.90	4
6	Do you think the existence of financial corruption within the NGOs represented in the high wages of workers and employees and luxury office furniture and modern cars?	897	2.373	0.899	79.10	1
7	Do you think that non-governmental organizations distribute the donated funds to the citizens in a fair, balanced and transparent?	418	1.106	1.144	36.86	7
8	Do you think that non- governmental organizations operating in Gaza protected people during the War of 2008 and the War of 2012?	448	1.185	1.139	39.51	6
	Total degree	5058	13.381	3.232	55.75	

We can see that the most difficulties are:

No 6 "Do you think the existence of financial corruption within the NGOs represented in the high wages of workers and employees and luxury office furniture and modern cars?" occupied the first rank with percent weight (79.10%).

No 4 "Do you think that nongovernmental organizations in Gaza are affected by the decisions of the states or the donor and which fund their programs and their activities?" occupied the second rank with percent weight (76.72%).

The least are:

No 7 "Do you think that non-governmental organizations distribute the donated funds to the citizens in a fair, balanced and transparent?" occupied the seventh rank with percent weight (36.86%).

No 2 "Do you benefit on international and Palestinian nongovernmental organizations programs, in any field of relief or development?" occupied the eighth rank with percent weight (31.13%).

To answer the second question; which is "What are the factors and obstacles faced by the non-governmental organizations, which have contributed to the weakness of its activities in the Gaza Strip after 2007?", the researcher used the frequencies, the sum of responses, means, standard, deviation, the % weight and rank of each item from the questionnaire; table 10 shows this:

Table 10: Frequencies, Sum of Responses, Means, Standard, Deviation, the % Weight and Rank of Domain

No.	Item	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation	% weight	rank
1	Do you think that the Israeli blockade of land, sea and air on Gaza undermine the work of NGOs in Gaza and caused a decline in services and activities?	842	2.228	0.939	74.25	3
2	Do you think that the internal Palestinian division and the absence of recognized government regionally and internationally affect the work of non-governmental organizations?	872	2.307	0.970	76.90	2
3	Do you think that the legal decisions of the government in Gaza undermine the work of non-governmental organizations?	613	1.622	1.108	54.06	9

Table 10 – continuing

4	Do you think that the absence of full sessions of the Legislative Council led to the neglect of legal follow-up to the work of non-governmental organizations and thus led to weakness and inaction in the work of organization?	783	2.071	1.062	69.05	6
5	Do you think that the Egyptian authorities by closing the Rafah crossing and preventing the introduction of humanitarian aid and assistance undermine and obstruct the work of non-governmental organizations?	916	2.423	0.953	80.78	1
6	Do you think that the work of NGOs in Gaza is affected by the global financial crisis that led to the weakness of the financing programs of development and relief?	822	2.175	0.991	72.49	4
7	Do you think that increasing the number of those affected by the blockade and the war contributed to the decline in services of non-governmental organizations?	781	2.066	1.092	68.87	7
8	Do you think that nongovernmental organizations with their influence within international organizations and authorities cannot put pressure on the concerned authorities to lift the siege and the introduction of humanitarian aid?	624	1.651	1.179	55.03	8
9	Do you think that the Palestinian media did not play a significant role in international interventions and pleas not in sensitizing the people and countries that may help in the work of non-governmental organizations?	561	1.484	1.173	49.47	10
10	Do you think that the lack of international law to prevent trapping of people and humanitarian assistance, led to the weakening of the work nongovernmental organizations?	820	2.169	1.052	72.31	5
	Total degree	7634	20.196	4.585	67.32	

We can see that the most difficulties are:

No 5 "Do you think that the Egyptian authorities by closing the Rafah crossing and preventing the introduction of humanitarian aid and assistance undermine and obstruct the work of non-governmental organizations?" occupied the first rank with percent weight (80.78%).

No 2 "Do you think that the internal Palestinian division and the absence of recognized government regionally and internationally affect the work of non-governmental organizations?" occupied the second rank with percent weight (76.90%).

The least are:

No 3 "Do you think that the legal decisions of the government in Gaza undermine the work of non-governmental organizations?" occupied the ninth rank with percent weight (54.06%).

No 9 "Do you think that the Palestinian media did not play a significant role in international interventions and pleas not in sensitizing the people and countries that may help in the work of non-governmental organizations?" occupied the tenth rank with percent weight (49.47%).

To answer the third Question; which is "Are there any statistically significant differences ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the pleased with citizens about the work of non-governmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip during the blockade and during the war due to gender?"

The researcher used T.test; table 11 shows this:

Table 11: Means, Standard Deviation, T. Value, and Sig. Level to Know the Difference between Male and Female

Gender	No	Mean	Std. Deviation	T value	Sig. level
Male	231	13.636	3.176	1.933	Not sig.
Female	147	12.980	3.291		

"t" table value at (376) d f. at (0.05) sig. level equal 1.96

"t" table value at (376) d f. at (0.01) sig. level equal 2.58

From table 11 there are no statistically significant differences between male and female with regard to satisficing of citizens about the work of non-governmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip during the blockade and during the war. That is because the computed T value less than the table (t) value.

To answer the fourth Question; which is "Are there any statistically significant differences ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the factors and obstacles faced by the non-governmental organizations, which have contributed to the weakness of its activities in the Gaza Strip after 2007 due to gender?"

The researcher used T.test; table 12 shows this:

Table 12: Means, Standard Deviation, T. Value, and Sig. Level to Know the Difference between Male and Female

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	T value	Sig. level
Male	231	20.026	4.741	0.902	Not sig.
Female	147	20.463	4.331		

"t" table value at (376) d f. at (0.05) sig. level equal 1.96

"t" table value at (376) d f. at (0.01) sig. level equal 2.58

From table 12 there are no statistically significant differences between male and female in the factors and obstacles faced by the non-governmental organizations, which have contributed to the weakness of its activities in the Gaza Strip after 2007. That is because the computed T value less than the table (t) value. The researcher thinks that NGOs deals with target groups with equal way whether they are men or women.

To answer the fifth Question; which is "Are there any statistically significant differences ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the pleased with citizens about the work of non-governmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip during the siege and during the war due to age?"

The researcher used One Way ANOVA; table 13 shows this:

Table 13: Source of Variance, Sum of Squares, DF, Mean Square, F, and Sig.**Level to Know the Difference between Ages**

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig. level
Between Groups	65.278	3	21.759	2.101	Not sig.
Within Groups	3873.865	374	10.358		
Total	3939.143	377			

“F” table value at (3, 374) d.f. at (0.05) sig. level equal 2.62

“F” table value at (3, 374) d.f. at (0.01) sig. level equal 3.83

The table above shows that computed F value is less than the critical ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) and this prove that there are no statistical significant differences at ($\mu \leq 0.05$) due to age.

To answer the sixth Question; which is "Are there any statistically significant differences ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the factors and obstacles faced by the non-governmental organizations, which have contributed to the weakness of its activities in the Gaza Strip after 2007 due to age?" The researcher used One Way ANOVA; table 14 shows this:

Table 14: Source of variance, Sum of Squares, DF, Mean Square, F, and Sig. Level to Know the Difference between Ages

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig. level
Between Groups	22.536	3	7.512	0.356	Not sig.
Within Groups	7902.977	374	21.131		
Total	7925.513	377			

“F” table value at (3, 374) d.f. at (0.05) sig. level equal 2.62

“F” table value at (3, 374) d.f. at (0.01) sig. level equal 3.83

The table above shows that computed F value is less than the critical ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) and this proves that there are no statistical significant differences at ($\mu \leq 0.05$) due to the ages.

According to researcher sees that there is a clear development in the system of NGOs, they deal with all levels of ages. To answer the seventh Question; which is "Are there any statistically significant differences ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the pleased with citizens about the work of non-governmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip during the siege and during the war due to the qualification?" The researcher used One Way ANOVA; table 15 shows this:

Table 15: Source of Variance, Sum of Squares, DF, Mean Square, F, and Sig. Level to Know the Difference between the Qualifications

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig. level
Between Groups	89.475	2	44.737	4.358	sig. at 0.05
Within Groups	3849.668	375	10.266		
Total	3939.143	377			

"F" table value at (2, 375) d f. at (0.05) sig. level equal 3.02

"F" table value at (2, 375) d f. at (0.01) sig. level equal 4.66

The table above shows that computed F value is more than the critical ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) and this proves that there are statistical significant differences at ($\mu \leq 0.05$) due to the qualification. To determine direction of the differences, the researcher used Scheffe test.

Table 16: Scheffe Posttest Matrix to Know the Direction of Differences between Three Qualification Group in the First Domain

		Didn't finish secondary education	Secondary education	Bachelor and more
	Mean	14.769	13.456	13.150
Didn't finish secondary education	14.769	0		
Secondary education	13.456	1.314	0	
Bachelor and more	13.150	*1.619	0.306	0

*Correlation Statistically significant at the level of significance $\alpha=0.05$

Table 16 shows that there are statistically significant differences between those who didn't finish secondary education and those who have Bachelor and more qualification in favor to those who have not finish secondary education, according to the researcher that is because of most of refugees are poor families so they need to money to live better life they order their sons to work and stop their education, because of that, the number who did not finish their education more than who have bachelor and more.. There are no differences between the others.

To answer the eighth Question; which is "Are there any statistically significant differences ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the factors and obstacles faced by the non-governmental organizations, which have contributed to the weakness of its activities in the Gaza Strip after 2007 due to the qualification?"

The researcher used One Way ANOVA; table (17) shows this:

Table 17: Source of Variance, Sum of Squares, DF, Mean Square, F, and Sig. Level to Know the Difference between the Qualifications

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig. level
Between Groups	45.140	2	22.570	1.074	Not sig.
Within Groups	7880.373	375	21.014		
Total	7925.513	377			

"F" table value at (2, 375) d f. at (0.05) sig. level equal 3.02

"F" table value at (2, 375) d f. at (0.01) sig. level equal 4.66

The table above shows that computed F value is less than the critical ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) and this proves that there are no statistical significant differences at ($\mu \leq 0.05$) due to qualification.

To answer the ninth Question; which is "Are there any statistically significant differences ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the pleased with citizens about the work of non-governmental

organizations operating in the Gaza Strip during the siege and during the war due to the Region?" The researcher used One Way ANOVA; table 18 shows this:

Table 18: Source of Variance, Sum of Squares, DF, Mean Square, F, and Sig.
Level to Know the Difference between the Regions

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig. level
Between Groups	361.528	4	90.382	9.423	sig.at 0.01
Within Groups	3577.615	373	9.591		
Total	3939.143	377			

"F" table value at (4, 373) d f. at (0.05) sig. level equal 2.39

"F" table value at (4, 373) d f. at (0.01) sig. level equal 3.36

The table above shows that computed F value is more than the critical ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) and this proves that there are statistical significant differences at ($\mu \leq 0.05$) due to the Region. To determine direction of the differences, the researcher used Scheffe test.

Table 19: Scheffe Posttest Matrix to Know the Direction of Differences between Five Region Group in the First Domain

		Rafah	KhanYounis	Middle	Gaza	North
Region	Mean	14.910	13.960	12.521	12.230	13.175
Rafah	14.910	0				
KhanYounis	13.960	0.950	0			
Middle	12.521	*2.389	1.439	0		
Gaza	12.230	*2.681	*1.730	0.291	0	
North	13.175	*1.735	0.785	0.654	0.945	0

*Correlation Statistically significant at the level of significance $\alpha=0.05$

Table 19 shows that there are statistically significant differences between those who live Rafah region and middle region in favor to Rafah region, and they are statistically significant differences between Rafah region and Gaza region in favor to Rafah region, and they are statistically significant differences between Rafah region and north region in favor to Rafah region. The table also shows that there are statistically significant

differences between KhanYounis region and Gaza region in favor to KhanYounis region. The researcher thinks that because of Rafah and KhanYounis have a large number of these organizations. There are no differences between others.

To answer the tenth Question; which is "Are there any statistically significant differences ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the factors and obstacles faced by the non-governmental organizations, which have contributed to the weakness of its activities in the Gaza Strip after 2007 due to region?" the researcher used One Way ANOVA. Table 20 shows this:

Table 20: Source of Variance, Sum of Squares, DF, Mean Square, F, and Sig. Level to Know the Difference between Regions

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig. level
Between Groups	440.741	4	110.185	5.491	sig.at 0.01
Within Groups	7484.772	373	20.06641		
Total	7925.513	377			

"F" table value at (4, 373) d f. at (0.05) sig. level equal 2.39

"F" table value at (4, 373) d f. at (0.01) sig. level equal 3.36

The table above shows that computed F value is more than the critical ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) and this proves that there are statistical significant differences at ($\mu \leq 0.05$) due to region. To determine direction of the differences, the researcher used Scheffe test.

Table 21: Scheffe Posttest Matrix to Know the Direction of Differences between Five Region Group in the Second domain

		Rafah	KhanYounis	Middle	Gaza	North
Governorate	Mean	20.513	21.960	20.394	19.297	18.888
Rafah	20.513	0				
KhanYounis	21.960	1.447	0			
Middle	20.394	0.118	1.566	0		
Gaza	19.297	1.216	*2.663	1.097	0	
North	18.888	1.625	*3.073	1.507	0.410	0

*Correlation Statistically significant at the level of significance $\alpha=0.05$

Table 21 show that there are statistically significant differences between those who live in KhanYounis and Gaza in favor to KhanYounis. The table also shows there are statistically significant differences between KhanYounis region and north region in favor to KhanYounis region, the researcher sees that the refugees who live in KhanYounis deal with NGOs more than refugees who live in Gaza and north Gaza also the number of refugees in KhanYounis more than who live in Gaza. There are no differences between the others.

4.2 Conclusion and Suggestions for the future

Organizations like Oxfam, Amnesty International and thousands of others serve the public on a national and international scale. Known variously as private voluntary organizations, civil society organizations, and citizen associations they are increasingly called NGOs an acronym that stands for non-governmental organizations. The United Nations system uses this term to distinguish representatives of these agencies from those of governments. While many NGOs dislike the term, it has come into wide use, because the UN system is the main focus of international rule-making and policy formulation in the fields where most NGOs operate.

Today, NGOs address every conceivable issue and they operate in virtually every part of the globe. Though international NGO activity has grown steadily, most NGOs operate within a single country and frequently they function within a purely local setting. Some, such as legal assistance organizations, mainly provide services. Some such as chambers of commerce, concern themselves with narrowly-defined interests. And some, such as neighborhood associations, promote civic beautification or community improvement. Many important NGOs, such as those working for human rights and social justice, campaign for broad ideals. At the international level, thousands of organizations are active. According to one estimate, some 25,000 now qualify as international NGOs (with programs and affiliates in a number of countries, in Palestine 2800). Amnesty International, for example, has more than a million members and it has affiliates or networks in over 90 countries and territories. Its London-based International Secretariat has a staff of over 300 which carries out research, coordinates worldwide lobbying and maintains an impressive presence at many international conferences and institutions.

In the field of international relations, scholars now speak of NGOs as "non-state actors" (a category that can also include transnational corporations). This term suggests NGOs' emerging influence in the international policy arena where previously only states played a significant role. Though NGOs have few formal powers over international decision-making, they have many accomplishments to their credit. In recent years, they have successfully promoted new environmental agreements, greatly strengthened women's rights, and won important arms control and disarmament measures. NGOs have also improved the rights and well-being of children, the disabled, the poor and indigenous peoples. Some analysts believe that these successes resulted from increasing globalization and the pressure of ordinary citizens to control and regulate the world beyond the nation state.

NGOs operate with many different methods and goals. Some act alone while others work in coalitions. Some organize noisy protests and demonstrations while others prefer sober education or quiet diplomacy. Some "name and shame" those in power who abuse citizen rights, while others work closely with the authorities. Some simplify the issues for broad public campaigns, while others produce detailed studies to inform policy makers.

NGOs are very diverse and by no means are all equally laudable. In addition to the great organizations dealing with human rights, environmental protection and humanitarian assistance, there are NGOs representing industry association. While some NGOs are fiercely independent, others are known as the creatures of governments, businesses or even criminal interests. Some have hundreds of thousands of members around the world while others speak for only a handful of people. Some have large central secretariats and some are much decentralized. With such diversity, generalizations about NGOs can be difficult.

Recently, the number of NGOs has been growing rapidly in Gaza after 2006. Thousands of NGOs have sprung up in Palestine. Many observers see these trends as signs of increasing pluralism and democracy, because authoritarian and paternalistic governments have either outlawed independent NGOs or confronted them with severe administrative hurdles and harassment. Large numbers of NGOs certainly help to reflect

a complex and diverse social reality and represent a rich variety of citizens' needs and concerns that governments on their own could scarcely identify or accommodate.

NGOs can speak in many different and conflicting voices that can fragment and weaken political action like what happened in Gaza after Hamas' victory in the elections. Often, there are many competing NGOs in the same policy field and their mutual contest for influence can undercut political effectiveness. Many respected NGOs work hard to overcome this narrowness by operating in close partnership with others .

The most democratic governments subject NGOs to some type of control, such as registration and financial oversight. International organizations like the UN require officially-accredited NGOs to pass through a review process to determine which legitimate partners are. But in Gaza case, the NGOs prevented Hamas' Government to oversight on them and some of them stop work and move to west bank the other side of Palestine such as USAID.

For that our concerns come on the role of NGOs. Those in such a situation, NGOs can play a great role. The topic come to shed light on the role of International and Local NGOs in protecting and providing relief to the refugees in Gaza Strip after 2007 during Hamas' Government period in order to evaluate their roles and explain why some of NGOs have a weakness role, also this thesis focus on the role of Israeli siege, financial crises, and conditions of donors as obstacles stand front of NGOs' role in Gaza Strip.

This thesis points to continue violence of Israeli occupation and political stand-off in the region – particularly after 2007 (Hamas' Government period) – as being the largest contributing factor to division within Palestine and the lack of cooperation between the Palestinian Authority and Hamas.

This thesis aims to identify the problems and difficulties faced by NGOs in Gaza and the causes of weakness in their performance after 2007. Also identifying the international and local changes affecting the work of non-governmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip since 2007 and evaluate their performance in light of those variables.

Through the former narrative of positions of some countries, the researcher finds that there are some of international and Palestinian non-governmental organizations operating in Gaza Strip have been severely affected by the various positions of these countries, so we find that countries that support the blockade of Gaza prevented its affiliated and funded organizations by not working in any field could ease the siege on Gaza. Unfortunately, these organizations dealt with the orders of these countries and closed down their branches in Gaza. Thus, they forget their role and humanitarian objectives. While some other of these organizations supported by some Arab, Islamic and western countries do not support the blockade, these organizations affected by the positive attitude of these countries. So they immediately and with all their strength advocated for helping the besieged people, as a result they lost their life in order to deliver aid to the besieged people in Gaza.

This thesis finds the following important findings through sample survey distributed on the refugees in Gaza Strip:

46.65% with mean 1.39 of sample study are not satisfied with the work and the activity of international and Palestinian nongovernmental organizations working in Gaza Strip.

31.13% with mean 0.93 do not benefit on international and Palestinian nongovernmental organizations programs, in any field.

74.16% with mean 2.22 think that there is a shortcoming in the work of non-governmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip, especially after 2007.

76.72% with mean 2.30 think that nongovernmental organizations in Gaza are affected by the decisions of the states or the donor which fund their programs and their activities.

61.90% with mean 1.85 think that nongovernmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip carry out special programs to regional international states far from providing relief or development programs.

79.15% with mean 2.37 think that there are financial corruptions within the NGOs represented in the high wages of workers and employees and luxury office furniture and modern cars.

36.86% with mean 1.15 do not think that non-governmental organizations distribute the donated funds to the citizens in a fair, balanced and transparent.

39.51% with mean 1.18 do not think that non- governmental organizations operating in Gaza protected people during the War of 2008, the War of 2012 and 2014.

74.25% with mean 2.22 think that the Israeli blockade of land, sea and air on Gaza undermine the work of NGOs in Gaza and caused a decline in services and activities.

76.90% with mean 2.30 think that the internal division within Palestine and the absence of recognized government regionally and internationally undermine the work of non-governmental organizations.

54.06% with mean 1.62 do not think that the legal decisions of the government in Gaza undermine the work of non-governmental organizations.

69.05% with mean 2.07 think that the absence of full sessions of the Legislative Council led to the neglect of legal follow-up to the work of non-governmental organizations and thus led to weakness and inaction in the work of organization.

80.78% with mean 2.42 think that the Egyptian authorities by closing the Rafah crossing and preventing the introduction of humanitarian aid and assistance undermine and obstruct the work of non-governmental organizations.

72.49% with mean 2.17 think that the work of NGOs in Gaza is affected by the global financial crisis that led to the weakness of the financing programs of development and providing relief.

68.87% with mean 2.06 think that increasing the number of those affected by the blockade and the war contributed to the decline in services of non-governmental organizations.

55.03% with mean 1.65 think that nongovernmental organizations with their influence within international organizations and authorities cannot put pressure on the concerned authorities to lift the siege and the introduction of humanitarian aid.

49.47% with mean 1.48 think that the Palestinian media did not play a significant role in international interventions and pleas not in sensitizing the people and countries that may help in the work of non-governmental organizations.

72.31% with mean 2.16 of study sample think that the lack of international law, to prevent trapping of people and humanitarian assistance, led to the weakening of the work nongovernmental organizations.

We can clearly conclude that Israel uses the siege as a mass punishment against the refugees in Gaza Strip also it is clear that the Israeli siege, absence of control over the

NGOs and corruptions within NGOs are the main factor affecting the state of NGOs working in Gaza.

May be in this thesis we put all the responsibility of the lack of protecting and providing relief on Israel Government, but that does not mean that NGOs have nothing to do with these problems. It has a part of the responsibility, and they can improve, increase their roles and pressure on Israel through the international community, in order to protect and provide relief to the refugees in Gaza Strip.

Here are some suggestions in order to give the best solutions for protecting the refugees in Gaza and enhancing the role of NGOs:

1- There is need to end the internal Palestinian division, which destroyed the components of Palestinian society. This is the primary cause of the weakness of the Palestinian position in the face of the siege on Gaza, thereby undermining the work of the NGO in relief and development projects in the destruction of Gaza.

2- Necessity of ending the land, sea and air blockade, which has led to a humanitarian disaster considerable in Gaza and the opening of border crossings. By using all available means and pressure on the international community and the Security Council, the Human Rights Council, the European Union, the Arab League and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, an end to the blockade may be reached, therefore enabling non-governmental organizations to the re-introduction of humanitarian aid and supplies for the work of non-governmental organizations and as stipulated in international agreements.

3- Activating the role of the Legislative Council and to follow-up legislation and laws for the work of the NGO relief and development and commissioning of the Ministry of Interior to follow up and monitor the work of organizations and to develop mechanisms to facilitate their work within the Strip. There should also be strict laws to punish violators to the general objectives of the work of organizations. Such laws should make organizations work more transparently thereby making NGO's roles more clear.

4- There is need for the non-governmental organizations to be neutral from both parties whatsoever. Furthermore, private donors and funders of these organizations must maintain their autonomy and the separation between the political and human dimensions of these organizations must have goals and dimensions of humanitarian and development purely.

5- There should be close cooperation between the parties concerned (the Palestinian Authority and the Gaza government and international donors to those organizations and the Israeli government) in order to find mechanisms to contain the grave risks that resulted from the siege and the halting of development all projects in Gaza Strip.

6- There is need to reconsider some articles of international conventions, particularly the Geneva Conventions and Protocols protection of human rights in order to modify and develop. In order to achieve better protection for civilians, the following issues need to be taken into account:

(A)- Adoption of the text which prohibits and restricts the closure of the crossings in the face of humanitarian aid during the outbreak of wars and conflicts.

(B)- Adoption of the Act that prohibits the siege of peoples struggling and depriving them of humanitarian aid.

(C)- The need to give priority to humanitarian considerations on the security or military necessity.

(D)- Adoption of the text or legal provision ensures that the population of the occupied territories to fully enjoy all the freedoms enshrined in the general international conventions, including the right to obtain international aids and protection, and a decent living.

(E)- The adoption of a set of provisions that impose on the occupying authorities and the role of neighboring authorities that have crossings with the Gaza Strip. Egypt needs to open the crossings fully and in particular situations and humanitarian aid through an additional protocol.

7- Provide international protection for the beleaguered people of Gaza. For the international community, especially the Security Council, should assume its responsibilities in this regard and that accelerates the translation of my theory of collective security and preservation of world peace to the ground in Gaza and the signing of diplomatic sanctions and political and administrative state of Israel, as well as sending international forces to monitor the introduction of aid through the different crossings of the Strip.

8- Strengthen the presence of local non-governmental organizations and international NGOs in the Gaza Strip on the ground that these organizations can strengthen and expand its activities and intensify its field across the Gaza Strip, in order to help in relief and protection of civilians, especially in light of the Israeli siege, which led to the deterioration of the daily living conditions of these civilians on the one hand and to monitor what is being committed by IOF crimes against unarmed civilians and the latest of which was what happened during the 2008 war and the war of 2011.

9- Non-governmental organizations must find mechanisms to eliminate financial corruption within the organizations. There is also need to restructure work and reshape its administrative employees. Moreover, there is need to regulate the entry and exit of funds donated and to identify and codify special expenses such as logistics and running cost of organizations aid. There is need to use aids coming from donors agencies judiciously. This should in turn improve the performance of the work of these organizations and development activities.

10- There is need to recruit Palestinian media and make it play an important role, especially in the appeals and humanitarian interventions. The media could also be used to educate people about their rights in relations to non-governmental organizations and also alert the concerned authorities of obstacles and problems facing the work of non-governmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip and the statement of gravity of lowering of their activities.

11- To regain the confidence of non-governmental organizations and people with which deteriorated after the year 2007 due to the weakness role, resulting from decline in their

activities must be on non-governmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip to inform the public about their work more effectively and directly through flyers and intense publicity.

12- There is need to strengthen internal democracy in institutions, by holding its meetings with all its members whenever the opportunity arises and evaluating experiences and as well the renewal of its cadres and modifying and update their programs.

13- There is need to develop strategies for institutional work in Palestinian civil society organizations and expand their bases and adjust their national agenda to suit the needs of the Palestinian people.

14- There is need for non-governmental organizations should expand the donor base in order to cope with the huge increase in the number of categories of critical and affected families and increase the numbers of poor and unemployed.

15- Closely working with beneficiary NGOs or communities to ensure their project activities based on demand by actors on the ground.

16- There must be a necessary close supervision mission to make changes or adjustment to meet implementation constraints.

17- It's necessary to develop the strategies of the NGOs activity, extend their public bases and regulate its national agenda to suit the needs and priorities of the Palestinian people.

Finally, while the violence escalates in Gaza, the refugees' impact of Israeli siege and the role of NGOs whose work in Gaza rarely find representation in any studies. I hope this thesis succeeds to fill this gap, and give a good contribution in this field, and I hope the highlight on this subject of study, will be useful for researchers and the scholars in International Relations, giving them better understanding and clear image for what is happening in Gaza Strip.

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APPENDIXES

Appendix 1: The Sample of Survey Questionnaire.

In the name of Allah

Sample survey questioner

Dear Mr. / Mrs.

The researcher intends to conduct a study to complete the requirements for obtaining a master's degree in the Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of the Near East in the Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I am investigation how well

(The Role of Nongovernmental Organizations in protecting and providing relief to refugees in Gaza strip after 2007).

By answering the questions below, you are playing important role in the developing, evolution and promote the role of the nongovernmental organization in Gaza strip.

Please take a minute and look at the questions then answer

Thank you for your participation and for your concern.

The researcher / Samir Seyam

Email /sam_dream@hotmail.com

The information below is optional. By completing this information, you are helping us ensure that we have surveyed a big range of refugees in all governorates of Gaza strip. Please help us make sure that people like you are adequately represented in our study.

Thank you.

Personal information: (check one by putting (X) in one box an each line)

1- Male ☐

2- Female ☐

Age: _____

Highest levels of education check one:

1- Didn't complete high school. ☐

2- Completed high school. ☐

3- Completed college. ☐

4- Post – graduation education. ☐

The governorate:

1- Rafah Governorate. ☐

2- Khan yunis Governorate. ☐

3- Mid-Zone governorate. ☐

4- Gaza Governorate. ☐

5- North Gaza Governorate. ☐

Sample survey questioner

Please choose your response (put a cross in one box an each line).

First: Sample citizen's satisfaction survey:

The satisfaction of citizens about the work of nongovernmental organizations operating in Gaza Strip during the blockade and the war.

Highly degree Moderately degree No Don't know

1- Are you satisfied with the work and the activity of international and Palestinian nongovernmental organizations working in Gaza Strip? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

2- Do you benefit on international and Palestinian nongovernmental organizations programs, in any field of relief or development? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

3- Do you think that there is a shortcoming ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

in the work of nongovernmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip, especially after 2007?

4- Do you think that nongovernmental

--	--	--	--

organizations in Gaza are affected by the decisions of the states or the donor and which fund their programs and their activities?

5- Do you think that nongovernmental

--	--	--	--

organizations operating in the Gaza Strip carry out special programs to regional or international states far from relief or development programs?

6- Do you think the existence of financial

--	--	--	--

corruption within the NGOs represented in the high wages of workers and employees and luxury office furniture and modern cars?

7- Do you think that nongovernmental

--	--	--	--

organizations distribute the donated funds to the citizens in a fair, balanced and transparent?

8- Do you think that nongovernmental

--	--	--	--

organizations operating in Gaza protected people during the War of 2008 and the War of 2012?

Secondly, the factors and obstacles faced by nongovernmental organizations that have contributed to the weakness of its activities in the Gaza Strip after 2007.

Highly degree moderately degree No Don't know

1- Do you think that the Israeli blockade

--	--	--	--

of land, sea and air on Gaza undermine the work of NGOs in Gaza and caused a decline in services and activities?

2- Do you think that the internal

--	--	--	--

Palestinian division and the absence of recognized government regionally and internationally affect the work of nongovernmental organizations?

3- Do you think that the legal decisions

--	--	--	--

of the government in Gaza undermine the work of nongovernmental organizations?

4- Do you think that the absence of full

--	--	--	--

sessions of the Legislative Council led to the neglect of legal follow-up to the work of nongovernmental organizations and thus led to weakness and inaction in the work of organization?

5- Do you think that the Egyptian authorities

--	--	--	--

by closing the Rafah crossing and preventing the

introduction of humanitarian aid and assistance undermine and obstruct the work of nongovernmental organizations?

6- Do you think that the work of NGOs in Gaza are affected by the global financial crisis that led to the weakness of the financing programs of development and relief?

--	--	--	--

7- Do you think that increasing the number

--	--	--	--

of those affected by the blockade and the war contributed to the decline in services of nongovernmental organizations?

8- Do you think that nongovernmental

--	--	--	--

organizations with their influence within international organizations and authorities

cannot put pressure on the concerned authorities to lift the siege and the introduction of humanitarian aid?

9- Do you think that the Palestinian

--	--	--	--

media did not play a significant role in international interventions and

pleas not in sensitizing the people and countries that may help in the work of nongovernmental organizations?

10- Do you think that the lack of

--	--	--	--

international law to prevent Trapping of people and humanitarian assistance, Led to the weakening of the work of nongovernmental organizations?

Appendix 2: The Members of Jury of Sample Survey

Name	Notice
Dr. / JAMAL ABED AL NASIR ABU NAHIL	Ph.D. curricula and teaching methods /Al-Azhar University in Gaza
Dr. / ABRAHEEM ABED KAREEM AL MASHHRAWI	Associate Professor - Faculty of Education / Al Quds Open University in Gaza
Dr. / ARAFAT HAMED HELECE	Professor of Social Work / Al Quds Open University in Gaza
Dr. / KHALLED MOHMMED SAFI	Professor of modern Arab history /Al Aqsa University in Gaza

Appendix 3: The Number of the Camps Which Exist in the City of Gaza and the Number of Citizens in each Camp

Bureij camp:

Population: 31,000

Growing Up: 1950, it is relatively small and there is a significant spread of unemployment.

Deir al-Balah Camp:

Population: 20,500

Growing Up: 1948, it is the smallest refugee camp in the Gaza Strip.

Jabalya Camp:

Population: 108,000

Growing Up: 1948, it is the largest refugee camp in Gaza Strip.

Khan Younis Camp:

Population: 68,000

Growing Up: 1949, it was a main commercial center and a breakpoint in the line of ancient business trips to Egypt.

Maghazi Camp:

Population: 24,000

Growing Up: 1949,

24,000 of refugees pressed within the space of no more than 0.6 square kilometer.

Nuseirat Camp:

Population: 62,000

Growing Up: 1949, active and crowded camp, which is currently housing more than 60,000 refugees.

Rafah Camp:

Population: 99,000

Growing Up: 1949, many of the refugees moved to a nearby housing project, which made the camp can't be distinguished easily from the adjacent city.

APPINDIX 4 The Names of Some NGOs Operating in GAZA

Palestinian Territories: Human Rights Organizations

Jerusalem Center for Social and Economic Rights

The Center works to prevent the strategies of discrimination and Israeli violations in the City of Jerusalem. It also aims to defend the rights of its Palestinian residents in accordance to the International standards and conventions on Human Rights issued by the United Nations.

Jerusalem Center for Women

JCW supports the empowerment and involvement of women in all aspects of Palestinian civil society and development.

Mandela Institute for Human Rights

Mandela is a Palestinian human rights organization focusing its efforts on the plight of political prisoners.

Palestine Behind Bars

A Private and independent site for the Freed detainee Abed Al Naser Farawne. It is specialized with the issues of the detainees and prisoners in the Israeli detention camps and prisons, and in monitoring violations against human rights in Palestine.

Palestine Right to Return Coalition

Al-Awda for "Return" in Arabic, is a broad-based non-partisan global democratic association of thousands of grassroots activists, students and organizational representatives. The objectives of the Palestine Right to Return (PRRC) are educational and charitable and relate to Palestinian Refugees' human rights.

Palestinian Centre for Human Rights

PCHR is an independent legal body based in Gaza City dedicated to protecting human rights, promoting the rule of law, and upholding democratic principles in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. It holds Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations and is an affiliate of the International Commission of Jurists.

Palestinian Commission for Refugees Right Protection (PCRPP) The PCRPP works in light of the Human Rights Declaration, Geneva Conventions and all related Humanitarian Laws which are concerned with the significant needs of Palestinian Refugees in terms of advocacy, development, training and research issues.

Palestinian Human Rights Monitoring Group

The PHRMG documents human rights violations committed against Palestinians in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem, regardless of who is responsible. In effect, the PHRMG has dedicated much of its work to the monitoring of human rights violations committed by the Palestinian Authority.

Palestinian Independent Commission for Citizens Rights

PICCR mandate is concentrated on ensuring respect for citizens' rights in Palestine through constantly striving to uphold respect for the rule of law by all official bodies.

Palestinian Return Center

The Palestinian Return Centre is an independent academic/media consultancy founded and registered in the United Kingdom. It specializes in research, and monitors issues pertaining to the dispersed Palestinians and their right to return. It also deals with other related aspects of the Palestine Question and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

APPINDX 5 SOME FIGURES

Figure 1: Picture of Palestine Map

Source: www.southtravels.com

Figure 2: Picture of Gaza Map

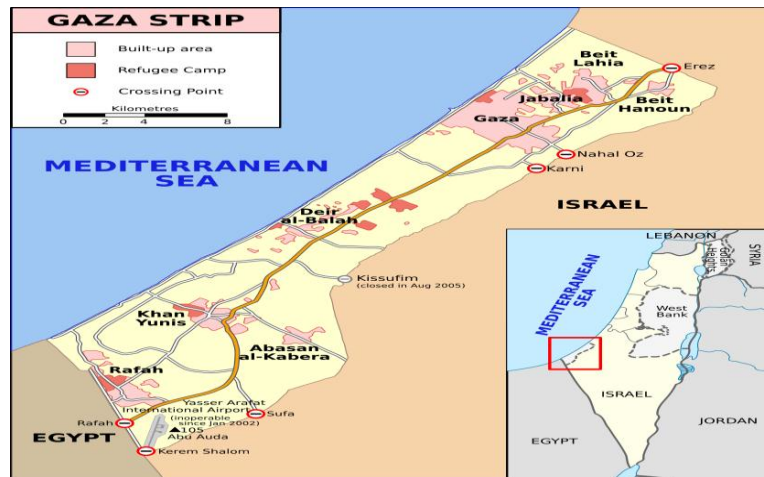
Source: www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki

Figure 3: Picture of Palestinians Try to Buy Bread from a bakery in Gaza City During Israel's Fuel Blockade



Source: www.theguardian.com

Figure 4: Picture of Queuing for Fuel



Source: www.ipsnews.net

Figure 5: Picture of Palestinians Wait to Cross the Border between Gaza and Egypt at the Rafah Crossing



Source: www.independent.org

Figure 6: Picture of Gaza Survives on Approx. 5 hours of Electricity A day.



Source: irishingaza.wordpress.com

Figure 7: Picture of Israeli White Phosphorus



Source: [news.bbc.co.uk](https://www.bbc.com/news)

Figure 8: Picture of an Explosion Following an Israeli Air Strike in the Southern Gaza Strip Town of Rafah



Source: www.rferl.org