



**Arab American University
Faculty of Graduate Studies**

**The European Union's Funding for Palestinian Human
Rights Institutions and its Impact on Public Policy**

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**This thesis was Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Master's Degree in Strategic
Planning and Fundraising**

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Thesis Approval

**“The European Union's Funding for Palestinian Human Rights Institutions and its
Impact on Public Policy”**

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This Thesis was defended successfully on 12/10/2022, and approved by:

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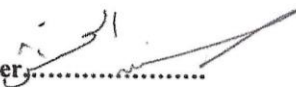
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Declaration

I, the undersigned, the author of Master thesis entitled as “The European Union's Funding for Palestinian Human Rights Institutions and its Impact on Public Policy” which is submitted to the Arab American University for the master’s degree and I declare that it is the result of my own research, except as indicated, of which none has been offered for a higher degree to any university or other educational institution.

Wafa Ghawanmeh

Signature



Date: / /

Dedication

“Be an intellectual! ... If you couldn't do so, accompany intellectuals! ... If you couldn't do so, do not despise them”

This thesis is dedicated to the pure souls who took care of me from the moment I came to the world until now. They are the ones who looked forward to witnessing this moment and waited for a long time for it.

To the ones whose names I carry as I owe my wisdom, knowledge and dream to them as they are the pure spring of patience and hopefulness ... To my dearest to my heart ...

To my father and mother, I dedicate this thesis, I dedicate this thesis to my brothers and sisters who supported me in my journey

I will not forget the favor of my professors whose unparalleled and priceless patience and guidance has been the torch which guided me in this path of enlightenment as they have been the lighthouse of my way until achieving this thesis

To the ones whose honorable blood covered the Palestinian land ... our dear martyres

To the prisoners and the wounded who tolerated their imprisonment and suffering

I dedicate this achievement

Researcher

Wafa Ghawanmeh

Acknowledgment

God said in the Holy Quran:

“If ye are grateful, I will add more (favours) unto you”

(Surah Ibrahim, verse 7)

I'd like to thank Al-Mighty God for his grace and blessing for enabling me to complete this thesis, I'd like to thank to whoever helped me and motivated me throughout my study especially Dr. Rose Othman who gave me her precious time and guidance. Consequently, thank you very much.

I thank the Arab American University represented with its employees who helped me in my thesis that they have been the representation of hard-work and generosity.

In addition, I owe a great gratitude to the employees in the civil and governmental institutions as well as the European Union who cooperated with me.

Finally, I would like to thank my family who were patient and supportive highlighting that I owe a great gratitude to whoever provided me with his/her advice

To all of the above, I say thank you from the bottom of my heart

Researcher:

Wafa Ghawanmeh

Abstract

The role of the European Union towards many regional and international issues is growing in an increasingly competitive manner, especially in the Palestinian territories as the main financier of the Palestinian National Authority and civil society institutions, especially human rights ones.

This study aimed to identify the European Union's funding of Palestinian human rights institutions and its impact on public policy as well as the role of human rights organizations in the field of public policy, especially in developing aspects of the democratic transition process in Palestinian society. This goes through an analysis of the most important obstacles and challenges that limit the effectiveness of European financing towards the role of NGOs in the Palestinian society.

Thus, this study came to shed light on the research problem represented in the lack of clarity of the impact of European Union funding for the programs and projects of Palestinian human rights institutions on public policy. Therefore, this study will contribute to answering the main question of the research, which is “What is the impact of EU funding of Palestinian human rights institutions on public policy?”.

The researcher used the analytical description method, the historical method, and the comparative method, using the questionnaire, the personal interview, and the observation in describing and analysing the stages of development of human rights institutions and European funding for them since the Oslo agreement to the present day. In addition, it is done by tracking changes in the criteria and conditions of the European Union on funding, and for a better understanding of all participants from the public sector and institutions Civil society and independent experts.

The researcher targeted the human rights and democracy institutions in the West Bank through the study sample, which consisted of (100) participants, including officials and employees, who were selected using a simple random sample (26) interviews were conducted targeting (13) participants from decision makers in government institutions, (8) officials in human rights institutions, and (3) experts in the field of human rights, and two interviews with representatives of the European Union office Jerusalem - the West Bank.

It was concluded that the level of funding by the European Union for Palestinian human rights and democracy institutions was moderate, and it was found that the impact of funding objectives on public policy was moderate. Results showed that the management of European funding for human rights institutions internally and externally have affected Palestinian public policies. In other words, it affected supporting the values and concepts of democracy, strengthening political partnership, and directing the political awareness of society.

Hence, the European financing policies have failed to achieve real sustainable development in the Palestinian society because it was politically motivated to revive the peace process. Still, it was found that Palestinian human rights organizations faced many difficulties and challenges that the most important of which are: the continuation of the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories, its repressive practices against the Palestinian people and all its governmental and non-governmental institutions, and the submission of European Union countries to American and Israeli conditions.

During the preparation of this study, the researcher faced many difficulties, the most important of which was the lack of response of some respondents and their refusal to conduct an interview with them.

In the light of the findings of the current study, the researcher made several recommendations, including the need to strengthen coordination and cooperation between public sector institutions, civil society and the private sector., it is imperative to create incentives for joint action and cooperation between the three sectors. Hence, it is important to develop civil society organizations plans based on a clear strategy that meets the needs and priorities of Palestinian society.

Moreover, there is a need to assist non-governmental associations in diversifying and strengthening sources of self-financing through the establishment of special endowment projects, the proceeds of which go to support these organizations and ensure sustainability in their role, and to reduce their dependence on external funding. This contributes to ensuring the freedom, independence and effectiveness of the role of civil society organizations in pressure and influencing policies. Palestinian government towards priority issues in the Palestinian society.

Keywords: European Funding, European Union, Human Rights Institutions, Public Policy, Civil Society, and Non- Government Organization (NGOs).

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Abbreviations

Anti-Terrorist Certificate	ATC
European Neighbourhood Instrument	ENI
European Union	EU
International Human Rights Law	IHRL
Local Non- government organization	LNGO
Non- Governmental Organizations	NGOs
Palestinian Human Rights Law	PHRL
Palestinian Human Rights Institutions	PHRI
Palestinian Federation of Agricultural Work Committees	PFAWC
Palestinian National Authority	PNA
Palestinian Non- Governmental Organizations	PNGOs
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	SIDA
United States Agency for International Development	USAID

Chapter One:

Research Framework

This chapter is the summary of the research framework of this study that included the research problem, significance and justification of the study, objective of the study, questions of the study, methodology, tools and obstacles of the study, limitations of the study, definitions of the study and previous studies.

1.1 Research Problem:

The EU is the most influential funder of the PNA and other Palestinian NGOs that it funds more than 70% of these institutions. Due to the importance of people's civil and political rights, PHRI enhance human rights through several activities, social initiatives, local, regional, and international partnerships.

Despite the huge European for the promotion and development of human rights and democracy, there are still questions about this funding and its effects on public policy. Still, the problem of the study is about the lack of clarity of the impact that the funded programs by the EU in the field of human rights reflect on public policy in terms of the effects required for the promotion of human rights. Thus, the Israeli occupation constitutes the main obstacle through its practices in discrediting Palestinian.

The gap of this study lies in the effectiveness of the impact of programs and projects funded by the EU for human rights institutions on bringing about a change in the general policy of the government., there is a lack of clarity and tension in the relationship between human rights institutions as part of civil society institutions and

the Palestinian government. Actually, it is an attempt to figure out the role of the EU's funding for PHRI institutions and its impact on Palestinian public policy.

1.2 Significance and Justification of the Study:

The importance of this study lies in the fact that it is an important issue for the Palestinian society as a result of the occupation. In other words, the Palestinian territories are witnessing an abnormal political activity that is unparalleled in any other country in the world. Because of the existence of the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian land for more than (7) decades, the role of Human rights institutions has become crucial in promoting political participation primarily supported by the EU.

Palestinian institutions have developed throughout history differently from other civil societies as human rights emerged in Palestine that the Israeli occupation hindered their tasks and activities. Many researchers pointed out that they emerged in the absence of a state, national independence, citizenship and sovereignty.

The academic and scientific importance of this study is due to the lack of studies on this subject as far as the researcher knows- since it is a hot topic at the present time. Furthermore, the conditions for conducting this study are appropriate, especially in light of the Israeli decisions over the course of two years (2021-2022), which stipulates the inclusion of six human rights institutions in the list of terrorism, including the Addameer Foundation for Prisoners' Care and Human Rights, Defence for Children International (DCI), and Al-Haq Foundation., it includes the General Union, Agricultural Work Committees, Union of Arab Women Committee, Bisan Centre for Development and Research and their subsequent succession with the Union of Health Work Committees to become (7) Palestinian institutions.

This study worth studying for the following reasons:

1. The political circumstances in which the Palestinian society lives due to experiencing democratic experiences had the most significant impact on the emergence of political struggles in the Palestinian society leading to a significant impact on human rights.
2. The presence of the Israeli occupation which violates human rights every day.
3. Lack of studies in the Palestinian area tackling this issue.
4. The presence to recognize the role of human rights institutions working in the political field to enhance political participation and the impact of the EU funding.
5. Rephrase the indications within a unified model to measure the impact of the EU's funding on the institutions of human rights and its role in public policy.
6. The necessity to study the EU's agenda concerning the programs of human rights and to what extent it is coherent with the national strategy for enhancing human rights.

The following variables are included in this study:

1. Independent variables: the EU's funding for PHRI.
2. Mediating variables: (gender, the institution the person works in/ Their Thematic field /area).
3. Dependent variables: The role of human rights institutions to make public policies especially human rights.

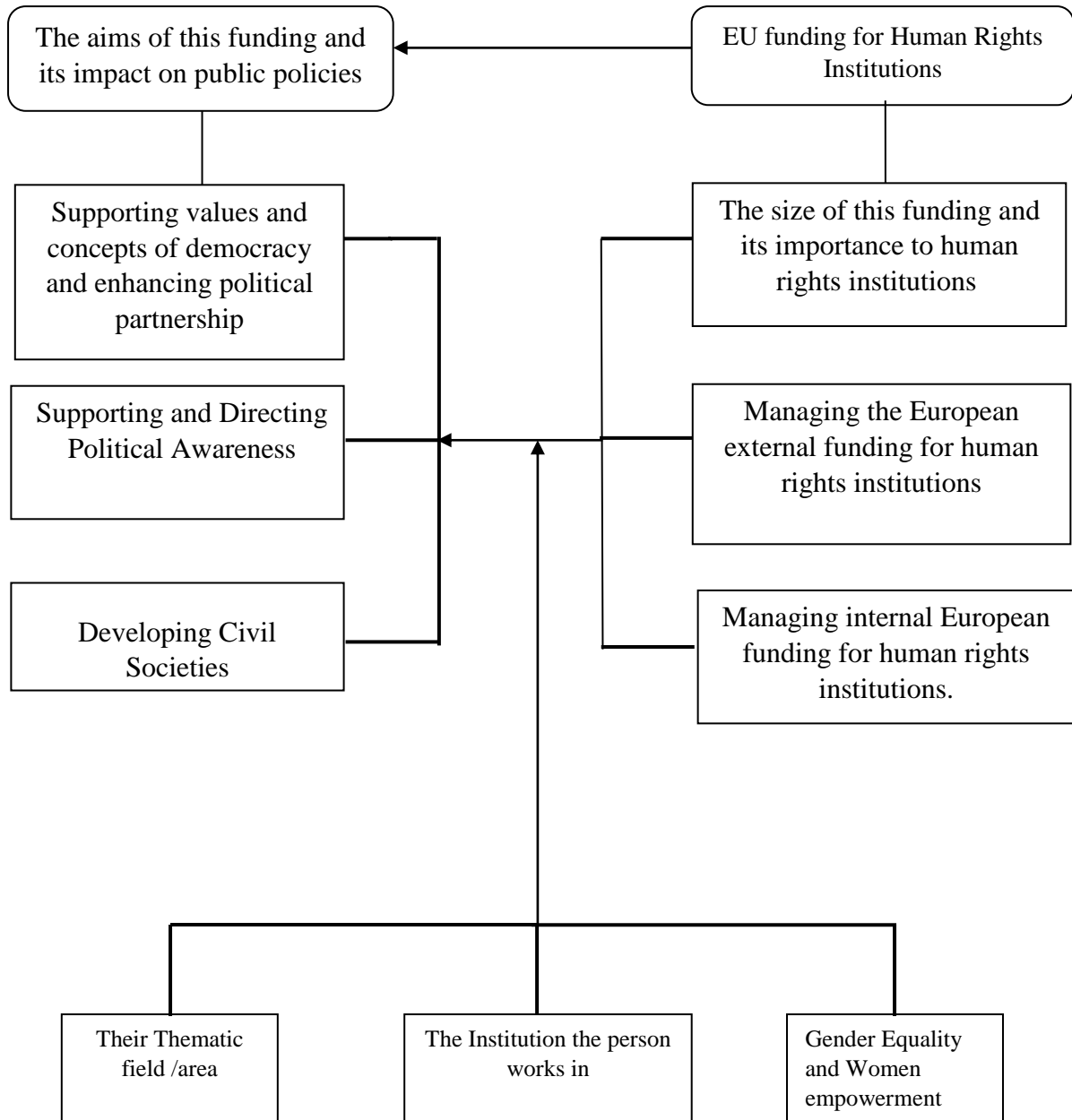


Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework

1.3 The Objective of the Study:

This study aims to recognize the impact of the funding of the EU of human rights institutions and its impact on public policy, it aims to:

- 1- Recognise the nature of the EU funding for PHRI and the impact of funding objectives on public policy.

- 2- Recognize the impact of EU funding of human rights institutions to promote the values and concepts of democracy and strengthen political partnership. It aims to support and direct the political awareness of the members of the Palestinian society
- 3- Determine the EU human rights funding's methods European in terms of conditions and EU-funded programmes.
- 4- Recognize the impact of the EU funding for human rights institutions in civil society development.
- 5- Depict the obstacles challenges that hinder the effectiveness of European funding for human rights institutions.
- 6- Recognize the nature of differences in the scores of the study sample members on European funding of human rights institutions according to demographic variables (gender, institution in which the employee/official works, areas of work of the institution).
- 7- Highlight the nature of the differences in the scores of the study sample members on the objectives of funding and its impact on public policy according to demographic variables (gender, institution the employee or official works, areas of work of the institution in which you work).

1.4 Questions of the Study:

This study attempts to answer the main question of the study, which is: What is the impact of the EU's funding for Palestinian human rights institution and its impact on public policy?

This question leads to the emergence of sub-questions as the following:

1. What is the nature of the impact of the funding of the EU's funding to Palestinian

- human rights institutions on public policy?
2. How does the EU's funding to PHRI affect enhancing the values and concepts of democracy, supporting and directing political awareness of the members of the society and enhancing political partnership?
 3. How can the EU's funding to PHRI be managed in terms of stipulations, and funding programs?
 4. Does the EU's funding to PHRI lead to the development of civil society?
 5. What are the main obstacles defining the efficiency of the European funding to human rights institutions and its impact on public policy?
 6. Are there statistical differences among the averages of the sample of the study about the European funding to human rights institution due to the variable (gender, the institution the employee/ official works in and their field)?
 7. Are there statistical differences among the averages of the sample of the study about the goals of the funding and its impact on public policy due to the variables (gender, the institution the employee/ official works in and their field)?

1.5 Methodology:

This study follows the mixed-method that both quantitative and qualitative approach are employed to provide an in-depth understanding of research variables that led to answering the research questions. The descriptive-analytical research method will be used secondary data from information resources books, previous studies, websites, some publications of NGOs and governments, articles, reports, newspapers, magazines, databases in addition to a questionnaire and structured interview will be used as a primary data. Key stakeholders from the sample organizations, government, and EU

will be interviewed and consulted for the purpose of the study.

The questionnaire will contain three parts. The first part will be about the personal information of the respondents, such as gender, the institution the employee/official works in. The second part demonstrated the two main tackles the indications of the reality of the EU's funding to the Palestinian human rights institutions. It includes three main sub-domains including the size of the European funding to human rights institutions and its significance (1-10); managing the external European funding to human rights institutions (11-20) and the management of this fund internally (21-29).

The third part tackles the aims of this funding and its impact on public policy that it includes three subdomains namely: the first deals with the support of democratic values and concepts and enhancing political partnership (1-10); the support of directing social political awareness (11-19) and civil society development (20-28)

Therefore, interviews were conducted with human rights institutions' employees, governmental employees and UN employees that they were asked (6) questions about the impact of EU funding to the Palestinian human rights institutions and its impact on public policy as they will be analyzed using thematic analysis.

The researcher employed three main methods, namely: descriptive statistical, comparative and historical. The first can be defined as the methods used to describe and assemble the numbers that are essential for a particular phenomenon studied by the statistical method and to interpret them in order to obtain logical results upon completion of the study. It is appropriate for this study because it deals with the statistics of the EU's finding throughout history and its impact on public policy (Kim & Kang, 2010).

the second can be defined as the method used in attaining knowledge and facts, by reading the information or data that were recorded in the past periods, and revising and criticizing them impartially and objectively, to ensure their quality and validity, and then re-crystallizing them to reach acceptable results. supported by evidence and evidence. It is appropriate for this study because it is imperative to compare between the ratios of the EU's funding in the past and nowadays in order to analyze the situation in depth (Williams,2007).

Finally, the third one can be defined as a form of curriculum that is used in scientific research, and the objective of this approach is to make a set of comparisons between phenomena related to scientific research. This is done in order to identify the similarities between them, as well as the difference, and thus the scientific researcher has an opportunity to learn everything mysterious related to the apparent, and can be explained with ease. This method is appropriate for this study since it deals with historical events (Rousmaniere, 2003).

1.6 Tools and Sample of the Study:

This study employed two main tools in order to collect information from the sample of the study, namely: a questionnaire and interviews. In the first, the researcher constructed a questionnaire to be distributed to the employees of human rights institutions, decision makers, experts and the EU employees.

The sample of the study comprised (100) employees that the overall number of interviews was (26) members belonging to governmental institutions, human rights institutions and EU's employees.

The researcher employed simple random sampling which can be defined as having the

same opportunity for all participants to take part in the study (Etikan & Bala, 2017).

It was selected because this study includes different groups of members including EU, governmental and human rights institutions employees.

Data will be collected, scheduled, and analyzed using SPSS application software to produce results. The data will be processed and displayed in tables for discussion.

1.7 Limitations and Obstacles of the Study:

1.7.1. Limitation of the study:

This study has many limitations including:

1. Human limits: the sample includes decision makers in government institutions, employees in human rights institutions, experts in the field of human rights, and the European Union
2. Time limits: It was conducted in the academic year (1993-2021).
3. Spatial limits: This study covers the West Bank.

1.7.2. Obstacles of the Study:

1. Difficulty in obtaining information from beneficiaries of the EU support.
2. COVID-19 and the Israeli occupation.
3. Lack of response from the beneficiaries of the EU's projects as a result of the sensitivity of the Issue.
4. Lack of cooperation from official bodies.
5. Lack of sources.

1.8 Terminology:

European Funding:

This phrase describes the financial support provided by European countries to democracy and human rights institutions. Its main objective is to provide support for the promotion of democracy and human rights in non-EU countries and a variety of projects to guarantee economic, social and cultural rights to everyone around the world (Abu Eisha, 2021: 14).

Human Rights:

It is “the set of natural rights possessed by man and which are closely related to his nature, and which remain present even if they are not recognized, but more than that even if they are violated by some authority” (Orend, 2001: 13).

Human Rights Institutions:

They are “independent and impartial institutions that aim to ensure the dissemination and application of human rights principles within internationally recognized standards and values, and to be guided by them as well as accountability, rule of law, transparency, tolerance, empowerment, participation, inclusion, equality, equity, non-discrimination, and attention to vulnerable groups” (Al-Himdiyati, 2014: 26).

Public Policy:

It is a government work program that contains a set of rules, which the government is committed to implementing in society. (Hill & Hupe, 2022: 6).

The European Union:

It is an international association of European countries comprising 28 European countries, founded on the basis of an agreement known as the Maastricht Treaty signed in 1992 AD. Many of its ideas have existed since the 1950s of the last century, and one

of the most important principles of the European Union is the transfer of the powers of the nation states to European international institutions.

These institutions remain governed by an amount the powers granted by each country separately, so this union cannot be considered as a federation, as it is unique to a unique political system in the world. It has a common agricultural policy and a unified fishing policy (Hooghe & Marks, 2005).

Civil Society:

The term civil society refers to all kinds of voluntary activities organized by the group around common interests, values, and goals. These diverse activities include the purpose with which civil society engages in providing services, supporting independent education, or influencing public policies. In this latter activity, for example, citizens may gather outside the sphere of government action to disseminate information, lobby, or promote (punish or reward policy makers) information.

Civil society comprises a wide range of organizations and which have a presence in public life and carry the burden of expressing the interests and values of their members or others, based on ethical, cultural, political, scientific, religious or philanthropic considerations (Keane, 2009).

Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs):

NGOs are a public- interest institutions which are not run by governments or international institutions. Still, they can cooperate with governments despite being established without any kind of supervision. They can be internationalized if they have offices and branches around the world. They many vary according to their field that there are human rights NGOs as well as Violence Against Women NGOs (Welch Jr, 2001)

1.9 Literature Review:

The previous literature related to the current study will be explored from the most recent to the least recent:

1. The study of Zaher & Al-Qubaj (2022) entitled as:” Changing Power Relations in Palestinian Civil Society Under the Israeli Occupation”

Palestine today is witnessing rapid changes, especially after the Palestinian political division, which has affected the active forces in society. Perhaps the most prominent of these changes is in power relations in Palestinian civil society through the stages of its development.

The purpose of this study is to identify the evolution of power relations in Palestinian civil society. The 'power cube' approach was used in the study to depict power relations in the public sphere. The study relied heavily on interviews to gather information, particularly from leaders of popular committees, first intifada participants, and civil society professionals. Hence, Palestinian civil society's power relations were changing and evolving as a result of various political stages that affected it as a result of its subjugation under Israeli occupation. Because the role of civil society was positive to compensate for the absence of the Palestinian Authority, power relations in civil society were "parallel" to the occupying power during the pre-Oslo stage. It was concluded that the power relations in Palestinian civil society, whether it was a “parallel”, “confrontational”; or “dominant” relations, is a challenge to the theoretical debate.

This study is similar to the current study in that it deals with the Palestinian civil society, the current study dealt with the impact of the EU funding of NGOs on the Palestinian public policy which has a great impact on the future of the Palestinians

politically, socially and economically.

2. The Study of Welch Jr. (2021) Entitles as: “Al-Haq a Global History of the First Palestinian Human Rights Organization”.

It examined how Al-Haq initiated, in areas of law and practice, lines of thinking and methodologies that were ahead of their time and to which can be traced the origins of many foci of human rights work in Palestine and elsewhere today, It considered the stresses placed on the young organization by developments under Israeli occupation including the first intifada, the Oslo process, and the arrival of the PNA, and how such factors combined to force structural change in al-Haq in the 1990s and beyond.

Therefore, it originates of the Palestinian human rights movement and the increasing permeation of the law and rights discourse into the Palestinian public and political sphere. It was an account of Palestinian voices choosing to work with international law and human rights under occupation., the researcher set the memories of those involved next to public and previously unpublished documents from the time, exploring how the organization formed, applied, and explained its founding principles, methodologies, and strategies. It followed the historical method in conducting the study aiming to trace the development of Palestinian human rights institutions. It is found that funding sources varied from personal donation to EU funding which they depend on nowadays. This study differed with the results of the current study, as this study examined the role of Al-Haq as a human rights organization and did not address European funding for human rights institutions.

3. The study of Rahal, Omar, and Abu Karsh, Uday (2020) entitled as: A Study on Conditional European Funding for Palestinian Civil Society Institutions: Urban Spaces and Their Future in the Light of European Conditions for Financing

The study aimed to help develop perceptions of the prospects for a solution and to deal with the resulting crisis on the background of conditional European funding, according to the standard of national principles and the need for continued civil action at the same time, seeking to develop mechanisms to address the existing imbalances in the structure and financing of society in addition to shedding light on the special nature of Palestinian civil society in the colonial context.

It aimed to approach the question of European funding by dismantling the factors of politicization and restriction in it against the hypothesis of spreading liberal and democratic European values related to the universality of human rights, and standing on the problem of conditional European funding, and its role in tightening the screws on liberating Palestinian civil action.

Furthermore, it aimed at exploring the state of division and fragmentation, and the types of alignments within Palestinian civil society against the background of conditional European funding, and the role of the new conditions of the union in confusing the collective civil position and drying up basic sources of money. It followed the descriptive analytical approach.

It was concluded that the Palestinian civil sector suffers from a real problem in terms of financing and the stability of financial resources. The new European financing conditions have contributed to increasing fragmentation and division in the private sector and still threaten more positions.

It agreed with the current study, as the two studies concluded that the Palestinian private sector suffers from a real problem in terms of funding and the stability of financial resources. New European financing terms have contributed to further fragmentation and fragmentation in the private sector and continue to threaten further positions., it differs from the current study that it deals with the impact of the EU funding of the NGOs on the Palestinian civil society.

4. Wildeman, J. (2019). Study Entitled as” Neoliberalism as Aid for the Settler colonization of the occupied Palestinian territories after Oslo”.

It mainly aims to examine the impact of politically conditional external funding after the Oslo Agreement of 1993 on Palestinian non-governmental organizations, and the study relied on the descriptive analytical approach and the historical method. It tracked Palestinian NGOs and Western external funding and its conditions, and the position of NGOs on conditional funding and its impact on them, has its own agendas to which NGOs have responded. It employed the descriptive analytical approach to track the aid of the Palestinians after Oslo. It was found that most of the funding after Oslo was from the EU.

This study is similar to the current study in the fact that it deals with the politically conditional external funding especially the EU’s funding to the Palestinians’ government and NGOs, it differs from this study that its time span is longer to the extent that the current study has an open time span.

5. Osayd Awawda (2018) study Entitled as: Funding Palestinian NGOs: A Trojan Horse Against Liberation?

The Palestinian NGOs (PNGOs) have played a significant role in developing various aspects of Palestine's national welfare. After 1948, another duty was added on to the PNGOs, which is resisting Israeli occupation both directly and indirectly. In that process, PNGOs could not finance themselves because of the economic damages of the Israeli occupation.

As a result, PNGOs relied on foreign support, from Arab organizations and non-Arab organizations. In particular, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and European Union (EU) were the biggest funders for the PNGOs. In fact, USAID and EU are still the primary funders for the Palestinian Authority (PA), that emerged from signing of the Oslo Accords in 1993. The author argues that conditional funding prevents PNGOs from supporting the exercise of the right of self-determination. Moreover, it marginalizes the PNGOs from the political sphere. Both these are affected by inserting anti-terrorism clauses by the funders in the funding contracts. It employed the descriptive approach. It was found that the PNGOs main source of funding was the EU. It was found that these fundings decreased by time as the political situation kept escalating.

It agreed with the current study, as the two studies concluded that European funding is conditional funding, and this type of funding prevents NGOs from supporting the exercise of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Moreover, it marginalizes the role of NGOs in the political field, both are affected by the introduction of anti-terror clauses by financiers in financing contracts., it differed with the current study in that it urged the PNGOs to look for other sources of funding.

6. Mohamed & Muturi (2017) study Entitled as” “Factors Influencing Financial Sustainability of Local Non–Governmental Organizations in Puntland, Somalia”

This study explored that Puntland has approximately 500 registered NGOs, but only 24.8% are considered active. The majority of them are struggling for survival and rely on volatile external funding, which creates uncertainty and renders them financially unsustainable.

It sought to determine whether Local Non-Governmental Organizations (LNGO) in Puntland were financially sustainable, focusing on three factors influencing NGOs' financial sustainability in terms of funding sources, income diversification, and strategic financial planning. A descriptive research design was used in the study. The management teams of non-governmental organizations based in Somalia's Puntland state were the study's target population. The findings show that diversification strategies and strategic management have a positive and significant impact on the financial sustainability of LNGOs. It employed the exploratory approach.

The main questions were does income diversification affect financial sustainability? Do financial sources of finance affect financial sustainability? And does strategic financial planning affect financial sustainability?

This implies that organizations that had diverse their funding sources and strategic plans as well as organizations that had in place enjoyed greater financial sustainability than those that did not. Nonetheless, there was a very weak and insignificant correlation between financial sources and financial outcomes. It was found that financial sustainability implying that financial sustainability was not dependent on financial sustainability sources. The funding sources had no effect on the long-term viability of LNGOs. As a result, the research recommends increased income diversification as well

as strategic financial planning by non-governmental organizations in order to improve their financial sustainability.

This study is similar to the current study that it dealt with the funding of the NGOs sector, as the concluded factors are significant to the current study. Furthermore, the recommendation of finding of other sources diversification of funding sources it differs in the fact that the area is Somalia not Palestine. In other words, the area of this study is Palestine. As a researcher, it is imperative to learn from others' experience in order have a plan for an economic reform the sector of Palestinian NGOs.

7. Islam, Carolyn (2016) study Entitled as: "Non-Governmental Organization Vulnerabilities: Donors and Resource Dependence"

The main objective of this paper is to determine which organizations from a wide range of NGOs, including their donor relationships, are susceptible to funding manipulation and why. Through review of a focused selection of literature and case studies, this thesis explored the characteristics which make non-governmental organizations susceptible to funding manipulation.

These three main vulnerabilities are organization size market competition, and targeted finances which all lead to increasing the chances that the NGO would enter a supply-led contract. It followed the descriptive analytical methods. It was found that these supply-led contracts then further weaken the organization to funding manipulation by enhancing the already existing vulnerabilities which increase donor power and control to ultimately result in institutional isomorphism.

This study agreed with the current study, as it showed that NGOs are vulnerable to funding manipulation. These major weaknesses are competition in the size of the

enterprise in the market, and targeted financing which all increase the chances of the NGO entering into a supply-led contract. It differs from the current study that focused on the impact of EU funding on the Palestinian public policy.

8. Al- Himidiat (2014) Study Entitled as: “The European Union's Role in Developing Human Rights in Palestine”

This study aimed to identify the role of the European Union in the development of human rights in Palestine since the European Union had a long history of supporting the development of human rights in Palestine through funding Palestinian human rights institutions. Therefore, this study focused on investigating the role of the European Union in developing the efficiency of these institutions. The researcher used the descriptive analytical method using a questionnaire and interviews, as the study focus on the European Union's support for the development of the Palestinians in general.

It focused on funding human rights projects in accordance with the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (2007-2012). It was found that there is no unified national strategy adjust random projects offered by the European Union., there was a weakness in the partnership between Palestinian civil societies and the European Union in relation to the local development needs of the Palestinian community. This study followed the exploratory method. It was found that there is no unified national strategy adjust random projects offered by the European Union., there was a weakness in the partnership between Palestinian civil societies and the European Union in relation to the local development needs of the Palestinian community.

This result agreed with the results of the current study, which concluded that there is no unified national strategy to control the random projects provided by the EU. There was

a weakness in the partnership between Palestinian civil societies and the EU with regard to the local development needs of the Palestinian community, it did not highlight the role of the EU in the development of the Palestinian public policy.

This study differs with the current study, as Zaida's study (2014) focused on criticism of donors and the Palestinian National Authority, and did not address European funding and its conditions.

9. The Study by Jarrar and Abu Baha (2012) Entitled as: “The Reality of Foreign Funding for Civil Organizations in Ramallah and Al-Bireh in the West Bank: Motives, Challenges, and Methods of Motivating Funders”.

The study aimed to identify the motives of funders of providing support to Palestinian NGOs and ways to motivate them to fund the organizations, and to identify the obstacles to their financing, and it aimed to measure the impact of external funding affects the performance of NGOs, and to achieve these objectives.

The researcher employed the descriptive analytical approach and field survey method through a questionnaire distributed to (134) community of the civil society organizations in the Ramallah and Al-Bireh governorate in the West Bank.

The results showed that the motives for funding PNGOs were primarily humanitarian relief., there are significant obstacles to funding, the most important of which was the unconstructive competition between NGOs and their abundance in addition to its weak performance, and the study concluded that, with the exception of American funding.

This result differs with the current study, as the results of Jarrar and Abu Baha (2012) study showed that the motives for funding PNGOs were primarily humanitarian relief.

There are great obstacles to funding, the most important of which is the unconstructive

competition between NGOs and the abundance of these obstacles in addition to their poor performance. It concluded that, with the exception of American funding, while the current study showed that the funding objectives were primarily political.

10. The Study of Bashara (2011), Entitled as: “The Contribution in Criticizing the Civil Society”.

It crystalized the concept of civil society and its development throughout history explore many intellectual tenancies in this direction, such as Gramsci, Hobbes, Marx, and Hegel taking their philosophy through their ideas. Furthermore, it clarified the relationship between the state and the society historically. By exploring many historical periods in the Middle East, it was found that democracy was not possible without achieving reconciliation between the state and the society, especially in the sectarian non-democratic countries. It employed the descriptive analytical methods. It was found that the Palestinian society developed based on philosophers’ ideas of democracy.

The results of Bashara (2011) study agreed with the current study, as the two studies dealt with crystallizing the concept of civil society and exploring its development throughout history, many of the intellectual rents in this direction, such as Gramsci, Hobbes, Marx and Hegel who took their philosophy through their ideas. It differed from the current study in that it did not deal with the impact of the EU funding on the Palestinian public policy.

11. The Study of Tafish (2010) Entitled as” The EU’s Stand from the Palestinian Cause (1993-2003)”.

It explored the regional changes in the Middle East which led to significant changes in the interests of the other countries. The researcher followed the descriptive analytical method. This study sought to clarify the role of the EU in the Middle East, especially after the American dominance in this region, especially the financial one. After the rule of the US of the Middle East region declaring it their region, the EU decided to contribute to this region. The descriptive analytical approach was employed. It was concluded that the EU’s financial role was not influential due to losing its foreign policy as it looked at the Palestinian issue as one of the central political issues in the Arab region, the EU views the Palestinian issues as an integral part of the policy that included the entire Arab region.

It agreed with the current study, as the results of the two studies showed that the financial role of the EU was not influential due to the loss of its foreign policy, as it viewed the Palestinian issue as one of the central political issues in the Arab region, and the EU viewed Palestinian issues as an integral part of its policy which covered the entire Arab region., it did not deal with the Palestinian public policy and its relation with the EU funding.

12. The study of Devoir and Tarter (2008): “Tracking External Support for Palestinian NGOs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip during the period (1999-2008)”.

The study aimed to track external support for PNGOs in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as it used the descriptive approach and the historical approach. It

indicated an increase in foreign aid to the West Bank and Gaza Strip between (1999-2008). The political turmoil found a shift in the direction of foreign aid, which was usually away from development and the PNA, towards emergency relief programs, and a shift in foreign aid channels away from bilateral donors, towards those renewed parties. It employed the descriptive approach. It was found that most of the support was from the EU.

It differs with the current study, where the study of Devoir and Tarter (2008) indicated an increase in foreign aid to the West Bank and Gaza Strip between (1999-2008). While in the current study, it was found that the EU froze the funding until its terms are approved. It was similar with the current study in that it dealt with support sources especially the EU.

13. The Study of Hamdan (2007) Entitled as: “Implications of the Requirements of Donors on the Financing of Civil Society Institutions in Palestine”

The study aimed to identify the extent of the impact of the requirements imposed by donors on civil society institutions. It used the descriptive approach, and the study population consisted of (262) organizations as the sample amounted to (24%) of the study population as it showed that the amount of funding for organizations is affected by this study. It employed the descriptive analytical approach using a questionnaire. It is found that the need to unify the attitude towards the requirements of donors is necessary for institutions to search for self-financing sources to avoid these requirements.

It agreed with the current study on the need to unify the attitude towards donor requirements, and the need for institutions to search for self-financing sources to avoid

these requirements. It differs with the current study in that it deals with the role of the EU funding on public policy.

14. Hanafi and Linda (2006) Study Entitled as: The Emergence of the Globalized Palestinian Elite (Donors, International Organizations and Local NGOs

This study aimed to investigate the ways in which donors and international organizations influence Palestinian civil work, as well as their relationship to development policies.

The sectors are: health, women and development, human rights and democracy. It found that the leaders of the funded NGOs confuse the “political” with the “national,” and refuse to adhere to the patriotic pretext of their refusal to engage in political activities, although many NGOs appear more and more.

Internal politicization with regard to alliance building, and some important figures in the NGO network refused to call for a boycott of USAID funding on the grounds that (200) families live on USAID salaries. It showed the role played by the elite NGO leaders in attracting funding sources regardless of the goals of donors or international organizations, and giving priority to personal interest over public interest.

Still, PNGOs do not have a clear national agenda towards funding priorities, which responded directly to donor programs and policies negatively affecting the reality of political development. It employed the analytical approach. It was found that Palestinian NGOs do not have a clear national agenda toward funding priorities, while the results of the current study showed that PNGOs have a clear national agenda toward funding priorities.

This study differs with the current study that PNGOs do not have a clear national agenda towards funding priorities, which responded directly to donor programs and policies that negatively affect the reality of political development, it is similar to the current study in that it talks about NGOs.

15. The Study of Suleiman (1997) Entitled as: “Palestinians in Lebanon and the Role of Non-Governmental Organizations”

This study highlighted the role of the PNGOs in Lebanon and the socio-economic challenges they face focusing on the funding of the EU of the projects of the PNGOs' activities and work. Their main method used here is descriptive since it described the interaction among the Palestinian, Arab and international organizations. Eventually, it tackled the issue of the problems and obstacles NGOs Face suggesting how NGOs can improve their services and activities adapting with the future.

It agreed with the current study, as the two studies shed light on the role of Palestinian NGOs and the social and economic challenges they face, with a focus on European Union funding of Palestinian NGOs' projects and activities. It is different from the current study in that it highlights the sources of these NGOs and their role in public policy.

16. The Study of Sullivan (1996) Entitled as:” NGOs in Palestinian: Agents of Development and Foundation of Civil Society”.

It discussed that Palestinian social institutions have existed for decades and are recognized for their role in overcoming the challenge of Israeli occupation. The researcher employed the descriptive analytical method. As the Palestinian groups and

individuals begin to separate themselves from Israeli supervision and attach themselves to the PNA. It employed the descriptive analytical approach.

It was found that civil society leaders have achieved a significant victory by successfully lobbying against the PNA-proposed NGOs law to move beyond the mutual suspicion and distrust between PNA and NGOs members representing a wide spectrum of society. In short, Palestinians need to develop a social contract between the state and civil society.

It agreed with the current study, as the two studies showed that Palestinian social institutions have existed for decades and are recognized for their role in overcoming the challenge of the Israeli occupation., it differed from the current study in that it focused on the role of the EU funding on the role of NGOs in public policy making.

After viewing the previous studies related to the issue of European funding for Palestinian human rights institutions and its impact on public policy, these studies dealt with the issue from different angles. They discussed the concept of European support to promote development and achieve economic development. These studies were rich in information on the topics they dealt with.

The knowledge gap of the study is that it focused on European funding and not others. My thesis answered all the questions that the previous studies didn't discuss or even answered. And which provides more specificity and significance to delivering new results and recommendations to decision-makers in Palestine the scope of my study focused only on human rights institutions as part of civil society institutions, especially in the West Bank. Finally, it reviewed the impact of the European funding for human rights institutions on the public policy of the state during (1993-2021).

Chapter Two:

The Establishment of Civil Society

This chapter includes sections related to civil society establishment including civil society, the concept of civil society in western culture, recent trends in defining the concept of civil society, intellectual theories of civil societies (Hegels', Marx's Alexis', Antonio's) and the Palestinian civil society.

2. Civil Society

In the 19th century, the concept civil society has become widely known since it was introduced into political theory as a result of the doctrine of the social contract. It refers to a society in which modes of cooperation are accepted and enforced by its members since its users were influenced by the state of nature theory. In fact, this theory views the individual as the centre of civil society formed by contract or consent by this independent member.

Thus, the concept of civil society was crystallized and formulated by a large number of thinkers and philosophers in more than one European country, such as John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, Spinoza, Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Montesquieu. They established the initial foundations of the theory of civil society in their own country that the presence of opinion differences which emerged among them on certain theoretical and practical points was clear.

This chapter includes theoretical literature that tackled civil society in terms of its concept in Western culture, modern trends of the concept of civil society, and intellectual theories that talk about civil society. The Palestinian civil society was

addressed during the periods of the Ottoman Empire, and the period of the British Mandate over Palestine (1917-1948); the period from the Nakba until the "Naksa" (1948-1967), from (1967) until the establishment of the Palestinian National Authority (1993) reaching the stage of Palestinian civil society under the Palestinian National Authority.

2.1. The Concept of Civil Society in Western Culture:

The issue of the multiplicity of definitions of civil society and the disagreement about its concept as a social term whose characteristics and conditions for acknowledging its existence poses a wide debate in the scientific community, it has gained new dimensions since it has occupied a large part of the literature on political thought and the dialectic of the state and historical society. Consequently, it is essential to stand on the historical development of the concept of civil society in political philosophy, its emergence and components and the evolution of its roles and organizations.

Furthermore, it emerged from the various intellectual, political and social fields to focus on the distinction between the state and society. Therefore, many researchers consider that the search for the roots of the concept of civil society starts from the idea of the social contract in which everyone accepts the rules governing that contractual relationship, whereby the individual gives up his absolute freedom in exchange for a measure of security, stability and order, which means the subordination of free will to the general free will (Al-Sourani,2010).

Hence, the importance of embarking on the concept of the social contract as an entry point for understanding the development of the idea of civil society lies in the expression of an agreement between individuals and a ruling power. Such agreement is

voluntarily ceded in exchange for a public benefit represented in the establishment of a well-organized society or its rational rule.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau holds many contradictions. One of them is that man gives up part of his freedom in exchange for an organization that guarantees him the remainder of freedom or for the common good., individuals remain part of the social entity or the authority that determines the general will, which is the sum of the people.

Since power is distributed among people and not kept in the hands of a particular class, the will is unified where everyone has participated in one way or another in determining the public interest or the general will.

In this case, each individual has a combination of the collective and individual interest leading to the contradiction between personal interests and needs and the laws and political decisions imposed on individuals by the authority of society (Abdul-Wahhab 2012).

This entry may not be sufficient to identify the historical dimension of the idea of civil society as it is the mediator between the state and the family according to Hegel. It includes different and competing interests preceding the state, which he defines as an entity independent of the conflicting social and economic forces and groups.

According to Hegel, civil society consists of three elements, namely: families, classes and ties. Here, the role of civil society is to satisfy the needs of individuals since it is not limited To those special ties between citizens., it includes some state institutions, whether those that contribute to their social welfare, or those that carry out tasks Judiciary and discipline.

Still, John Locke, who is the most prominent thinker of the liberal school, did not leave space outside the opposition between the citizen, the state and the market. In addition,

he sought to differentiate between them by placing the private sector in the distance between the state and society.

At this stage, civil society appeared as a society outside the state based on a market economy, then it became linked to the expansion of citizenship and democracy rights. With the growth of specialization and the division of labour within the framework of society, especially with regard to its economic activities, the concept has taken a broader form by imparting ethical dimensions.

In other words, liberal thinkers added basic human rights, protection of minorities, protection of freedoms, and acceptance of difference as determinants to the concept raising the status of civil society over other social organizations (Blau, & Moncada, 2005)

As for Marx, he emphasized the possibility of considering civil society as one of the mechanisms through which the role of the state can be strengthened. As these mechanisms depend on a set of foundations, the most prominent of which is that there is relative independence of the state from society., the state is a tool and leadership for the economically dominant class in society, given that the state derives a great deal of its strength from society itself.

Civil society according to Marx is broader than the state and has extensions outside it as it is responsible for establishing the state at a certain stage in the development of the productive forces (Abd al-Wahhab,2000).

In his critical reading of Marxist thought, Gramsci found a new function for the civil society, which is “hegemony” carried out by intellectuals., he considered that civil society is an intertwined, complex and expansive structure in which a very large fabric and mixture of ideological organizations meet within social institutions. Furthermore,

its institutions are not separated from political society having a dialectical relationship with it that takes different forms according to the nature of the conflict and the nature of power in each society (Kandil,2008).

As for Hobbes, he believes that in civil rule, the goal of people's union in civil society is to achieve security and peace, and to preserve the property of individuals. When the concept of civil society appeared in the seventeenth century, and within the framework of the modern political intellectual system, the concept of the state as an artificial machine was synonymous with a great drive to control the behaviour of individuals and protect their security and safety and what they possess (Ghalion,2001).

The researcher believes that this development of the concept of civil society confirms its historical depth in political philosophy and social thought through exploring the opinions of thinkers and philosophers highlighting different concepts and new needs making the process of defining civil society a complex one.

This is because of mixing up between the state as an independent ruling power in a society and civil society. In other words, it is used as a synonym for the power of the state and its supporter.

The researcher believes that there is complementarity between these functions. That civil society's protection of the rights and interests of individuals and groups does not conflict with being a tool for organizing and maintaining stability and unity in society as a whole.

Thus, its defence of interests to certain groups does not prevent it from paying attention to issues of public interest for all or by providing assistance to weak groups. Similarly, individuals' opposition of the state in the case of its assault on liberties does not conflict with their assistance in implementing development plans and programs.

Furthermore, these functions are integrated with state functions as it can be said that there is something like shared economic and social responsibilities between the government and civil society.

2.2. Recent Trends in Defining the Concept of Civil Society:

Many writings in the last century began to address the concept of civil society, coinciding with the wave of democracy that was based on the decline of the role of the state in many societal activities. These writings focused on the idea of social feeling, reformulating and producing the public interest, the relationship of society with the state, and bridging the gap between governments and individuals. It linked democracy and sound management and the success of the development process and its achievement of its goals through increasing popular participation in decision-making.

This is done by maximizing the role of volunteer work, which is the basis of a strong civil society capable of peacefully managing any conflicts between society and government.

Among the most prominent of these writers is David Green who thinks that the most prominent features of civil society create a collective or solidarity feeling aiming at guaranteeing freedom and enhancing citizenship. Thus, they are organizations in which people pledge and solidarity to take care of the institutions, customs and morals on which society is based. Goodness leads to opportunities to treat all people through self-improvement and personal development.

Similarly, Gordon White defined civil society as a mediating world of interdependence between the state and the family, abounding with organizations separate from the state and enjoying autonomy in its relationship with the state and voluntarily formed by

members of society. Such process aims at defending the members of society and their interests promoting of their values (Barakat,2001).

In the same context related to the role and relationship between civil society and the state, Lester Salmon focused on the role of civil society organizations in making internal and external policies in both developed and developing societies. They are the third sector that occupies an intermediate position between state institutions and the popular base.

In this context, Baratab Meta defined civil society as the non-governmental institutions that work in the field of democratic transformation in all fields, it is a trend that is consistent with the nature of transformation and the general trend in the international system. It has the ability to create a tremendous impetus for the growth and development of democracy and achieve success for development projects in the developing and developed world alike (Al-Sourani,2010).

In addition, civil society can be defined as a vital civil field in which individuals and organizations interact. This is done by taking a greater dimension than just focusing on institutional and structural frameworks to focus on the specific civil values system that formed for these institutions.

It includes formal associations, informal groups and movements, networks, alliances, and forums formed by these groups, institutions and associations committed to social, cultural and political change by spreading and encouraging civic values, human rights, civic responsibility, citizenship and advocacy for the protection of the good, public, and the active participation of all citizens in good governance (Bishrah,1999).

The World Bank has adopted the same orientation in defining civil society, as it is a large group of NGOs. They are present in public life and undertake the burden of

expressing the interests and values of their members or others based on ethical, cultural, political, scientific, religious or charitable considerations (Abd al-Wahhab,2000).

Besides, civil society is defined as a group of free voluntary organizations that fill the public sphere between the family and the state to achieve the interests of its members. It is committed to the values and standards of respect, consent, tolerance and the peaceful management of diversity and disagreement. It includes non-governmental institutions, connections, unions, factions, clubs and cooperatives including everything that is not related to family and inheritance (Ibrahim,1992).

Afana (2008) believes that the totality of structures, organizations and institutions representing the basis of symbolic, social, political and economic life that are not directly subject to the hegemony of the authority. They are done through a margin that narrows and expands according to the context the individual produces himself, his solidarity, his sacredness and his creativity. In addition, there are always margins of individual and collective immunity distinguishing the political level which can be called civil society.

It is noted from the previously mentioned that there is a difference between the definitions of Greene and White, where Greene focused on his definition of how the formation and work of civil society institutions, while White focused on the fact that civil society is the mediator between the citizen and the state, there was agreement between both Salmon and Meta about the power possessed by social organizations in shaping the political and developmental features of the state, whether internal or external.

It is clear from the previous definitions that there were attempts to put procedural definitions of the concept of civil society away from the intellectual debate about the relationship between it and the state.

They all agreed on the main features of the concept and some of the values that it reflects through the interactions, activities and practices of its organizations in general which change its organizations within society. Despite its many names, such as the charitable sector, the independent sector, the third sector, non-governmental organizations, voluntary organizations and others, it describes one thing, which is what we call civil society.

Based on the previously mentioned, the researcher believes that it can be asserted that civil society is considered the third sector in society besides government and business as it is used as a term to describe its institutions and organizations that were formed independently from the authority of the state.

Besides, it brings them together in a voluntary association including parties, charities, non-governmental organizations, trade unions, and human rights organizations based on social work to achieve common interests. Furthermore, they do not aim for profit, as in most cases they are formed to represent certain groups in society, defend their rights and represent them before official bodies.

The researcher stresses the importance of the role of civil society institutions in providing various services for the Palestinian community in all sectors, health, education, women and youth., it is assured that civil society refers to the wide range of non-governmental and non-profit organizations that have a presence in public life and express the interests and values of their members or others, based on ethical, cultural, political, scientific, religious or philanthropic considerations.

2.3. Intellectual Theories of Civil Society:

Here, the most prominent intellectual theories related to civil society are reviewed.

2.3.1. Hegel's Theory:

Perhaps Hegel was the first to suggest the incorrectness of the view of the social contract theorists, alluding to the inability of civil society to organize itself and its inability to achieve reason, freedom and its need for the state as a force outside it to do so.

This means that the formation of civil society takes place after the state is established, and then the state returns to play the primary role after its solution has considered civil society as a stage of its stages, and the basis of the modern state which includes all the gains of civil society and denies its shortcomings (Abu Saif,2005).

The relationship between society and the state here is not just a relationship of denial and affirmation, but rather a relationship in which each of its two ends becomes a complimentary component of other components. The family and the state, civil society has never been given to normal life, but is the product of a process of long and complex historical transformations (Bishrah,1999).

Perhaps the understanding of Hegel's call to consider that the state is the basis in his theory is the relative delay in the emergence of the state (Prussian) Germany. When the German thinker Hegel used the meaning of civil society, he used this concept only to confirm the role of the state in achieving cohesion and discipline within society, while denying the ability of the civil society to achieve its cohesion and discipline without the state (Khattab, ,2001).

2.3.2. Marxist Theory:

Marx tried to criticize Hegel's philosophy of right that in the beginnings of his criticism he defends freedom against bourgeois society and the state, which are supposed to be its application., he defends universalism or cosmopolitanism against the bureaucratic bourgeois state apparatus, which is supposed to embody it. His understanding of the concept of the state and civil society is based on his understanding of the concept of the state and civil society as well as the concept of the man who turns into a critical weapon when confronted with the reality of the bourgeois state and society (Thabit, 1999).

Thus, Marx did not separate the state and civil society as they are bourgeois in their oppression of other classes. Therefore, the state is a tool for the domination of the proletariat and then this state disintegrates. The state never was the product of classes' society since the main function of the proletariat is to reach a classless society, so there is no need for the state. Consequently, civil society disappears with the bourgeoisie (Abu Seif,2005).

2.3.3. Alexis de Tocqueville's Theory:

Alexis de Tocqueville is considered one of the first thinkers who studied civil society differently through his famous book "Democracy in America". What attracted his attention during his visit to America is the great number of societies and the importance of their roles in the American society. De Tocqueville wrote in his second part of study in 1839 that Americans of all ages, homes, walks of life and associations, not only have economic and industrial associations in which everyone participates, they have many other types, religious and moral important and unimportant, public and private associations., Americans form associations even for the purpose of holding parties and establishing monasteries, or to build rural hotels or to raise churches, , they establish

associations for publishing books, sending missionaries to the ends of the earth, and establishing hospitals, prisons, and schools (Alexis de Tocqueville, 1990).

Tocqueville considered that civil society, which is based on the effective participation of citizens in the formation of voluntary groups aimed at achieving the common good, is the distinctive and prominent feature of the American experience. Furthermore, he considered that the secret of this activity and social movement is democracy and collective participation considering civil society as the product of the democratic system itself (Abu Zayed, 2004).

Tocqueville's ideas about civil society derived from the American experience, and are the characteristics of civil society in a democratic system, are summarized as follows: (Osman, 2000)

1. Enlightened selfishness, a cultural principle that pushes the individual to take care of his interests, but by taking the public interest and the interest of others into consideration. In this case, the preservation of the democratic system becomes a selfish interest for the individual.
2. Establishing voluntary associations and institutions at all levels as a channel allowing individuals to intervene in public affairs through their interests, and determines the centralization of power at the same time.
3. Provides mutual trust or the feeling of having shared social values that form a reliable reference when calculating the behaviour of others and anticipating their actions.

2.3.4. Antonio Gramsci's theory:

The term hegemony in political philosophical thought was associated with the name of the Italian Marxist philosopher Antonio Gramsci, and this word acquired new

connotations that contributed to the development of two concepts, intellectuals and civil society. It is not possible to understand the term hegemony and link it to culture and civil society, without trying to retrieve the historical era that Gramsci lived in Italy, which was dominated by the struggle between the Italian Communist Party and the fascist regime (Thabit 1999).

Italy was unified without actually realizing the idea of national unity, and without forming a homogeneous cultural unit. It was established without Italians as the idea of cultural hegemony can be fully understood in Gramsci's theories in this historical context.

In addition, the practical experience of this thinker made him recognize on the enormous democratic energy inherent in civil society when he led the process of organizing local councils in Toronto. He defined them as direct democracy superior to parliamentary democracy which was for him the centre of an organized society that will replace the state in the future (Bishrah,1999).

The state according to Gramsci is the political and civil society, and he says in his book "The Modern Prince" that the state is the political society in addition to the civil society and the ideological field or the media and educational apparatus of the modern bourgeois state. This does not allow us to isolate the ideological and economic bodies of the state as two moments of the modern state.

Concerning bourgeois power, the modern state apparatus is the striking arms of this power, implementing its hegemony and consecrating its control over the dependent and marginal classes. This does not mean neglecting the struggle between classes in the civil field (Saloom,2001).

Gramsci suggests the necessity of creating an ideology and counter-hegemony, that is, creating another civil society, or replacing the civil society of the state with a new civil society (Abu Saif ,2005).

On the other hand, Gramsci distinguished between two totalitarian regimes for the state and society, which are the progressive and the reactionary. Gramsci does not stop there, but rather moves on to asserting that the working class can reach power only after its thought achieves cultural domination over society (Bishrah,1999).

It can be said that the importance of these theories is originated from the importance of the role that civil society plays in any political and social entity, as it is the link between the individual within society and the state. Moral gains related to organizing, developing the capabilities of individuals in various fields, and forming civil protection for them from the oppression of the official institution.

This is done in light of the feeling on the part of the volunteer individual in those institutions of a kind of flexibility and freedom in an atmosphere of intimacy and friendship due to the lack of legal rights for these institutions to use violence or force against affiliates.

Still, the existence of general legal and regulatory rules would make the individual less afraid of exercising a certain authority towards him, which calls him to be closer and preoccupied with the goals of his institution. The researcher relied on these theories in this study as they give a comprehensive theoretical background about their contribution to the formation of civil society, state institutions and the mechanism of political decision-making.

This is done by tracing the historical development of the concept of civil society in modern western thought, it is found that this concept has gone through different stages

of development, punctuated by a noticeable absence and intense emergence at the same time. The Divine and the Social Contract” which laid the first foundations for this concept until the emergence of ideological theories and ideas between liberalism and Marxism.

In short, it can be said that this concept has fought more than one struggle as an original concept in political thought to return to the basic form for studying the role of societies in political and social mobility and transition and transformation processes.

The researcher explains that the Palestinian civil society developed from clan and tribalism to civil, as Hegel considered the family to be the first system and the moral origin of the state and its manifestation and the civil society is the other aspect. In other words, the latter is the division of labour between the social cell (the family) and the higher centre (the state).

During the stages of development of Palestinian society, it gradually moved from dependence on pastoralism and agriculture to trade and industry and parties., groups began to form on the basis of a set of values and behavioural rules related to tolerance, freedom and democracy towards others and the peaceful practice of managing disputes within the community.

Because the Palestinian people suffer under the Israeli occupation, and before the British Mandate, political organizations and parties were formed based on the idea of organized institutionalism, and targeted organized collective action. Organizations arose outside the framework of the state or authority as non-governmental organizations, after the establishment of the Palestinian National Authority into a state under occupation, the state in Gramsci's concept of the political and civil society.

2.4. The Palestinian Civil Society:

The Palestinian civil society will be discussed in the modern historical context prior to the fall of the Ottoman Empire, and until the beginning of the formation of the PNA.

2.4.1. The Palestinian Civil Society in The Era of the Ottoman Empire:

The history of Palestinian civil work dates back to the last quarter of the nineteenth century, with the emergence of some popular and community activities organized within the framework of specific associations according to the Ottoman Law of Societies. It regulated the formation of charitable and civil societies in the Ottoman Empire and its areas of influence since the Palestinian lands were under the control of the Ottoman Empire (Khalidi, 1997).

In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, nearly fifteen Palestinian associations appeared, the most charitable and literary including the Sanusa Zion Association, established in Jerusalem in 1877, which is a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in London.

In this early period, three other associations were established in Acre: The Knowledge Division Association, the Literary Charitable Association, and the Saint Mansour Association. These associations collected funds and spent them on disseminating knowledge and culture as well as on charitable projects.

The National Literature Association was established in Jaffa in (1908); one of its goals was to educate and educate young people. In the same year, a branch of the Arab Brotherhood Association was established in Jerusalem by Professor Khalil Sakakini, and it had multiple goals. Bethlehem Youth Charity was established in 1909, the Orthodox Ladies' Society and the Orthodox Women's Support Society were established in Jaffa in 1910. Furthermore, the Young Men's Christian Society was established in

Jerusalem in 1911, the Teachers' Society was established in 1912 by Khalil Sakakini, the prominent Palestinian literary figure (Zayed, 1990).

In addition, the same period witnessed the period that marked the beginnings of the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, coinciding with the acceleration of the global Zionist movement in attempts to settle the land of Palestine, and with the Palestinians feeling at that time the danger of the Zionist movement and the Zionist settlement in Palestine.

Local community parties began to shift towards the establishment of political parties in turn as movements of a political nature against the Zionist movement constituted an early manifestation of organized political awareness in the face of the activity of Zionist associations and committees. Among the first of these organizations, there is the "Ottoman National Party (1911), which was based on goals that combat the organized Zionist immigration to the land of Palestine (Al-Hout, 1991).

The Anti-Zionist Society was founded in (1913) in Nablus, and it called for resisting the sale of lands and preserving the rights of the peasants as there were many other names of associations working against Zionism. The Brotherhood and the Chastity Association. In Istanbul, the student bloc of the Sons of Palestine and the Arabs founded an anti-Zionist association, headquartered in Jerusalem (Al-Hout, 1991).

2.4.2. The Palestinian Civil Society During the British Mandate of Palestine (1917-1948):

After the decision of the British Mandate over Palestine in (1917), the Palestinians were exposed to a confrontation of another kind. In other words, after the Palestinian society began to work hard to confront the Zionist movement, the British Mandate came to pose the biggest challenge for them, from the first moment. After the British army occupied

the city of Jerusalem on December 9 (1917), the commander of the British forces, General Edmund Allenby, said his famous words at the end of his speech in front of the notables of Jerusalem: “Now the Crusades are over,” as if to lay out the hidden outlines of the intentions of the British Mandate over Palestine.

They were quickly revealed blatantly during the launch of the Balfour Declaration to establish a national homeland for the Jews on the land of Palestine (Bishrah,1999). From that moment on, the Palestinians faced a new kind of foreign occupation. It was not a mandate in the sense defined by the League of Nations at the time, but rather a mandate to implement colonial plans for the benefit of the Zionist movement which grew up thanks to the sponsorship and support of the British Mandate.

The Palestinian community’s political work increased to face the challenges of the stage that the Palestinians put the realization of national independence and political challenges on top of their concerns.

As the Mandate laws did not allow the Palestinians to organize themselves politically and socially except in a way that serves the interests of colonialism, Therefore, covert work has dominated the majority of the activities of civil society institutions, particularly those of a political nature (Abrash 2001).

On the other hand, and in violation of the Mandate laws that were fighting Palestinian political organizations, civil society institutions assumed a civil or traditional character, where family, clan and sectarian relations played a role in structuring civil society institutions with important roles. There were many local leaders and leaders in various cities and villages, including notables, notables and tribal sheikhs enjoying family and tribal influence, and most of them held high positions in municipalities and local administration during the Ottoman rule (Zayed, 1990).

Considering the political and administrative conditions that existed in Palestine before the British Mandate, the city of Jerusalem was the most prominent Palestinian city, as many of these notables and dignitaries concentrated in it. The British rule and the Zionist movement, so they established what was known as the Arab Club in Jerusalem and elected Haj Amin Al-Husseini, Mufti of Palestine at the time (Zayed 1990).

The British began to fight this trend and tried to sow the seeds of strife between Muslims and Christians, the response of the Palestinians came that they established what was known as Islamic Christian societies in the year (1918) as an expression of close solidarity in thought towards the mandate and the Zionist movement.

These associations were entrusted with the responsibility of the Palestinian national movement, but the Palestinians felt the urgent need to find a central Palestinian leadership for the country. Consequently, the Islamic Christian associations held what was known as the Palestinian Arab Conference who came as a representative of the entire country, and the general leadership of the national movement was united in this conference (Abu Seif, 2005).

At that time, the Palestinian Arab Party was established for the same purpose in (1919), what was known as the Palestinian Communist Party or the Socialist Workers Party in Palestine was at the hands of a group of Jewish revolutionary workers from the population of Palestine. Their objective was to condemn Zionism and engage in the activity of the national liberation struggle against imperialism and Zionism (Zayed,1990).

The guerrilla association was established in (1919), the Palestinian Arab Group (1920), the National Party (1923), the Farmers Party (1923), the Ahali Party (1925), the Palestinian Free Party (1927), the Islamic Supreme Council (1922), the Independence

Party (1932), the National Defense Party (1934), the Palestinian Arab Party (1932), the Reform Party (1935), the National Bloc Party (1935), and the Arab Higher Committee (1936), all of which were concerned with defending the land of Palestine and resisting the Mandate British, Zionism movement (Abrash,2001).

The Palestinians held Seven Palestinian Arab conferences between (1928-1920) assumed the leadership of the national movement which was concentrated in an executive committee that each conference elected before its abolition. Thus, Al-Husseini became the country's first leader (Zayed, 1990).

2.4.3. The Palestinian Civil Society from the Nakba until the Naksa (1948-1967)

It was one of the most significant results of the 1948 war or what was known as the “Palestine Nakba” when Israel was established on the Palestinian land, and the consequent occupation of nearly three-quarters of historical Palestine., it was as a result of the destruction of various aspects of Palestinian life and society such as villages, cities, institutions and infrastructure, the displacement of the original Palestinian population to the ghettos inside Palestine and the largest part of them outside Palestine.

This led to radical changes in the basic structure of the Palestinian people, and this war left nothing but traces of suffering, pain and displacement for a people who seemed oppressed to the extreme. Its components, its natural formations, and its societal and civil institutions, as well as where the occupation deliberately destroyed all the institutions and organizational structures it reached, closing some of them, and dissolving others due to the absence of the basic societal base justifying its existence after the displacement operations (Bishrah,1999).

Although the period preceding the year (1948) was the golden stage in the formation of civil and societal structures and structures, its roots remained firmly rooted in the Palestinian national consciousness after the Nakba. Consequently, the organized Palestinian action went outside Palestine in the neighbouring Arab countries that embraced the Palestinian refugee camps.

In fact, there has been a major transformation in its structures, as the trend has become regional organizations that serve the interests of Palestinian communities in the areas to which they have been displaced. Actually, a Palestinian student association was formed in Cairo, another in Beirut, and a third in Damascus, and its functions became limited to political awareness and political action to prevent the Palestinian cause from turning into a refugee issue (Zayed,1990).

In addition, these organizations practiced cultural and social work in its various forms to preserve the Palestinian identity and heritage. In early 1960s, the Palestinian national movement rose due to the active role of the Palestinians affiliated with the various Arab nationalist and ideological parties, as no independent Palestinian political action was yet allowed. The Palestinians practiced their political activity through federations, popular and trade union organizations (Abrash,2001).

2.4.4. The Palestinian Civil Society (1967-1993):

Since the land is the basic material of any human society, Israel sought to confiscate it gradually from the Palestinians, and dealt with the occupied Palestinian territories in (1967) in a racist and destructive manner based on occupational manner. It is based mainly on the ruins of Palestinian society, closing most of the sovereign institutions, as well as civil society institutions., it is based on issuing dozens of administrative and

organizational laws during which they restricted the work of civil society institutions that existed before the occupation making them live in a state of anticipation.

Despite the darkness of this stage, the Palestinians felt the decline of their cause and attempts to erase it with global complicity. This was a strong feeling to try to regain the initiative, specifically after the start of the armed Palestinian revolution and the Arab defeat in (1967). Consequently, the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) took upon itself the re-framing and restructuring of the Palestinian organizations in Palestine and abroad as a compilation process for the scattered of these institutions under the Israeli occupation as an attempt to harden its position before it (Bishrah,1999).

It had an effective role in strengthening the Palestinian steadfastness as there are those who say that the activity of the Liberation Organization in that period arouses appetite to the presence of a Palestinian pattern of political practice that differs in many aspects from the practices of the Arab regional environment.

In other words, there is a Palestinian specificity in this framework. The scene in the region the weakness of civil society institutions and the modernity of many of them, and their subjection to state control that dominates in its various manifestations, civil institutions emerged inside and outside the occupied Palestinian territories with the encouragement and support of the political movement (Al-Azhari,1992).

The Palestinian political parties and factions that fall under the umbrella of the PLO, led by the Palestinian National Liberation Movement “Fatah” and the Popular and Democratic Fronts, and the Palestinian Communist Party “The People’s Party” later. It played a distinguished role in sponsoring civil society institutions in the occupied territories, which in turn coloured the organizational structure to a large extent.

Some of these organizations carried out the tasks of secretly representing the political factions at home and were able to carry out struggle and patriotic tasks such as sharpening the determination of the citizens and strengthening their steadfastness. (Abu Amr, 1995).

In addition, the PLO was based on many important structural institutions such as the Palestinian political organizations, the Executive Committee, the Central and National Councils, and various administrative and organizational departments. The most important of which are the Political Department, the Palestinian Liberation Army, the National Fund, the Department of Information and Culture, in addition to some basic institutions in the organization's structure.

Furthermore, the organization established what was known as the Palestinian Red Crescent Society, which took over medical and health care, as the society was affiliated with dozens of hospitals and medical clinics in various places of Palestinian presence.

Among the important civil institutions that were affiliated with the PLO, is the "Workshops of the Sons of the Martyrs of Palestine Association, known as the Samed Foundation", which worked to provide vocational training services for the martyrs' children and their employment, and to provide materials and basic commodities to Palestinian communities, in addition to various social, economic and cultural activities (Affana,2008).

It has paid direct attention to institutions of higher education, institutions of culture, arts and heritage, and many civil institutions, unions and unions. Civil society organizations played in the occupied territories in (1967) played a fundamental and important role in consolidating the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in light of foreign occupation and the absence of a national authority.

The early stages after the “Naksa” witnessed a serious deterioration at the level of Palestinian civil society institutions as a result of the measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities against them, with the beginning of the 1980s, civil organizations returned to practicing their activities. Again specifically after the first popular uprising in 1987.

At that period, these organizations began to develop their services in the various “fields of health, agriculture, education and development, which led to important transformations in some charitable and traditional societies, in terms of their orientations and fields of work. They took the initiative to establish universities, hospitals, training and employment centres, industrial and agricultural lending, and some income-generating projects (Shibli, Al-Saadi, and Al-Maliki, 2001).

The Palestinian charitable organizations, before the advent of the National Authority, were supervising (60%) of health care services, and (50%) of hospital services, and it fully supervised rehabilitation centres and the disabled (Sullivan, 1995).

2.4.5. The Palestinian Civil Society Under the Palestinian National Authority:

After signing Oslo Accords between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel in 1993, and gradually implementing the stages of this agreement, the PLO entered the autonomous areas with most of its official bodies and institutions. It gradually began to organize itself within the framework of the PNA politically represented by the Palestinian people. From that moment on, the PLO must establish the PNA with various bodies which are the official bureaucracy and organization allowing it or through the leadership of the Palestinian people.

Consequently, it established the executive authority with its various known organs and administrations, and tried to establish a Palestinian judicial system, and in 1996 it held the first Palestinian parliamentary elections that resulted in what was known as the Palestinian Legislative Council.

Thus, it was the first attempt of the National Authority as a self-governing authority with limited powers, as stipulated in the interim peace agreements between the organization and Israel, that the three governing authorities are established regardless of their size and effectiveness (Thabit ,1999).

Thus, there has become, for the first time in the history of the Palestinian people, an internationally recognized Palestinian political system that presents itself as a project of a ruling system for the future Palestinian state with internal construction by having peaceful solutions. The agenda of the national struggle against institutional building and democratic transformation has receded. and this trend has been pushed to the maximum internally and externally.

On the other hand, the international community inflated the idea of accepting a healthy Palestinian state based on democratic foundations, and attention was directed internally in this direction, and funds were allocated by donor countries to support democratic projects that seek to bring about democratization (Al-Sourani,2000).

In the areas of the PNA, something similar to a boom appeared in civil society institutions of all kinds, it was observed that the number of these institutions had steadily multiplied, and their effectiveness and degree of impact on society had increased within a few years.

This era is of paramount importance in monitoring civil society and its role in transformation. democracy in Palestine, there has been a development in civil society

institutions since the establishment of the PNA in its various forms, including political parties and movements, unions, labour and professional unions, and non-governmental and non-governmental organizations (Hilal,2006).

The researcher thinks that the Palestinian civil society, during successive and different periods of time in terms of the controlling tool over land and resources, and attempts to besiege culture and freedom by different means and methods remained resisting all pressures and facing all crises.

It is noticeable that it has a great ability to survive and stand firm despite all that it has suffered since the British Mandate Until the emergence of the PNA, worth noting that the Palestinian civil society had recorded a remarkable presence and activity in a very early period compared to many countries in the region, and most importantly since it was formed under conditions of foreign occupation and outside the space of a sovereign national state.

In addition to the previously mentioned, the Palestinian civil society is distinct from its counterparts from other civil societies, where Palestinian civil society has been formed since ancient times even before the formation of the Palestinian National Authority, as civil society is considered the protective shield of Palestinian society against various forms of colonialism, especially occupation the Israeli and the continuous violations it practices across different periods of time.

Likewise, the assumption of different roles according to the political situation imposed in different periods of time, Palestinian always received support for all his achievements and successes.

The philosophical and intellectual approaches, theories of civil society, its beginnings in the West and its stages of transition as thought and practice for the Arab impact

attempting to explore Palestinian civil society with its various institutions in the periods preceding the establishment of the Palestinian National Authority is due to the need to shed light on one of the most important issues.

This has become largely absent from the study as it seriously attempts to bring the issue back to the table, specifically during the period of the emergence of the Palestinian National Authority. Otherwise, civil society institutions increased in terms of number and effectiveness, which contributed to the emergence of several other problems related to the civil society's view of its relationship with the nascent authority as well as the shifts in his agenda with the increase in the volume of external funding.

Palestinian civil society institutions are an essential and very important element in the components of the state because of their provocative and supportive role in promoting local and international rights and upgrading the personality of the individual. This is done by spreading knowledge, awareness and the culture of democracy, and mobilizing individual and collective efforts for further social development and influencing public policies.

Nevertheless, it still suffers from numerous weakness and impediments that cannot be enumerated, the most important of which is the Israeli occupation and its violations, in addition to its dependence on external funding. This in turn weakens the role of Palestinian civil society, as it is necessary to work in the near future to prepare a strategic plan to restructure the advancement of Palestinian civil society institutions and to activate its role in a way that allows having an opportunity to bring about the required positive change on the ground.

Chapter Three:

Palestinian Human Rights Institutions

3. Palestinian Human Rights Institutions

The concept of human rights emerged as one of the basic pillars of political systems which began to become states' highest priority of their tasks, whether in constitutions or in their relations with each other. This is done to regulate human affairs without discrimination or preference since international human rights law is not only limited to the rights stipulated in it. It includes rights and freedoms that are in customary international law binding on all countries, including countries that did not sign these treaties.

Recently, the repeated use of human rights standards has clearly appeared in the discourses of states, and in political conflicts between states as one of the means of foreign policy and its tools to overthrow regimes, there is no doubt that the most prominent country in this field is the United States of America, where it uses most of its speeches and reports in the face of its opponents based on human rights files.

Besides, they have the goals of practicing international and political pressure to achieve negotiating gains and concessions in an unresolved issue between them. This is not limited to the United States of America only, but in the third world.

The importance of this topic is that it comes at a time when human rights organizations are witnessing a remarkable increase in numbers and specializations in light of the increase of the challenges they face.

This chapter includes a detailed record of Palestinian human rights institutions, its concept, definition according to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European

Union, the Status of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and according to the subcommittee on accreditation it includes the objectives of human rights institutions, their relationships with the PNA, challenges they face including having low amount of funding and licensing procedures as well as a detailed account on public policy and its relationship with human rights organizations and the PNA.

3.1 The Concept of Human Rights Institutions

Human rights institutions play important roles in protecting human rights, especially for most vulnerable groups to violations, such as women, children, indigenous people, victims of torture, and migrant workers, there is no single agreed definition for human rights institutions (Smith, 2006).

Therefore, many definitions of human rights institutions were provided, including:

3.1.1 Definition of Human Rights Institutions According to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union:

The exercise of the rights and freedoms recognized by the Charter of the EU shall be respected and implemented as the essence of those rights and freedoms. This is done according to the principle of proportionality that restrictions may be placed only if they are necessary and genuinely fulfil the objectives of the public interest recognized by the Union or the need to protect the rights and freedoms of others.

the recognized rights are exercised in this charter based on the community treaties or the treaty on the EU under the terms within the limits established by those treaties, and to the extent that this charter contains rights.

These rights are identical with the rights guaranteed by the Convention for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms that the concept and scope of

those rights shall be the same the concept and scope of the said Convention. Still, this provision does not prevent Union law from affording broader protection (Jacqué, 2011).

3.1.2. The Definition of Human Rights Institutions According to the Statute of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions:

National human rights institutions are defined according to the statute of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions as follows: “Any independent national institution established by a Member State or an observer state in the United Nations whose constitutional or legislative mandate aims to promote and protect human rights being approved by the Global Alliance or intended to be with the Paris Principles” (Burdekin, 2006).

3.1.3. Definition of Human Rights Institutions According to the Subcommittee on Accreditation:

The Subcommittee on Accreditation defined human rights institutions in one of its general observations as follows: “Human rights institutions are considered part of the state’s structure, and they are artifacts of law. They depend on a legal basis for their existence and procedures as the Paris Principles require national human rights institutions to be based on constitutional or legislative, or both since implementation instruments do not meet the requirements” (Pegram, 2010).

3.1.4. Jurisprudential Definition of Human Rights Institutions:

The jurist Morten Kjaerum defined it as: “National human rights institutions that adhere to the Paris Principles, and are the cornerstone of national systems for the protection of human rights, and increasingly serve as continuity mechanisms between international standards and the state” (Ibrahim,2007).

The strength of human rights institutions in light of the previous definitions lies in their actions and the independent roles of the government to promote and protect human rights at the national level. These institutions are established in accordance with the Paris Principles, which authorize them to undertake the human rights situation in their countries, there are weaknesses for these institutions since the received funding are due to the consequent conditions that violate the national sovereignty of the state.

Therefore, the official associations in the Ministry of Interior stated, via a phone call, that the number of Palestinian civil society institutions is (3286) institutions, knowing that the number of human rights and democracy institutions exceeds (1000). It should be noted that there is no accurate and documented statistical number to list all human rights and democracy institutions in Palestine by the competent authorities (Aysar ,2022).

The researcher defines human rights as a set of written and customary legal rules and principles that guarantee respect for human rights, freedoms and prosperity, and aim to protect the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the individual, and to guarantee the rights of peoples.

As for human rights institutions, they are defined as a group of voluntary Palestinian non-governmental political, economic, social, cultural and religious organizations and institutions that seek to spread the culture of human rights among the members of the Palestinian people. They are represented by the directors of civil society institutions within the framework of the law and general rules, and relatively independently of the will of the ruling Palestinian National Authority to spread the culture of human rights. human rights to achieve social peace.

3.2 The Objectives and Principles of Human Rights Institutions:

The concept of human rights, its principles, objectives and means have varied from time to time, according to the nature of the existing system and according to the ideas of philosophers, and have gone through several developments. Through a literature review, the most important principles and objectives of human rights institutions are mentioned:

A. **Universality and inalienability:** Human rights are universal and inalienable, so that all people everywhere in the world are entitled to them.

The universality of human rights is included in the words of Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights” (Taran, 2001).

B. **Indivisibility:** Human rights are indivisible, whether they relate to civil, cultural, economic, political or social issues since they human rights are rooted in the dignity of every human being.

Therefore, all human rights have an equal status that cannot be placed in a hierarchical order. In other words, the deprivation of one of the rights impedes the enjoyment of other rights, so the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living cannot be compromised at the expense of other rights, such as the right to health or the right to education (Verschraegen, 2002).

C. **Entanglement and interdependence:** Human rights are interrelated and intertwined as each individual contributes to the achievement of the human dignity of the other individual. This is done by satisfying his developmental, physical, psychological and spiritual needs. certain circumstances on the realization of the right to development, education or information (Verschraegen, 2002).

D. Equality and non-discrimination: All individuals are equal as human beings and by virtue of the inherent dignity of every human being. Consequently, no one should suffer discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, sex, age, language, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national, social, geographical or disability, property, birth or other status as defined by human rights standards (Itasari,2020).

E. Participation and Inclusion: All people have the right to participate and have access to information about decision-making processes that affect their lives and well-being. Rights-based approaches require a high degree of participation by local communities, civil society, minorities, women, youth, indigenous peoples, and other specific groups (Itasari,2020).

F. Accountability and the rule of law: States and other officials are responsible for respecting human rights and, in this respect, are required to comply with the legal rules and standards set forth in international human rights instruments. As, the aggrieved rights holders have the right to bring a case for appropriate compensation before a competent court or other judge in accordance with the rules and procedures established by law, individuals, the media, civil society. The international community played important roles in holding governments accountable for their commitment to upholding human rights (Weissbrodt & Kruger, 2017).

The heavenly religions have all come with the contents and principles of human rights, as the essence of the messages is the worship of God and the fulfilment of the rights of His servants through the purposes of the heavenly laws in their realistic application form for human societies.

The researcher believes that the principles of human rights have a philosophical, doctrinal and political dimension; The philosophical dimension is represented in the origin, sources and goals of these rights, and the doctrinal dimension is the conviction of the human being in the sanctity of these rights and the necessity of their application as they are directly related to his life. the society.

It is worth noting that these principles, from the researcher's point of view, are the core of the pillars and backbone of human rights and democracy set by the International Human Rights Organization and a basis that must be provided in any work carried out by the human rights institution.

It is imperative to realize that we live in a time of globalization, development and rapid technological openness and the successive changes that require work to revise the previously read principles while making the required amendments to accommodate the changes taking place.

Hence it is possible to add new principles that are required to the course of the changes that occur to the events of a modern system that enhances the protection of human rights and democracy. Hence, the researcher suggests strengthening the principle of freedom of opinion and expression and activating it within controls that guarantee critical expression of positive change events, in addition to proposing the principle of presuming the innocence of any person and protecting him from distorting his image without judicial conviction.

3.3 The Nature of the Works of Human Rights institutions in the Palestinian Society:

The nature of the work of human rights institutions is represented in the important role of these institutions in the protection of human rights throughout the world. These institutions play a critical role at almost all levels in their various endeavours to preserve the dignity of citizens and individuals that are threatened by state authority.

They fight individual violations of human rights, either directly or through special support for “test cases” by competent courts, providing direct assistance to those whose rights have been violated, advocating for changes in national laws and legislation, helping to develop the content of those laws, and promoting peoples’ knowledge of and respect for human rights.

Most human rights institutions tend to work in the field of civil and political rights protection. Palestinian human rights institutions work in different fields based on their philosophy, objectives, fields of work, activities, social, political conditions, and the nature of the violations they deal with. The degree of achievement, progress or deterioration in the human rights situation varies according to the nature of the ruling authorities in society (Donnelly & Whelan, 2020).

Some believed that it might be positive that there should be organizations, among which roles are distributed in a way that serves the country and the citizen. In other words, it is not correct to consider this a criticism of these parties, but human rights institutions are supposed to take softness and diplomacy as a basis in their dealings with the national authority, especially in the stages of the important transformation, besides the method of severity sometimes, because there are still grave violations that are not stopped by soft

efforts, and there are some political leaders who do not consider human rights a priority (Al-Alawi. et al, 2007).

As some institutions jumped between intertwined developmental and human rights issues, playing a distinguished media role in opening the door for the participation of broad groups such as women, children, youth, etc., within development and cultural activities as they are not considered defensive organizations (Al-Alawi. et al, 2007).

Sherine Abu Al-Rub (2022) has shown¹ that human rights institutions in the Palestinian society are working on developing their work in the field of democracy and human rights in order to enhance the impact of the Swedish development cooperation in promoting democracy in 2020.

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) focused on strengthening access to marginalized and discriminated individuals and groups, and supporting the voices of those who champion democracy such as human rights defenders as well as freedom of expression online.

The institutions that will receive support are expected to operate in accordance with human rights and have an International Human Rights Law (IHL)-based approach to their implementation, as well as a clear mandate, long-term strategy and performance framework with relevant, realistic and measurable objectives.

Ammar Dweik (2022) pointed out ² that human rights have become called universal values today as there are values that do not contradict religion. On the contrary, all monotheistic religions encourage them, such as preventing injustice and promoting human dignity and social justice. The Independent Commission for Human Rights is a

¹Personal interview with: Shireen Samir Abu Al-Rub: Director of International Relations at the Ministry of Women's Affairs, Ramallah, 2022 AD.

²Personal interview with: Ammar Dweik: Director of the Independent Commission for Human Rights, the Independent Commission for Human Rights, 2022.

national human rights institution and part of the human rights protection system at the national level with international recognition.

Nowadays, every country in the world has an official institution concerned with human rights, and it is assumed that the more human rights are strengthened leading to the strengthening of global stability. Focusing on justice, stability and respect for human rights so as not to repeat the experience of the Second World War. This is in theory, but in practice there are violations of human rights.

Ashraf Abu Hayya (2022) reported³that countries view projects and their goals of funding differently depending on the issue of democracy, such as elections, issues of order, good governance, and the fight against corruption.

Some countries focus on funding marginalized issues such as the rights of women and children with disabilities according to the sectors of each country. In fact, the world tends to focus on the subject of specialization that there are countries focusing on special needs children, the institutions of good governance and fighting corruption according to the directions of each country.

The researcher believes that human rights and democracy institutions reflect through their mission and strategic plan based on goals and projects through which they seek to provide various services, consolidate the principle of the rule of law, and enhance the protection and respect of human rights in the Palestinian land.

It is noted that the presence of diversity in the nature of the work of these institutions, including the gold More specialized in the field of providing services to specific groups, for example, there are those who specialize in the field of women, the rule of law, children, prisoners and others.

³Personal interview with: Ashraf Abu Hayya: Al-Haq Legal Adviser,2022.

The researcher noted the increase in the awareness of these institutions in the more accurate specialization in their fields of work, as a result of rapid changes that require the presence of more modern institutions and knowledge of the reality of human rights. This requires a diversified focus in the multiplicity of the nature of services, projects and rights that human rights and democracy institutions seek to provide, through which they aim to achieve development, reduce the rate of human rights violations, enhance the principle of the rule of law, and strive to create a democratic environment.

3.4 The Relationship Between Human Rights Institutions and the Palestinian National Authority:

The basis of the relationship between each of the human rights institutions as part of civil society institutions and the Palestinian National Authority, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people is based on the oscillation in their relationship from alliance, integration and networking to conflict at times. The state represented by the institutions of the PNA allows the establishment of civil society institutions, especially human rights and democracy, and laws, legislation and regulations are enacted that join this work.

They usually put obstacles and legal and administrative restrictions that make them have a hand in controlling and monitoring or solving them. Responding to that, the amendments to the Palestinian Charitable Societies and Civil Organizations Law No. (1) for 2000, stipulated “the right to form and run civil associations and organizations. Palestinians have the right to freely practice social, cultural, professional and scientific activity, including the right to form and run civil associations and organizations in accordance with the provisions of this law (Elbayar, 2004)

It is one of the most advanced laws which is harmonious with the system of rights and freedoms in the Arab world. In other words, making a legal amendment to a law is one of the forms of controlling their work and grants broader powers to state institutions and ministries to stifle control and make them state institutions. Thus, the amendment to the law in its new form is not in line with the challenges facing Human rights institutions in particular at the present time have Israeli violations and the closure of their headquarters.

As the PNA views with apprehension the work of human rights institutions as a competitor for funding and the exchange of human rights institutions. This reflects the National Authority's wish to impose its control over civil society and human rights institutions and to dry up the sources of funding and concentrate it in its hands. This is one of the forms of motives for forming networks in an attempt to unify efforts maximizing power over authority.

These fears became clear after the Palestinian division in June in 2006, cases of institutional closures, harassment, and freezing of assets on political grounds increased in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Institutions Law became a repressive tool in the hands of both authorities, by creating many justifications for misusing the law.

Prior to the state of the Palestinian division, hundreds of NGOs were registered, for political reasons, which led to the emergence of a chaotic situation which led to a distortion in the historical role of NGOs, which suffered from a negative societal view accusations of corruption and working for foreign agendas.

All this led to the failure of the Palestinian society to crystallize a unified development vision and strategy, and both the PNA and NGOs became vulnerable to blackmailing financiers who have the ability to manipulate the two parties.

They have a political interest in keeping both the authority and NGOs in direct dependence on foreign funding because of these political results (Hamdan,2007). The crisis of 1999 between human rights institutions and the authority is an example of the conflict over funding that led to the establishment of the Ministry of NGO.

An example of the tense relationship is that some pro-authority parties in the local press launched in the second half of the nineties of the last century a campaign against NGOs and defamed them and called them nicknames such as “fat cats” under the pretext of exploiting donor funds for private wealth and at the expense of the needy population.

The PNA considered human rights institutions that publish information about human rights violations as an insult and a threat to its image locally and abroad, there are a few human rights institutions accustomed to defamation, and did not understand the reality of the continuation of the occupation and its crimes or reality of the emergence of a national authority with limited powers and expertise.

Consequently, they chose to direct their eyes completely towards the self, considering that national construction is more important, and stopped its programs against violations of the occupation, believing that its demise is only a matter of time, and newly founded organizations have done something similar.

The work of human rights institutions in Palestine included two aspects:

The first aspect: Continuing the work it was doing in the past decades, and this requires coordination with the Palestinian National Authority as much as possible, and therefore the form of the relationship in this case is closer to integration and coordination than to confrontation and conflict.

The second aspect: The form of the relationship here takes influence and influence as the intended effect here is to influence public policies, as well as be affected by them at

the same time. It is natural in this case that the form of the relationship takes the direction of confrontation in the relationship with the authority.

Based on the foregoing, the characteristics of the Palestinian civil institutions and their relationship with the National Authority are not in the best condition. It is a reflection not only of the state of division, but of the state of frustration and retreat as a result of the failure to achieve political results, whether through resistance or political action and negotiation (Parsons, 2005).

Dawood Dweik (2022) ⁴ has pointed out that the relationship between human rights institutions and the PNA comes through that their role is important and complements the role of the government and integrates with the role of the government. The issues they address exist and achieve the interests of the people and played a major role and proved their existence in the face of the occupation and exposed and exposed its violations.

In the field of influence and influence, when a press release was issued by the Palestinian Police on Saturday 08/17/2019 regarding preventing any activity of the “Al-Qaws” gathering and reporting any person related to this gathering.

Despite violating the provisions of the amended Basic Law, relevant Palestinian legislation and international agreements to which the State of Palestine acceded without reservations. The Police the withdraw the statement issued by it, the dangerous interactions and setbacks, which accompanied the issuance of the statement, posed a serious threat to the members of the Qaws gathering and incitement to violence, reaching the point of incitement to murder. It constitutes a serious violation of the rights, freedoms and obligations of the State of Palestine (Al-Haq Foundation, 2019).

⁴Personal interview with: Daoud Al-Dweik: Adviser to the Prime Minister, Ramallah,2022.

The cooperation between civil human rights institutions and the PNA goes back in history one of the images of this cooperation the practice of human rights institutions political roles as well as their civic and social roles to enhance the steadfastness the Palestinians facing various forms of colonization the Palestinians faced. One of the examples of institutions which played vital roles “Addameer” and the Christian Youth Institution and many other ones. One of their recent cooperation is when the Israeli occupation authorities closed (7) Civil society institutions on August 19, 2022 AD.

All ministries and officials in the PNA denounced and contacted European, international and Arab bodies in order to reopen the headquarters of these institutions. It indicates the existence of a degree of cooperation and integration between human rights institutions Human Rights and the Palestinian National Authority (Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, 2022).

In addition to the above, it is summarized that the nature of the relationship between both human rights institutions and the PNA with the multiplicity of its forms according to the multiplicity of patterns and functions of the organizations. This ranged from integration, coordination and contracting between the activities of different organizations and ministries, to the confrontation that took several aspects such as pressure, criticism and conflict, especially human rights institutions as well as the competition over the role, scope and provision of services caused by the conflict over funding.

The researcher believes that it is natural for there to be points of convergence between human rights institutions and the PNA, as the two sides provide services to citizens. The government provides jobs and provides citizens with means of livelihood, security and protection. As for human rights institutions, one of their goals and work is the defence

of freedoms, democracy and human rights. Friendship spoils something if it happens and sometimes the goals of the two parties clash or conflict in a particular case, if the final goal is to provide a decent life for the Palestinian citizen.

3.5 The Obstacles and Challenges Facing Palestinian Human Rights Institutions:

Human rights institutions face various obstacles and challenges, the most important of which will be reviewed:

3.5.1. Challenges Facing NGOs Headquarters and their Employees:

Saleh (2013) indicated that the most important challenges faced and confronted by human rights institutions related to their headquarters and staff are as follows:

1. Many NGOs' headquarters were damaged as a result of the Israeli bombardment targeting civilian objects, and according to monitoring and documentation work, they were damaged (92) civil institutions, of which (32) were completely destroyed since the beginning of (2014) until today.

The Israeli occupation authorities arrested during the period (7) workers in international organizations and United Nations agencies, released a number of them, while others remained imprisoned. arrest.

This was confirmed by Halima Saeed (2022)⁵ which stated that the most prominent obstacle is related to the extent or ability of the European Union to maintain the sustainability and continuity of funding for many activities. For example, the Israeli occupation was not held accountable for the destruction of some projects funded by the European Union, and the port of Gaza is an example of this.

⁵Personal interview with: Halima Saeed: Director General of the General Administration of International Relations - Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Ramallah, 2022 AD.

2. The organized and fierce campaign of incitement against NGOs and the international organizations supporting them continues, through the so-called NGO Monitor through the Israeli Ministry of Strategic Affairs. In fact, institutions are accused of terrorism or corruption, which are campaigns aimed at depriving professional and legal legitimacy to dry up the sources of funding.

The Israeli occupation continued its arrogance that an Israeli military force stormed the headquarters of (7) Palestinian NGOs in the cities of Ramallah and Al-Bireh and closed them on (19/8/2022), as well as seven organizations including: Addameer for Prisoner Care and Human Rights, Law for Human Rights “Al-Haq”, Bisan Center for Research and Development, Union of Women’s Committees, and Committees Foundation Health Work, Federation of Agricultural Work Committees, and Defense for Children International Palestine Branch (Al-Hayat Al-Jadida , 2022).

On October, 2021, the Israeli authorities decided to close (6) civil society institutions, including human rights and democracy institutions (on the grounds that they are “terrorist” as it was closed again, after adding a seventh institution to it, which was the Health Work Committees at the time (Al-Hayat Al-Jadida,2022).

(9) European countries, including Germany, Italy and France, expressed their “deep concern” after the Israeli army closed the offices of Palestinian NGOs in the occupied West Bank, which Israel accuses of being “terrorists.” The nine European countries affirmed that “a free and strong civil society is necessary to promote democratic values and for a solution to the two states.

Israel played the occupying power through its most prominent tool, through its most prominent tool (NGOs Monitors), and the Ministry of Strategic Affairs have played a

very active role in besieging Palestinian civil institutions and distorting their image in front of their funders on a regular basis

it pushing towards this decision as a kind of retaliatory response to the active role played by Palestinian institutions in monitoring, following up, documenting, publishing and exposing violent colonial practices and what they include Human rights violations (Rahal and Abu Karsh, 2020).

In this regard, Sherine Abu Al-Rub (2022)⁶ emphasized that the European Union is under a lot of pressure from Israel, the occupying power, by preventing them and addressing them in order to stop funding for the UN's resolution No.1325, stating that "Women, Security and Peace". Here, Israel was and still exerts all pressures and incitement on the various political and economic levels. Sherine added in her interview that there are other challenges besides the Israeli occupation that can be summarized as follows:

Pressures on multiple political and economic levels.

- The State of Palestine's non-compliance with the international conventions and treaties to which it has acceded, such as the Palermo Agreement, whose settlement has become a duty.
- The absence of Palestinian legislation that regulates and criminalizes terrorism, organized crime, and human trafficking.
- Conditional funding: such as an amendment to the Palestinian school curricula
 - The European Union considered the PLO to be the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, while some Palestinian organizations were considered not affiliated with the Palestine Liberation Organization, and were classified as terrorist.

⁶Personal interview with: Shireen Samir Abu Al-Rub: Director of International Relations at the Ministry of Women's Affairs - Ministry of Finance, Ramallah, 2022 AD.

- The State of Palestine is ranked 194 among the countries around the world in law, finance, business and amendment of legislation, according to the Women, Law and Business 2021 report issued by the World Bank.
- Palestinian budget inflation
- Cancellation of Palestinian legislative elections
- Record of violations and public freedoms, including the killing of Nizar Girls
- The possibility of achieving a two-state solution, which has become impossible on the ground, has declined due to all Israeli measures and practices in establishing, building and expanding settlements, the apartheid wall.
- Disagreements in the European Union specifically between the Association of Member States between supporters and opponents of providing support and aid to the Palestinian people.
- The fragmentation of the Palestinian territories at the regional, political and legal levels. Mr. Dweik reports that the occupation authorities prevent NGOs from benefiting from international experiences, forbidding the recruitment of volunteers to work with NGOs. Their actions reached punishing some of them, expelling them from the airport and banning them from entering the occupied Palestinian territories and the occupying state for a period of up to ten years, as the Israeli occupation considers human rights institutions Its employees and beneficiaries are terrorists (Al-Dweik,2022)⁷.
The occupation authorities prohibit travel for the majority of civil society workers, which prevents them from carrying out advocacy and mobilization activities, and limits their ability to convey the voice of victims and convey the image of the deteriorating

⁷Personal interview with: Daoud Al-Dweik: Adviser to the Prime Minister, Ramallah,2022.

human reality in Palestine. It prevents communication between institutions in the Gaza Strip and their counterparts in the West Bank, or the implementation of joint programs.

One of the examples about this is when the Israeli authorities prevented Palestinian activists, Sahar Francis and Abi Aboudi, who work in Palestinian institutions classified as "terrorist" by the occupation, from traveling to attend international conferences.

Francis, who works as executive director of the Addameer Foundation for Prisoner Care and Human Rights, said that the reason for her travel ban was the Israeli occupation's declaration of six institutions, including Addameer, as "terrorist."

For his part, the director of the Bisan Centre for Research and Development (one of the institutions that Israel has classified as "terrorist"), Abi Aboudi, said in an interview with Al-Araby Al-Jadeed, "I went to travel to the United States to participate in meetings with activists and human rights institutions to introduce the Palestinian situation.

To strengthen and network with Palestinian institutions, and to attend the Return Conference in America, then go to participate in the World Social Conference in Mexico, but the occupation authorities informed me of my travel ban" (Khalil,2022).

The researcher believes that the main obstacle and challenge facing human rights organizations, which represents the main obstacle to development and positive change in the reality of human rights institutions, is the Israeli occupation. Its actions are represented by robbing all the components of the Palestinian people and its control over their natural resources and their right to self-determination on their land.

Despite it is a basic right proclaimed by all international laws only what is stated in Article of the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights issued in 1966) to "give the right to all peoples to determine

their own destiny, and by virtue of this right they have the right to determine their political status and freely pursue their social and cultural development.”.

The researcher believes that human rights organizations face great challenges, whether at the level of the foreign policy imposed by the Israeli occupation or even at the internal level of the Palestinian political system. It is represented by the postponement of the Palestinian elections, the disruption of the Legislative Council and the delay in amending the laws and legislation required for this.

In addition to the enormity of the decisions issued by decision and decree Presidential Decree-Law that does not serve the public interest, including, but not limited to, Decree-Law No. (4) for the year (2020), Regarding the Amendment of the Law on Remunerations and Salaries for Members of the Legislative Council.

The other one is the government and governors, issued on 27/2/2020, and decree Law No. (12) of 2020 amending the General Retirement Law issued on 4/16/2020, as well as the published law in the Official Gazette “The Palestinian Realities” in issues (166,165), which includes raising the retirement age for heads of bodies and institutions In the Palestinian National Authority.

The Liberation Organization appointed at the rank of minister, at the age of (65) years; granting them financial and retirement benefits, which constitute a violation of the provisions of the amended Palestinian Basic Law, it includes the principle of the rule of law; the principles and values of transparency, integrity, and good governance. Therefore, it is necessary to work within unified efforts from all Palestinian parties to find strategic solutions within a Palestinian national vision aimed at removing these obstacles or reducing their negative effects (Pearlman, 2011).

3.5.2. Low Amount of Funding and Donor Requirements:

NGOs face great difficulty in obtaining funding for their programs and plans as a direct result of the continuous Israeli pressure campaigns on states and governments to prevent the financing of NGOs, through direct pressure, or the use of courts to sue some donors under the pretext of supporting terrorism.

Some international organizations and donors were forced to reduce their work in the Palestinian territories, others stopped working in the Gaza Strip, and stopped funding civil society organizations, to the extent that the funding of some international organizations working in the Gaza Strip extended as NGOs are required to sign the anti-terrorism document.

After this procedure was specific to the agency, some donors have adopted similar documents, although they differ in their details and the form of the obligations they impose on organizations. This constituted an additional burden that prompted many institutions to refuse funding.

Programs and projects were limited to short or medium-term goals, without seeking to fund programs that achieve long-term goals, and that funding is often conditional, and therefore not based on need; Rather, it is after the conditions are adapted, and this affects the established objectives (Saleem,2022)⁸.

This was confirmed by Mazen Mallouh (2022)⁹ who explained that the conditions imposed on the funding and directed directly to the Palestinian people, which make it conditional funding, are the imposition of politicized decisions on the land of Palestine

⁸Personal interview with: Hassan Salim: Secretary General of the Palestinian Administrative Courts, Ramallah,2022 AD.

⁹Personal interview with: Mazen Mallouh: International Relations Officer - Supreme Council for Youth and Sports, Ramallah,2022 AD.

in favor of the Israeli side, such as the condition of changing the school curricula, and the condition of signing the terrorism agreement.

According to Mahmoud Sbeihat (2022)¹⁰, the most important obstacle that led to the decline in the volume of European funding lies in linking the funding to the agendas of the financier and not the agenda of human rights institutions, the most influential obstacle is politically conditional funding, in addition to the lack of involvement of our institutions with the financier in studying the needs of the local community.

As pointed out by Rahal and Abu Karsh (2020) to the Palestinian reactions came quickly towards the new restrictive European step, as they refused (135) foundations in a letter delivered to Brussels through Mr. Thomas Nicholson, the Acting European Union Representative in Jerusalem, the new conditions and demanded their removal, and the adoption of the civil position on a general premise of rejecting any politically conditional funding.

At the same time, the foundations confirmed that they had opened a dialogue with The European Union on the issue, as there are clarifications about a new clause that was added to the funding conditions and caused confusion about not funding people in organizations that the European Union considers "terrorist."

But the collective position of the civil organizations did not last long, as the signs of disagreements appeared early on, to produce two broad and basic positions. The first went in the direction that accepting funding according to these conditions is a criminalization of the national struggle and a derogation from the Palestinian people's rights, especially the political, and their right to resist the occupation, by all means.

¹⁰Personal interview with: Mahmoud Sbeihat: Director of the Planning and Project Management Unit - Supreme Judicial Council, Ramallah, 2022 AD.

The international law and resolutions of international legitimacy, was met by another position that considered that dealing with the conditions with absolute rejection would lead to the failure of institutions to continue and affect the services provided to the Palestinian people. Their steadfastness and the care of their human rights, and that the research should focus on solutions within the possible the basis that accepting European funding and signing funding agreements does not criminalize the Palestinian national struggle.

This condition was not mentioned, that the European Union resisted Israeli pressures in this regard and did not acquiesce in it, as evidenced by its letter to the NGO Network in which it addressed the meaning of terrorism and the new political conditions and others. From the details, while a group of civil organizations remained in area C, silent or on the fence (Rahal and Abu Karsh,2020). Views on conditional funding will be reviewed, as the director of the Jerusalem Centre for Legal Aid, Issam Al-Arouri (2022)¹¹whether the financing or support is European or other, there must be conditions, but there are conditions that may be acceptable.

There are conditions that are not acceptable, and terms that are negotiable and subject to change. Signing a document called (ATC)Anti-Terrorist Certificate American funding makes the institution that obtains it by signing the certificate issues before the American judiciary which is done in Canada and Australia.

As for the European conditions: by signing the financing agreement, which includes a clause, the executing institution is bound by the Operations Manual called (Prague).

¹¹Personal interview with Issam Al-Arouri, Director of the Jerusalem Centre for Legal Aid and Human Rights,2022.

Al-Haq rejected the terms, Ashraf Abu Hayya (2022) confirmed¹² that the problem of funding in the systematic policies of the European Union regarding the funding provided to the Palestinian side, represented by the political conditions from its vision of the political factions and parties that serve its interests, and the allegation of the idea of terrorism, the Palestinian side rejects all these allegations and sees that the reference is international law and is represented by the reference to the United Nations. Right rejected the political terms of the funding offered.

3.5.3. Licensing Procedures (Ramallah):

Zaqout (2020) summed up the obstacles that limit the work of Palestinian human rights institutions in terms of licensing procedures are as follows:

- The Associations Registration Department at the Ministry of Interior in Ramallah continues to send a copy of NGO registration requests to the Preventive Security Service and the Intelligence Service to conduct what is known as a “security check”. It requires obtaining the approval of each ministry related to the activities. As a result of these procedures, many organizations remained suspended. It is waiting to obtain a license despite the expiry of the two-month period stipulated in the law, after which the association is considered registered on its own.
- The Ministry of Interior stipulated that NGOs send their financial and administrative reports to the Ministry of Interior, and this is in violation of the provisions of the Associations Law, which entrusted the Ministry of Jurisdiction with the task of following up on associations.

Its jurisdiction and if the association’s main activity does not fall within the jurisdiction of any ministry, the competent ministry is considered to be the Ministry of Justice.

¹²Personal interview with: Ashraf Abu Hayya: Al-Haq Legal Adviser,2022.

- The Ministry of Interior imposes on some institutions to change some of the participants in the establishment after submitting a request to establish charitable societies and civil bodies, and repeatedly placing requirements on societies, including changing one or more members of the elected board of directors on the grounds that it is not desirable.

About the Director General of Associations, Civil Society Organizations and Public Affairs A letter of credit to the elected board of directors and the financial committee consisting of (the association's president, vice president and treasurer). The association is forced to change people and replace them with new names.

- Preventing and blocking licenses for institutions results in obstacles that threaten their activities. Among the most prominent of these challenges is stopping and freezing or delaying bank transactions and accounts, as the Monetary Authority requires the organization to obtain a license from the Ministry of Interior in Ramallah, as a condition for completing financial transactions in banks and its affiliated banks.

Experience has proven that this condition is one of the most difficult obstacles to the freedom of action of NGOs in the Gaza Strip. Organizations face complex problems to complete the process of opening bank accounts and conducting financial transactions.

- The executive authority continues to issue decisions restricting the freedom of work of institutions 27/04/2011 AD, President Mahmoud Abbas issued Decree Law No. (6) of 2011, regarding the amendment of the Law of Charitable Societies and Civil Organizations No. (1) of 2000 AD.

Among the changes made to the original law was the amendment of Article 39, which was replaced by as follows: If the association or organization is dissolved, the department appoints a liquidator for it with a fee, and he makes an inventory of its funds and contents.

Upon completion of the liquidation, the ministry transfers its movable and immovable funds to the public treasury of the Palestinian National Authority, or to a Palestinian association similar in objectives, taking into account pensions, bonuses, and rights to the employees of the association, or the dissolved body as they are excluded from the referral process.”

Otherwise, the original text gave the association’s statute the freedom to specify and stated in it “without conflicting with the provisions of the law. If the association or body is dissolved, a liquidator is appointed for it and he makes an inventory of its money and contents, where they are disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the law. It is mentioned in its articles of association.

- The Monetary Authority granted the bank the freedom to freeze and close the institutions’ accounts based on its suspicion of the institution, and this is something that illegally frees the bank. The original is that the Monetary Authority has this jurisdiction and based on clear determinants that enable the institution to defend itself, including resorting to the judiciary.

This was confirmed by Shadi Othman (2022)¹³Through an interview with him that the government sometimes imposes obstacles and difficulties related to licenses, laws and legislation issued by the legislative authority related to civil society organizations.

¹³Personal interview with: Shadi Othman: EU Information Officer - Jerusalem, Palestine, 2022 AD.

The European Union Representative Office in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (2022)¹⁴ added that the most important obstacles that limit the effectiveness of European funding for human rights institutions and their impact on public policy are the shrinking space for civil society, the ongoing political conflict, the internal political division, regional fragmentation.

Other obstacles included the lack of commitment to the implementation of international treaties and agreements by the ratifying parties, and the lack of transparency or access to information, and a weak rule of law system. All these issues have significant negative repercussions on human rights, democracy and the rule of law on the space of civil society organizations active in promoting human rights and democracy.

From the previously mentioned, it is noted that when talking about legal and political constraints and obstacles, Israeli intransigence and American pressure looms strong, which makes human rights issues a mobile gateway to subject them to serve their interests away from the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the two international covenants.

This is evident from the veto that the United States of America constantly uses and unjustly to support Israel in violating the rights of the Palestinian people, and encourage it to violate international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

It constitutes an obstacle to the actual implementation of human rights and affects the credibility of those countries and negatively affects the implementation of human rights.

There is no doubt that the Israeli violations and blatant rejection of the application of international conventions on human rights and international humanitarian law indicates

¹⁴Interview with: EU Representative Office in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Governmental and Civil Society Section, Palestine, 2022 AD.

the predicament experienced by the international organization and its inability to punish Israel for its violation of international laws.

This cannot be justified by the lack of international mechanisms to compel Israel and hold it accountable. Double standards in dealing with countries, whereby some countries are held accountable and punished in the event of even a slight violation of human rights. It is not understood from what we say that we underestimate human rights violations, no matter how grave they are. Israel is above international law. Have we heard that Israel has been punished for one of its actions and crimes against the Palestinian people?

The researcher believes that Israel, as an occupying power, has deliberately distorted the image of PHRI, pressured them to silence them, and curtailed their role, in order to avoid Israeli officials who committed war crimes from accountability and legal prosecution, and to provide them with immunity.

In July in 2018, the European Union's foreign minister, Federica Mogherini, sent a sharply worded personal letter to the Israeli Minister of Strategic Affairs, Gilad Erdan, in response to the issuance of the "Money Route 1" report by the Israeli Ministry of Strategic Affairs, asking him to provide evidence for the "vague and unsubstantiated" allegations it issued.

His ministry regarding the EU's alleged financing of "terrorist" activities and boycott campaigns against Israel through non-profit institutions, and the letter stated that "the accusations about the EU's support for incitement or terrorism are baseless and unacceptable.

Still, the report itself is inappropriate and misleading, as it confuses “Terrorism” refers to the boycott issue, and creates a state of unacceptable confusion in the public’s eyes about these two different phenomena.

The legislative and judicial authorities of the Israeli occupation have contributed to providing immunity for perpetrators of violations against Palestinian civilians, and by assisting the Israeli government in evading its responsibility to provide reparations for Palestinian victims.

Similarly, the Israeli Ministry of Strategic Affairs issued a campaign “terrorists in suits” based on racist perceptions, in an attempt to stigmatize Palestinian civil society institutions as “terrorist” and suspicious in essence, with the aim of discrediting them and drying up their funding.

The campaign used the hashtag “# “Terrorists in Suits” (Terrorists in Suits) to discredit human rights defenders, and Palestinian civil society as a whole, among the human rights defenders targeted in the report by the Palestinian-French researcher at the Conscience Foundation for Prisoner Support and Human Rights, Salah Hammouri, and the Director-General of the Foundation Right" Shawan Jabarin.

3.5.4. Public Policy

3.5.4.1. Public policy concept

The concept of public policy indicates that it is the relationship between the government unit and its environment, as it is a governmental decision or test of action or inaction (Al-Azzawi,2001).

Secondly it is a set of decisions taken by well-known actors with the aim of achieving a general purpose. Thus, public policy is viewed as an outcome in the life of any society

in terms of its correct interaction with the comprehensive environment in which institutions, foundations, behaviours, and relationships constitute the origins of the political phenomenon that the political system deals with. Aston means the distribution of values (material and moral needs) in society in an authoritarian and peremptory manner through mandatory decisions and activities distributed to those values within the framework of an interactive process between inputs, outputs and feedback (Al-Fahdawi,2001).

The researcher believes that public policy is the laws and legislation that regulate people's lives, and inform them of their rights and duties towards their people and their country.

3.5.4.2. Making Public Policy

Global changes have led to the emergence of a new role for civil society in public policy-making, as policy-making is considered one of the basic tasks of any country, but this process does not come from a vacuum. Consultations, contacts and pressures, and civil society associations, organizations, unions, gatherings or initiatives have a fundamental role in the policy-making process, whether through their alliance with each other or their struggle with each other, or with the state in order to influence the policy-making process, or by presenting them to many types of pressures-Input information - consultations - experience - demands - endorsement to the political system (Abu Kalal,2022).

Non-governmental organizations influence the policy-making process through several means and mechanisms such as providing advice and technical expertise, building blocks and alliances to put pressure on policy makers, organizing advocacy campaigns, as well as campaigns to raise public awareness of an issue. In addition to putting

forward demands directly as well as monitoring governments, the idea of partnership between governments and non-governmental organizations has recently emerged. This partnership starts from the early stages of policy-making and before the government commits to any commitments.

The success of the partnership process requires several things, including the establishment of networks and alliances between non-governmental organizations and each other, in order to facilitate the exchange of information and experiences, taking into account the involvement of grass-roots organizations in these networks.

The success of the network requires the application of democratic decision-making. On the other hand, successful partnership requires the provision of an institutional framework that defines the foundations for cooperation between the state and non-governmental organizations, taking into account the constant review of this framework in light of the changes that occur in society. (Tbeil,2015).

The researcher believes that public policies are formulated by the government represented by its ministries and institutions and are approved by the Legislative Council. (Parliament, these policies are compatible with the interests of the country and the people.

3.5.4.3. The Role of Civil Society Organizations and Human Rights Organizations in Shaping the Political Space, Awareness and Political Participation

During the past two decades, the influence of civil society organizations and human rights organizations in shaping public policy has become evident worldwide. This activity is evident through advertising campaigns, projects and programs that revolve around specific issues related to human rights, especially the right to political awareness and participation in policy formulation. And draw it up democratically.

The work of Palestinian non-governmental organizations was clearly distinguished, which led to their placement in the arena of national political action in particular, and the establishment of the Palestinian National Authority led to the emergence of a form of the Palestinian national political system on the Palestinian arena. It in turn worked to mobilize some civil Palestinian civil organizations actions leading the Palestinian leadership to confront these mistakes and work to correct the course and support the Palestinian workforce mainly under the slogan of the so-called reform process, which is a task carrying with it a lot of political action and indirect political participation.

Perhaps this role is one of the most important features of the Palestinian situation by presenting the continuous cooperation between these organizations and the institutions of the Palestinian Authority, which ultimately aims to achieve progress and development for the Palestinian society (Jayousi,2017).

This led to the association of the non-governmental organization with political participation in what we can call the reciprocal relationship, that is, the stronger the role, structure, and tasks of the relationship of these organizations with the local community, the greater their role in political participation greatly.

This is because the more the authority or the state tightens its grip on society, the more the contradiction escalates. between states and non-governmental organizations, which leads to an exacerbation of the crisis within society, and to ensure that non-governmental organizations work effectively. Thus, they must prioritize real work to spread democratic principles and concepts and the foundations of true national belonging in society and spread national political education and concepts of national affiliation instead of narrow affiliation to the party or the political faction.

Similarly, the PNA must fully realize its great role in building the nation and be well aware that political participation on the part of non-governmental organizations is a natural right that these organizations exercise in the name of society, which therefore aims to serve society. (Al-Jayyousi,2017).

Despite the role of non-governmental organizations and their duties alongside the political authority, these organizations have not yet formed an organic part of the structure and structure of the political system, because these organizations must enjoy structural and organizational independence. It is done so that they can perform their role towards a society away from the dominance of the authority and its desires, or the control of funding sources for its programs and activities. Therefore, the political authority and its executive and legislative bodies must deal with non-governmental organizations as independent legal persons with independent special bodies (Al-Jayousi,2017).

The bodies that undertake the process of lying-in public policies vary in adopting the political system, so the parliamentary and parliamentary rule is based on the introduction of the principle of separating the three authorities, and to create a balance between them so that no one will be overlooked. Therefore, the legislative authority has the right to the regulations and the regulations in these regulations and the regulations of the authority of the authority and the regulations in these regulations and the regulations of the authority of the authority and the rule of the authority in these regulations and the regulations in the executive authority to ensure its constitutionality, legitimacy, and commitment to the letter and spirit of the legislation. Consequently, the legislative authority evaluates public policy-making projects, finances them, and amends them from time to time (Abdul Qawi,1989).

The researcher believes that civil society organizations and human rights organizations can have a major role in making public policies without the need to participate in decision-making. It meets her aspirations that he desires to achieve, and thus civil society organizations and human rights organizations have indirectly contributed to making the state's public policy.

3.5.4.4. Determinants Governing the Ability of Non-Governmental Organizations to Influence the Policy-Making Process

First: These determinants are what these organizations have in terms of administrative and institutional capabilities (Building organizational structures - developing the spirit of teamwork-Communication skills - strategic planning) or what is called the capacity building process.

Secondly: It is related to the ability to build a balance of power and influence through success in establishing alliances and networks among government organizations and each other, as well as with all actors in the development process, whether at the national or global level as well as the extent to which non-governmental organizations are able to identify the needs of their local communities, and this requires the involvement of these communities in defining and planning projects and in procuring financing, implementing and following them up..

Third: One of the determinants is the nature of the relationship between the state and NGOs, and it is, in fact, an issue linked to all the previous determinants. In any case, there is more than one scenario, either this relationship is cooperative and based on mutual dependence and the distribution of roles, and in this case, it is expected that a successful and effective partnership relationship between the state and non-governmental organizations will be established in the policy-making process.

Contrary to the second scenario, the relationship between the state and non-governmental organizations is marred by conflict and is governed by rivalry. Any gain achieved by non-governmental organizations is at the expense of the state, and vice versa. (Al-Tabal,2015).

Challenges facing the contribution of non-governmental organizations in Palestinian public policies include:(Palestinian NGO Network,2021)

- 1- The Palestinian division.
- 2- Limited level of coordination and cooperation between NGOs and decision-making bodies.
- 3- The limited capabilities of NGOs in the field of influencing public policies.
- 4- The low possibilities of implementing the plans from the point of view of civil organizations.

The researcher believes that the challenges that civil society organizations face and limit their ability to participate in the Palestinian public policy-making are that most of these organizations have become hostages to the financier who imposes his political agenda that often contradicts the Palestinian public policy, and this in turn makes the government deal with these organizations with caution and assurance. restrictions imposed on them.

3.5.4.5. Implementers of Public Policy

The executive authority exercises the implementation of the general policy, and it is evaluated through the commitment of the executive body to follow the plans, programs and procedures drawn up, and to verify the feasibility and effectiveness of the governmental policies and program of action and the extent of success in solving the general problem and the causes of failure in achieving the objectives, it comes as a way

of measuring the effects of implementing the general policy on the various groups as well as on the social environment as a whole (Rasheed,2009).

Buthaina Ramadan (2022)¹⁵ pointed out that European funding contributes to supporting the authority in paying salaries to employees, and implementing economic projects such as the education and equipment sectors, and sanitary materials with which to confront the Corona pandemic, some projects related to road rehabilitation, water repair, and a sustainable green environment.

Public policy executors undertake the evaluation on the grounds that their reputation or future is linked to the success of the programs that they manage as they are keen to win support for them from policy makers and support them for the executive programs since they try to control or shape the information that public policy makers will receive about the executive programs. Through the following means:

- Send selective information that highlights the most favoured about their opinions.
- Activate the programs of those who support action in light of the claims of policy makers.
- The use of program resources in order to expand the base of beneficiary groups, as well as other public groups in order to move them to obtain additional support or endorsement for other new programs (Al-Fahdawi,2001).

The lack of certainty about the objectives of public policies when the policy objectives are unclear, confusing, or ramified, as is often the case, then estimating the extent to which they have been achieved will be difficult and disappointing or frustrating. This situation is mostly the result of the policy approval and legislation process. Because the majority is required in voting on politics, it is often taken into account and satisfied by

¹⁵Interview with: Buthaina Ramadan (2022): Acting Director General of Studies,Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research.

many parties, individuals or groups who have interests in politics, despite the differences in their positions and starting points, and one of the problems facing evaluating politics is the dispersion of the effects of politics, as politics may include individuals and segments of non-Muslims. To whom this policy is directed, and the possibility remains that there are no specific objectives for policies or that some objectives are not officially announced, and other problems are represented in the difficulty of obtaining information, as the lack of information and statistical data may hinder the analyst and assessor of public policy (Al-Saeedi,2002).

The judicial system was not far from the repercussions of division, as there were two judicial councils, one in the West Bank and the other in the Gaza Strip, and the same applies to the public prosecution, as there were two public prosecutions, one in the West Bank and the other in the Gaza Strip.

Instead of the judiciary being a single body that contributes to the unity of the people and the nation, it has become part of the division that needs unification, which led to the judiciary drowning in the furnace of division and political tensions, that became an important place of intervention, giving the divided additional tools to stabilize the reality of division and to tighten control over all powers (right,2022).

Another example of this is the announcement by the Independent Commission for Human Rights of its refusal to amend charitable and civil institutions because this amendment denies the role of civil society institutions in an unprecedented way and harms the interests of Palestinian reconciliation and holding elections (Maan,2021)

According to Ammar Dweik (2022)¹⁶Despite the disruption of the Legislative Council, we have controls, as the government retracted and amended several decisions,

¹⁶Personal interview with: Ammar Dweik: Director of the Independent Commission for Human Rights, Independent Commission for Human Rights,2022.

including: Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, which was dealt with by the Independent Commission for Human Rights, and was subsequently dropped.

In addition to the aforementioned, we can summarize that the public policy embodies a process of implementation and joint cooperation between the official state agencies and non-governmental organizations, as the executive branch plays an important role in the various stages of making public policy, and it reflects the public interest that the state always seeks to implement as it is a main pillar in shaping the law and the constitution of any country. From the point of view of the researcher, there is a need for mutual cooperation in making public policy should be one of the main international standards in the development of the state in its implementation of the principles of human rights and democracy.

The state, with its official and unofficial agencies, is responsible for this process in order to reach a rational and rational public policy that addresses the general problems and manufactures appropriate solutions based on devices and systems of accurate internal and external information, and advanced means of media and communications that keep pace with the amazing global development in the transmission and interpretation of information.

To conclude, the researcher believes that the future vision of the reality of Palestinian human rights institutions will face great difficulties and challenges, especially in light of the new global situation that emerged after the Russia-Ukraine war, where the European Union's interest became focused on supporting Ukraine with the aim of Russia losing the war.

The European Union countries and its institutions that finance human rights and democracy institutions in the third world, especially in Palestine, will suffer from a lack

of funding, which will affect the reduction of the role and effectiveness of the work of human rights institutions that they create through their development, economic, reform and social programs to create a sustainable democratic development reality.

Chapter Four:

The EU Funding for Human Rights Institutions

4. EU Funding for Human Rights Institutions

The EU fund is the most important main pillar for the PNA and human rights institutions since it is the ally of the Palestinians, especially in their struggle with the occupation, that believes and calls for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in accordance with international law and international legitimacy contributing to increasing the ease and volume of funding.

In light of the developmental role of NGOs in the social, economic and political fields, the issue of PNGOs emerged after the signing of the Oslo Agreement and the establishment of the Palestinian National Authority in 1994. Since then, the process of providing funding to provide these organizations' jobs and salaries.

The importance of European funding for NGOs in general and human rights institutions in particular is that it is the backbone of their existence and sustainability, as funding operations are subject to the conditions and criteria of the funders.

This chapter includes theoretical literature related to EU funding for human rights organizations, where a historical overview of European funding was discussed, the nature of European aid to the PHRI, European funding standards and conditions, European countries' strategies to support human rights institutions, funding sources and volume, funding relationship by political settlement, major projects funded by EU countries (digital statistics), which includes the European neighbourhood instrument, the Palestinian cash transfer program and the EU funded development programs in area C.

4.1 The European Union's Fund: A Brief History

The idea of the EU took effect after the occurrence of two world wars that started from the European continent and the occurrence of another world war, where the European Coal and Steel Community was formed 1950. The first customs unit was internationally known as the European Economic Institution, which included 6 European countries (West Germany, France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg), and the expansion continued until it reached an economic and political partnership that brings together the majority of the European countries so far under the name (European Union).

The European political engagement in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict is carried out through several channels, the most important of which is economic aid, as the aim of this engagement is to search for a political role that achieves the political aspirations of European countries, leading to a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict (Sabih,2011).

European aid to third world countries has been reconfigured in the past two decades in line with the important changes that occurred in the global system with the end of the Cold War, where the field of international relations was concerned with the motives of donors. In the Palestinian case, multiple competitive goals and interests appear and sometimes lead to conflict between donors, which are reflected on the volume and mechanisms of aid provided to the Palestinians (Hanafi,2006).

The EU is the first international source of financial aid for the Palestinians, because it is the largest donor to the Palestinians and to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency. European support for the Palestinians has evolved and diversified and passed through several stages.

The first stage: European aid before the signing of the Oslo Agreement, after the formation of the European Common Market and the Treaty of the European Atomic Energy Community in 1957, which merged European organizations. The European policy began to engage in the affairs of the Arab region again since 1967, especially after the launch of France's policy called "Arab policy.". Then, trade agreements were signed with the Maghreb countries, and the European position developed after that towards the Palestinian issue (Ismail, 2011).

The Gulf War in 1991 represented another opportunity for Europe to significantly increase its aid to the Palestinians, especially after the inability of the PLO to fulfil its financial obligations towards the Palestinians at home due to the financial crisis it was suffering from (Nakhla, 2004).

The second stage: the signing of the Oslo Accords and beyond, since the signing of the Oslo Accords in 1993, the European countries rushed to help the parties to the conflict in order not to return to the cycle of violence. The international community and donor countries became involved in supporting the newly born Palestinian National Authority. The EU is the largest funder of the Palestinians, providing annual aid to the Palestinian people with an average of (88) million €in the period between (1995-1999) to support the peace process.

During that period, the support was focused on building institutions and rehabilitating public utilities at the expense of the economic and productive sectors, but the support for these sectors did not exceed a few tens of millions (Abdul Karim, 2010).

This is what Mahmoud Sbehat referred to (2022)¹⁷ stated that the European funding is a commitment and pledges by a group of European countries towards developing

¹⁷Personal interview with: Mahmoud Sbeihat: Director of the Planning and Project Management Unit, Supreme Judicial Council,2022.

countries. Similarly, the third world countries, whether it is Palestine or neighbouring countries, where this support and funding constitutes a commitment and pledge by the countries of the Union.

There are political, economic and diplomatic interests so that the mechanism is for each EU country to pledge to pay a part of its annual revenues as donations given to developing countries for their development, and the percentage varies according to the country's economic and political strength.

For example, Germany is one of the highest countries in donations compared to other European countries such as Spain as a result of its economic strength. These donations are collected from all countries of the Union within the Union Fund and distributed as donations and support to countries in the world that need support.

The researcher believes that the EU aid as it is a political issue making it one of the necessities for the continuation of the peace and development process. This is done by supporting the steadfastness of the institutions of the PNA and enabling the effectiveness of the impact of the programs implemented by human rights institutions to support human rights and democracy.

This aid did not achieve sustainable development and prosperity due to the fluctuation of that aid as most of it is emergency humanitarian aid, in addition to the existence of internal mismanagement of our Palestinian institutions, whether governmental or private. To invest funding in projects that promote the principles of democracy and human rights in a sustainable and effective manner.

4.2. The Nature of the European Aid to the Palestinian Human Rights Institutions:

Funding in general, and especially European funding, is the basis for continued development in all areas of economic life, politics, democracy and development. This funding is essentially unconditional funding according to its lofty goals related to the goals of sustainable development and the promotion of the principles of democracy and human rights through international agreements, protocols and attaches signed by the PNA without reservation (98) by agreement Number of conventions on human rights and democracy (13) Agreement (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

European aids to the Palestinians began in the early seventies on a regular basis to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), the European funding of UNRWA, which began in 1971), in the year (1990) it reached (20%) of the total aid provided to UNRWA, and the total aid between (1971-1993) amounted to (557) million Euros.

It was extended to the PNGOs, and since the year (1994) and after the Oslo Accords, for a decade, the European Union's aid focused on development aid and institution building for an independent Palestinian state in the future.

The EU has taken a leading role in coordinating international support to the PNA, significantly increasing its humanitarian and emergency assistance to the PNA to avoid a disaster in terms of social, humanitarian and health services.

This is reflected in its assistance in terms of emergency assistance and measures for building institutions in the medium term and supporting the administrative and financial reform process in the PNA.

The aid was presented in the period between (2000-2005) approximately (250) million €annually to revive and strengthen the economy, and to support the budget of the

Authority (Abu Hammad, 2011). As a result of Israeli pressure on the European Union, this led to the so-called conditional funding.

The origin of this funding goes back to defining the aspects of disbursement, standards of integrity and transparency, and administrative, financial and technical conditions. These conditions did not include a requirement to sign their summary, as the Union changed its policy to support Palestinian institutions and link them to political, not social, issues in December 2019.

The EU added a new clause in Annex (2) to the general conditions applicable to grants funded by the European Union Article (1) Clause (1.5) stipulates that “grant recipients shall ensure that subcontractors, including participants in Work or training courses and beneficiaries of financial support whose names are included in the restrictive lists of the European Union (EU restrictive measure) (Abu Seif, 2005).

The issue of conditional funding is one of the most important factors that limit the activity of the institution, and financial funding plays a pivotal role in determining its directions, and the issue of obtaining funding is affected by the agenda, strategy and objectives of donors, which are keen to provide technical and financial support to NGOs.

Palestinian Law No.1 /2000 rejected conditional funding in Article (32) of the Law of Charitable Societies and Civil Organizations, which states that: (Associations and organizations are entitled to receive unconditional funding to serve their work), in addition to what was stipulated in the Code of Conduct for Palestinian NGOs.

It is provided that the civil sector is committed to rejecting any conditional political funding or any funding that would change the nature of the development process or undermine the legitimacy of the Palestinian national struggle, and the Palestine

Liberation Organization expressed its absolute rejection of the conditions of the EU, it rejected all attempts to criminalize the Palestinian national struggle and label it as terrorism, according to what was reported by Dr. Saeb Erekat -the Secretary of the Executive Committee - and the demands of the European Union to retract the new provisions (Maqam,2022).

Palestinian institutions rejected the new conditions as 135 institutions submitted a letter of refusal to Thomas Nicholson, the Chargé d’Affairs of the European Union. They demanded that these clauses be cancelled on the basis of refusing to place political conditions on the funding. Then, the dispute between the Palestinian institutions began as a result of the explanatory letter received from the European Union, the letter of reservation to those conditions and the need to adhere to them, especially with the continued Israeli violations of civil society institutions, especially human rights ones.

This is done by distorting their image in front of the funders, especially the European Union, by issuing periodic reports to the Israeli observer for NGOs linking the work of the institutions and accusing them of practicing and financing terrorist activities, and infringing that by prosecuting active institutions within the campaign of the boycott of Israel movement and imposing sanctions on them (Abu Eisha, 2021).

According to the European Union Representative Office in the West Bank (2022)¹⁸, the country’s allocations under the human rights program are mainly implemented by EU delegations in order to better respond to the specific contexts of each country, taking into account the local challenges facing each country. These grants and projects aim to implement the priorities listed in Annex III from the EU regulation (2021/947) in line with the country’s human rights and democracy strategies.

¹⁸Interview with: EU Representative Office in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Governmental and Civil Society Section, Palestine,2022 AD.

Ammar Dweik (2022) pointed out ¹⁹ that the support is usually linked to the project budget, its activities and indicators, in addition to the administrative and financial reports and external audit, and all these procedures followed by the EU countries. This is done in order to ensure the disbursement of funds within the main objective for which the items and activities of the project were designed, and that the financing of the European Union helped raise the professional Palestinian institutions, knowing that Palestinian institutions have very high professional capabilities. One of the reasons for this is that the requirements of funders are high or high.

For example, the Independent Commission for Human Rights must present a strategic plan every three years based on an external evaluation and evaluation by experts from outside Palestine.

Issam Al-Arouri (2022)²⁰ demonstrated that there are several types of support and programs that are provided, such as the Democracy and Human Rights Program, which is part of the European Union's support for Palestinian civil society. It is part of all funding programs provided to the human rights system as their support in general to the PNA, in addition to the support of European countries in the EU including Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway. Other countries support human rights out of the EU including Belgium, Ireland, Luxembourg where they provide support at the state level.

The main funding pillars are supporting programs to promote democracy and human rights within the areas under the PNA, supporting human rights protection programs in Jerusalem and Area C specifically related to humanitarian support and maintaining the

¹⁹Personal interview with: Dr. Ammar Dweik: Head of the Independent Commission for Human Rights, Ramallah, 2022 AD.

²⁰Personal interview with: Issam Al-Arouri, Director of the Jerusalem Centre for Legal Aid and Human Rights, Ramallah, 2022 AD.

Palestinian presence in that area as a thirst for a two-state solution, and supporting national advocacy efforts in favour of two-state solution.

The researcher believes that the new conditions of the EU are not compatible with the nature of the work of human rights institutions due to the activities and projects implemented by human rights institutions. They mainly seek to strengthen the principles of democracy and human rights and are directed to serving individuals (the Palestinian citizen), knowing that everyone has the right to belong to any political party because Palestinians are a state under occupation.

Conditional funding is rejected because it touches the sanctity of the Palestinian national struggle and labels its terrorism. This contradicts the foundation and vision of human rights institutions, as they carry a lofty message that aims to serve their citizens, meaning that every citizen has the right to receive services, whatever they may be. political affiliation or orientation.

4.3 European Funding Standards and Conditions:

Foreign financing is subject to a set of criteria and conditions set by the financiers in accordance with the legal legislation governing and the financing programs, to express their interests and objectives in a manner that is consistent with their orientations and funders. Still, they can be limited to the following (Ismail 2014):

First: Financial Administrative Standards: It is represented in the mechanisms and procedures for writing the project proposal, the recruitment methodology, the administrative models used, and the financier pays primary attention to these aspects.

This was confirmed by Sahar Francis (2022)²¹ with intense control measures by the EU on grants because the provided financial and administrative reports forms had a relationship with other institutions relying on the EU's models of control and periodic annual and semi-annual reports.

Furthermore, if the project was annual, there is a final report that reflects the entire duration of the project comprising two types: administrative and financial, and sometimes there is an external audit on the project by the EU.

Second: Technical standards: These are the conditions that the financier requests to be present in the good/service provided to the beneficiary, such as the financier stipulating predetermined specifications in the service provided, in order to ensure the return of the return to him.

This was pointed out by Issam Al-Arouri (2022)²² that there is internal who demonstrated that there is control from the board of directors and an internal control committee composed of the general assembly of the board of directors, as there is a complaints system for the centre in addition to the exercise of internal control by the director of the centre over the directors of departments and units as a technical report is submitted at the end of each year.

Third: Political and sectoral criteria: These criteria take several forms, including: defining the target group, such as political affiliation, including the “renouncing terrorism” clause, criminalizing the resistance and its factions, defining areas, sectors and areas of work exclusively: such as preventing funding for certain activities in Area C which are under Israeli security and administrative control.

²¹Personal interview with: Sahar Francis: Director of Addameer Foundation, Ramallah, 2022 AD.

²²Personal interview with: Issam Al-Arouri, Director of the Jerusalem Centre for Legal Aid and Human Rights, Ramallah, 2022 AD.

They include preventing the establishment of Infrastructure projects in refugee camps, refusing to fund projects and institutions that support the boycott of Israel movement, and stipulating cooperation with international institutions working in the same field. In fact, it happened in cooperation projects with Israeli institutions with the aim of accelerating and encouraging normalization, and focusing on specific sectors such as democratization, women's empowerment, and others.

In this aspect, Hussein Selim (2022)²³ thinks that if the European funding is not expressly stipulated in the financing agreements, it includes conditions such as limiting the implementation of programs in specific areas and sectors, or by focusing on specific topics or in specific areas, or for specific demands.

All of the above becomes clear later on that the choice is for political reasons as in most cases it is not compatible with the needs. Reference is made here to the issue of the demand to amend the curricula, and before that, the demand of civil organizations to sign the document against terrorism.

Achieving these conditions is linked to the implementation of the funder's goals of advancing the "peace process" and focusing on non-development activities. Still, the criterion of accepting or rejecting the terms and criteria of funding is determined by their suitability and consistency with the mutual needs, rights and interests between the financiers and the recipients of funding.

By submitting project implementation reports and follow-up to ensure transparency, in contrast to the political conditions that strip NGOs of patriotism and criminalize militant and patriotic work against the Israeli occupation (Badel Center,2020).

²³Personal interview with: Dr. Hussein Salim: Secretary General of the Administrative Courts, Ramallah,2022 AD.

The US and European funding terms are consistent, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) requires providing grants and funding by not supporting terrorist recipient organizations. Still, the revised EU funding terms issued in December 2019 restricts the recipients of the funding to the policies of the EU as the grants can only be benefited with the prior approval of those conditions contained in the financing agreements.

Those conditions stipulated in Appendix (G) (Appendix) (II) (article 1.5) that: “The grantees must and contractors ensure that subcontractors and natural persons, including participants in workshops and/or training and recipients of financial support to third parties, are not benefited or included in the lists of EU restrictive measures. Furthermore, appendix (G). (appendix IV) (Article 1) stated that: “The beneficiary is responsible for respecting the restrictive measures of the European Union in awarding contracts” (Abu Seif, 2005).

Helmy Al-Araj (2022)²⁴ pointed out that there is a big difference between the conditions of the EU announced under pressure, and the unfair conditions of the Americans. This is because the European conditions do not require prior security checks on the target groups, just as the European conditions. In other words, if the EU is suspicious of some target groups, it gives a warning that they are not funded of the EU’s funds.

If the funding institution insists on continuing to work with this (suspicious) entity, the EU will only stop the grant, the American document, if the suspicion of terrorism is proven against any of the beneficiaries of the American grant, even after years, all parties, whether an institution, employee or beneficiary, will be prosecuted.

²⁴Personal interview with: Helmy Al-Araj: Freedom Advocacy Director of the Freedom Foundation, 2022 AD.

Still, if this person is from some of the Palestinian factions designated as a terrorist, such as Hamas and Jihad, the Popular Front, the Brigades Al-Aqsa, Izz al-Din al-Qassam, al-Aqsa Foundation, the General Command can benefit from European funding through the Palestinian funded institution in his personal capacity and not in his organizational capacity.

For example, Ismail Haniyeh is only entitled to attend a workshop or give a lecture in his personal capacity and not his organizational capacity to Hamas) and does not interfere with al-Sisi's affiliation with individuals.

This is what Dawood Al- Deek (2022)²⁵ showed stating that the funding directed to human rights institutions and civil society included conditions, including the requirement to sign a document not to support terrorism, due to Israel's allegation that six human rights institutions were terrorist, which was announced by the Israeli Minister of Defense. The UN's stated in his recent announcement, or in his last position, that until this moment, the Israeli side has not provided us with any logical justification confirming that these institutions support terrorism.

The restrictive measures of the EU that were adopted by its Council relate to the date of 15/6/2009 AD, in the fight against terrorism, as it identified persons, entities and groups who were involved in terrorist acts, and included factions of the Palestinian resistance and its military branches within the lists of terrorist entities.

This list included Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades (the military wing of Fatah movement), the Islamic Resistance Movement Hamas and its military arm, the Brigades The martyr Izz al-Din al-Qassam, the Palestinian Liberation Front, the Islamic Jihad, the Popular Front

²⁵Personal interview with: Daoud Al-Deek: Advisor to the Prime Minister, Ramallah, 2022 AD.

for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command (Council Common Position, 2009).

This was confirmed by Rahal and Abu Karsh (2020) through the new conditions for European funding, which included new restrictive clauses added by the European Union to the new financing circular for the year (2020) and distributed in December (2019) to Annex No. (1) Clause 5.1) which states: “Grant recipients shall ensure that subcontractors, including participants in workshops or training courses, recipients of financial support, who are included in the lists of restrictive measures of the EU, do not benefit or involve themselves.

It obligated Palestinian civil society organizations not to deal with individuals or groups classified as “terrorist” by the European Union list, and this includes workers, contractors, beneficiaries and recipients of aid. Hamas, Islamic Jihad, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Popular Front - General Command, and the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades.

The support for “terrorism” is rejected by the funder and requires stopping and withdrawing the funding from the recipient. The Dutch government decided to stop supporting the Palestinian Federation of Agricultural Work Committees (PFAWC) following the arrest of two employees from the union accused of resisting the Israeli occupation, knowing that the Dutch government supported the union with (20) million €in (2017) (Sama News Agency, 2020).

Al-Tanani (2020) mentioned that three positions of the Palestinian civil society were in response to the European conditions as follows:

The first position: represented by the national campaign to reject conditional funding. The campaign sees in the new conditions, which are political in nature and criminalize

the national struggle and refuse to submit categorically to these dictations and call for their resistance and abolition.

The second position: This is expressed by the NGO Network. The Network believes that the issue of conditions is limited to the financial dimension in contracts, not the political one, stressing that these conditions have existed since 2001, that changed its status in the technical annexes to the contract, and this position welcomed the message of European clarifications and stressed the need for negotiation, sitting and dialogue between the European Union and civil society to remove the conditions.

The third position: It is represented by those who accept this condition and who represent a minority of Palestinian civil society. In response to the letter of the European Union NGO Network on date 31/1/2020, the Union announced in a reply letter, dated 25/2/2020, its commitment to implement all the terms and requirements of the signed contract, and to respect the European Union legislation that must be applied regarding the description of this Union grant. signed the EU contracts to withdraw immediately.

As for the NGO network, it considered that the European Union's latest response to the letter of clarification is acceptable, especially since the Union's position is clear on the Palestinian issue. She affirmed her adherence to the legal message attached to all financing agreements confirming the position of the society's institutions on the Palestinian struggle, explaining that this battle is political, and requires every patriot to fight it to amend the conditions of the European Union (Al-Tananai,2020).

In this context, the PLO and the PNA and the NGO Network did not take any escalating steps in front of the European Union's insistence on its conditions, such as threatening or threatening to stop any institution that accepts funding from working and

withdrawing its license, and increasing diplomatic pressure on the EU to reverse its new conditions (Civil Work Foundation in Jerusalem ,2020).

The researcher believes that these conditions came as a result of American pressure on the European Union, because America was the first to set conditions to support Palestinian institutions. Still, there are no terrorist organizations in Palestine. They are resistance movements and all international laws recognize the right of any people under occupation to resist this occupation. It is only restricting and besieging the Palestinian people, so it became clear that there is a difference between the institutions in accepting and rejecting the conditions of the European Union.

The officials of these institutions compete to represent civil society before official forums, evading providing answers they know are necessary, which puts great question marks in the reality of the positions that are announced from time to time on national issues. This puts the credibility of these institutions to a test in front of the masses of our people. Especially since accepting the terms signing it means that everything that is said about the national dimension in the work of the signatory organizations needs to be reviewed.

4.4 The Strategies of the European Countries to Support Human Rights

Institution:

National Human Rights Strategies (HRCS), prepared by EU delegations and endorsed by the Council, is the main tool for setting human rights priorities in the European Union for all countries. Furthermore, it provides an essential reference point for the programs and implementation of human rights financial assistance for third world countries. In 2011, the European Union Strategy was approved by the Human Rights of

Palestine by the Heads of Mission of the European Union Member States in the country, which is valid for three years and must be updated annually.

This document set out the EIDHR-CBSS Program Strategy under which the EIDHR-CBSS should be implemented in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, as well as consulting civil society organizations, this state strategy had to be applied according to the broader political context, taking into account the continuing Israeli occupation and internal fragmentation between the West Bank and Gaza Strip. (Ziyada,2014).

As for the strategy of EIDHR-CBSS 2011-2015, the program focused on the objectives of strengthening the role of civil society in promoting human rights and democratic reform, supporting the peaceful consensus of the group's interests, and in promoting political participation and representation, which are the same ones approved by the program in the period 2007-2010 (Abu Eisha, 2021).

A specific EU domestic strategy on human rights defenders was developed, which included: a human right working group with the aim of producing joint reports and advice and enhancing coordination. Through liaison officers as focal points for petitions, regular meetings with Palestinian civil society organizations for human rights, rotating presence in the courts, the human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory raised with the PNA in the Subcommittee on Human Rights, Rule of Law and Governance, and with Israel at each meeting bilateral (Abu Eisha, 2021).

Issam Hajj Hussein (2022)²⁶ confirmed that the European Union periodically prepares its strategic plans, which are usually five years. during which members agree on funding priorities. These strategic plans are affected by several factors, including issues related

²⁶Personal interview with: Issam Hajj Hussein. Foundation CEO Coalition for Integrity and Accountability (AMAN),2022 AD.

to the responsibilities of the EU towards global issues such as climate change, refugees, poverty eradication.

The sustainable development goals, the latest of which covers the period until 2030. In addition to the fixed issues on the funding agenda related to human rights, focusing on women, children and people with special needs.

The EU Representative Office in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (2022)²⁷ clarified that one of the guiding principles of the global strategy launched in June is protecting and empowering individuals, building resilient, inclusive and democratic societies, promoting a global system of human resources and development.

It includes safeguarding fundamental freedoms, including by harnessing opportunities and addressing the challenges of new technologies, and delivering by working with other stakeholders such as civil society actors and Member States in the EU and private sector actors.

This is done to cover topics on human rights and democracy.

It was established by regulation (EU) 2021/947 the following areas of intervention: the advancement of the core values of democracy, the rule of law, the universality, indivisibility and interdependence of human rights, respect for human dignity and the principles of inviolability discrimination, equality, solidarity and respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international human rights law.

The researcher believes that the European funders have a strategy in which partners and goals are determined, and among the partners are human rights institutions that work with them in order to implement international human rights laws, the Europeans were affected by Israeli propaganda about some civil society institutions, which they called

²⁷Interview with: EU Representative Office in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Governmental and Civil Society Section, Palestine, 2022 AD.

terrorism, as the Israelis claimed that these institutions have a relationship with some political parties in a certain way that supports political violence or national struggle and others.

4.5 The Sources and Size of the European Union's Funding:

With the establishment of the PNA and the interest of donors in advancing the peace process, the flow of funds in the Palestinian territories doubled, whether for the authority or non-governmental organizations reaching (34) billion €for Palestinian institutions after 1994.

In fact, (80%) of the budget of Palestinian NGOs is funded by donors, especially the EU and the United States of America, since the latter is considered at the forefront of donor countries that provided international aid to the PNA during the period (1994-2001), followed by the European Union, Japan and Norway (Gerster & Baumgarten, 2011).

Table (4.1) Shows the Most Important Donor Countries Based on their Percentages, Which Represent the Actual Total Disbursement:

USA	EU	Japan	Norway	WB	Germany	KSA	Spain	Sweden	Holland	Italy	Other
17%	13%	11%	7%	6%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	22%

Source: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, International Aid Report, third and fourth quarters 2001

During the first nine months of the year, NGOs obtained (2015) according to official government estimates on foreign funding of \$800 million, and according to estimates by the Palestinian NGOs Affairs Authority, these organizations receive \$1.6 billion annually (Shtayeh, 2020).

Aid is provided to the United States of America after approval by the Committee on Foreign Operations Appropriations in the US Senate. Before deciding to approve the provision of aid. It first looks at a report submitted to it by the American intelligence services on the extent of the relationship of the PLO and the PNA with the Palestinian opposition movements and the nature of their procedures and effectiveness.

This is done to ensure the security of Israel, including the occupying soldiers and settlers, the importance of the American position with regard to international aid to the Palestinians lies in the weight of the American voice with international institutions such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other international organizations (Ismail,2014).

As for the EU, it did not place any conditions on the provision of this aid other than those dictated by the Committee on Financial and Legal Regulations of the European Common Market in Brussels. Japan takes a similar position to the European Union in providing its assistance. Still, from a legal and procedural point of view, most of the Japanese aid is still provided Through the United Nations Development Program or UNRWA (Abu Hammad,2011).

The World Bank is considered one of the most important international institutions that provide aid to the PNA through it, due to its ability to set and implement policies for disbursing funds provided by donor countries to Palestinian development projects. The World Bank and its financial institutions to manage this assistance.

There are many donor countries, especially the European Union, preferring to deal directly without going through the World Bank channel, the most important of which are: Germany, France, Norway, Korea, Spain, Italy, which at the same time is one of the

most important countries providing international aid to the Palestinian people (Al-Himdiyati, 2014).

There are many sources of funding for NGOs, as they cannot maintain their sustainability without financial sources, which can be summed up in three sources: self-financing based on the organization's dependence on itself, government funding provided by the government to organizations, and external funding, whether the donor is countries or organizations.

The sources of western foreign funding for Palestinian NGOs vary from countries and organizations, including: European Union countries, the United States of America, European organizations, and official Western government agencies, such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)USAID), the European Commission of the European Union (EC) etc. (Nakhla, 2011).

Organizations receive their funding from more than one source at the same time, the percentage of organizations receiving support from external funds has increased from (38.9%) in 2000 to (46.8%) in 2008, and the PA's funding share for NGOs decreased from (29.2%) in 2000 to (13.4%) in 2006 (Al-Maliki, Shalaby and Waldadowa, 2008).

As the President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen declared, "For many years the EU has been supporting Palestine and its people (budget, UNRWA, social allowances, Jerusalem hospitals), as the largest donor about 600 million € (\$624 million) annually".

Table (2) traces the European funding for different sectors, especially the human rights and democracy sector, through different periods of time 1995-2021

Table (4.2): European funding from 1995-1999

No.	Sector	Sum (Euros)	Percentage
1	Institutional Establishment	153,060,000	29.17%
2	Education	95,212,000	18.14%
3	Humanitarian Aid	93,488,000	17.81
4	Infrastructure	5,360,000	9.78%
5	Police	26,693,000	5.08%
6	Democracy	22,224,000	4.24%
7	Health	20,652,000	3.93%
8	Production	20,592,000	3.92%
9	Returned	15,455,000	2.95%
10	Housing	11,364,000	2.16%
11	Municipalities	6,060,000	1.15%
12	Multi- Section	4,410,000	0.84%
13	Water Purification	1,907,000	0.36%
14	Energy	1,591,000	0.30%
15	Agriculture	578,000	0.11%
	Total	5,246,460,000	100%

By analysing the previous table, it appears that the percentage of support for the democracy, human rights and police sectors reached (9.32%), where it received more support than other sectors such as health, agriculture and others, and this is evidence of the importance of establishing a ground for spreading a culture of no violence and peace.

Table (3) provides the European funding from 2000 to 2005

Table (4.3): European Funding (2000-2005)

No.	Sector Manifest	Years						Total
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
1.	Supporting the PNA budget	90	40	120	102	90.25	76	518.25
		-	-38.46%	50.00%	-8.11%	-6.11%	-8.57%	-
2	Infrastructure Section	0.8	0.97	38.3	0	0	40.55	80.62
		-	9.60%	95.06%	-100%	-	100%	-
3	Institutions' Establishment Sector	16.89	5.76	21.50	12	6	17	79.15
		-	-49.14%	57.74%	-28.36%	-33.33%	47.83%	-
4	UNRWA	40.24	57.25	55	57.75	0.65	63.67	334.56
		-	17.45%	-2.00%	2.44%	2.45%	2.435	-
5	Humanitarian Aid	33.60	41.95	69.24	61.61	61.11	65.28	332.79
		-	11.05%	24.54%	-5.83%	-0.41%	3.30%	-
6	Human Rights	77.20	2.55	11.86	30.04	26.22	5.86	97.3
		-	-78.13%	64.61%	43.39%	-6.79%	-63.47%	-
7	Supporting Civ Society	22.90	0	10	7.50	10	10	60.4
			100.00%	100.00%	-14.29%	14.29%	0.00%	
Total in €	225.20	148.48	325.90	270.90	254.23	278.36	1503.0	

Through an analytical look at the previous table, the peak of aid reached an increase in the year 2000 AD is evidence that the pace of aid increases with the increase in tension and confrontation, and this is evidenced by the increase in support for the human rights sector, 77.20 million euros.

The EU annually provided the Palestinian people with an average of 88 million € in the period between 1995-1999 to support the peace process, but the support in that period was based on building institutions and rehabilitating public facilities at the expense of the economic and productive sectors (Abdul Karim, 2010).

Table (4.4): European Funding (2006-2007)

No.	The aims of the EU Commission For the Palestinians in 2006	Payment Pledges in 2006 in €	Payment Pledges in 2007 in €
1	Temporary International Mechanisms	101.75	175
2	Relief Aids for ER	40	-
3	UNRWA Budget Support	64.41	66
4	Building Capacities Aids	12	-
5	Mutual Funding with NGOs	4.91	-
6	Democracy and Human Rights	2.84	-
7	Palestinian Humanitarian Aid in the West Bank, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon	84	43
8	Social Services Support in Eastern Jerusalem	-	2
9	Improving Health Infrastructure for UNRWA Camps in Lebanon	-	4
10	Food Security (UNRWA 15 M, World Food Program 5 M)	20	23.30
12	Palestinian UNRWA Aids in Lebanon	10	3
Total in € = 430 M \$		339.91	326.3

Source: EU website (Palestinian Aids)

It is noticeable that the support directed to the democracy and human rights sector has decreased 2.84 million euros, due to the political changes in the Palestinian arena, the arrival of Hamas to power, and the imposition of a siege on all aspects of life in the territories of the PNA.

Shadi Othman (2022)²⁸ pointed out that the amount allocated to the State of Palestine was (300) million € per year, including the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and Jerusalem spend this amount 300 million € allocated by the European Commission to Palestine in more than one sector, where the government gets about 150 million € that are spent through salaries and social allowances for poor families.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) gets 90 million euros, and an amount of (60) million € on projects, researching that part of the implemented projects are human rights projects, and their budget amounts to (10) million € annually, and it constitutes (3%) of their budget. total aid volume

Table (4.5) Total aid in million € from (2011-2021)

The total Pale Europe	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
		485.67	323.68	372.55	370.45	359	359.6	342.4	372.2	375.8	352.34
The total Humanita Aid for Human Riga	4.9	4.9	4.9	4	11	3.7	3.8	3.8	5.8	8.5	-

Source: Shadi Othman, EU Information Officer - Jerusalem, Palestine, 2022 AD.

This was confirmed by Sherine Abu Al-Rub (2022)²⁹ who said that after the Swedish government's Campaign for Democracy was launched, CIDA was given tasks with further developing work in the field of democracy and human rights in order to enhance the impact of Swedish development cooperation in promoting democracy. In 2020, CIDA focused, among other things, on strengthening the capacity to reach marginalized

²⁸Personal interview with: Shadi Othman: EU Information Officer - Jerusalem, Palestine, 2022 AD.

²⁹Personal interview with: Sherine Abu Al-Rub, Director of International Relations at the Ministry of Women's Affairs, 2022 AD.

and discriminated individuals and groups, and supporting the voices of those who champion democracy such as human rights defenders as well as freedom of expression online.

The focus areas in the democracy and human rights sector are reflected in the volume of support, democratic participation and civil society is the largest sub-area (2.5 billion SEK or 37% of payments), with human rights coming in second (18%). In terms of regional distribution, most funds are allocated to Africa (30%), followed by Asia and the Middle East (22%). Support for global programmes, for example through the United Nations or international NGOs, constitutes 29% of total spending.

The staff of the International Relations Unit in the Anti-Corruption Commission (2022)³⁰ see that the amount of funding is not considered sufficient because it does not cover many of the needs identified by Palestinian human rights organizations according to reports by experts who have studied the necessary and urgent needs, these needs are detailed and very important and have been attached to the Europeans, but the focus lies in one area, which is training and raising the capabilities of the staff.

To sum up, conditional funding is inconsistent with the Law of Charitable Societies and Civil Organizations of the year 2000, Article 32, which states: “Associations and bodies have the right to receive unconditional aid to serve their work.”

The reactions of NGOs varied on the political conditions of the European Union for support, as some showed flexibility in the face of conditional funding, justifying that the Union The European Union is the largest donor to it, and refusal of funding will lead to its collapse, in contrast to the organizations that reject conditional funding, since these conditions criminalize the struggle of the Palestinian people and deprive international

³⁰Interview with: International Relations Unit staff - Anti-Corruption Commission, Ramallah, 2022 AD.

and legal legitimacy of the nature of their right to resistance.

Therefore, we are facing a sensitive issue that requires unity from all parties in order to break these conditions, and there is a state of confusion and inability to resolve a collective position by categorically rejecting the agreement and rejecting European funding.

The researcher believes that the acceptance by some institutions of conditional funding and making concessions in this regard will lead to an increase in the Zionist attack on national institutions, not to stop them, and with it the possibility of passing the conditions of the EU becomes great. This means achieving the results that Israel sought after raising the efficiency and level of activity of the Israeli observer of NGOs., which issues a wide range of inflammatory reports accusing Palestinian institutions of violating all EU funding standards.

4.6 The Relationship between Funding and Political Settlement

The peace settlement process in the Middle East is a living example of the nature of the relationship and the objectives of international aid provided by donor countries to the PNA. After the signing of the Declaration of Principles Agreement between the PLO and Israel in (September 13, 1993 AD) in Washington.

In October of the same year, a conference of donor countries was held in Washington with the aim of providing material and in-kind assistance to the PLO and the PNA after its establishment, which is currently in charge of managing civil affairs and public services in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The donor countries agreed to: An outline of the purposes and objectives of providing international aid to the Palestinian people,

which can be summarized as follows:

1. Establishing a Middle Eastern order based on collective security, stability and progress for the peoples of the region, and then joining them as a common market, promising the new global economic order.
2. Eliminate and contain the causes of conflict, tension and violence, and promote market economies.
3. Consolidating the work of democratic institutions and protecting human rights.

Funding was provided over a period of one-year 1994 and until the end of 2001, an amount of (3,737,796,000) US € in grants and aid to the PNA (Labad, 2004).

Even the organizations that had a critical opinion of the political settlement, did not call for the demise of power, but necessarily dealt with it in a way that it did not promise to ensure respect and guarantee the rights of citizens.

Then, it began working on new projects aimed at influencing the process of shaping reality and ensuring a better future for human rights, including those who contributed to training Security agencies in the field of the rule of law and awareness of citizens' rights. When the Palestinian Legislative Council was formed in 1996) A number of human rights institutions began implementing and developing law reform projects, as many PHRI were able to absorb the necessities and needs of the new phase (Sheikh Ali, 2010).

Essam Hajj Hussein (2022)³¹ points out to the existence of a decision since the signing of the Oslo Accords to support the Palestinian people with its various components by supporting the government, the private sector and other civil society institutions effectively., it is imperative to combat any acts of corruption related primarily to

³¹Personal interview with: Issam Hajj Hussein: CEO of Coalition Foundation for Integrity and Accountability (AMAN), (2022).

financial management, as happened in the EU's freezing of its funding to the PNA in 2021 until mid-2022.

This is due to the deterioration of the situation, such as postponing the elections, the executive authority's control over the rest of the authorities, the lack of transparency in managing the public budget and other reasons such as the deterioration in the state of human rights and public freedoms.

The EU is the strategic partner of the Palestinian people and the first contributor to its multiple positions in support of the political settlement process and finding a solution for the two states in a way that is in harmony with international laws and legislation permitted in a peaceful manner. Finding a political settlement and establishing the rule and principles of law.

Akkad Samir Zaqout (2022)³² assured that the European funding contributes to raising public awareness of the importance of democracy as it is an important entry point for development events and the promotion of citizenship, especially programs directed at youth, which develop awareness of the values and foundations of the political system that would protect human rights and public and private freedoms.

Awareness-raising activities play in consecrating political participation as a value, and that access to power should be above the peaceful transfer of power. Therefore, defending the rights to form associations and parties and belong to them, and the right to participate in elections, as it is a tool for political participation and change.

It becomes a right that the citizen adheres to, especially as the only way to change that ensures stability, as European funding contributes to correcting the understanding of the political conflict between parties. In fact, it is a healthy condition, unless it leaves the

³²Personal interview with: Samir Zaqout, Deputy Director of Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, 2022 AD.

peaceful square and establishes the foundations of tolerance of the other opinion and reduces the severity of intolerance and violent conflict between the conflicting political and social forces over power and programs political.

It contributes to enhancing the citizen's awareness of the elements of his power and influence, because the final outcome of the elections and the power of the ruler and economic plans are the result of the opinion and will of the majority, and the citizen realizes the importance of his role in change.

Mohsen Abu Ramadan confirmed (2022)³³ thinks that the European funding affects through reports, through the web page, social media, workshops, conferences and publications issued by these organizations. It affects the Palestinian collective awareness in general towards promoting a culture of citizenship, freedoms, participation, elections, democracy, the right to form civil and non-governmental organizations, as well as the right in peaceful assembly, trade union work and other rights guaranteed by the Palestinian Basic Law.

It plays a role in promoting awareness of, and in the framework of the International Bill of Human Rights, which consists of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 48 of the last century, the 1966 Covenant on Civil, Political and Cultural Rights issued by the United Nations General Assembly, the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights issued by the United Nations General Assembly in 1966, and a series of international declarations and covenants that affirm the system of rights, including the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and refute the violations of the occupation or any abuses of the local authorities.

³³Personal interview with: Mohsen Abu Ramadan, researcher in development and civil society affairs, 2022 AD.

Sahar Francis (2022)³⁴ expressed a different point of view, stating that European funding did not affect supporting and directing the political awareness of the members of society, because of the Palestinian institutions and rights since the seventies of the last century and before the idea of financing began, such as medical and agricultural relief and the Family Revival Foundation, are a product of the Palestinian society and established with a desire to meet its needs.

Nevertheless, Sahar Francis (2022)³⁵ expressed a different point of view, stating that European funding did not affect supporting and directing the political awareness of the members of society. This is because Palestinian institutions such as medical and agricultural relief and the Family Revival Foundation, which means that these institutions are a product of the Palestinian society and established with a desire to meet its needs.

Thus, serious endeavours represented by the funding provided by individuals and institutions of the local community, such as the idea of establishing community work, before the existence of the Union's funding itself, but after the 1993 Oslo agreement, it contributed to the entry of many institutions, countries and agencies to work inside Palestine.

Hence, the idea of European funding, and the idea of many funders inside Palestine Citizens' awareness changed and they lost their sense of responsibility for community work and became dependent on institutions specialized in providing services. In order to restore the idea of guidance and awareness about the principles of human rights, the responsibility must stem from the role of the Palestinian society with its members and

³⁴Personal interview with: Sahar Francis: Director of Addameer Foundation, Ramallah, 2022 AD.

³⁵Personal interview with: Sahar Francis: Director of Addameer Foundation, Ramallah, 2022 AD.

local community institutions. not only relying on projects funded by the European Union

Finally, a large part of the responsibility towards raising awareness in our society must be clarified that many of these institutions were established during the period of the Palestinian Intifada and created through their programs and services awareness on the Palestinian level politically and legally as a product Palestinian Self Support.

4.7 The Relationship of Funding with European Values:

When talking about European financing, it is necessary to address the European values, which are a basic pillar of this financing, as the modern national state in Europe relied in building its legitimacy on the principle of equality and non-discrimination and that it be welfare states that guarantee the economic and social rights of citizens, and based in their social contracts on (democracy, liberalism, respect for human rights and the rule of law).

This vision was not internal, as Europe sought, according to its declared mission, to spread, support, and defend these European values around the world. In fact, it was established by independent donor institutions and independent trust funds aimed at fostering democracy in the European neighbouring countries., in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, North Africa and others (Rahal and Abu Karsh,2020).

Culture contributes to activating dialogue, promoting common human values and building bridges between continents through knowledge, cooperation and exchange of experiences, in addition to uniting societies by promoting tolerance, acceptance and mutual respect. Europe and Palestine share a sea of common values. the European Union continues to support the Palestinian cultural sector, so it worked on submitting

proposals by Palestinian cultural institutions in order to support Palestinian-European cultural activities in all Palestinian areas.

It has worked the European Union supported the cultural and artistic sector, as it was one of the main supporters of the cultural sector in Palestine during the previous years, with an estimated contribution that amounted to more than (2.5 million euros, and European funding for these institutions aims to raise awareness among the Palestinian public about the core values of the European Union by supporting cultural activities in Palestine (Abu Hammad,2011)

Samer Salameh confirmed that (2022)³⁶ assured that there was a positive impact in support of the values and principles of democracy, support for political partnership, and the consolidation of basic principles such as freedom, independence, democracy, elections, active and constructive participation in supporting politics and the importance of its presence to achieve development and advancement of our society as a whole.

Some of these principles and values are not the product of our Palestinian society, but rather from ideas The culture of Western European society is like the CEDAW Agreement. It is believed in the importance and necessity of adhering to it and some of its provisions, but there are other provisions that are contrary to the culture and beliefs of our Palestinian society.

Still, human rights and democracy institutions must adopt and believe in those principles such as CEDAW or the principles of sustainable development and reflect them through their goals and mission. And the way to implement the projects in order to get European funding.

³⁶Personal interview with: Samer Salama, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Labor,2022 AD.

Unfortunately, it should be noted that many of our institutions pretend to adopt the slogans of democracy and support and support the most important human rights agreements and the principles of CEDAW and others just for the sake of catching and receiving funding so that the main goal is to obtain funding and not to promote the principles of democracy and political partnership.

Nevertheless, Ammar Dweik (2022)³⁷ noticed the existence of several theories that explain the reasons for the support, but I consider that these countries adopt, specifically the Scandinavian countries (Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland), which are the most democratic countries in the world that adopt their democratic foreign policy, human rights and the principles of international law as a cornerstone of their foreign policy.

It seeks to promote these values in the world to reflect its vision as countries, as secularism in Europe is based on the principles of democracy and human rights, and these countries try to reinforce these principles in the support provided to other countries. This is what Dawood Al-Deek (2022)³⁸ emphasized that the influence of European funding on upholding and directing the values of human rights and democracy.

4.8 Major Projects Funded by EU Countries:

The European Union is the largest donor of foreign aid to the Palestinians, and its support depends on a joint partnership, which was established on the Interim Partnership Agreement for Trade and Cooperation, which was signed in 1997 between the European Community and the Palestine Liberation Organization on behalf of the PNA. The EU-Palestine Action Plan was approved in May 2013, which sets the agenda

³⁷Personal interview with: Ammar Dweik, Director of the Independent Commission for Human Rights, 2022 AD.

³⁸Personal interview with: Daoud Al-Deek, Advisor to the Prime Minister, 2022 AD.

for economic and political cooperation with the EU and remains in effect until 2020 AD (EU Representative Office, 2021).

The European Union has set up major projects for the Palestinians, represented in the following projects:

4.9 The European Neighbourhood Instrument:

The European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) is the main EU financing instrument for Palestine, with the aid earmarked alongside a multi-year bilateral agenda for economic and political cooperation from 2014 to 2016. This agenda is articulated under the Consolidated Support Framework, which as of 2017 has been replaced by the Common European Strategy in Support of Palestine 2017-2020 - Towards a Democratic and Accountable Palestinian State”, which was the result of many years of work between the European Union and its member states, and identifies the targeted and common priorities between the European Union and its member states with Palestine.

, this funding reflects a coherent approach to the EU foreign policy for the period 2017-2020, the EU bilateral assistance to Palestine under the European Neighbourhood Instrument focused on the following priority sectors: Governance reform, fiscal policy consolidation, rule of law, justice, citizen safety and human rights, sustainable service delivery, access to water and energy services that are self-sufficient, and sustainable development. (€1 billion and €1.356 billion).

The Common European Strategy is in line with the Palestinian National Policy Agenda 2017-2022, adopted by the PNA in December 2016 and follows up on the EU cooperation priorities with Palestine that have been developed over the past years (EU Representative Office, 2021). (€1.356 billion euros), the Common European Strategy is in

line with the Palestinian National Policy Agenda 2017-2022, adopted by the PNA in December 2016.

It followed the priorities of EU cooperation with Palestine that have been developed over the past years (EU Representative Office, 2021 (.356 billion euros), the Common European Strategy is in line with the Palestinian National Policy Agenda 2017-2022.

Then, it was adopted by the PNA in December 2016 and follows the priorities of EU cooperation with Palestine that have been developed over the past years (EU Representative Office, 2021).

4.10 The Palestinian Cash Transfer Program:

The Palestinian Cash Transfer Program provides is a quarterly cash assistance for approximately (108000) poor and vulnerable families in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which is part of the social protection system managed by the Ministry of Social Development. The PNA is considered as the agency responsible for providing basic social protection in a systematic and predictable manner.

The European Union and Member States during the period (2008-2018) contributed 478.2 million € to the cash transfer program that in 2018, the PNA allocated 480 million shekels (113.9 million euros) to the cash transfer program, and the European Union and its member states contributed 50 % of the appropriations, the World Bank 5% and the rest covered by the PNA (CTP Payments Report 2018, GCTP Global Assessment 2018).

CTP beneficiaries are selected according to a consumption-based alternative instrument testing formula (cash and asset-related criteria) that estimates the poverty degree of each

applicant household. Social workers in the ministry's regional directorates are responsible for regular updates of family records and eligibility rehabilitation.

There is a complaint mechanism, and eligible families receive a monthly allowance ranging from 250 to 600 shekels to be paid on a quarterly basis, on average the annual family allowance is 4,600 shekels (1,106 €).

Families are entitled to other state assistance, including free health insurance from the Ministry of Health, food assistance, and school fee waivers from the Ministry of Education, and the cash transfer program contributes to protecting the livelihoods of beneficiaries by maintaining Household consumption and coverage of basic needs according to the World Bank's assessment of the impact of the cash transfer program 2017, but not enough to lift them out of poverty (European Union Representative Office, 2021).

4.11 The EU-Funded Development Programs, Area C, Water, Civil Society)

The EU-funded development programs in Palestine are in line with the priorities identified by the Joint Strategy, in line with the PNA's National Policy Agenda and focus on five key areas (with a focus on Gaza and Area C development). In addition, between and 15 million € annually for projects in East Jerusalem, a key priority to keep the two-state solution alive, and in 2017, the contribution of the East Jerusalem Program was 14.9 million € (EU Representative Office, 2021).

The researcher believes that European funding, despite the different views on its role and impact on the policies of the recipient countries and institutions, between supporters and opponents. European funding is characterized by pushing the levels of development and prosperity, but its hidden goals lie in its design and direction according to the

directions of donor countries and governments affecting the policies and orientations of the recipient countries and their political decisions, which means in another way that this funding affects the concept of state sovereignty.

It is noted from the above that the donor countries have resorted to using aid as a tool to influence Palestinian politics and support the division, which in turn weakens the Palestinian house from the inside, on the one hand, and on the other hand, they have sought to support the Israeli occupation and help it impose its influence and control over the Palestinian territories.

In the previous presentation, in the first quarter of the year 2008 The PNA declared that Hamas is an insurgency movement. During this period, the aid recorded its highest value during the year, reaching approximately 526 million shekels. In the third quarter of the year, the Quartet announced its support for the PNA in confronting militias and terrorist groups (The Hamas movement).

This quarter of the year recorded an increase in aid after it had declined in the second quarter of the same year. Recognizing Israel in conjunction with the support of the PNA to confront what the Quartet called terrorist groups represents, in all cases, protection of Israeli interests in the region, such as security. And supporting the steadfastness of the occupation by pushing the PNA to form a protection shield, as the pace of internal disputes about the occupation and its practices increases, so losses are recorded in the Palestinian arena, and Israeli gains are recorded in the region.

Despite the implications of politically conditional external financing, it is not inevitable, and it can be overcoming it by defining the position on external financing and its requirements so that an official policy on external financing is adopted, with the participation of the official side and non-governmental organizations.

This is done through the adoption of a national strategy that defines national priorities for development and in coordination and partnership between the official and informal side, and then the transformation towards Arab, Islamic and international organizations supporting the Palestinian cause to request funding, and this succeeds if investment is made in productive projects capable of providing self-sustainability opportunities, and research into mechanisms for integrating similar non-governmental organizations that practice the same program.

It focuses on implementing long-term projects that contribute to achieving development. Otherwise, foreign funding remains a sword hanging over the necks of the Palestinian people and blackmailing them politically and culturally.

Chapter Five:

Methods and Procedures

Introduction:

This chapter provides a detailed account of the employed procedures and methods, its population, sample, the practical procedures used to build and describe the study tools as well as the types of employed statistical tests.

5.1 Methodology

Descriptive statistical approach was used, and the historical approach which is the method used to reach knowledge and facts, by reviewing the information or data recorded in the past periods, and revising and criticizing them impartially and objectively.

This is done to ensure its quality and validity, and then re-crystallize it to reach acceptable results, supported by evidence and evidence, used the comparative method, which is to make a set of comparisons between phenomena related to scientific research, in order to identify the similarities between them, as well as the difference as well, and thus the scientific researcher has an opportunity to identify everything mysterious related to the phenomenon, and he can explain it with ease.

The researcher employed simple random sampling which can be defined as having the same opportunity for all participants to take part in the study (Etikan & Bala, 2017).

It was selected because this study includes different groups of members including EU, governmental and human rights institutions employees, the historical approach has been employed because this study tackles the impact of the European Union's funding for human rights institution on public policy. This urges the researcher to explore the

history of the EU's fund to determine its impact on public policy. Furthermore, it is imperative to employ the comparative approach since comparing the general situation of the EU's fund in the past and nowadays to realize the impact of the level of the EU's funding throughout history.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the European union's funding for Palestinian human rights institutions and its impact on public policy. To achieve this purpose and in an attempt to answer the questions of the research in chapter one, the researcher collected data through the questionnaire and interviews.

5.2 Procedures

The study used the descriptive, historical and comparative methods to examine the European union's funding for PHRI and its impact on Public Policy.

5.3 Population

The study population consisted of an elite group of decision-makers in government and non-governmental institutions (human rights and democracy institutions), and a group of experts and specialists in the field of human rights in Palestine.

5.4 Sample of the Study

The researcher distributed a link to an electronic questionnaire through Google Forms, and (100) questionnaires were distributed to the administrative staff of NGOs and human rights and democratic institutions in the West Bank. Table (5.1) shows the characteristics of the demographic sample members 100 forms.

Table (5.1): The Characteristics of the Demographic Sample

Variable	Variable Categories	Frequency	Percent
Gender	male	53	53.0
	female	47	47.0
	Total	100	100.0
The Institution the person works in	civil institution	85	85.0
	International Foundation	5	5.0
	government	10	10.0
	Total	100	100.0
Their Thematic field /area	Developmental (Relief, charitable, educational)	7	7.0
	democracy and human rights	85	85.0
	public policies	8	8.0
	Total	100	100.0

5.5 Instrumentation:

The researcher developed a questionnaire after reviewing the previous literature studies related to the subject. It consisted of (58) items divided into two major fields, namely: the reality of EU funding for Palestinian human rights institutions and the funding objectives and its impact on public policy. The former consists of three dimensions, namely: the volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions, managing European funding of human rights institutions externally and managing European funding for human rights institutions internally.

The latter consists of three dimensions, namely: supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership, supporting and directing the political awareness of the community, civil society development. Based on 5-Point Likert Scale

with the following scale: very large degree: five points, large degree: four points, medium: three points, little degree: two points, very little degree: one point.

5.5.1. The Reality of EU Funding for Palestinian Human Rights Institutions Scale

5.5.1.2. The Validity of the Scale:

In order to test the validity of the scale, the researcher used the referee's validity and the internal consistency validity as follows:

5.5.1.3. The Referee Validity:

The scale was introduced to a (2) of specialist's referees at Palestinian universities. The items of the scale were modified according to their recommendations including Dr. Riyadh Abu Shrem- a professor at Al-Istiqlal University and Dr. Mohammad Abu Zayed- a professor at Ber Zeit University.

5.5.1.4. The Internal Consistency Validity:

The internal consistency validity indicates the correlation of the degree of each item with the total degree of the field., the degree of the field with the total degree of the scale verifies the internal consistency of the tool, the researcher has measured the Pearson correlation coefficient between the degree of each item with the total degree of the field.

Table (5.2): Results of Pearson correlation coefficient (Pearson correlation) matrix link each item with the total degree of the field, and the correlation between the degree of the field with the total degree of the scale

No.	Items	R
1	The volume of European funding is considered sufficient to carry out the necessary activities of human rights institutions	.683**
2	European funding is a safer financial source than other funding	.818**

No.	Items	R
	sources for human rights institutions	
3	European funding is a sustainable financial source for human rights institutions	.746**
4	European donors fulfil all their financial and technical obligations towards human rights institutions	.801**
5	The volume of European funding enhances confidence in human rights institutions from the community	.758**
6	European funding makes outstanding contributions in crises, emergencies and disasters	.755**
7	European funding provides human rights institutions with new expertise and ways of working	.772**
8	European funding has a lasting impact on the services it provides to society	.802**
9	The amount of European funding provided to human rights institutions covers a large part of the suffering experienced by citizens	.741**
10	Increasing the material value of European funding positively affects the services of human rights institutions to citizens	.732**
	The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions	.889**
11	Administrative oversight of funders limits corruption and misuse of funding by human rights institutions	.505**
12	European funding goals and policies are in line with the national goals and priorities of Palestinian society	.777**
13	European funding prioritizes its work according to the needs of the Palestinian community	.770**
14	There is no selectivity in financing projects and covering necessary needs	.540**
15	European funding is characterized by transparency in the implementation of projects	.890**
16	European funding is transparent in the exchange of information	.737**

No.	Items	R
17	European funding contributed to strengthening the principle of financial control over the activities of human rights institutions	.833**
18	European funding contributed to strengthening the principle of administrative control over the activities of human rights institutions	.780**
19	European funding helped human rights institutions to use resources efficiently and professionally	.831**
20	European funding contributed to the implementation and optimal implementation of the activities and projects of human rights institutions	.798**
Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally		.922**
21	Human rights institutions invest the European funding provided to them in a positive and optimal way	.729**
22	Human rights institutions set the national agenda for funders.	.663**
23	European funding contributed to the independence of human rights institutions	.782**
24	Submission of a project proposal based on a community need is the method used to attract European funding	.732**
25	European funding programs and projects appropriate to the goals and agendas of human rights institutions	.871**
26	European funding provided to human rights institutions is effectively managed by these institutions	.803**
27	European-funded services and projects are constantly evaluated and monitored	.757**
28	European funding is provided through the support of specific projects	.435**
29	European funding helped human rights institutions implement their projects despite the severe effects and practices of the occupation, including siege, closure and attacks on Palestinian society	.791**
Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally		.860**

** Statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.01$).

Table (5.2) indicates that all the values of the scale's items correlation matrix with the total degree of the scale are statistically significant, which indicates the strength of the internal consistency of the scale's items. Thus, this expresses the validity of the scale's items in measuring what was formulated for the purpose of measuring it. Furthermore, they contribute in measuring the reality of EU funding for Palestinian human rights institutions scale.

5.5.1.5. Reliability of the Scale:

For achieving reliability of the reality of EU funding for Palestinian human rights institutions scale, the researcher calculated the reliability by the method of internal consistency and the equation for Cronbach's alpha. The reliability was calculated by the split-half method, as shown in Table (5.3):

Table (5.3): Reliability of the reality of EU funding for Palestinian human rights institutions scale

Variables	No. of Items	Cronbach Alpha coefficient	Split-Half	
			R	Adjusted Spearman coefficient
The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions	10	.917	.785	.879
Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally	10	.911	.775	.873
Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally	9	.889	.728	.844
Total degree	29	.954	.783	.878

Table (5.3) indicates that the value of Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the total degree of the scale was high, where the coefficient of Cronbach's alpha for the total degree of the scale was (0.954). The corrected Spearman-Brown coefficient was (0.878) indicating that the scale has a high degree of reliability and the scale can give the same results if it is re-applied to the same sample and in the same application conditions.

5.5.2. Funding Objectives and its Impact on Public Policy Scale

5.5.2.1. The Validity of the Funding Objectives and its Impact on Public Policy Scale:

In order to test the validity of the scale, the researcher used the referee's validity and the internal consistency validity as follows:

5.5.2.2. The Referee Validity:

The scale was introduced to a (2) of specialist's referees at Palestinian universities. The items of the scale were modified according to their recommendations including Dr. Riyadh Abu Shrem- a professor at Al-Istiqlal University and Dr. Mohammad Abu Zayed- a professor at Ber Zeit University.

5.5.2.3. The Internal Consistency Validity:

The internal consistency validity indicates the correlation of the degree of each item with the total degree of the field. And the degree of the field with the total degree of the scale verifies the internal consistency of the tool. The researcher has measured the Pearson correlation coefficient between the degree of each item with the total degree of the field.

Table (5.4): Results of Pearson Correlation Coefficient (Pearson Correlation) Matrix Link Each item with the Total Degree of the Field, and the Correlation between the Degree of the Field with the Total Degree of the Scale

No.	Items	R
1	European funding programs focus on promoting the values of tolerance and democracy in society.	.777**
2	European funding programs had a role in defining rights and duties	.794**
3	European funding programs promote the principle of full equality of individuals	.854**
4	European funding programs contribute to creating legal awareness	.866**
5	European funding programs contribute to creating political awareness	.841**
6	European funding programs promote respect for and compliance with the law	.809**
7	European funding programs target different political affiliations within society	.739**
8	European funding programs contribute to promoting a positive political culture in society	.823**
9	European financing programs promote the concept of the peaceful rotation of power and political elections	.862**
10	European funding programs promote intellectual and political pluralism and acceptance of the other	.876**
Supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership		.889**
11	European funding programs focus on raising people's political awareness	.777**
12	European funding institutions participate with human rights institutions in the process of identifying and evaluating the needs and requirements of development in society	.731**
13	Human rights institutions are considered a tool to achieve the agenda and objectives of the funders	.792**

No.	Items	R
14	European funding programs promote the concept of political participation	.827**
15	European funding programs promote participation in societal and national issues	.798**
16	European funding programs promote the principle of active participation and belonging to the activities of civil society institutions	.867**
17	European funding programs play an essential role in achieving political stability	.784**
18	European funding programs contribute to increasing the confidence of individuals in the political system	.782**
19	European funding programs had a role in perpetuating the concept of identity and national belonging (citizenship).	.845**
Supporting and directing the political awareness of the community		.922**
20	European funding focuses on the political development priorities of Palestinian society	.763**
21	The goals that Palestinian human rights institutions seek to achieve are among the priorities adopted by the Union and European funding institutions	.715**
22	Support is provided to institutions based on their development goals and is not affected by the political orientations of donors	.601**
23	European funding imposes political agendas and conditions on human rights institutions receiving support, which is reflected in the reality and goals of political development	.656**
24	In their developmental role, human rights institutions are subject to the wishes of donors and European organizations.	.694**
25	Human rights organizations seek funding regardless of how appropriate it is for their goals	.682**
26	European funding institutions and donor agencies define their goals and programs according to the needs of Palestinian society, not their political agendas	.684**

No.	Items	R
27	European funding contributes to achieving political development in accordance with the requirements of Palestinian society	.716**
28	European funding programs achieve the objectives of the funder more than the requirements of community development	.606**
29	European funding contributes to achieving the requirements of political development in Palestinian society	.722**
Civil society development		.847**

** Statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.01$).

Table (5.4) indicates that all the values of the scale's items correlation matrix with the total degree of the scale are statistically significant, which indicates the strength of the internal consistency of the scale's items. Thus, it expresses that the validity of the scale's items in measuring what was formulated for the purpose of measuring it, and that they share together in measuring funding objectives and its impact on public policy.

5.5.2.4. Reliability of the Funding Objectives and its Impact on Public Policy Scale:

For achieving reliability of the funding objectives and its impact on public policy scale, the researcher calculated the reliability by the method of internal consistency and the equation for Cronbach's alpha., the reliability was calculated by the split-half method, as shown in Table (3.5):

Table (5.5): Reliability of The Funding Objectives and Its Impact on Public Policy Scale

Variables	No. of Items	Cronbach Alpha coefficient	Split-Half	
			R	Adjusted Spearman coefficient
Supporting the values and concepts of	10	.946	.866	.928

Variables	No. of Items	Cronbach Alpha coefficient	Split-Half	
			R	Adjusted Spearman coefficient
democracy and strengthening political partnership				
Supporting and directing the political awareness of the community	9	.901	.730	.845
civil society development	10	.799	.772	.871
Total degree	29	.947	.751	.858

Table (5.5) indicates that the value of Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the total degree of the scale was high, where the coefficient of Cronbach's alpha for the total degree of the scale was (0.947). The corrected Spearman-Brown coefficient was (0.858) indicating that the scale has a high degree of reliability, and the scale can give the same results if it is re-applied to the same sample and in the same application conditions.

5.6 The Interviews:

Personal interviews were used as a tool for the study, as they can be defined as a dialogue, conversation or directed discussion, usually between the researcher on the one hand and a person or other people on the other hand. This aims at arriving at information that reflects specific facts or situation which should be obtained in light of the objectives of his research. They represent a set of questions, inquiries and clarifications, which he requests to answer or comment on (Kandalji, 2019).

In this study, semi-mentioned individual interviews were conducted with Palestinian experts in the West Bank and Gaza Stripe as well as international ones. In other words, (26) interviewees were interviewed including (13) decision makers, the heads of

strategic Planning Departments and International relations in the governmental institutions and (8) managers of civil human rights and democracy institutions in the West Bank.

Thus, they include (2) the office of the representative of the EU in Jerusalem as well as the Media Manager of the EU office in Jerusalem and finally (3) experts from the West Bank, Gaza and international experts in human rights and democracy.

The interview form in the first part contained general information about the interviewee, and the second part consisted of six interview questions aimed at determining the role of EU funding for Palestinian human rights institutions and its impact on public policy.

These interviews were analyzed using thematic analysis which can be defined as giving all participants the opportunity to participate fully in the study., it is one of the methods used to analyze qualitative data that the researcher organizes data thematically or categories and then they are explained and interpreted to answer the questions of the study. It is the focus on the common issues in the data which are not necessarily significant.

It goes through six stages:

1. Understanding the collected data to be familiar with them.
2. Coding: giving data codes.
3. Looking for themes and sub-themes.
4. Reviewing possible themes.
5. Determining and naming these themes.
6. Producing a report.

5.7 The Study Variables:

Demographic variables: Gender, The organization in which you, The domains of work of the institution.

Independent Variable: The reality of EU funding for Palestinian human rights institutions.

Dependent Variable: Funding objectives and its impact on public policy.

5.8 Statistical Methods:

The data was collected and computed by using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The following statistical techniques were used:

1. Descriptive statistics: such as, percentage, arithmetic means, standard deviation, which is used in order to identify the categories of variable frequency according to researcher's view presented in the description of the study variables.
2. Independent Samples T. Test: to control the intervening variables and to measure the statistical differences in means between the two groups due to the intervention.
3. Pearson correlation coefficient: to identify the correlation among the items of the questionnaire.
4. Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha: to test the reliability of questionnaire paragraphs.
5. The One- Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is used to examine if there is a statistically significant difference between several means among the respondents.
6. Scheffe test for two-dimensional comparisons to determine the source of the differences.
7. Objective analysis of interviews.

Correction key:

Table (5.6): Key for Reading Means

Intervals of mean	Degree of agreement
2.33-1.00	Low
3.67-2.34	Moderate
5.00-3.68	High

Chapter Six:

Conclusions and Discussion of the Results

Introduction:

The researcher examined the European union's funding for Palestinian human rights institutions and its impact on public policy. This chapter included the results the quantitative and qualitative analysis as well as the discussion of these results.

6.1 The Results of the Quantitative Study

6.1.1 What is the level of EU funding for Palestinian human rights institutions?

To answer this question, means, standard deviation, and relative weight were computed for each field and their total degree.

Table (6.1): Means, Standard Deviation, and relative weight for the level of EU funding for Palestinian human rights institutions, in descending order.

No.	Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	Relative Weight	Approval
3	Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally	3.52	0.65	70.4	moderate
2	Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally	3.35	0.65	67.0	moderate
1	The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions	3.29	0.73	65.8	moderate
Total Degree		3.38	0.60	67.6	moderate

Table (6.1) indicates that the level of EU funding for Palestinian human rights institutions was moderate with an average of (3.38) and percentage of (67.6%). The

most common factor was (Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally), which came first with an average of (3.52) and a percentage of (70.4%) , it was followed by (Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally) factor with an average of (3.35) and a percentage of (67.0%), the third was (The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions) with an average of (3.29) and a percentage of (65.8%).

As for the perceptions of the level of EU funding for Palestinian human rights institutions for each field of study, means, standard deviations and relative weights of each field were extracted as follows:

A- The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions, showing in table (6.2):

Table (6.2): Means, Standard Deviation, and percentages for the volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions, in descending order.

No.	Item	Mean	Std. Deviation	Relative Weight%	Approval
10	Increasing the material value of European funding positively affects the services of human rights institutions to citizens	3.73	1.02	74.6	High
7	European funding provides human rights institutions with new expertise and ways of working	3.46	0.83	69.2	moderate
6	European funding makes outstanding contributions in crises, emergencies and disasters	3.42	0.96	68.4	moderate
4	European donors fulfil all their financial and technical obligations towards human rights institutions	3.36	1.00	67.2	moderate

No.	Item	Mean	Std. Deviation	Relative Weight%	Approval
1	The volume of European funding is considered sufficient to carry out the necessary activities of human rights institutions	3.31	0.85	66.2	moderate
2	European funding is a safer financial source than other funding sources for human rights institutions	3.25	1.10	65.0	moderate
8	European funding has a lasting impact on the services it provides to society	3.23	0.83	64.6	moderate
5	The volume of European funding enhances confidence in human rights institutions from the community	3.18	0.97	63.6	moderate
9	The amount of European funding provided to human rights institutions covers a large part of the suffering experienced by citizens	3.11	0.89	62.2	moderate
3	European funding is a sustainable financial source for human rights institutions	2.81	1.13	56.2	moderate
Total degree of the volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions		3.29	0.73	65.8	moderate

Table (6.2) shows that the degree of the volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions, was moderate, with mean (3.29) and percentage (65.8%)., paragraph (10) has the highest score with an average of (3.73) and percentage (74.6%). paragraph (3) received the lowest score with an average of (2.81) and percentage (56.2%).

B- The managing European funding of human rights institutions externally, showing in table (6.3):

Table (6.3): Means, Standard Deviation, and percentages for the managing European funding of human rights institutions externally, in descending order.

No.	Item	Mean	Std. Deviation	Relative Weight%	Approval
11	Administrative oversight of funders limits corruption and misuse of funding by human rights institutions	3.76	0.81	75.2	High
17	European funding contributed to strengthening the principle of financial control over the activities of human rights institutions	3.55	0.87	71.0	moderate
18	European funding contributed to strengthening the principle of administrative control over the activities of human rights institutions	3.52	0.76	70.4	moderate
20	European funding contributed to the implementation and optimal implementation of the activities and projects of human rights institutions	3.48	0.82	69.6	moderate
19	European funding helped human rights institutions to use resources efficiently and professionally	3.47	0.87	69.4	moderate
15	European funding is characterized by transparency in the implementation of projects	3.39	0.93	67.8	moderate
16	European funding is transparent in the exchange of information	3.37	0.96	67.4	moderate
12	European funding goals and policies are in	2.99	0.94	59.8	moderate

No.	Item	Mean	Std. Deviation	Relative Weight%	Approval
	line with the national goals and priorities of Palestinian society				
13	European funding prioritizes its work according to the needs of the Palestinian community	2.98	0.86	59.6	moderate
14	There is no selectivity in financing projects and covering necessary needs	2.97	0.95	59.4	moderate
Total degree of managing European funding of human rights institutions externally		3.35	0.65	67.0	moderate

Table (6.3) shows that the degree of the managing European funding of human rights institutions externally, was moderate, with mean (3.35) and percentage (67.0%).

From table (6.3) it was obtained that paragraph (11) have the highest score with an average of (3.76) and percentage (75.2%), paragraph (14) received the lowest score with an average of (2.97) and percentage (59.4%).

C- Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally, showing in table (6.4):

Table (6.4): Means, standard deviation, and percentages for the managing European funding for human rights institutions internally, in descending order.

No.	Item	Mean	Std. Deviation	Relative Weight%	Approval
28	European funding is provided through the support of specific projects	3.79	0.87	75.8	High
27	European-funded services and projects are constantly evaluated and monitored	3.65	0.82	73.0	moderate
21	Human rights institutions invest the	3.61	0.85	72.2	moderate

No.	Item	Mean	Std. Deviation	Relative Weight%	Approval
	European funding provided to them in a positive and optimal way				
29	European funding helped human rights institutions implement their projects despite the severe effects and practices of the occupation, including siege, closure and attacks on Palestinian society	3.60	0.91	72.0	moderate
26	European funding provided to human rights institutions is effectively managed by these institutions	3.52	0.86	70.4	moderate
24	Submission of a project proposal based on a community need is the method used to attract European funding	3.45	0.98	69.0	moderate
22	Human rights institutions set the national agenda for funders.	3.39	0.90	67.8	moderate
25	European funding programs and projects appropriate to the goals and agendas of human rights institutions	3.36	0.87	67.2	moderate
23	European funding contributed to the independence of human rights institutions	3.31	0.92	66.2	moderate
Total degree of managing European funding for human rights institutions internally		3.52	0.65	70.4	moderate

Table (6.4) shows that the degree of the managing European funding for human rights institutions internally, was moderate, with mean (3.52) and percentage (70.4%)., it was obtained that paragraph (28) have the highest score with an average of (3.79) and percentage (75.8%), paragraph (23) received the lowest score with an average of (3.31) and percentage (66.2%).

6.1.2 What is the Level of Funding Objectives Impact on Public Policy?

To answer this question, means, standard deviation, and relative weight were computed for each field and their total degree.

Table (6.5): Means, Standard Deviation, and Relative Weight for the Level of Funding Objectives Impact on Public Policy, in Descending Order.

No.	Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	Relative Weight	Approval
1	Supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership	3.54	0.77	70.8	moderate
2	Supporting and directing the political awareness of the community	3.27	0.72	65.4	moderate
3	civil society development	3.24	0.61	64.8	moderate
Total Degree		3.36	0.62	67.2	moderate

Table (6.5) indicate that the level of funding objectives impact on public policy was moderate with an average of (3.36) and percentage of (67.2%). The most common factor was (Supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership), which came first with an average of (3.54) and a percentage of (70.8%)., it was followed by (Supporting and directing the political awareness of the community) factor with an average of (3.27) and a percentage of (65.4%), the third was the (civil society development) with an average of (3.24) and a percentage of (64.8%).

As for the level of funding objectives impact on public policy for each field of study, means, standard deviations and relative weights of each field were extracted as follows:

A- The level of supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership, showing in table (6.6):

Table (6.6): Means, Standard Deviation, and Percentages for the Level of Supporting the Values and Concepts of Democracy and Strengthening Political Partnership, in Descending Order.

No.	Item	Mean	Std. Deviation	Relative Weight%	Approval
2	European funding programs had a role in defining rights and duties	3.72	0.91	74.4	High
4	European funding programs contribute to creating legal awareness	3.71	0.87	74.2	High
3	European funding programs promote the principle of full equality of individuals	3.71	0.98	74.2	High
1	European funding programs focus on promoting the values of tolerance and democracy in society.	3.63	0.80	72.6	moderate
6	European funding programs promote respect for and compliance with the law	3.59	0.92	71.8	moderate
10	European funding programs promote intellectual and political pluralism and acceptance of the other	3.57	0.97	71.4	moderate
9	European financing programs promote the concept of the peaceful rotation of power and political elections	3.56	1.00	71.2	moderate
5	European funding programs contribute to creating political awareness	3.41	0.96	68.2	moderate
8	European funding programs contribute to promoting a positive political culture in society	3.41	0.90	68.2	moderate
7	European funding programs target different political affiliations within society	3.13	1.09	62.6	moderate
Total degree of supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership		3.54	0.77	70.8	moderate

Table (6.6) shows that the level of supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership was moderate, with mean (3.54) and percentage (70.8%), it was obtained that paragraph (2) have the highest score with an average of

(3.72) and percentage (74.4%), paragraph (7) received the lowest score with an average of (3.13) and percentage (62.6%).

B- The level of supporting and directing the political awareness of the community, showing in table (4.6):

Table (6.7): Means, Standard Deviation, and Percentages for the Level of Supporting and Directing the Political Awareness of the Community, in Descending Order.

No.	Item	Mean	Std. Deviation	Relative Weight%	Approval
16	European funding programs promote the principle of active participation and belonging to the activities of civil society institutions	3.66	0.89	73.2	moderate
15	European funding programs promote participation in societal and national issues	3.42	0.88	68.4	moderate
12	European funding institutions participate with human rights institutions in the process of identifying and evaluating the needs and requirements of development in society	3.39	0.82	67.8	moderate
14	European funding programs promote the concept of political participation	3.34	1.02	66.8	moderate
13	Human rights institutions are considered a tool to achieve the agenda and objectives of the funders	3.29	1.11	65.8	moderate
11	European funding programs focus on raising people's political awareness	3.25	0.89	65.0	moderate
17	European funding programs play an	3.06	1.00	61.2	moderate

No.	Item	Mean	Std. Deviation	Relative Weight%	Approval
	essential role in achieving political stability				
18	European funding programs contribute to increasing the confidence of individuals in the political system	3.06	0.99	61.2	moderate
19	European funding programs had a role in perpetuating the concept of identity and national belonging (citizenship).	3.00	1.08	60.0	moderate
Total degree of supporting and directing the political awareness of the community		3.27	0.72	65.4	moderate

Table (6.7) shows that the level of supporting and directing the political awareness of the community was moderate, with mean (3.27) and percentage (65.4%)., it was obtained that paragraph (16) have the highest score with an average of (3.66) and percentage (73.2%), paragraph (19) received the lowest score with an average of (3.00) and percentage (60.0%).

C- The level of civil society development, showing in table (6.8):

Table (6.8): Means, Standard Deviation, and Percentages for the Level of Civil Society Development, in Descending Order.

No.	Item	Mean	Std. Deviation	Relative Weight%	Approval
23	European funding imposes political agendas and conditions on human rights institutions receiving support, which is reflected in the reality and goals of political development	3.53	1.11	70.6	moderate
24	In their developmental role, human rights	3.46	1.10	69.2	moderate

No.	Item	Mean	Std. Deviation	Relative Weight%	Approval
	institutions are subject to the wishes of donors and European organizations.				
28	European funding programs achieve the objectives of the funder more than the requirements of community development	3.37	0.95	67.4	moderate
21	The goals that Palestinian human rights institutions seek to achieve are among the priorities adopted by the Union and European funding institutions	3.33	0.92	66.6	moderate
25	Human rights organizations seek funding regardless of how appropriate it is for their goals	3.28	1.14	65.6	moderate
20	European funding focuses on the political development priorities of Palestinian society	3.27	0.99	65.4	moderate
29	European funding contributes to achieving the requirements of political development in Palestinian society	3.09	0.90	61.8	moderate
27	European funding contributes to achieving political development in accordance with the requirements of Palestinian society	3.05	0.96	61.0	moderate
22	Support is provided to institutions based on their development goals and is not affected by the political orientations of donors	3.04	1.00	60.8	moderate
26	European funding institutions and donor agencies define their goals and programs according to the needs of Palestinian society, not their political agendas	2.98	1.05	59.6	moderate
Total degree of civil society development		3.24	0.61	64.8	moderate

Table (6.8) shows that the level of civil society development was moderate, with mean (3.24) and percentage (64.8%)., it was obtained that paragraph (23) have the highest score with an average of (3.53) and percentage (70.6%), paragraph (26) received the lowest score with an average of (2.98) and percentage (59.6%).

6.1.3 The First Main Question: Is there Statistically Significant Effect at the Significance Level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of European Funding for Human Rights Institutions on Palestinian Public Policies?

Before applying the regression analysis to test the study questions, some tests were carried out in order to ensure that the data fit the assumptions of the regression analysis, as follows: Collinearity The researcher performed the Variance Inflation Factor-VIF, and the Tolerance test for each of the independent variables, and the table (6.9) shows that:

Table (6.9): Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) and Tolerance

Variables	Tolerance	VIF
The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions	0.46	2.18
Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally	0.33	3.03
Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally	0.45	2.24

(The correlation is high if the variance inflation factor (VIF) for the variable exceeds (10) and the value of the Tolerance variance is less than (0.05))

Table (6.9) indicates that the value of the (VIF) for all variables was less than (10) and ranged between (2.18-3.03), and the value of the Tolerance for all variables was greater than (0.05) and ranged between (0.33 - 0.46). Consequently, it can be said that there is

no real problem related to the existence of a high correlation between the independent variables.

To examine the first main question, the researcher used multiple regression analysis, as shown in table (6.10):

Table (6.10): Results of the Multiple Regression Analysis of Effect of European Funding for Human Rights Institutions on Palestinian Public Policies

Independent variables	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
Constant	0.575	0.227		2.535	0.013*
The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions (X ₁)	0.078	0.079	0.092	0.994	0.323
Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally (X ₂)	0.408	0.104	0.429	3.935	0.001*
Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally (X ₃)	0.329	0.090	0.342	3.643	0.001*
Correlation coefficient (R) = 0.789	Adjusted determination coefficient (R ²) = 0.611				
F value = 52.738	P value = 0.001*				

* Statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

Through the results presented in Table (6.10), it is clear that the validity of the model is stable for testing the first main question, as the calculated (F) reached (52.738) and with *p* value (0.001), which is less than the significance level (0.05), and indicates a high predictive ability.

It is evident from table (6.10) that the independent variables (Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally, Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally) affect (Palestinian public policies) based on the calculated

(t) values that amounted to the independent variables, respectively (3.935, 3.643), which is greater than the tabular value of (t) (1.96) at the level of significance (0.05).

It was clear from Table (6.10) that the independent variable (The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions) did not affect (Palestinian public policy), based on the calculated (t) value that amounted (0.994), which is less than the tabular value of (t) (1.96) at the level of significance (0.05).

so, it was excluded from the model.

Depending on the value of the adjusted determination coefficient (R^2) it was found that the independent variables (Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally, Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally) explain an amount of (61.1%) from the variance in the dependent variable represented by "Palestinian public policies", which is a large explanatory power. The dependent variable was represented by the following linear relationship:

$$Y = 0.575 + (0.408) X_2 + (0.329) X_3 \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Y: dependent variable (Palestinian public policies)

X₁: The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions.

X₂: Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally.

X₃: Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally.

6.1.3.1. The First Sub-Question: is There Statistically Significant Effect at the Significance Level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) Of European Funding for Human Rights Institutions on Supporting the Values and Concepts of Democracy and Strengthening Political Partnership?

To examine the first sub-question, the researcher used multiple regression analysis, as shown in Table (6.11):

Table (6.11): Results of the Multiple Regression Analysis of Effect of European Funding For Human Rights Institutions on Supporting the Values and Concepts of Democracy and Strengthening Political Partnership

Independent variables	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
Constant	0.061	0.272		0.224	0.823
The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions (X ₁)	-0.109	0.095	0.102	1.149	0.253
Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally (X ₂)	0.594	0.124	0.502	4.785	0.001*
Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally (X ₃)	0.526	0.108	0.439	4.864	0.001*
Correlation coefficient (R) = 0.807	Adjusted determination coefficient (R ²) = 0.640				
F value = 59.738	P value = 0.001*				

* Statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

Through the results presented in table (6.11), it is clear that the validity of the model is stable for testing the first sub-question, as the calculated (F) reached (59.738) and with *p* value (0.001), which is less than the significance level (0.05), and indicates a high predictive ability.

It is evident from table (6.11) that the independent variables (managing European funding of human rights institutions externally) and (managing European funding for human rights institutions internally) affect (supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership) based on the calculated (t) values

that amounted to the independent variables, respectively (4.785, 4.468), which is greater than the tabular value of (t) (1.96) at the level of significance (0.05).

It was clear from Table (6.11) that the independent variable (The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions) did not affect (supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership), based on the calculated (t) value that amounted (1.149), which is less than the tabular value of (t) (1.96) at the level of significance (0.05).

so, it was excluded from the model.

Depending on the value of the adjusted determination coefficient (R^2) it was found that the independent variables (Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally, Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally) explain an amount of (64.0%) from the variance in the dependent variable represented by "supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership", which is a large explanatory power. The dependent variable was represented by the following linear relationship:

$$Y_1 = 0.061 + (0.594) X_2 + (0.526) X_3 \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Y_1 : dependent variable (supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership)

X_1 : The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions.

X_2 : Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally.

X_3 : Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally.

6.1.3.2. The Second Question: Is There Statistically Significant Effect At The Significance Level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) Of European Funding For Human Rights Institutions On Supporting And Directing The Political Awareness Of The Community?

To examine the second sub-question, the researcher used multiple regression analysis, as shown in Table (6.12):

Table (6.12): Results Of The Multiple Regression Analysis Of Effect Of European Funding For Human Rights Institutions On Supporting And Directing The Political Awareness Of The Community

Independent variables	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
Constant	0.145	0.279		0.518	0.606
The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions (X_1)	0.278	0.097	0.280	2.862	0.005*
Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally (X_2)	0.259	0.128	0.234	2.031	0.045*
Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally (X_3)	0.383	0.111	0.342	3.450	0.001*
Correlation coefficient (R) = 0.761	Adjusted determination coefficient (R^2) = 0.566				
F value = 44.034	P value = 0.001*				

* Statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

Through the results presented in table (6.12), it is clear that the validity of the model is stable for testing the second sub-hypothesis, as the calculated (F) reached (44.034) and with p value (0.001), which is less than the significance level (0.05), and indicates a high predictive ability.

It is evident from Table (6.12) that the independent variables (The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions, Managing European

funding of human rights institutions externally, Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally) affect (Supporting and directing the political awareness of the community) based on the calculated (t) values that amounted to the independent variables, respectively (2.862, 2.031, 3.450), which is greater than the tabular value of (t) (1.96) at the level of significance (0.05).

Depending on the value of the adjusted determination coefficient (R^2) it was found that the independent variables (the volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions, managing European funding of human rights institutions externally and managing European funding for human rights institutions internally) explain an amount of (56.6%) from the variance in the dependent variable. It is represented by "supporting and directing the political awareness of the community", which is a large explanatory power. The dependent variable was represented by the following linear relationship:

$$Y_2 = 0.145 + (0.278) X_1 + (0.259) X_2 + (0.383) X_3 \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Y_2 : dependent variable (Supporting and directing the political awareness of the community)

X_1 : The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions.

X_2 : Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally.

X_3 : Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally.

6.1.3.3 The Third Sub-Hypothesis: Is There Is Statistically Significant Effect At The Significance Level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) Of European Funding For Human Rights Institutions On Civil Society Development?

To examine the third sub-hypothesis, the researcher used multiple regression analysis, as shown in Table (6.13):

Table (6.13): Results of the multiple regression analysis of effect of European funding for human rights institutions on civil society development

Independent variables	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
Constant	1.477	0.304		4.854	0.000*
The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions (X ₁)	0.086	0.106	0.103	0.812	0.419
Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally (X ₂)	0.355	0.139	0.384	2.558	0.012*
Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally (X ₃)	0.083	0.121	0.088	0.683	0.496
Correlation coefficient (R) = 0.534	Adjusted determination coefficient (R ²) = 0.263				
F value = 12.750	P value = 0.001*				

* Statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

Table (6.13) demonstrates that the validity of the model is stable for testing the third sub-question, as the calculated (F) reached (12.750) and with *p* value (0.001), which is less than the significance level (0.05), and indicates a high predictive ability.

It is evident from Table (6.13) that the independent variable (Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally) affect (civil society development) based on the calculated (t) values that amounted to the independent variable, respectively (2.558), which is greater than the tabular value of (t) (1.96) at the level of significance (0.05).

6.1.4.1. Are There Statistically Significant Differences At The Significance Level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) In The Averages Of European Funding For Human Rights Institutions Due To Gender?

An independent-samples t-test was used to compute the differences in the averages of European funding for human rights institutions due to gender., as showing in table (6.14):

Table (6.14): An Independent-Samples T-Test Was Conducted To Compare Averages Of The Scores Of The Sample Members On The European Funding For Human Rights Institutions Due To Gender

Variable	Gender	N	mean	Std.	(T) value	Sig.
The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions	male	53	3.27	0.68	0.262	0.794
	female	47	3.31	0.78		
Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally	male	53	3.29	0.71	0.870	0.386
	female	47	3.41	0.59		
Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally	male	53	3.54	0.62	0.307	0.759
	female	47	3.50	0.68		
Total degree	male	53	3.36	0.59	0.331	0.741
	female	47	3.40	0.63		

Table (6.14) shows that there are no differences that are statistically significant on level (0.05) in the averages of the scores of the sample members on the European funding for human rights institutions due to gender. The p value of the total degree was (0.741). So, we accept the null hypothesis:

6.1.4.2. Are There Statistically Significant Differences At The Significance Level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) In The Averages Of European Funding For Human Rights Institutions Due To The Organization In Which You?

One-Way ANOVA test was conducted to compare the averages of the scores of the sample members on the European funding for human rights institutions due to the organization in which you.

Table (6.15): Means, Standard Deviation, Conducted To Compare The Averages Of The Scores Of The Sample Members On The European Funding For Human Rights Institutions Due To The Organization In Which You.

Variable	the organization in which you	N	Mean	Std.
The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions	Civil institution	85	3.22	0.71
	International Foundation	5	3.76	0.47
	Government	10	3.59	0.90
	Total	100	3.29	0.73
Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally	Civil institution	85	3.32	0.64
	International Foundation	5	3.54	0.53
	Government	10	3.52	0.81
	Total	100	3.35	0.65
Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally	Civil institution	85	3.51	0.63
	International Foundation	5	3.44	0.87
	Government	10	3.67	0.75
	Total	100	3.52	0.65
Total degree	Civil institution	85	3.34	0.59
	International Foundation	5	3.59	0.51
	Government	10	3.59	0.76
	Total	100	3.38	0.60

Table (6.15) shows that there are differences in the averages of the scores of the sample members on the European funding for human rights institutions due to the organization in which you. To check the significance of the differences the researcher use One-Way ANOVA test as shows in table (6.16).

Table (4.16): One-Way ANOVA To Check The Differences In The Sample Members Scores On The European Funding For Human Rights Institutions Due To The Organization In Which You.

Variable	Source of Variance	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F	Sig.
The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions	Between groups	2.392	2	1.196	2.313	0.104
	Within group	50.149	97	0.517		
	Total	52.540	99			
Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally	Between groups	0.565	2	0.282	0.655	0.522
	Within group	41.805	97	0.431		
	Total	42.370	99			
Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally	Between groups	0.258	2	0.129	0.304	0.738
	Within group	41.073	97	0.423		
	Total	41.330	99			
Total Degree	Between groups	0.767	2	0.384	1.054	0.353
	Within group	35.316	97	0.364		
	Total	36.083	99			

†*statistically significant at $\alpha=0.05$

Table (6.16) shows that there are no statistically differences on the level (0.05) in the averages of the scores of the sample members on the European funding for human rights institutions due to the organization in which you. The p value of the total degree was (0.353). So, we accept the null hypothesis.

6.1.4.3. Are There Statistically Significant Differences At The Significance Level ($A \leq 0.05$) In The Averages Of European Funding For Human Rights Institutions Due To The Domains Of Work Of The Institution?

One-Way ANOVA test was conducted to compare the averages of the scores of the sample members on the European funding for human rights institutions due to the domains of work of the institution.

Table (6.17): Means, Standard Deviation, Conducted To Compare The Averages Of The Scores Of The Sample Members On The European Funding For Human Rights Institutions Due To The Domains Of Work Of The Institution.

Variable	the domains of work of the institution	N	Mean	Std.
The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions	Developmental	7	3.04	1.28
	Democracy and human rights	85	3.30	0.68
	Public policies	8	3.40	0.69
	Total	100	3.29	0.73
Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally	Developmental	7	3.14	0.88
	Democracy and human rights	85	3.36	0.64
	Public policies	8	3.36	0.60
	Total	100	3.35	0.65
Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally	Developmental	7	3.21	0.49
	Democracy and human rights	85	3.56	0.64
	Public policies	8	3.32	0.76
	Total	100	3.52	0.65
Total degree	Developmental	7	3.13	0.84
	Democracy and human rights	85	3.40	0.58
	Public policies	8	3.36	0.66
	Total	100	3.38	0.60

Table (6.17) shows that there are differences in the averages of the scores of the sample members on the European funding for human rights institutions due to the domains of work of the institution. To check the significance of the differences the researcher use One-Way Anova test as shows in table (6.18).

Table (4.18): One-Way ANOVA To Check The Differences In The Sample Members Scores On The European Funding For Human Rights Institutions Due To The Domains Of Work Of The Institution.

Variable	Source of Variance	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F	Sig.
The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions	Between groups	0.525	2	0.263	0.490	0.614
	Within group	52.015	97	0.536		
	Total	52.540	99			
Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally	Between groups	0.317	2	0.158	0.365	0.695
	Within group	42.053	97	0.434		
	Total	42.370	99			
Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally	Between groups	1.180	2	0.590	1.426	0.245
	Within group	40.150	97	0.414		
	Total	41.330	99			
Total Degree	Between groups	0.490	2	0.245	0.667	0.516
	Within group	35.594	97	0.367		
	Total	36.083	99			

†*statistically significant at $\alpha=0.05$

Table (6.18) shows that there are no statistically differences on the level (0.05) in the averages of the scores of the sample members on the European funding for human rights institutions due to the domains of work of the institution. The p value of the total degree was (0.516). So, we accept the null hypothesis.

6.1.5 Third Main Question: Are There Statistically Significant Differences At The Significance Level ($A \leq 0.05$) In The Averages Of Funding Objectives And Its Impact On Public Policy Due To Demographic Variables (Gender, The Organization In Which You, The Domains Of Work Of The Institution)?

The following sub-questions were derived from it:

6.1.5.1. Are There Statistically Significant Differences At The Significance Level ($A \leq 0.05$) In The Averages Of The Sample Members Scores In The Funding Objectives And Its Impact On Public Policy Due To Gender?

An independent-samples t-test was used to compute the differences in the averages of the sample members scores in the funding objectives and its impact on public policy due to gender, as showing in table (6.19):

Table (6.19): An Independent-Samples T-Test Was Conducted To Compare The Averages Of The Sample Members Scores In The Funding Objectives And Its Impact On Public Policy Due To Gender

Variable	Gender	N	mean	Std.	(T) value	Sig.
Supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership	male	53	3.52	0.87	0.317	0.376
	female	47	3.57	0.65		
Supporting and directing the political awareness of the community	male	53	3.35	0.74	1.049	0.148
	female	47	3.19	0.70		
Civil society development	male	53	3.18	0.62	1.134	0.130
	female	47	3.31	0.59		
Total degree	male	53	3.35	0.68	0.138	0.445
	female	47	3.36	0.56		

Table (6.19) shows that there are no differences that are statistically significant on level (0.05) in the averages the sample members scores in the funding objectives and its impact on public policy due to gender. The p value of the total degree was (0.445). So, we accept the null hypothesis.

6.1.5.2. Are There Statistically Significant Differences At The Significance Level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) In The Averages Of The Sample Members Scores In The Funding Objectives And Its Impact On Public Policy Due To The Organization In Which The Person Works?

One-Way ANOVA test was conducted to compare the averages of the sample members scores in the funding objectives and its impact on public policy due to the organization in which you.

Table (6.20): Means, Standard Deviation, Conducted To Compare The Averages Of The Scores Of The Sample Members Scores In The Funding Objectives And Its Impact On Public Policy Due To The Organization In Which The Person Works.

Variable	the organization in which you	N	mean	Std.
Supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership	Civil institution	85	3.53	0.77
	International Foundation	5	3.92	0.65
	Government	10	3.47	0.87
	Total	100	3.54	0.77
Supporting and directing the political awareness of the community	Civil institution	85	3.24	0.71
	International Foundation	5	3.71	0.83
	Government	10	3.37	0.78
	Total	100	3.27	0.72
Civil society development	Civil institution	85	3.19	0.53
	International Foundation	5	4.06	0.87
	Government	10	3.24	0.81

	Total	100	3.24	0.61
Total degree	Civil institution	85	3.32	0.59
	International Foundation	5	3.90	0.76
	Government	10	3.36	0.72
	Total	100	3.36	0.62

Table (6.20) shows that there are differences in the averages of the sample members scores in the funding objectives and its impact on public policy due to the organization in which you. To check the significance of the differences the researcher use One-Way ANOVA test as shows in table (6.21).

Table (6.21): One-Way ANOVA To Check The Differences In The Sample Members Scores In The Funding Objectives And Its Impact On Public Policy Due To The Organization In Which The Person Works.

Variable	Source of Variance	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F	Sig.
Supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership	Between groups	0.777	2	0.388	0.644	0.528
	Within group	58.549	97	0.604		
	Total	59.326	99			
Supporting and directing the political awareness of the community	Between groups	1.152	2	0.576	1.101	0.337
	Within group	50.761	97	0.523		
	Total	51.912	99			
Civil society development	Between groups	3.560	2	1.780	5.280	0.007**
	Within group	32.700	97	0.337		
	Total	36.260	99			
Total Degree	Between groups	1.592	2	0.796	2.109	0.127
	Within group	36.596	97	0.377		
	Total	38.187	99			

**statistically significant at $\alpha=0.05$

Table (6.21) shows that there are no statistically differences on the level (0.05) in the averages of the sample members scores in the funding objectives and its impact on public policy due to the organization in which you. The p value of the total degree was (0.127). So, we accept the null hypothesis.

While there were statistically significant differences in the dimension of civil society development, to find the source of the differences, the researcher uses the Scheffe test for two-dimensional comparisons.

Table (6.22): Scheffe Test For Two-Dimensional Comparisons Of The Differences Between Averages Of The Sample Members Scores In The Field Of (Civil Society Development) Due To The Organization In Which You.

Variable	Comparisons	means	International Foundation	Government
Civil society development	Civil institution	3.19	0.87*	0.05
	International Foundation	4.06		0.82*
	Government	3.24		

*Statistically significant at (0.05)

Table (6.22) that the differences between averages of the sample members scores in the field of (civil society development) due to the organization in which you, Where differences emerged between international institutions on the one hand and civil institutions and government institutions on the other hand, in favor of international institutions.

6.1.5.3. Are There Statistically Significant Differences At The Significance Level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) In The Averages Of The Sample Members Scores In The Funding Objectives And Its Impact On Public Policy Due To The Domains Of Work Of The Institution?

One-Way ANOVA test was conducted to compare the averages of the sample members scores in the funding objectives and its impact on public policy due to the domains of work of the institution.

Table (6.23): Means, Standard Deviation, Conducted To Compare The Averages Of The Sample Members Scores In The Funding Objectives And Its Impact On Public Policy Due To The Domains Of Work Of The Institution.

Variable	the domains of work of the institution	N	mean	Std.
Supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership	Developmental	7	2.80	1.07
	Democracy and human rights	85	3.63	0.73
	Public policies	8	3.28	0.61
	Total	100	3.54	0.77
Supporting and directing the political awareness of the community	Developmental	7	3.02	0.90
	Democracy and human rights	85	3.30	0.73
	Public policies	8	3.18	0.41
	Total	100	3.27	0.72
Civil society development	Developmental	7	3.06	0.53
	Democracy and human rights	85	3.26	0.60
	Public policies	8	3.16	0.76
	Total	100	3.24	0.61
Total degree	Developmental	7	2.96	0.80
	Democracy and human rights	85	3.40	0.61
	Public policies	8	3.21	0.54
	Total	100	3.36	0.62

Table (6.23) shows that there are differences in the averages of the sample members scores in the funding objectives and its impact on public policy due to the domains of work of the institution. To check the significance of the differences the researcher use One-Way ANOVA test as shows in table (6.24).

Table (6.24): One-Way ANOVA To Check The Differences In The Sample Members Scores In The Funding Objectives And Its Impact On Public Policy Due To The Domains Of Work Of The Institution.

Variable	Source of Variance	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F	Sig.
Supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership	Between groups	5.091	2	2.545	4.553	0.013*
	Within group	54.235	97	0.559		
	Total	59.326	99			
Supporting and directing the political awareness of the community	Between groups	0.616	2	0.308	0.582	0.561
	Within group	51.297	97	0.529		
	Total	51.912	99			
Civil society development	Between groups	0.325	2	0.162	0.438	0.647
	Within group	35.935	97	0.370		
	Total	36.260	99			
Total Degree	Between groups	1.483	2	0.741	1.960	0.146
	Within group	36.704	97	0.378		
	Total	38.187	99			

*Statistically significant at $\alpha=0.05$

Table (6.24) shows that there are no statistically differences on the level (0.05) in the averages of the sample members scores in the funding objectives and its impact on public policy due to the domains of work of the institution. The p value of the total degree was (0.146). So, we accept the null hypothesis.

While there were statistically significant differences in the averages of the sample members scores in the field of (Supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership), to find the source of the differences, the researcher uses the Scheffe test for two-dimensional comparisons.

Table (6.25): Scheffe Test For Two-Dimensional Comparisons Of The Differences Between Averages Of The Sample Members Scores In The Field Of (Supporting The Values And Concepts Of Democracy And Strengthening Political Partnership) Due To The Domains Of Work Of The Institution.

Variable	Comparisons	means	Democracy and human rights	Public policies
Supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership	Developmental	2.80	0.83*	0.48
	Democracy and human rights	3.63		0.35
	Public policies	3.28		

*Statistically significant at (0.05)

Table (6.25) that the differences between averages of the sample members scores in the field of (Supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership) due to the domains of work of the institution, were between the developmental and Democracy and human rights in favour of the Democracy and human rights.

6.1.6 Results Summary of Quantitative Study:

The study reaches the following results:

1. The level of EU funding for Palestinian human rights institutions was moderate with an average of (3.38) and percentage of (67.6%). The most common factor was

(Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally), which came first with an average of (3.52) and a percentage of (70.4%), followed by (Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally) factor with an average of (3.35) and a percentage of (67.0%), the third was (The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions) with an average of (3.29) and a percentage of (65.8%).

2. The level of funding objectives impact on public policy was moderate with an average of (3.36) and percentage of (67.2%). The most common factor was (Supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership), which came first with an average of (3.54) and a percentage of (70.8%), followed by (Supporting and directing the political awareness of the community) factor with an average of (3.27) and a percentage of (65.4%), the third was the (civil society development) with an average of (3.24) and a percentage of (64.8%).
3. The independent variables (Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally, Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally) affect (Palestinian public policies), which explains an amount of (61.1%) from the variance in the dependent variable represented by "Palestinian public policies", but (The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions) did not affect (Palestinian public policy).
4. (Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally, Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally) affect (supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership), which explain an amount of (64.0%) from the variance in the dependent variable represented by "supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening

political partnership", (The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions) did not affect (supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership).

5. (The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions, Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally, Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally) affect (Supporting and directing the political awareness of the community). The latter explains an amount of (56.6%) from the variance in the dependent variable represented by "Supporting and directing the political awareness of the community".
6. (Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally) affect (civil society development) which explains an amount of (26.3%) from the variance of the "civil society development".
7. There are no statistically significant differences on level (0.05) in the averages of the scores of the sample members on the European funding for human rights institutions due to gender, the organization in which you, the domains of work of the institution.
8. There are no statistically significant differences on level (0.05) in the averages the sample members scores in the funding objectives and its impact on public policy due to gender, the organization in which you, the domains of work of the institution.
9. There are statistically significant differences in the averages of the sample members scores in the field of (Supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership) in favor of the Democracy and human rights.

6.2 The Results of the Qualitative Study:

6.2.1. Interviews Conducted With Experts And Personalities In Human Rights Institutions

- How is European funding for human rights institutions managed externally (by the countries that fund them) of their terms, the programs they fund and their purpose?
- How is European funding managed by the financing countries?
- What conditions does the EU seek to impose in exchange for funding?
- What programs and projects does the EU finance?

Those interviewed from experts and human rights institutions stated that the EU countries are the ones that manage the funding. on funding priorities. These strategic plans are affected by several factors, including issues related to the responsibilities of the EU towards global issues such as climate change, refugees, poverty eradication, as well as the sustainable development goals, the latest of which covers the period until 2030.

European funding comes from a group of European countries, some of which are conditional in the field of technical conditions for support, such as support for the rights of children or women or support for peace, others are security conditions such as combating terrorism, which created a crisis in Palestinian society on the issue of funding by including some Palestinian factions on the list Terrorism.

In such an issue, a financing agreement was signed, which includes a clause that the implementing institution commits to the operations manual called (Prague). In fact, it was deleted from the manual and placed in the agreement stipulating that the signatory institution, any party beneficiary of the grant, is committed not to transfer money to any party listed on the list of the restrictive EU.

It includes 7 Palestinian entities (Hamas, Islamic Jihad, the Popular Front, Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, Al-Qassam Brigades, Al-Aqsa Foundation, Abu Nidal Organization), as well as the political conditions that the EU exercises on power away from the condition related to terrorism through an issue Prisoners and these are political conditions.

The projects and programs allocated under human rights program are implemented primarily by EU delegations in the country in order to better respond to the specific contexts of each country. They should be as close as possible to the needs of rights holders, and promote a sense of “ownership” of the work among the actors.

The grants/projects aim to implement the priorities listed in Annex III of Regulation (EU) 2021/947 in line with the country’s human rights and democracy strategies., the implementation of these priorities will contribute to the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024.

Thus, EU missions in non-EU countries are responsible for managing the country allocations provided for in the current procedure in line with their country human resource and development strategies where appropriate.

- How is European funding for human rights institutions managed internally through the implementation and monitoring of projects and programs?
 - How is European funding managed by human rights institutions?
 - How are projects and programs implemented?
 - How is monitoring of the implementation of projects and programs carried out?

Through interviews conducted with representatives of human rights institutions and experts, it was found that European funding for human rights institutions is managed internally through the efforts of human rights institutions to abide by the agreed

disbursements in the financing agreement so that the funds are directed to planned activities.

When the grant of a human rights institution is acknowledged, funding for the implementation of projects should be compatible with the objectives of the EU. If there are twins, the institution receives the financing.

Since the EU delegations are responsible for managing their countries' allocations, performance is monitored, results are monitored and results are reported, progress towards achieving expected results is reviewed against the objectives set in projects. This end specific indicators are used whenever possible to check the results chain. In addition, the procedure will benefit from results-oriented monitoring, carried out by independent experts, which includes project reviews and reporting of results.

As for the oversight of funded projects and programs, the EU delegations are responsible for managing funding allocations make monitoring visits to the project through its own staff or through independent consultants appointed directly. It is done by the EU for independent monitoring reviews; or through external audits or evaluations approved in the budget, individual actions are evaluated by independent consultants if deemed necessary by the EU delegation.

Furthermore, the evaluation may be included in grant contracts taking into account the obligations applicable to contracts entered into to carry out this procedure., the oversight process begins as soon as the funding is approved as it is required that within the institution there should be a specialized staff working only on the European Union project.

In other words, it should be managed by a specialized committee within each institution. To ensure transparency and credibility, institutions resort to obtaining the approval of

the financier when making any change in response to emergency situations or the inability to carry out certain activities to transfer the allocated funds to another item that already exists or to create a new activity.

- How does European funding of human rights institutions affect the promotion of values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership?
 - What is the impact of European funding for human rights institutions in supporting the values and concepts of democracy?
 - What is the impact of European funding for human rights institutions in strengthening the political partnership?

Through an objective analysis of the views of those interviewed in human rights institutions and experts, it was found that the majority of them indicated the presence of an impact of European funding for human rights institutions in supporting the directing of human rights and democratic values.

This is done through the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies to achieve sustainable development and access to justice for all, and effective building institutions and accountable and transparent.

It is expected to contribute to achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, and reducing inequality within and between countries. One of the guiding principles of the Global Strategy launched in June 2016 is to address the root causes of conflict and poverty, advocate for the indivisibility and universality of human rights.

The New European Consensus on Development, the main policy document for international development cooperation, states that “the European Union and its Member States will promote the universal values of democracy, good governance, rule of law

and human rights for all, as they are prerequisites for sustainable development and stability.

The impact of European funding is through reports, through the web page, social media, workshops, conferences and publications issued by these organizations. Thus, it affects the Palestinian collective awareness in general towards promoting a culture of citizenship, freedoms, participation, elections, democracy and the right to form civil and non-governmental organizations, it includes the right to peaceful assembly and union work and other rights guaranteed by the Palestinian Basic Law, of which human rights organizations play a role in promoting awareness.

As for the impact of European funding in strengthening political partnership, the problem in general remains in the ability of the European Union and its financing projects to bring about the required change when taking into account the nature of the ruling political system.

The European Union must strengthen tools of pressure on governments to adopt a democratic approach and openness to society and strengthen Partnership and political participation. This is because European funding has been linked to important influences, foremost of which is political in its financing of the PNA, where it was noted that there is weakness in the European Union's pressure on the National Authority to hold legislative and presidential elections.

Despite the good funding of the Union for civil society institutions, the weakness in the pressure on the government is weaker than the results and the sustainability of the impact. This problem is not only limited to the policy imposed by the financier, but includes the societal culture, the evidence for elections and the extent to which the principle of freedom of participation is followed. In addition, the absence of the

Legislative Council greatly affected the disruption of the re-election for a period of 15 years.

- How does European funding of human rights institutions affect support and direction of the political awareness of society members?

The views of human rights workers and experts show that European funding for human rights institutions is focused on human rights and democracy actions that fall within the relevant substantive program. It includes the promotion of the fundamental values of democracy, the rule of law, respect for human dignity, equality and solidarity, respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international human rights law.

The European Union funding focuses on supporting and directing political awareness of young people in a large way. The European Union cares about the youth segment and raises their awareness of political rights and concepts of democracy and the importance of political engagement and participation. This takes several forms, including the recent orientation of the European Union to support projects that enhance social accountability by youth on Managing public affairs and money, supporting youth institutions concerned with building young leaders.

In general, the impact is positive and part of it is sustainable, but the weak point is in the position of the PNA and its role in restricting the political participation of young people, the failure to hold elections and the lack of accountability in the absence of the Legislative Council.

The Israeli measures, particularly in Area C, which greatly limit from the effectiveness of the European Union's projects, with a weakness in the Union's position in the face of these Israeli measures.

European funding of human rights institutions has had a significant impact on the human rights discourse, as it has become the dominant discourse, meaning that the use and invocation of human rights has become overwhelming.

For example, when Hamas accuses the PNA of torturing political activists, and the authority accuses Hamas of being oppressive and torturing, both parties employ Human rights in their discourse. It contributes to strengthening the human rights discourse, and the lack of racial discrimination against women, as well as the awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities, and acceptance of pluralism in society.

As members of society, Palestinian citizens have become more aware of human rights and not only as a result of European funding. Rather, there are other factors such as the spread of social media and the developments around us in the political situation, whether inside Palestine or the surrounding areas, which contributed to raising the awareness of the Palestinian citizen. Still, the European funded programs implemented by human rights institutions reinforce the principles of human rights.

- How does European funding of human rights institutions affect the civil society development?

European funding of human rights institutions impacts the development of civil society by protecting and empowering individuals to strive to contribute to the full enjoyment of all human rights, whether civil, political, economic, social or cultural, and by building resilient, inclusive and democratic societies to promote effective, pluralistic, participatory and representative democracy and protecting the integrity of electoral processes.

The concepts of development have crystallized on rights and not by relying on charitable work, grant or humanitarian work as much as it is development for rights or

rights-based, as well as human rights organizations., they are based on knowledge of the international legalization of human rights, the Palestinian Basic Law and a series of Palestinian legislation, awareness has become increasing among Activists in union work, civil work, charitable work or the media. Those know their role, job, duties and rights effectively and in a much better way than before, which qualifies them to continue to work and overcome any obstacles or obstacles that separate their way by trying to limit the work of these activities and institutions, whether in trade union, civil, partisan or media.

European funding is the largest funding for the PNA and covers vital sectors of society in addition to the human rights and democracy sector such as the education and health sector and others, as the funding has contributed greatly to the development of Palestinian society and raise the capabilities and efficiency of workers in human rights organizations and the profession of some sectors, and has a significant positive impact, which effects on Palestinian development and sustainability.

Some see that there is no development under the occupation, so this funding does not contribute to achieving the desired real development even if the intentions are sincere and the amount of funding is large because the occupation at any time destroys all the infrastructure or agricultural development projects that have been established. An example of this is providing an infrastructure under it within a European-funded project in Area C, or the Jordan Valley, which is being demolished and destroyed by the Israeli occupation, including schools, and all of these contribute to limited development under the occupation, and things return to square one, including funding directed to the authority.

Why not development under occupation Because development needs independence, sovereignty, freedom, and mobility to identify with complete independence in infrastructure and natural resources such as gas, water, minerals and others. In addition, the EU has not taken any position in condemning the occupation to demolish their projects that are implemented from their financing, and they are not criminalized or take any deterrent measures or Condemns the Israeli occupation towards its destructive behavior.

This view was emphasized that the impact of European funding on civil society and human rights institutions is in a regressive phase due to identification with the policies and practices of the PNA on this issue.

- What are the most important obstacles that limit the effectiveness of European funding for human rights institutions and their impact on public policy?
- What are the most important obstacles that limit the effectiveness of European funding for human rights institutions?
- What is the impact of European funding of human rights institutions on public policy?

Through the responses of people interviewed in human rights institutions and experts, it was found that they agreed that the most important obstacles that limit the effectiveness of European funding for human rights institutions and their impact on public policy include the following:

1. Imposing multiple conditions on financing, sometimes not clear, and needing technical support to translate them into reality. The conditions imposed by the European Union are inflexible, and this constitutes an obstacle.

2. Continuing the Israeli occupation: The EU provides funding and support to the Palestinian people, but it does not play the role of pressure to end the occupation, criminalize it, or document its violations of the projects it destroys, especially in Area C.
3. Some official bodies and some officials view human rights institutions as competition for them in obtaining funding, and thus the relationship takes the form of hostility between both government institutions and civil society institutions.
4. The prevailing culture of some of the prevailing beliefs that constitute obstacles to the dissemination of human rights principles, i.e., that some traditional religious interpretations allied with some tribal forces are trying to demonize some women's institutions and some human rights issues.
5. Poor distribution of funding to some marginalized geographical areas.
6. Wars and political fluctuations that result in shifting the largest support for the development of the afflicted areas.
7. Epidemics as happened in the spread of the Corona virus.
8. The occupation and the tightening of the screws on civil society institutions and its complete control over the land of Palestine, especially areas (B and C).
9. The political pressures of the funder on the PNA and on civil society, which limits the volume of funding, for example: What happened recently in the imposition of conditions for changing school curricula.
10. Some of the bad performance of some civil society institutions in which there appears to be semi-corruption.

11. The shrinking of spaces for relations between civil society institutions with the European Union within the framework of adopting political positions, which contributes to creating a gap in the relationship.
12. Attempts to change the nature of the institutions' work through legislation and laws, especially in the absence of the Legislative Council, meaning that the obstacle between the government and its institutions is the attempt to impose and control by imposing policies within decisions of new law despite the existence of constitutions and laws that exist by themselves and criminalize every act that violates the law.

European funding affects public politicians because it targets government institutions and human rights institutions that deal directly with citizens. It is linked to politics and is linked to a larger project, which is the establishment of the two-state solution, which means a peaceful solution to the conflict and thus gives priority to the political aspect over other aspects. Example: The issue of democracy The European Union since for a long time he did not press for holding Palestinian elections.

6.2.2. Interviews Conducted with Governmental Institutions and the office European Union in Jerusalem

- * How is European funding for human rights institutions managed externally (by the countries that fund them) of their terms, the programs they fund and their purpose?
- How is European funding managed by the financing countries?
- What conditions does the EU seek to impose in exchange for funding?
- What programs and projects does the European Union finance?

Based on the axes of the analysis of the first question about how European funding for human rights institutions is managed by the countries that fund them, in terms of the

terms and programs that they fund and their purpose. All those who were interviewed agreed that European funding is managed through the EU countries, and it is a commitment and pledges by a group of European countries towards developing countries, in other words, the third world countries, whether it is Palestine or neighboring countries, where this support and funding constitutes a commitment and pledge by the countries of the Union And not because they love us.

As for the conditions of the European countries that provide funding, they are that the funds are not directed towards violence, racial discrimination, or participation in wars, and most of their development goals are in public.

They meet the agendas of the funding country. Conditions are imposed on human rights that are required to focus and work on them, which sometimes constitute a pressure factor by focusing on some issues that are not acceptable to be raised in Palestinian society.

Funding has been linked to making amendments to the school curricula, which were rejected by the Palestinian leadership, and this led to the suspension of funding. The European Union for a period of time and then the European Union exceeded this condition and returned the funding being confirmed by Mahmoud Sbeihat from the Supreme Judicial Council.

In addition, he pointed out that the members of the European Union expressed frankly that there are provisions that violate human rights in the Palestinian school curricula. It contradicted the vision of the Union the EU on the issue of the two-state solution, and the right to self-determination and return.

This is because it violates the principles of human rights, and there are political conditions that may not be declared, and our Palestinian leadership has expressed its rejection of conditional funding. As for Laila Sobh from the Ministry of Finance, she stated that after the European funding was re-disbursed conditional on achieving certain reforms in sectors such as the water and electricity sector. This conditional funding increases every year, but in 2021 new conditions were imposed related to changing the curricula and this was rejected by our government, which led to the funding that returned recently stopped in mid-2022 and this is the result of pressure on the European Parliament to cancel this condition.

As for the programs and projects that the European Union finances through the testimonies of those interviewed in government institutions, the majority of the testimonies indicated that the main objective of the programs supported by the European Union is to strengthen the rule of law and justice, guarantee human rights and respect basic rights and freedoms based on what was recently done by joining the European Union.

The Anti-Torture Protocol, and there are projects to promote the principles of good governance within the program (the Fourth South Program), which addresses issues of good governance, corruption, money laundering and terrorist financing. The third world for its development and be linked to political dimensions and the balance of power in the region. As well as promoting human rights and democracy, such as supporting the judicial sector, strengthening the rule of law, and supporting the Ministry of Finance with salaries, with the aim of supporting the continuity of the work of Palestinian institutions, and thus enabling the government to direct support to priority sectors.

* How is European funding for human rights institutions managed internally through the implementation and monitoring of projects and programs?

- How is European funding managed by human rights institutions?
- How are projects and programs implemented?
- How is monitoring of the implementation of projects and programs carried out?

Through interviews conducted with representatives of government institutions, it was found that European funding for human rights institutions is managed internally through several steps, the most important of which are: These institutions submit project proposals to the funder within their basic objectives. Then the right of priority is given to pilot projects that target the largest possible number of segments of society or groups that have not previously been targeted, bearing in mind that compatibility and harmony between both the objectives of the European Union and the objectives of the institution receiving this support must be taken into account.

There are clear mechanisms within criteria determined by a specialized staff with competence and experience with human rights institutions in managing the funding directed to them. It differs from one institution to another, and it must be noted that it seeks through these mechanisms to reach the best results and objectives planned within the strategic plan, and is applied to partner countries to ensure that the same concepts and methodologies are disseminated.

Some of those interviewed saw that the funders' primary goal is to disburse the funding for the purpose for which it was allocated, but the greatest burden falls on civil society organizations working in the field of human rights in realizing and studying in detail all their needs and working on a correct management in directing these amounts.

This is done to raise awareness and educate as many people as possible by working on actual programs that affect the reality of human rights, and strive hard and focus on the rights of marginalized groups as a matter of people's inheritance.

As for the implementation of projects and programs, it was found through the opinions of those who were interviewed that there are many civil society institutions. They waste the funding provided to them without achieving any meaningful achievement to achieve their priorities compared to the projects supposed to be completed.

Thus, most of their projects are financing and are in the form of workshops and training like the workshops that are held on women's and children's rights, even the target group in the workshop is not selected within specific criteria, meaning that there is random selection and the sample is not representative. Unfortunately, the real goal of funding in these institutions is to obtain salaries for their employees and the work of political opposition in sometimes.

It must be realized that these institutions operate within a clear methodology whose objectives are included in strategic plans and programs that achieve that vision, so that they obtain the highest funding for the implementation of the programs. The European Union has goals that intersect with the goals of the Palestinian human rights institutions. Providing services to citizens in a clear and public manner, bearing in mind that these institutions rely heavily on external funding and their activity and work fluctuates based on the volume of funding.

Changing their priorities based on the change in donors' priorities, which affects them (i.e. they are forced to follow market developments) happens under the law, there is a clear fluctuation in the degree of its relationship with the various ministries, despite the

fact that many ministries have made an excellent distance in cooperation and openness with civil society institutions.

In terms of oversight, the European Union follows very strict and precise procedures in the follow-up and implementation of the project within the path for which it was targeted. Countless forms and requests are filled out, and oversight within human rights institutions is somewhat inaccurate in oversight as a result of the lack of cadres competent or not following clear and specific control methods, in addition to the weak capabilities of the institution, but some of them operate with a very high level of control and transparency.

The PNA has recently adopted policies aimed at organizing and monitoring the implementation process in order to ensure the correct implementation as well as the non-repetition of activities. The government worked on preparing a database of funders, and this file is considered by Dr. Estefan, and there is a portal for any platform and every donor enters this platform and follows up the support it provides to Palestine.

This contributed to knowing where the money is being spent, its directions and priorities, which ensures that money is not spent in areas other than its priorities. In other areas, this helped the government to determine the funding body and the mechanism for disbursing the funding.

Still, some workers in government ministries indicated that there is no oversight of civil society institutions because they objected to the amendment of the Associations Law, which gave the government even a small role in oversight, and the donor believed that the government should not interfere in the work of these institutions. This is because it is assumed that they are independent from the government and it calls only for coordination with the Ministry of Economy in the government (and the presence of an

authority with supervisory jurisdiction over these institutions must be directed) and it is expected that each institution will have an internal system that defines its mechanism of work and its management of projects.

* How does European funding of human rights institutions affect the promotion of values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership?

- What is the impact of European funding for human rights institutions in supporting the values and concepts of democracy?
- What is the impact of European funding for human rights institutions in strengthening the political partnership?

Through the thematic analysis of the opinions of those interviewed in government institutions, it was found that the majority of them indicated that there is an impact of European funding for human rights institutions in supporting the directing of human rights and democracy values, as European support enhances human rights and contributes very significantly to consolidating and supporting the principles of democracy and increasing citizen confidence. The rule of law and increased commitment to it and the achievement of justice.

Some of those interviewed believe that this assistance obtained by human rights institutions has an impact on the service of society, democracy and human rights, but satisfaction with it is not enough, as society needs qualitative work related to people's needs and services and affects them directly and not on the elites, and in many workshops work and conferences, which are expensive, they are in five-star hotels to discuss the needs of the local community as the largest proportion of the participants are not from the local community and their presence is repeated in more than one conference, although they are not representatives of experts or specialists and

representatives of the poor and the needy. Rather, programs must be designed to speak Impact with people in their priorities and their daily lives., European-funded projects affect the development of values and concepts of democracy, but sometimes they do not pay attention to the culture of the receiving country as required, which contributes to problems such as: Adoption of the CEDAW Agreement.

Despite the violation of some of its provisions, the culture and principles of the Palestinian citizen and individual, it is not possible Implementation of projects funded by the Union that push towards homosexuality and their rights, as it is one of the provisions of CEDAW.

Still, it is contrary to the culture of the Palestinians, and therefore here becomes a conflict of concepts. Therefore, the European Union must study the culture of any country before targeting it with funding in order to have a developmental impact in strengthening the principles of democracy and human rights in which it believes.

On the other hand, European funding greatly affects the strengthening of political partnership by supporting institutions working in the field of human rights in technical and financial terms, by raising awareness and playing an important role in educating society and directing plans and interventions to serve the promotion of human rights.

While there are those who believe that the impact on strengthening the political partnership is unfortunately limited, because the work mechanism does not take into account the country's national priorities nor the most appropriate work tools for the reality of Palestine, and that there is a political partnership at the youth level.

Furthermore, it is weak, due to several factors, the most important of which is the occupation, and the absence of the Council Legislative law, parliament malfunctions, and other factors that must be worked hard to reform in our belief in the importance of

the Palestinian youth in making a significant impact on society through my participation in all sectors, not just the political ones.

Therefore, the majority of the funded projects did not succeed due to the fundamental contradiction between occupation and democracy, which the European Union believes that it is possible to coexist between them, which has proven to be a failure. Still, the European Union always seeks to serve the citizen, so it seeks to provide financial support for our institutions to be an active and contributing element in raising the citizen's awareness of the values of democracy Freedoms, justice, equality and others.

* How does European funding of human rights institutions affect support and direction of the political awareness of society members?

It was found through the opinions of workers in government institutions that there is a discrepancy in the extent of the impact of European funding for human rights institutions on supporting and directing political awareness of members of society.

There are projects that aim to create political awareness for members of society, but there is a need to invest more in the field of raising awareness of citizens' rights and developing mechanisms that enhance the collection and preservation of rights, and that projects funded by the European Union have contributed to raising citizens' awareness of the rule of law and their rights and freedoms.

A mature class in society that seeks to demand their rights and freedoms and thus contributes to forming a pressure tool on the government to amend and change or adopt laws and legislations that contribute to increasing the political awareness of individuals to ensure the achievement of justice and the spread of democracy and participation in elections.

Human, economic or social, all of which aim to advance society, but this may not be measurable and necessary C. Achieving a development impact of at least ten years if this funding is sustainable and continuous and not intermittent, as is the case in the Palestinian case.

While some believe that European funding for human rights institutions was not very influential and did not contribute much to raising the level of culture and awareness within society and human rights institutions, so that support is focused on workshops, and in the event of a request not to focus on workshops and start other awareness programs in society, such as production projects for women, faces rejection.

Therefore, no success has been achieved in bringing about social change until this moment. That is, the society still contains the same traditional ideas, and the circle of influence is still weak compared to the amount of effort and money expended, despite the extension of European funding over the course of the year.

For more than two decades in various fields, he did not succeed in providing political guidance to members of society at the required level, for reasons related to the philosophy of the institutions that receive support and the mechanism of their implementation of programs, and for reasons related to the philosophy of the donor who does not accumulate efforts on specific issues, but was and still fluctuates between an era The other is linked to international conditions and the changes that occur in them.

* How does European funding of human rights institutions affect the civil society development?

The responses of workers in government institutions about the impact of European funding for human rights institutions on the development of civil society were divided

into two parts. Knowledge, in addition to informing citizens of their rights and following up on human rights and other issues.

This contributes to the comprehensive development that may be contributed through salaries for workers, supplies and purchases for the programs that are being implemented, as well as the rest of the exchange items that are ultimately part of the country's development.

All funded projects from the EU, which targets the principles of human rights that contribute to the development of society, whether development is at the social or legal level, such as issues of electronic or economic crimes.

They are the problem of society as a whole, and their development contributes to the development and advancement of society, in addition to the fact that events on the ground imposed by the occupation make our society politically aware.

human rights institutions through their work, studies and publication of reports, research, workshops and trainings increase citizens' awareness of their rights, political status, and the importance of involving them and making them an active member of society.

As for the second part of the respondents, they believe that there is no impact of European funding on the development of civil society and human rights because the European Union's systematic policy is within political frameworks.

It is the goal that it seeks to support the projects and plans it finances in a way that is commensurate with the support of its codified goals, which it transforms into what serves its interests and is implemented in the opposite way.

The Palestinian endeavors that aim to obtain funding to support human rights institutions, increase civil society development and support the youth category, and that

the development intended by the European Union is the one that takes place under occupation in the sense of economic peace as an alternative to political peace. Unemployment, and the second issue that many projects sought to target is the issue of awareness. The demand was to amend the curricula in schools, and this reinforces the belief that what is meant by development is to improve economic conditions under occupation.

* What are the most important obstacles that limit the effectiveness of European funding for human rights institutions and their impact on public policy?

- What are the most important obstacles that limit the effectiveness of European funding for human rights institutions?
- What is the impact of European funding of human rights institutions on public policy?

Through the responses of the people interviewed in governmental institutions, it was found that they agreed that the most important obstacles that limit the effectiveness of European funding for human rights institutions and their impact on public policy are as follows:

1. The Israeli occupation is the main obstacle to all the problems of Palestinian society.
2. Lack of clarity in the powers and roles between the three authorities.
3. Lack of clarity in the relationship between government institutions and civil society institutions (and human rights institutions).
4. The absence of a coordinating committee representing all justice sector institutions to identify common needs and formally submit them to the donor.

5. The lack of a geographical extension of human rights institutions, because the institutions are concentrated in the central area, such as the city of Ramallah, but it is difficult to find such ideas in the Hebron area or the Nablus area or other areas.
6. The necessity of having unanimity among the countries of the European Union when taking any decision.
7. The existing political atmosphere and legal shortcomings in terms of not updated laws and the difficulty of applying the law as well as the occupation and its crimes and its pursuit of human rights organizations and the inability to implement some projects in the areas under occupation, especially areas C, Jerusalem and other areas. There is a weakness in the knowledge capacities of institutions and of citizens in the mechanism of submitting cases to obtain rights.
8. The required situation between human rights and the national cultural and human heritage (for example, gay rights are not a national priority, yet they are part of the rights system, and other examples).
9. Politically conditional funding and not involving government institutions with the financier in studying the needs of the local community.
10. Subsidies declined significantly in previous years, in addition to the lack of continuity of this support.
11. The internal political division is one of the forms of obstacles that must be resolved by activating the parliament, holding a national assembly and holding general elections.
12. The conditions imposed on the funding and directed directly to the Palestinian people, which make it conditional funding by imposing politicized decisions on the

land of Palestine in favor of the Israeli side, as a condition for changing the school curricula and the conditions imposed on the signing of the terrorism agreement.

13. Absence of real control tools over the implementation of projects and programs in a manner that indicates the achievement of their objectives, whether by the implementing agency or by the financier.
14. The systematic political conditions of the parties supporting the Palestinian side, represented by the political conditions of the European Union.

6.3 Correlation and Difference Between Interview Results:

1. Experts and human rights institutions report that EU countries are managing funding, on funding priorities. These strategic plans are affected by a number of factors, and they pointed out that European funding comes from a group of European countries, some of which are conditional in the field of technical conditions for support, such as support for children's or women's rights or peace support.

Some of them are security conditions such as combating terrorism, and that institutions are obligated not to transfer funds to any party included in the European Union's restrictive list, which includes 7 Palestinian entities (Hamas, Islamic Jihad, the Popular Front, Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades, Al-Qassam Brigades, Al-Aqsa Foundation, Abu Nidal Organization). The political conditions that the European Union exercises over power are far from the condition related to terrorism through the issue of prisoners, which are political conditions.

As for decision makers in government institutions, they pointed out that European funding for human rights institutions is managed by the countries that fund them,

and as for the conditions of European countries that provide funding, they are not directed towards violence, racial discrimination or participation in wars, and most of their development goals are public.

It does meet the state funded agendas. Conditions are imposed on human rights that must be focused and worked on, which sometimes constitute a pressure factor by focusing on some issues that are not acceptable to raise in Palestinian society. Funding was linked to making adjustments to the curriculum, which the Palestinian leadership rejected, which led to the suspension of funding.

2. Representatives of human rights institutions and experts indicated that European funding for human rights institutions is managed internally through the efforts of human rights institutions to comply with the disbursement agreed in the financing agreement, so that the funds are directed to planned activities. It is recognized that a human rights institution has been granted human funding to implement projects, it is first considering the compatibility of the foundation's objectives with those of the European Union. If there are twins, the foundation gets financing.

For decision makers in government institutions, they indicated that European funding for human rights institutions is managed internally through several steps, the most important of which are: These institutions submit project proposals to the funder within their basic objectives.

The right of priority is then given to pilot projects targeting as many segments of society or groups that have not been previously targeted, taking into account the compatibility and harmony between the objectives of the EU and the objectives of the institution.

3. The views of those interviewed in human rights institutions and experts indicated that the European funding of human rights institutions has an impact in support of directing human rights and democratic values, by promoting peaceful and inclusive societies to achieve sustainable development, access to justice for all, and building state institutions.

The views of those interviewed in government institutions showed that there is an impact of European funding for human rights institutions in supporting the directing of human rights and democracy values, as European support enhances human rights and contributes significantly to consolidating and supporting the principles of democracy and increasing citizen confidence, the rule of law and increasing commitment to it and achieving Justice.

4. The opinions of human rights workers and experts have shown that European funding for human rights institutions focuses on human rights and democratic procedures that fall within the relevant substantive program, and European Union funding focuses on supporting and directing the political awareness of young people greatly, and cares for the youth segment and raises their awareness of political rights and concepts Democracy and the importance of political participation.

The opinions of workers in government institutions revealed a discrepancy in the extent to which European funding of human rights institutions affected the support and direction of political awareness of members of society that promote the acquisition and preservation of rights., the financed projects by the European Union contributed to raising citizens' awareness of the rule of law, their rights and freedoms. All aim to advance society, but this may not be measurable and

necessary to achieve a development impact for at least ten years if this funding is sustainable, continuous and uninterrupted, as is the case in the Palestinian issue.

5. Human rights workers and experts have emphasized that European funding of human rights institutions affects the development of civil society by protecting individuals and enabling them to strive to contribute to the full enjoyment of all human rights, whether civil, political, economic, social or cultural, and by building resilient and inclusive societies. and democracy to promote effective, pluralistic, participatory and representative democracy and protect the integrity of electoral processes.

The opinions of workers in government institutions about the impact of European funding for human rights institutions on the development of civil society were represented in knowledge and awareness of citizens about their rights and following up on human rights issues and others.

This contributes to the overall development that can be contributed through workers' salaries, supplies and purchases for the programs that are implemented, and that human rights institutions, through their work, studies and publication of their research reports, work on workshops and training courses to increase citizens' awareness of their rights, their political status and the importance of involving them and making them an active member of society.

6.4 Correlation Between the Results of The Questionnaire and the Results of the Interviews:

1. The level of EU funding for Palestinian human rights institutions was moderate, this funding is managed by the European countries and institutions that provide the funding. In addition, the projects financed by the EU contributes to rising citizens' awareness of the rule of law, their rights and their freedoms aiming to advance society.
2. The level of funding objectives impact on public policy was moderate, these objectives were supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership, supporting and directing the political awareness of the community, and the civil society development.

This was confirmed by the results of the interviews, which added that funds are directed to the planned activities, and priority is given to pilot projects that target the largest number of segments of society or groups that have not been targeted before, taking into account the compatibility and harmony between the objectives of the European Union and the objectives of the Foundation.

3. Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally, Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally affect Palestinian public policies, which explains an amount of (61.1%) from the variance of Palestinian public policies, the interviews responses indicated that the European funding of human rights institutions has an impact in support of directing human rights and democratic values.
4. Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally, Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally affect supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership, which explain an

amount of (64.0%) from the variance of supporting the values and concepts of democracy and strengthening political partnership.

The interviews responses showed that European funding for human rights institutions focuses on human rights and democratic procedures that fall within the relevant substantive program., EU funding focuses on supporting and directing the political awareness of young people greatly, and cares for the youth segment and raises their awareness of political rights and concepts Democracy and the importance of political participation. Furthermore, the projects financed by the European Union contributed to raising citizens' awareness of the rule of law, their rights and freedoms.

5. The volume and importance of European funding for human rights institutions, Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally, Managing European funding for human rights institutions internally affect Supporting and directing the political awareness of the community.

It explains an amount of (56.6%) from the variance of supporting and directing the political awareness of the community. The interviews emphasized that European funding of human rights institutions affects the development of civil society by protecting individuals and enabling them to strive to contribute to the full enjoyment of all human rights, whether civil, political, economic, social or cultural, and by building resilient and inclusive societies.

development of civil society was represented in knowledge and awareness of citizens about their rights and following up on human rights issues and others, and this contributes to the overall development that can be contributed through workers' salaries, supplies and purchases for the programs that are implemented.

Still, human rights institutions, through their work, studies and publication of their research reports, work on workshops and training courses to increase citizens' awareness of their rights, their political status and the importance of involving them and making them an active member of society.

6. Managing European funding of human rights institutions externally affect civil society development which explains an amount of (26.3%) from the variance of the "civil society development". This was emphasized from the interviews that development of civil society was represented in knowledge and awareness of citizens about their rights and following up on human rights issues and others. In addition, the projects financed by the European Union contributed to raising citizens' awareness of the rule of law, their rights and freedoms. All aim to advance society.

6.5 Conclusion:

This study came to shed light on the European Union's funding of Palestinian human rights institutions and its impact on public policy, through a scientific and objective analysis in addition to analyzing the environment and the general surrounding environment affecting their work, and the internal environment that controls their work mechanisms and outputs, which is clearly reflected on their performance and ability to influence the general policies of the PNA. In light of the foregoing, the researcher reached the following conclusions:

1. Donors have political agendas, as we find that the European Union seeks to have an important and effective political role in the Arab and Israeli conflict, and to enter the Middle East through the gateway of financial aid to the Palestinians to have a more

pivotal role in the region in light of American hegemony, with the aim of preserving its economic interests. The important strategy.

2. The aid provided by the donor countries, led by the United States of America and the Union the European Union for the Palestinian people, since the signing of the Oslo Accords in 1993 until 2022, was not for the sake of bringing about political development, but rather it was presented with political motives in order to build a peace-building process, and not in the framework of peace-building.
3. The aim of the international funding was not to transform the Palestinian society into a democratic society, but rather to create a segment of Palestinian society to live on Western aid and whose political interests and views converge on a peaceful settlement with the viewpoints of the Palestinian people, based on the popular views of foreign aid. political.
4. The donors' development policies failed to bring about real Palestinian economic development, because they were politically motivated to revive the peace process and not to build a strong and independent Palestinian economy.
5. The aid provided for development has been linked to conditions for the progress of the peace process, and if the peace process stops, development projects and aid stop with it, and aid is raised at times when the siege increases to alleviate its effects on the Palestinian people, and not for the sake of continuing development.
6. Donors have special political motives and agendas, which appear in the way they deal with civil institutions in imposing certain conditions and restrictions on grants and projects that are funded, and it is dangerous that some organizations are trying to grant NGOs and NGOs a role to replace international benefits with the role of international organizations. community effectiveness.

6.6 Recommendations:

In light of the findings of the researcher, she makes a set of recommendations that can help the concerned and competent authorities in this matter, in their dealings with donor policies, which are as follows:

1. Enhancing cooperation and coordination between civil society, governmental and private sector institutions in order to create cooperation opportunities among them.
2. The Palestinian National Developmental Plan should have several sources of funding, and not depend on international aid in order to assure achieving their goals.
3. Civil society organization need to have strategic planes in lines with the Palestine national development plane.
4. Finding an alternative funding source is a necessity through establishing more partnerships with NGOs and the private sector in order to assure sustained and national ownership as a way to decrease the dependency on external funding.
5. It is imperative that the EU activates the article related to human rights and the commercial partnership with Israel; using them as a way to practice pressure on Israel to stop its repeated violations in Palestine.
6. It is imperative to grant the PHRI the required support knowing that the number of registered human rights institutions in Palestine is 3286.
7. It is essential to enhance and recognize the national and political role of the Palestinian civil society.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Sample Questions:

الجامعة العربية الأمريكية
ARAB AMERICAN UNIVERSITY



السيدة/المحترم/ة

تحية طيبة:

تقوم الباحثة تخصص ماجستير تخطيط استراتيجي وتجنيد الأموال في الجامعة العربية الأمريكية بإجراء دراسة حول (تمويل الاتحاد الأوروبي لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان الفلسطينية وأثره على السياسة العامة) لذا أرجو تعاونكم بالإجابة على كل أسئلة المقابلة، لما لأجوبتكم من أهمية بالغة في نتائج هذه الدراسة والتي هي جزء من متطلبات درجة الماجستير، علماً أن إجاباتكم ستحاط بالسرية التامة، ولن تستخدم إلا لأغراض البحث العلمي.

وتقبلوا مني فائق الاحترام والتقدير

وشكراً لحسن تعاونكم

الباحثة: وفاء غوانمة

إشراف الدكتورة: روز عثمان

أولاً: توثيق المقابلة

اسم المبحوث:

المسمى الوظيفي:

اسم المؤسسة:

تاريخ إجراء المقابلة:

ساعة إجراء المقابلة:

مكان إجراء المقابلة:

مدة المقابلة:

القسم الأول: معلومات شخصية

الجنس: ذكر أنثى

المؤهل العلمي: دبلوم بكالوريوس دراسات عليا

عدد سنوات الخدمة في عملك: أقل من 5 سنوات 5-10 سنوات أكثر من 10 سنوات

القسم الثاني: أسئلة المقابلة

من وجهة نظرك كيف يدار التمويل الأوروبي لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان خارجياً (من قبل الدول التي تقوم بالتمويل) من حيث شروطها والبرامج التي تقوم بتمويلها والهدف منها؟

.....

من وجهة نظرك كيف يدار التمويل الأوروبي لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان داخلياً من خلال تنفيذ المشاريع والبرامج والرقابة عليها؟

.....

كيف يؤثر التمويل الأوروبي لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان على دعم قيم ومفاهيم الديمقراطية وتعزيز الشراكة السياسية؟

.....

4- كيف يؤثر التمويل الأوروبي لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان على دعم وتوجيه الوعي السياسي لأفراد المجتمع؟

.....

كيف يؤثر التمويل الأوروبي لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان على تنمية المجتمع المدني؟

.....

من وجهة نظرك، ما أهم المعوقات التي تحد من فاعلية التمويل الأوروبي لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان وتأثيره على السياسة العامة؟

.....

.....

وتقبلوا فائق الاحترام والتقدير

Appendix B: Letter Of Facilitation Under AAUP For Performing The Research:

Arab American University

Faculty of Graduate Studies



الجامعة العربية الأمريكية

كلية الدراسات العليا

2021/9/19

الى من يهمة الامر،

تسهيل مهمة بحثية

تحية طيبة وبعد،

تهديكم كلية الدراسات العليا في الجامعة العربية الأمريكية أطيب التحيات، وبالإشارة الى الموضوع أعلاه، تشيد كلية الدراسات العليا في الجامعة أن الطالبة وفاء عبد الحميد غوانمة ، والتي تحمل الرقم الجامعي 202011686 هي طالبة ماجستير في الجامعة العربية الأمريكية تخصص التخطيط الاستراتيجي وتجديد الأموال وتعمل على اعداد بحث ضمن مساق المؤسسات الغير ربحية في فلسطين مع د. روز عثمان، نأمل من حضرتكم الاعياز لمن يلزم لمساعدتها للحصول على المعلومات اللازمة لإكمال بحثها، علماً ان هذه المعلومات ستستخدم لغاية البحث فقط وسيتم التعامل معها بغاية السرية، وقد أعطيت هذه الرسالة بناءً على طلبها.

شاكرين لكم تعاونكم

د. شاهيناز نجار

عميد كلية الدراسات العليا



Appendix (c) Tables

قائمة العينة المستهدفة لأجراء مقابلات لدراستي من المؤسسات الحكومية

جاهز	وزارة العمل
جاهز	المجلس الأعلى للشباب والرياضة
لم يتم الاستجابة لأجراء مقابلة	وزارة الخارجية
جاهز	وزارة الداخلية
جاهز	النيابة العامة
رفض (لأنه اعتبر الأسئلة موجها لمؤسسات حقوق الانسان ونحن لسنا جهة الاختصاص	المحكمة الدستورية
جاهز	وزارة العدل
جاهز	هيئة مكافحة الفساد
جاهز	وزارة التربية والتعليم العالي
جاهز	مركز الإحصاء الفلسطيني
جاهز	الامين العام للمحاكم الإدارية
جاهز	مجلس القضاء الأعلى
تم رفض اجراء المقابلة لاعتقا دهم ان أسئلة الدراسة فقط موجها لمؤسسات حقوق الانسان ونحن لسنا جهة الاختصاص	وزارة التنمية الاجتماعية
تبعيتهم لداخلية وبتالي اجراء مقابلة مع الداخلية كافية	هيئة شؤون المنظمات الاهلية
تم رفض اجراء مقابلة لاعتقادهم انهم ليسوا جهة اختصاص	هيئة الصناديق العربية والإسلامية
إجابة هذه الأسئلة من الممكن ان تتواجد لدى الأخت رزان في وزارة الخارجية	مجلس الوزراء الدكتور استيفان سلامه
جاهز	وزارة المالية
جاهز	مستشار مجلس الوزراء داود الديك
جاهز	وزارة المرأة

ملاحظة: تم ارفاق جميع المقابلات النصية على قرص مدمج (CD) مع الرسالة.

قائمة المؤسسات حقوق الانسان المستهدفة في دراستي

الرقم	اسم المؤسسة	الإجابة
1	مؤسسة الحق	جاهز
2	مؤسسة الضمير	جاهز
3	مركز مساواة	جاهز
4	مركز القدس للمساعدة القانونية وحقوق الانسان	جاهز
5	مركز الدفاع عن الحريات	جاهز
6	الهيئة المستقلة لحقوق الانسان	جاهز
7	مؤسسة الحركة العالمية للدفاع عن الطفل	جاهز
8	الائتلاف من اجل النزاهة والمسالة امان	جاهز

قائمة الأسماء الخبراء والمختصين

الرقم	اسم الخبير	المسمى الوظيفي	الاجابة
1	مها أبو سمرة	خبيرة في التنمية والنوع الاجتماعي	جاهز
2	سمير زقوت	خبير في حقوق الانسان	جاهز
3	دكتور محسن أبو رمضان	باحث بشؤون التنمية والمجتمع المدني	جاهز

قائمة أسماء جهات الاختصاص الأوروبية

الرقم	اسم المؤسسة	الإجابة
1	مكتب الاتحاد الأوروبي -القدس	جاهز
2	مسؤول الاعلام مكتب الاتحاد الاوروي	جاهز
3	لمفوضية الأوروبية لحقوق الانسان	لم يتم الإجابة

قائمة مؤسسات حقوق الانسان (والديمقراطية) العاملة في الضفة التي تم استهدافها في دراستي:

الرقم	الاسم	المؤسسة	الايمل	تلفون/ فاكس
	شعوان جبارين	مدير مؤسسة الحق	shawan@alhaq.org	295 46 46 0569522701
	عصام عاروري	مدير مركز القدس للمساعدة القانونية وحقوق الإنسان	issam_aruri@hotmail.com issam@jlac.ps	ت: 2987981 ف: 2987982
	الدكتور د. عمار دويك	مدير الهيئة المستقلة لحقوق الإنسان	ammam@ichr.ps	ت: 2986958 \ 2987536 ف: 2987211
	رندة سنيورة	مديرة مركز المرأة الإرشاد القانوني والاجتماعي	randa@wclac.org	ت 2956146 / ف 2956148
	نتاشا الخالدي	مديرة طاقم شؤون المرأة	n.khalidi@watcpal.org	2964746
	أمال خريشة	مديرة جمعية المرأة العاملة للتنمية	amalkhreishe@yahoo.com	ت 2986761 / ف 2963288
	الدكتورة تحرير الأعرج	مديرة مؤسسة مفتاح (المبادرة الفلسطينية لتعميق الحوار العالمي والديمقراطية)	tahreer@miftah.org	ت 2989490 / ف 2989492
	أمل الفقيه	مدير مركز إعلام حقوق الإنسان والديمقراطية "شمس"	c_shams@hotmail.com	ت 2985254 ف 2985255
	المحامي خالد قزمار	مدير الحركة العالمية للدفاع عن الأطفال	khaled.quzmar@dcips.org	ت 242-7530
	ساما عويضة	مديرة مركز الدراسات النسوية	director@wsc-pal.org	تلفاكس 2348848
	حنين زيدان	جمعية تنمية المرأة الريفية	haneen@rwds.ps	022964585/6
	رنا النشاشيبي	مديرة المركز الفلسطيني للإرشاد	rana@pcc-jer.org	02-6562272
	حلمي الأعرج	مدير مركز حريات		0599672061
	هاني سميرات	تعاون لحل الصراعات	0599829839	
	سحر فرنسيس	مؤسسة الضمير لرعاية الأسير وحقوق الانسان	0508360866	
	احمد أبو عايش	مركز الفلسطيني للديمقراطية وحل النزاعات	0599397275	

	0592888313	الهيئة الاهلية لاستقلال القضاء وسيادة القانون	ماجد عاروري	
	022959923	مرصد العالم العربي للديمقراطية والانتخابات	عارف جفال	
	022908668	المركز الفلسطيني لقضايا السلام والديمقراطية (التوجيه الديمقراطي)	هيلدا عيسى	
	02964997 2952608	مركز الديمقراطية وحقوق العاملين في فلسطين	حسن البرغوثي هويدة احمد	
	0599679303	الائتلاف من اجل النزاهة والمساءلة أمان	د. جهاد حرب	
	0599362294	مدير اتحاد الشباب الفلسطيني	محرم البرغوثي	
	0599256311	مدير مركز علاج وتأهيل ضحايا التعذيب	خضر رصروص	
	0592333030	المؤسسة الفلسطينية للتمكن والتنمية المحلية Reform	نديم قنديل	
	0545541788	مؤسسة الرؤيا الفلسطينية	رامي ناصر الدين	
	2963840	جمعية تنمية الشباب	منجد ابو جيش	
	26282593	جمعية الشابات المسيحيات	عبلة ناصر	
		مركز الفلسطيني الاستقلال المحامة مساواة	ابراهيم البرغوثي	
		مجلس المنظمات الاهلية	استهدف الموظفين	

Appendix D: Questionnaire

الجامعة العربية الأمريكية
ARAB AMERICAN UNIVERSITY



السيدة/المحترم/ة؛ تحية وبعد:

تقوم الباحثة تخصص ماجستير تخطيط استراتيجي وتجنيد الأموال في الجامعة العربية الأمريكية بإجراء دراسة حول (تمويل الاتحاد الأوروبي لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان الفلسطينية وأثره على السياسة العامة) لذا أرجو تعاونكم بالإجابة على كل أسئلة الاستمارة بكل أمانة ودقة وموضوعية، لما لأجوبتكم من أهمية بالغة في نتائج هذه الدراسة والتي هي جزء من متطلبات درجة الماجستير، علماً أن إجاباتكم ستحاط بالسرية التامة، ولن تستخدم إلا لأغراض البحث العلمي.

وتقبلوا مني فائق الاحترام والتقدير

وشكراً لحسن تعاونكم

الباحثة: وفاء غوانمة

إشراف الدكتورة: روز عثمان

القسم الأول: البيانات الشخصية

الرجاء وضع إشارة (X) في المربع وفق ما ينطبق عليك.

1. الجنس: أ- ذكر ب- أنثى
2. المؤسسة التي تعمل بها: أ- أهلية ب- دولية ج- أخرى
3. مجالات عمل المؤسسة: أ- تنموي ب- إغاثي ج- خيري د- تعليمي وتربوي هـ- ديمقراطية وحقوق الإنسان و- أخرى

القسم الثاني: واقع تمويل الاتحاد الأوروبي لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان الفلسطينية

الرجاء وضع إشارة (X) في المكان الذي يعبر عن رأيك الشخصي:

الرقم	مؤشرات ومجالات واقع تمويل الاتحاد الأوروبي لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان الفلسطينية	درجة كبيرة جداً	درجة كبيرة	درجة متوسطة	درجة قليلة	درجة قليلة جداً
المجال الأول: حجم التمويل الأوروبي لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان وأهميته						
1.	يعتبر حجم التمويل الأوروبي كافياً لتنفيذ الأنشطة اللازمة لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان					
2.	يعتبر التمويل الأوروبي مصدر مالي أكثر ائناً من مصادر التمويل الأخرى لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان					
3.	يعتبر التمويل الأوروبي مصدر مالي مستدام لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان					
4.	تفي الجهات الأوروبية المانحة بكافة التزاماتها المالية والفنية تجاه مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان					
5.	حجم التمويل الأوروبي يعزز الثقة بمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان من قبل المجتمع					
6.	يقدم التمويل الأوروبي إسهامات بارزة في الأزمات والظروف الطارئة والكوارث					
7.	يزود التمويل الأوروبي مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان بخبرات وطرق عمل جديدة					
8.	يترك التمويل الأوروبي أثراً مستداماً على الخدمات التي يقدمها للمجتمع					
9.	يغطي حجم التمويل الأوروبي المقدم لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان جزء كبير من المعاناة التي يعيشها المواطنين					
10.	زيادة القيمة المادية للتمويل الأوروبي تؤثر إيجاباً على خدمات مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان للمواطنين					
المجال الثاني: إدارة التمويل الأوروبي لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان خارجياً						
11.	الرقابة الإدارية للممولين تحد من الفساد وسوء استخدام التمويل من قبل مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان					
12.	أهداف وسياسات التمويل الأوروبي تتوافق مع الأهداف الوطنية وأولويات المجتمع الفلسطيني					
13.	التمويل الأوروبي يحدد أولويات عمله وفقاً لاحتياجات المجتمع الفلسطيني					
14.	لا يوجد انتقائية في تمويل المشاريع وتغطية الاحتياجات الضرورية					
15.	التمويل الأوروبي يمتاز بالشفافية في تنفيذ المشاريع					
16.	التمويل الأوروبي شفاف في تبادل المعلومات					
17.	التمويل الأوربي ساهم في تعزيز مبدأ الرقابة المالية على الأنشطة التي تقوم بها مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان					
18.	التمويل الأوربي ساهم في تعزيز مبدأ الرقابة الإدارية على الأنشطة التي تقوم بها مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان					
19.	التمويل الأوربي ساعد مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان على استغلال الموارد بكفاءة ومهنية عالية					
20.	ساهم التمويل الأوربي في تنفيذ أنشطة ومشاريع مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان وانجازها بطريقة مثلى					

الرقم	مؤشرات ومجالات واقع تمويل الاتحاد الأوروبي لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان الفلسطينية	درجة كبيرة جداً	درجة كبيرة	درجة متوسطة	درجة قليلة	درجة قليلة جداً
المجال الثالث: إدارة التمويل الأوروبي لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان داخلياً						
21	تستثمر مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان التمويل الأوروبي المقدم لها بطريقة إيجابية ومثلى					
22	تقوم مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان بتحديد الأجندة الوطنية للممولين.					
23	التمويل الأوروبي ساهم في استقلالية مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان					
24	تقديم مقترح مشروع مستند لحاجة المجتمع هو الوسيلة المتبعة لجلب التمويل الأوروبي					
25	برامج ومشاريع التمويل الأوروبي ملائمة لأهداف مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان وأجنداتها					
26	التمويل الأوروبي المقدم لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان يدار بطريقة فاعلة من قبل هذه المؤسسات					
27	الخدمات والمشاريع الممولة أوروبياً تُقيم وتُتابع باستمرار					
28	التمويل الأوروبي يتم عبر دعم مشاريع محددة					
29	التمويل الأوروبي ساعد مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان على تنفيذ مشاريعها رغم حدة آثار وممارسات الاحتلال من حصار وإغلاق واعتداءات على المجتمع الفلسطيني					

القسم الثالث: أهداف التمويل وأثره على السياسة العامة

الرقم	مؤشرات ومجالات أهداف التمويل وأثره على السياسة العامة	درجة كبيرة جداً	درجة كبيرة	درجة متوسطة	درجة قليلة	درجة قليلة جداً
المجال الأول: دعم قيم ومفاهيم الديمقراطية وتعزيز الشراكة السياسية						
1.	تركز برامج التمويل الأوروبي على تعزيز قيم التسامح والديمقراطية في المجتمع					
2.	كان لبرامج التمويل الأوروبي دور في التعريف بالحقوق والواجبات					
3.	تعزز برامج التمويل الأوروبي مبدأ المساواة الكاملة بين الأفراد					
4.	تساهم برامج التمويل الأوروبي في خلق وعي قانوني					
5.	تساهم برامج التمويل الأوروبي في خلق وعي سياسي					
6.	تعزز برامج التمويل الأوروبي احترام القانون والانصياع له					
7.	تستهدف برامج التمويل الأوروبي مختلف الانتماءات السياسية داخل المجتمع					
8.	تساهم برامج التمويل الأوروبي في تعزيز ثقافة سياسية إيجابية في المجتمع					
9.	تعزز برامج التمويل الأوروبي مفهوم التداول السلمي للسلطة والانتخابات السياسية					
10.	تعزز برامج التمويل الأوروبي التعددية الفكرية والسياسية وتقبل الآخر					
المحور الثاني: دعم وتوجيه الوعي السياسي للمجتمع						
11.	تركز برامج التمويل الأوروبي على رفع مستوى وعي الأفراد سياسياً					

					12.	تشارك مؤسسات التمويل الأوروبي مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان في عملية تحديد وتقييم إحتياجات ومتطلبات التنمية في المجتمع
					13.	تعتبر مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان اداة لتحقيق اجندة وأهداف الممولين
					14.	تعزز برامج التمويل الأوروبي مفهوم المشاركة السياسية
					15.	تعزز برامج التمويل الأوروبي المشاركة في القضايا المجتمعية والوطنية
					16.	تعزز برامج التمويل الأوروبي مبدا المشاركة الفاعلة والانتماء لأنشطة مؤسسات المجتمع المدني
					17.	تلعب برامج التمويل الأوروبي دوراً أساسياً في تحقيق الاستقرار السياسي
					18.	تساهم برامج التمويل الأوروبي في زيادة ثقة الأفراد بالنظام السياسي
					19.	كان لبرامج التمويل الأوروبي دور في تكريس مفهوم الهوية والانتماء الوطني (المواطنة)
المحور الثالث: تنمية المجتمع المدني						
					20.	يركز التمويل الأوروبي على أولويات التنمية السياسية للمجتمع الفلسطيني
					21.	تقع الأهداف التي تسعى مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان الفلسطينية لتحقيقها ضمن أولويات يتبناها الاتحاد ومؤسسات التمويل الأوروبي
					22.	يتم توفير الدعم للمؤسسات بناء على أهدافها التنموية ولا يتأثر بالتوجهات السياسية للمانحين
					23.	يفرض التمويل الأوروبي أجنداث وشروط سياسية على مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان المتلقية للدعم مما ينعكس على واقع التنمية السياسية وغاياتها
					24.	تخضع مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان في دورها التنموي لرغبات المانحين والمنظمات الأوروبية
					25.	تسعى مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان إلى الحصول على التمويل بغض النظر عن مدى ملائمته لأهدافها
					26.	تحدد مؤسسات التمويل الأوروبي والوكالات المانحة أهدافها وبرامجها وفق إحتياجات المجتمع الفلسطيني لا لأجنداتها السياسية
					27.	يساهم التمويل الأوروبي في تحقيق التنمية السياسية وفق متطلبات المجتمع الفلسطيني
					28.	تحقق برامج التمويل الأوروبي أهداف الممول أكثر من تحقيقها لمتطلبات التنمية المجتمعية
					29.	يساهم التمويل الأوروبي في تحقيق متطلبات التنمية السياسية في المجتمع الفلسطيني

الملخص

يتنامى دور الاتحاد الأوروبي تجاه العديد من القضايا الإقليمية والدولية بشكل متزايد ومنافس خاصة في الاراضي الفلسطينية، باعتباره الممول الرئيسي للسلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية ومؤسسات المجتمع المدني وخاصة الحقوقية منها.

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى التعرف على تمويل الاتحاد الأوروبي لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان الفلسطينية وأثره على السياسة العامة، إضافة الى معرفة دور المنظمات الحقوقية في مجال السياسة العامة وخاصة في تطوير جوانب عملية التحول الديمقراطي في المجتمع الفلسطيني، وتحليل أهم المعوقات والتحديات التي تحد من فاعلية التمويل الأوروبي تجاه الدور المأمول لهذه المنظمات غير الحكومية في المجتمع الفلسطيني وبالتالي جاءت هذه الدراسة لتسلط الضوء على المشكلة البحثية المتمثلة في عدم وضوح تأثير تمويل الاتحاد الاوروبي لبرامج ومشاريع مؤسسات حقوق الانسان الفلسطينية على السياسة العامة ، وعليه سوف تسهم هذه الدراسة بالإجابة على التساؤل الرئيسي للبحث وهو ما تأثير تمويل الاتحاد الأوروبي لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان الفلسطينية على السياسة العامة؟

استخدمت الباحثة المنهج الوصف التحليلي والمنهج التاريخي والمنهج المقارن مستخدمة الاستبانة والمقابلة الشخصية والملاحظة في وصف وتحليل مراحل تطور مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان والتمويل الأوروبي لها منذ اتفاقية اوسلو الى يومنا هذا، وتتبع التغييرات في معايير وشروط الاتحاد الاوروبي على التمويل، ولفهم أفضل لجميع المشاركين من القطاع العام ومؤسسات المجتمع المدني والخبراء المستقلين.

استهدفت الباحثة مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان والديمقراطية في الضفة الغربية من خلال عينة الدراسة التي تكونت من (100) مشارك من مسؤولين وموظفين تم اختيارهم بطريقة العينة العشوائية البسيطة. كما قامت بإجراء (26) مقابلة استهدفت (13) مشارك من صانعي القرار في المؤسسات الحكومية و(8) مسؤولين في مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان، و(3) من الخبراء في مجال حقوق الإنسان، ومقابلتين مع ممثلي مكتب الاتحاد الأوروبي القدس-الضفة الغربية. توصلت الدراسة إلى أن مستوى تمويل الاتحاد الأوروبي لمؤسسات الديمقراطية وحقوق الإنسان الفلسطينية متوسطاً، كما تبين أن تأثير أهداف التمويل على السياسة العامة كان متوسطاً.

وأظهرت النتائج ايضاً أن إدارة التمويل الأوروبي لمؤسسات حقوق الإنسان داخلياً وخارجياً قد أثرت على السياسات العامة الفلسطينية، وعلى دعم قيم ومفاهيم الديمقراطية وتعزيز الشراكة السياسية وتوجيه الوعي السياسي للمجتمع. كما خلصت نتائج الدراسة الى أن سياسات التمويل

الاوروبي قد فشلت في تحقيق تنمية مستدامة حقيقية في المجتمع الفلسطيني، لأنها كانت مدفوعة سياسياً لإحياء عملية السلام ، كما توصلت الدراسة إلى أن منظمات حقوق الإنسان الفلسطينية واجهت الكثير من الصعوبات والتحديات نورد أهمها: استمرار الاحتلال الإسرائيلي للأراضي الفلسطينية وممارساته القمعية ضد الشعب الفلسطيني وكافة مؤسساته الحكومية وغير الحكومية، وخضوع دول الاتحاد الأوروبي للشروط الأمريكية والإسرائيلية، وقد واجهت الباحثة خلال اعدادها هذه الدراسة العديد من الصعوبات أهمها عدم استجابة بعض المبحوثين ورفضهم إجراء المقابلة معهم.

وفي ضوء النتائج التي توصلت إليها الدراسة الحالية، فقد قدمت الباحثة العديد من التوصيات منها ضرورة تعزيز التنسيق والتعاون بين مؤسسات القطاع العام والمجتمع المدني والقطاع الخاص، وخلق حوافز للعمل والتعاون المشترك بين القطاعات الثلاثة. كما أكدت على أهمية وضع منظمات المجتمع المدني خطاً إستراتيجية واضحة تلبي احتياجات المجتمع الفلسطيني وأولوياته. وإلى ضرورة مساعدة الجمعيات غير الحكومية في تنويع وتعزيز مصادر التمويل الذاتي من خلال إنشاء مشاريع وقف خاص يعود ريعه لدعم هذه المنظمات وضمان الاستدامة في دورها، وللتقليل من اعتمادها على التمويل الخارجي بما يساهم في ضمان حرية واستقلالية وفاعلية دور منظمات المجتمع المدني في الضغط والتأثير على سياسات الحكومة الفلسطينية تجاه القضايا ذات الأولوية في المجتمع الفلسطيني.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التمويل الأوروبي، الاتحاد الاوروبي، مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان، السياسة العامة، المجتمع المدني، المنظمات الاهلية.