



Arab American University – Palestine

Faculty of Graduate Studies

**The future trend of poverty under uncertain
socioeconomic and political conditions
(case study -Palestine)**

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Strategic Planning and Fundraising

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The future trend of poverty under uncertain socioeconomic and political
condition (case study -Palestine)

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DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis “The future trend of poverty under uncertain socioeconomic and political conditions (case study -Palestine)“

Has been carried out by me, and the information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text.

This work has not been submitted to any institution or university for any academic degree.

Rawan Husheh

2022

Thanks And Dedication

To the university, its employees, and the supervisors of Dr. Abd-Al Rahman Al-Tamimi for his continuous support, and to everyone who takes the trouble to read it, whether to evaluate it, criticize it, or increase his knowledge.

To my loved ones and my family, my brothers and sisters, to my husband who stood by me without grumbling

To the source of my happiness and joy of the heart, my children and the investment of my life “ AL- Ali and AL- Majd ” who were supportive of me in their own beautiful way and endured with me the difficulties of the journey..

To my parents who loved me unconditionally.

To the souls who left us and did not leave us, those whom we missed in every step of life, those whose presence overshadowed the reality of their absence “My brother Nashaat and my uncle Abu Firas”..

To those who believed in me and in my ability to reach and supported me to achieve the goal, I dedicate this work.

Abstract

This study aims to apply the future studies methodology and different scenarios on the political social and economic indicators behavior until 2030. It also points at constructing futurist scenarios and its behavior and checking their range of correspondence with developmental and social goals in Palestine.

The importance and justifications of this study has emerged as it discusses the future of political, social and economic indicators (poverty). Poverty is one of the most important indicators that question the economic policies and governmental system. The application of futurist studies is considered one of the newest strategies because the study of poverty future has its own importance in proper planning if all stages so as to evade the poor increase and the afterwards effects.

The researcher depends on employing the descriptive and analytic method in analyzing results after data collection through personal interviews, prepared questions and related references. The researcher used many techniques in the study. The questionnaires are distributed and analyzed to recognize the scenario development range in the future according to experts' answers and questionnaires results.

The study place limitation is The State of Palestine and the time limitation is about eight years (until 2030). This study is executed in the second semester (2020-2021) as its human limitations are divided into two groups: experts in government and NGOs.

The study concludes some basic results. One of the most important is: The political factor is the basic key to the social indicators (poverty) and it is followed by economic factors while the administrative and social factors are the least. The most probable scenario is the increase of poverty.

The study recommends applying different tips on social institutional and political level: The necessity of governmental economy, support employment and backup taxes increase, direct studies towards technology and information, open Arabic markets for graduates and enact necessary polices and legislations to support the steadfastness of both the citizen and the investor on his land.

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Chapter One:

Chapter one : Introduction

1.1 Background

Future studies is a wide and large field of knowledge that works to shape our society in a more flexible way, as there has become a great and wide interest in it in previous years in developed countries, because of its large, well-established and growing role in the process of decision-making and decision-making at the level of countries and individuals at the methodological level and applied, and one of its most important goals is to try to see the indicators that could be in the future depending on the study of the surrounding circumstances, meaning that future studies are to evoke the future.

There is no difference that talking about the future is talking about a unit of time resulting from an interactive process that combines past experience and present data. It requires a sufficient amount of imagination and the ability to pre-imagine things that did not happen and do not exist, and we can define future studies as studies that follow a method and fixed things to examine the signs and indicators over time to reach the future. Therefore, its main goal is the possibility of testing alternatives to know the state of the future, which we do not know yet. It is characterized by continuous spatio-temporal change, as it is possible for the researcher to escape from its nature today and change in the future. It is a mixture of social and natural sciences to obtain a great deal of benefit from them.

Multi-field future studies, and this study will study the social, economic and political indicators of poverty in Palestine until 2030 through the methodologies of future studies

tools. The problem of poverty in Palestine has its own circumstances stemming from the Palestinian cause and the compelling circumstances of the Palestinian people from painful events for a long period of time Displacement, displacement, robbery of property and deprivation of the most basic rights, which caused continuous impoverishment of many members of the Palestinian people, as it was noted through studies that the significant increase in poverty rates in the Palestinian territories, especially in the Gaza Strip, due to the current Israeli siege on it for several years. (Mansour, 2021)

Based on the foregoing, the great interest of decision-makers is to search for solutions and alternatives to reduce the increase in poverty rates through development and strategic plans for all sectors, but the poverty rates are still increasing continuously and the Palestinian Authority with all its programs and policies is still unable to eradicate it, so research centers have resorted to these The phenomenon is widely and widely analyzed and worked on analyzing it theoretically and suggested some solutions to treat it and reduce it, but it did not take into account the future of poverty, as we know that the future is the space through which we arrange the present and give the true meaning of the past, if we are unable to plan for the future from the present we will move towards Very dangerous figures in poverty rates, and we will find ourselves in front of catastrophic rates of poverty at that time that we cannot treat, so the study dealt with future poverty rates until 2030 and studying the main causes of this phenomenon in Palestine because problems do not occur later.

Future studies is an organized scientific endeavor to formulate several conditional predictions for the future of the problem and is based on facts in the present, in addition to the opinions of specialists in several fields in sociology, economics, politics,

administration, statistics and others using the methodologies and methods of future studies. Here, this study was prepared in cooperation with sectors and different disciplines to identify On the causes that have a significant impact on the phenomenon of poverty and how it will be manifested by 2030 (Al-Ajmi, 2019)

1.2 Research Significance and Justifications

- According to 2019 publications of the world-renowned Trading Economics, Palestine has the highest unemployment rate in Asia and the Arab world at 29% (Trending Economics, 2019). According to the report of the International Labor Organization (ILO), Palestine has the highest unemployment rate in the world (ILO, 2018). According to Canadian Grant Mitchell website, 2019, Palestine had the highest unemployment rate in the world (Grant Mitchell, 2019). PCBS has recently announced that the unemployment rate in Palestine for 2019 was 31%, and the unemployment rate among university graduates of all disciplines was 56% (PCBS, 2019). All these data were before COVID-19 pandemic. Hence, after the outbreak of this pandemic and the lockdown in the Palestinian territory, the unemployment rate and poverty level must have become much higher than these rates.
- Based on these conditions, the poverty rate in Palestine will fluctuated and impact the Palestinian resilience. The research will aim at exploring the future scenarios of poverty and possible coping mechanisms under the different socioeconomic and political conditions

Poverty rates are the main driver of future socioeconomic status in Palestine. The study of the future trend of poverty and the probable, possible and preferable scenarios enhancing knowledge on the future social fabric in Palestine

1.3 Study problem

Socioeconomic conditions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory have been moving from bad to worse. High rates of poverty and unemployment have persisted and gross domestic product (GDP) per capita has declined for the third consecutive year. Even before the economic shock due to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic

- 1- the economy was expected to slip into recession in 2020 and 2021.
- 2- with Palestinian women continuing to pay an additional toll due to occupation.
- 3- Economic prospects darkened further as a result of the annexation of large areas of the West Bank.
- 4- the economic ramifications due to the COVID19 pandemic.
- 5- faltering aid flows and the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars through deductions or leakage to the treasury of Israel.
- 6- By April 2020, one month after the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, The fiscal revenues of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) had declined to their lowest levels in 20 years.

- 7- The persistence of occupation and current trends in donor aid threaten the very existence of PNA.
- 8- Donors could enhance financial support and the international community can play a key role in this regard in line with international law.
- 9- the barriers to the movement of Palestinian workers have significant human and economic implications. They divide the West Bank into disconnected islands controlled by over 600 military checkpoints, gates and roads exclusive to settlers from Israel.
- 10- The only contiguous part of the West Bank is Area C, but it remains under the control of Israel and inaccessible to Palestinian producers, even though it has the most valuable natural resources, such as fertile land, minerals and stones, as well as tourist attractions and cosmetic products.
- 11- The separation barrier, along with settlements, deepens the physical, administrative and legal fragmentation of the Occupied Palestinian Territory into 227 disconnected territories lacking an integrated infrastructure.

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2019 was 31%, and the unemployment rate among university graduates of all disciplines was 56% (PCBS, 2019). All these data were before COVID-19 pandemic. Hence, after the outbreak of this pandemic and the lockdown in the Palestinian territory, the unemployment rate and poverty level must have become much higher than these rates. The research will highlight the possible future, probable and preferable scenarios of poverty status in the coming 10 years.

1.4 Objectives of the study

- The main objective of the study will focus on the future scenarios of the poverty by 2030

The sub objectives are :

- To assess the main socioeconomic and political drivers of poverty
- To formulate the future scenarios of the Palestinian poverty (Possible, Probable and Preferable scenarios)
- To strategies the coping mechanisms (by using the PESTEL model (Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental and Leegal model)

1.5 Study questions

The main question of the research will be what are the future scenarios of poverty status in Palestine by 2030

The sub questions are :

- 1, What are the main drivers of poverty in Palestine?
2. What are the future scenarios of poverty status in Palestine?
3. What is the best strategic model to cope with poverty?

1.6 Hypotheses of the study

Hypothesis (1): uncertainty of socioeconomic and political negative conditions impact on poverty rates by 2030

Hypothesis (2): the probable scenario will be the only one by 2030

Hypothesis (3): the internal political division will continue and its negative implications on the Palestinian resilience.

1.7 Study Structure

The structure of the study consists of five chapters as follows:

Chapter one: it demonstrates what related to the study; objectives, justifications, problem, propositions, questions and its structure.

Chapter two: it demonstrates the key literature reviews directly related to the study and points to the knowledge gap between previous studies and this one. Depending on it, this study an academic trial to question this gap as a valuable addition to studies.

Chapter three: it focuses on theoretical frame; its methodology and techniques for futurists methodology and poverty indicators.

Chapter four: this chapter includes methodology tools, data collection, data management, study limitations, society and sample.

Chapter five: based on research methodology, the data, analysis and results will be demonstrated in the light of theoretical frame. The analysis will be expanded to answer the main and sub questions. It will discuss the summary of analysis results and present the sum as conclusions on the one hand, and recommendations on the other. A complementary suggestion list will also be proposed.

This study was conducted in the first semester of 2020-2021. The field side of this study continued from 20th of October 2020 till 12th of January 2021. About 20 questionnaires were received. This study will cover the future of poverty indicators till 9 years (until 2030)

Chapter Tow : Previous Studies

1. Heba Hussein 2021: Determinants of Poverty in Sudan An Analytical Study of Poverty (1990-2017)

The researcher aimed in her study to find out the most important variables that led to an increase in the problem of poverty in Sudan, where she used several models, including the autoregressive model for distributed time gaps, where the researcher referred in the study problem to the phenomenon of poverty in Sudan, a third world country that suffers from a low level of per capita income. In her research question, the researcher focused on the most important variables that exacerbated the problem of poverty.

The researcher also emphasized the importance of the study on the scientific importance in terms of following the scientific method that works to identify the poverty rate and the extent to which it is affected by the economic variables followed in Sudan, including and others. The study aimed to test government spending and its impact and estimate the impact of unemployment on poverty. Distributed time, and the researcher defined poverty and mentioned its causes and types in Sudan in terms of political and economic causes and determinants of poverty. In its results, the researcher showed the existence of a long-term equilibrium relationship between the poverty rate, political variables, and the importance of the currency exchange rate, and the positive relationship between poverty and the unemployment rate.

2. Ahmed Awawdeh Al-Khalidi 2019: "The Human Deprivation Evidence and Its Indicators in the Jordanian Governorates (2010-2015")

The study aimed to determine the reality of human deprivation in the Jordanian governorates and to know the most important factors affecting it. The study relied on the descriptive approach to study the effects of human deprivation and show them through maps and determine their impact using factor analysis and determine the relationship between them and the deprivation index using the Pearson correlation coefficient. It has an impact on the deprivation index in terms of the illiteracy rate, poverty rate and the gap in the standard of living ratio. The study showed the level of deprivation, which are areas with low, medium and high deprivation levels

The study problem focused on the need to know the reality of human deprivation in the Jordanian governorates and the most important factors affecting it.

The researcher explained, through his study, that the indicators of human deprivation center around the living gap. The results of the study showed that the geographical distribution of the human deprivation index in Jordan is concentrated in high areas such as Zarqa and medium in most governorates of the Kingdom and low represented in the Capital Governorate.

The researcher recommended the necessity of raising the productivity of poor families and integrating them into the process of promoting development and social protection and adopting plans and programs to improve education and develop health services, in addition to establishing income-generating productive projects in low-level governorates.

3. Mahmoud Al Kafawin 2016: "Beliefs of Social Work Students about the Causes of Poverty in Jordan: A Field Study on Social Work Students"

The study aimed to identify the aspirations of social work students about poverty, its causes and ways to deal with it. The study was conducted on a sample of 98 bachelor's students in social work at the University of Jordan. The researcher used a quantitative and qualitative approach in collecting data through a questionnaire containing paragraphs, in addition to group interviews. From the students, where the head reached a set of results, the most important of which is that the students' concept of poverty was linked to material poverty to a large extent, and the constructivist ranked first, followed by the individual interpretation. The study also concluded with a set of recommendations, the most important of which is the need to implement social service curricula in poverty at the level of formulating policies and strategies to combat poverty and conducting in-depth studies to study the mechanism of dealing with poverty.

4. Maan Abdullah "The Social Dimensions of the Rentier Economy and its Role in the Power of Iraq"

The researcher highlighted the importance of the research problem until the most prominent social problems that resulted in Iraq as a result of the adoption of the quarterly economy and the most prominent solutions in order to treat the social problems that aggravated in Iraq as a result of reliance on the quarterly economy. The political result of a dependence on the oil quarter and its impact on Iraqi society, and the importance of the research emerged because it is concerned with studying the most complex problem facing Iraq in the

recent past, which is the problem of relying on the quarterly economy as the only source of income in Iraq. Until 2017

In his study, the researcher explained the relationship between the rentier economy and poverty and its negative impact on agriculture and industry, as these sectors did not play an important role in the gross and domestic product and led to the suffering of the population who became suffering from poverty. The researcher also explained that unemployment has become one of the most important social problems that he suffers from. Most of the world's countries vary in proportions and have become one of the most complex problems as a result of Iraq's tendency to war. The researcher drew several conclusions, the most important of which is that Iraqi society has suffered greatly from the spread of social ills, and that poverty, unemployment, and the lack of development have significant negative repercussions on Iraq.

5. Laith Abbas 2021 "General planning policies and their impact on combating poverty"

The researcher explained that the problem of poverty is a social problem that exists in all parts of the world with different degrees of severity and in different environments data. Poverty means death and hunger and is not limited to poor countries or to third world countries, but rather exists, the research showed the importance of the study in that the talk extends to the problem of the most important problems Social and economic, which is the phenomenon of poverty and ways to reduce it through activating and coordinating government efforts and working to develop its policies, plans and development programs.

And the obstacles that stand in the way of the Arab countries to reduce poverty and shed light on the most important indicators of sustainable development that contribute to the fight against poverty.

The researcher referred to the use of poverty measurement indicators, which are represented in the poverty line method and the standard of living measure, and the researcher concluded that the issue of inequality is one of the most important variables related to poverty, and the human element is a means of development and its goal, as it indicated to the lack of transparency and accountability in the public sector and corruption issues limit the capacity of the state.

6. Salim Ashour 2018 "Future Studies: A Historical, Conceptual and Methodological Approach"

This study aims to focus on future studies and what they are in terms of historical comparison, in terms of curricula and methods, and in terms of obstacles and advantages. Through the study, the researcher gave a historical account of the development of future studies and focused on its emergence in the fifteenth century, when the English philosopher Francis Bacon launched his book "The New Atlanta" and this stage is considered the legendary stage. In the second stage, which is the stage of establishing futuristic thought, where the researcher focused on the privileges of the stage and its emergence, as some pointed out that the emergence belongs to the English writer Thomas Feethius (1776-1843).

In his study, the researcher focused on the most important principles and pillars on which future studies are based at this stage as follows:

- Adjusting the relative components of the collapse of the international system
- Adjusting the adaptation mechanisms available to the international system
- Adjust the capacity of political units
- Control legitimizing the intervention of external forces
- Make change the norm

The researcher also made a conceptual comparison of future studies and some similar concepts in terms of forward planning and forecasting.

7. Bassem Scarf 2017 Evaluating the role of grants and aid in achieving Palestinian economic growth during the period 1994-2013

This study aims to know the extent to which it is possible to direct and increase the volume of grants and aid provided to the Palestinian National Authority to productive projects in order to contribute to economic growth. It also aims to assess the impact of the aid in achieving Palestinian economic growth.

In his results, the researcher showed a decline in the contribution of the economic sectors to the GDP, a decrease in the contribution of public revenues and the persistence of a deficit in the balance of payments, as the public budget of the Palestinian Authority was affected by the volume of aid.

8. Hussam Abu Alyan 2017 "Green Economy and Sustainable Development in Palestine"

The study aims to determine the negative impact of traditional economic practices on the ecosystem, study the development of economic thought that achieves development, clarify the concept of green economy and its aspects and the experiences of the countries that have adopted it, determine the general impact of the green economy in the Palestinian territories, and identify the reality of sustainable development in Palestine.

The study showed that the green economy is one of the most important contemporary and innovative issues that spread at the local, regional and international levels because of its principles, objectives and guidance for many developing countries to build integrated strategies for greening their economy, and that the green economy is the practical tool that achieves sustainable development and restructures the economy of the countries that implement it and balance it. The green economy is between the economic, social and environmental dimensions so that one does not dominate the other and achieve economic growth at the level of individuals and countries.

9. Samir Abu Mudallala 2018 "Determinants of Unemployment in Palestine"

The study aims to find out the determinants of unemployment and to show the impact of the independent variables (belonging facilities, government spending, total consumption, population increase) on the unemployment rate in Palestine and to identify the reality of the labor market and unemployment in Palestine. The researcher also referred to the research problem, which considers unemployment as one of the challenges facing human societies,

and that the Palestinian society suffers from high rates of unemployment compared to the countries of the world.

The study showed that there is an inverse relationship between each of the direct belonging facilities and government spending and total consumption with the unemployment rate in Palestine, while there is a direct relationship between the population increase and the unemployment rate in Palestine.

The researcher recommended activating and increasing interest in the private sector in the field of identifying needs, supporting small projects and individual initiatives, investing in education, diversifying education in new disciplines, and coordinating and networking with Arab labor markets to absorb a number of Palestinian labor.

10. Nur Sultan, Muhammad Drakzanli, Amal Nightmare 2019 "Family Empowerment in Society and Its Desired Results"

The study aims to shed light on the concept of empowerment in general in Syria, to identify the desired results, the reasons for asylum from its application, and to identify the concept of family empowerment in particular and its importance in society. The study referred to the research problem, as families suffered from new economic and social problems and these problems threaten the cohesion of the family and the strength of its structure. The study also touched on some practical experiences of family empowerment strategies in some countries that were exposed to certain circumstances such as war, and among them was the experience of family empowerment in Palestine.(DEEP), which is a program to

empower economically disadvantaged families according to the methodology of studying the reality of families.

The study concluded that some of the studied experiments, despite the different implementation mechanisms and stages, share the general goal of alleviating the problem of poverty by increasing family awareness and creating job opportunities for individuals.

The study recommended the necessity of relying on training individuals in crafts and professions for some successful applied experiences, encouraging families to save and trying to integrate families' professions between small and long-term projects, building awareness among individuals, and developing a joint and strong strategy between the public and private sectors.

11. Jannick FriisChristensen¹,Bontu LucieGuschkeb¹,Kai Inga LiehrStormc¹,Sara LouiseMuhrb¹2021 “The norm of norms in HRM research: A review and suggestions for future studies”

This article presents a systematic literature review of how norms are used in a sample of 436 articles in the human resource management (HRM) field. In exploring how norms are theorized, applied, and operationalized, the article identifies four main thematic fields in which norms are commonly used: culture, diversity, labor market, and work–life. The article makes three main contributions to the existing literature. First, it reveals a pervasive inconsistency in the use of norms across HRM research such that any assumption of a “norm of norms”—that is, consensus on the meaning of norms in HRM—is erroneous and

in need of critical reflection. Second, the review offers a typology that outlines four similarities and differences in how HRM research employs norms. Finally,

12. Francesco Paolo Appio , Federico Frattini , Antonio Messeni , Paolo Neirotti 2021
"Digital transformation and innovation management"

Management and organizational scholars have paid increasing attention to the interconnections between digital transformation and innovation management in the last decade. However, a highly fragmented understanding of this topic is what we are left with so far. In this editorial, we suggest an approach to open up the black box of the interplay between digital transformation and innovation management by providing a framework that identifies three levels of analysis (ie macro, meso, and micro) along which existing and future research on the topic can be organized. This model encourages scholars to conduct theoretical and empirical studies on how digital transformation affects ecosystems' structure and governance, how industries and firms compete and organize for innovation in a digitalized world, how the processes for developing new products and services change under the effect of digital technologies, and the implications of digital transformation on managing people and teams involved in the innovation process, among the other topics. We also provide a synthesis of the eight papers published in the Special Issue that this editorial introduces and develop an agenda for future research that will hopefully contribute to and encourage shape future scholarly efforts into this field.

13. Dominik Strzelecki , Marek Krzystanek 2021 " Probiotics as a Treatment for Metabolic Depression"? A Rationale for Future Studies "

Depression and metabolic diseases often coexist, having several features in common, eg, chronic low-grade inflammation and intestinal dysbiosis. Different microbiota interventions have been proposed to be used as a treatment for these disorders. In the paper, we review the efficacy of probiotics in depressive disorders, obesity, metabolic syndrome and its liver equivalent based on the published experimental studies, clinical trials and meta-analyses. Probiotics seem to be effective in reducing depressive symptoms when administered in addition to antidepressants. Additionally, probiotics intake may ameliorate some of the clinical components of metabolic diseases. However, standardized methodology regarding probiotics use in clinical trials has not been established yet. In this narrative review, We discuss the current knowledge on the recently used methodology with its strengths and limitations and propose criteria that may be implemented to create a new study of the effectiveness of probiotics in depressive disorders comorbid with metabolic abnormalities. We put across our choice on type of study population, probiotics genus, strains, dosages and formulations, intervention period, as well as primary and secondary outcome measures.

14. Júnior Borges do Nascimento 2021 "Impact of Big Data Analytics on People's Health: Overview of Systematic Reviews and Recommendations for Future Studies"

Objective: The aim of this study was to assess the impact of the use of big data analytics on people's health based on the health indicators and core priorities in the World Health Organization (WHO) General Program of Work 2019/2023 and the European Program of Work (EPW), approved and adopted by its Member States, in addition to SARS-CoV-2-related studies. Furthermore, we seek to identify the most relevant challenges and opportunities of these tools with respect to people's health.

Methods: Six databases (MEDLINE, Embase, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews via Cochrane Library, Web of Science, Scopus, and Epistemonikos) were searched from the inception date to September 21, 2020. Systematic reviews assessing the effects of big data analytics on health indicators were included. Two authors independently performed screening, selection, data extraction, and quality assessment using the AMSTAR-2 (A Measurement Tool to Assess Systematic Reviews 2) checklist.

Results: The literature search initially yielded 185 records, 35 of which met the inclusion criteria, involving more than 5,000,000 patients. Most of the included studies used patient data collected from electronic health records, hospital information systems, private patient databases, and imaging datasets, and involved the use of big data analytics for noncommunicable diseases. “Probability of dying from any of cardiovascular, cancer, diabetes or chronic renal disease” and “suicide mortality rate” were the most commonly assessed health indicators and core priorities within the WHO General Program of Work 2019/2023 and the EPW 2020/2025. Big data analytics have shown moderate to high accuracy for the diagnosis and prediction of complications of diabetes mellitus as well as for the diagnosis and classification of mental disorders; prediction of suicide attempts and behaviors; and the diagnosis, treatment, and prediction of important clinical outcomes of several chronic diseases. Confidence in the results was rated as “critically low” for 25 reviews, as “low” for 7 reviews, and as “moderate” for 3 reviews. The most frequently identified challenges were the establishment of a well-designed and structured data source, and a secure, transparent, and standardized database for patient data.

Conclusions: Although the overall quality of included studies was limited, big data analytics has shown moderate to high accuracy for the diagnosis of certain diseases, improvement in managing chronic diseases, and support for prompt and real-time analyses of large sets of varied input data to diagnose and predict disease outcomes.

2.2 Analysis of previous studies

Previous studies showed the main factors that have an important impact on future studies, such as the provision of information, its accuracy, and the experience of the researcher. It showed that the future is a product of the development of indicators that can be studied. It showed that building scenarios is linked to an understanding of the present and a review of the past. It also linked economic, political and social indicators and their relationship with each other. There are studies It clarified the problem of poverty and its causes and trying to benefit from the experiences and methods of other countries to solve the problem of poverty. Some studies also showed the role of sectors in fighting poverty. The different techniques were also benefited from in the previous studies, which focused on the indicators and their future impact in the study period.

2.3 Research gap

This study differs from previous studies in the use of future studies approaches to poverty in the future to analyze poverty as an integrated social, economic, political and administrative phenomenon, and it is expected to cover the knowledge gap about the future in Palestinian studies. The time factor was used as a main factor for the poverty index, and

the analysis of the factors of influence and vulnerability in the Palestinian context was used to build a picture of social indicators in the future.

Chapter Three : Theoretical framework and literature review

The ability to predict the future is one of the historical problems, so thinking about the future occupies a great deal of people's attention. The past taught us positions in the present, and an existing situation, and the future is completely unknown. The American futurist Wendell Bell summarized the characteristics of time by saying: "It is continuous, directional, conditional and accepts retrogression (the future is completely different from the past, which has gone and has become closed in that a person can change his facts through conscious intervention, (Khawla, 2018)

Therefore, interest in the future is a necessity that is addressed through a clear vision about what human wants from the future. The study of the future depends on studying and determining different options in different disciplines that transform the desired future into an achievable future. To solve this problem, the experts sought to develop methods and techniques, and the focus was great on recognizing the probabilities. The various involved in the development of realistic data in the future and the analysis of the content of the variables that can have a significant impact in these trends to reach the best alternative future. With this development, the study of the future is a multi-technical methodology for studies of various developments in future periods of time and these studies have achieved part of the success. (Ashour, 2018)

3.1 Future studies

3.1.1 Definition of future studies

There are several definitions of future studies, including:

Future studies (a set of research and studies aimed at revealing problems of a future nature and finding solutions to them in order to identify the multiple variables of the future that may have an impact in the course of the future and the sciences that are concerned with future problems and the things that can happen and the forces affecting it to direct events in the future for the benefit of the individual and society to control the image of the future which is called social engineering) (Ismail, 2020)

It can be defined as (studies aimed at analyzing and evaluating future developments in the world with a rational methodology that allows opening up a field for creativity and scientific experiments that can achieve these goals. It focuses on philosophical and artistic efforts and scientific methods for studying and developing the future) (Ashour, 2018)

It is also known as (studies that tend towards thinking about what a person wants to be in the future according to criteria and methodologies that include organized imagination and reason to make predictions and actions that meet society needs and help decision makers with consideration of time) (Salem, 2018)

3.1.2 History of future studies

After more than five decades of civilization and development, there was a delay in the emergence of scientific studies and methodologies of future studies. Scientific thinking in

the future has broadened, as society has become very interested in historians, scientists, politicians, economists' futurists in many other fields. The beginning of future studies appeared in the United States by President Franklin (Jandali Rabeh, 2017)

Roosevelt has worked and established the “Presidential Committee for Research on Social Attitudes in 1933.” Then the interest in future studies continued to reach the US Department of Defense through the Raed Foundation in 1948. This had a pioneering effect in developing a forward-looking curriculum. It turns out that the Americans have the ability to anticipate the future for more than fifty years, so they have the military capacity for more than ten years. In France, (Khamisa Akabi, 2017), futurology began since the late 1950s and motivated by Gaston Bergé, who clarified the term in his article “Humanities and Forecasting” with his assertion. It was largely based on measurement and deduction and was interested in establishing forward-looking research. As for the "observatories" that were established in many fields, according to the French researcher Hugues de Jouvelin, they are not sufficient because they are limited to collecting data on measurable phenomena in the light of classical statistics. It overlooks the variables related to values, beliefs, and behavior, which have a major role. Experts must be alerted to the developments whose signs are evident in advance. In the early eighties, a number of them were implemented through individual experiments and through researchers under the supervision of institutions (Khawla, 2018). In 1975, a pioneering study was issued for the Arab world regarding future prospects under the title (The Arab World in 2000). It was a collective work of a wonderful group of experts under the supervision of Antoine Zahlan, and the

main objective was to study the expected future of the Arab world until the year 2000. The study concluded an optimistic result for the Arab future (Mansour,2021)

(Ashour, 2018) The scientific study of the future is a broader field of knowledge than science that possesses four basic elements:

- 1 -Future studies are subject to scientific methods in studying the mysteries of the future
- 2 -It is considered broader than the limits of science, as it contributes technically to scientific efforts
- 3 -Dealing with a large number of possible options
- 4- It contributes to treating the future for a period ranging from 5 to 50 years

3.1.3 Topics for future studies

The topics that experts and specialists in the field of future foresight are interested in are diverse and numerous, and include most areas of life:

- 1 -Man and society: as in population growth, the crisis of poverty, hunger, environmental pollution, education, women's work and ways of social change.
- 2 -Economy: including economic crises, hunger, poverty, housing, global and regional economic blocs and sustainable development.
- 3 -Science: it includes the trends of teaching and learning and the trend towards modern technologies such as nanotechnology, communications, genes and communication, space exploration and employment trends.

4 -Environment: environmental changes include environmental pollution, climate change, natural disasters, and the discovery of clean energy

5- Politics: including making decisions and policies in government business, crises facing the state, globalization and wars and their effects and plans. (Ismail, 2020)

3.1.4 Importance of future studies

The world has witnessed great interest in future studies in universities and various research centers, and their importance is summarized in the following:

1 -Studying developments and the resulting opportunities and threats to determine a clear picture of the future.

2 -It is considered an entrance and complement to strategic planning and directing planners in order to achieve rational management.

3 -Monitor the capabilities that are needed to accomplish any work in the future.

4 -It sets various scenarios for any potential emergency.

5 -It detects problems and crises before they occur and creates a great horizon for thinking about the future.

6- It has an important role in foresight (the process of studying the impacts and challenges to understand the developments that will occur in the future, remove ambiguity and plan for those developments such as climate change, population growth, lack of energy and water and many others). (Ashour, 2018)

3.1.5 Reasons for the weakness of future studies in the Arab world

By examining the curricula and methods of future studies in the Arab world, we note that there are methodological difficulties that impede the spread of future foresight in the Arab world due to the following reasons:

1 -Lack of awareness of the importance of studying the future and preparing for it, and the tyranny of a negative view towards it.

2 -The absence of a future-culture thinking and the weakness of the theoretical basis for future studies in the Arab heritage because it tends to the metaphysical interpretation.

3 -Lack of competencies in the field of future studies.

4 -The scarcity of scientific curricula related to future studies in universities.

5 -Lack of sufficient encouragement for scientific research in new topics such as the study of the future.

6 -The difficulty of providing information due to the conditions and restrictions imposed on its circulation.

7- The absence of research centers and specialized institutions and the lack of qualification of a research force to work in this field. (Al-Qurai'i, 2018)

3.1.6 Principles of future studies

Among the most important principles on which future studies are based on global models are summarized as follows:

1 -Controlling the factors that cause the collapse of international system or remain in a state of equilibrium. This is what the scientist Prologine touched upon in the so-called Philosophy of Instability, which was credited with crystallizing the concept of the system in future studies.

2 -Adjusting the mechanisms of adaptation available to the international system to confront the expected transformations.

3 -Controlling the ability of political units and their power resources to confront possible changes.

4 -Controlling the legitimacy of the intervention of external forces in order to maintain the balance of the system and prevent its disruption.

5- Make change the norm, not the exception. (Jandali, 2017)

3.1.6.1 Foundations of future studies curricula

Starting from considering the concept of change as the unit of analysis on which the techniques of future studies are based, the studies focused in their directions on certain foundations, namely:

1 -Monitoring change: here the studies focused on studying the phenomenon of change as follows: A - The extent of the change, and here it is meant whether it is concerned with the phenomenon as a whole or focuses on a specific dimension. b- The nature of the change and whether it is quantitative or qualitative. C - the dynamics of change, is it continuous change, such as the case in population growth, or intermittent variables such as wars, as

well as its rhythm, is it slow or fast? D- Perceive the change through logical or intuitive analysis? (Al-Dhubyani Mohammed, 2017)

2 -Analysis of the reasons for change: The analysis of the reasons depends on identifying the central causes. The reasons that can be helpful, and presenting the expected causes through techniques.

3 -Distinguishing between the event and the trend: the event is defined as any event that occurs on a daily basis that can be individual or collective. The event repeats and takes a pattern known as the direction. Trends take two forms, including linear trends moving in one direction, and non-linear ones that have no direction. (Grace Mary, 2020)

4 -Time dimension: it tends towards future analysis on long term. The time period has been divided into five sections:

A - The immediate future, which extends from two to six years, and this is not largely affected by decisions because it is governed by the past.

b- The near future, as it extends from one year to five years, and this time is affected in a limited way by today's decisions because it is mostly affected by the past.

C - The medium future, here, extends from five to twenty years, and this can be greatly influenced by today's decisions, because it lies in the present.

D - The distant future, and this extends from twenty to fifty years, and here it is a little difficult to control its decisions.

C - The future is not foreseeable, and this extends to more than fifty years, and here studies are inaccurate because of the changes that may occur. (Khawalda Salem, 2020)

E- How much time it takes: It is the period between the occurrence of the event and its causes and integration. This time must be taken into consideration when studying future events. (Al-Gamil, 2022)

3.1.7 Methods of future studies

The method can be defined as the way that leads to revealing the truth through a number of general laws and rules through which we reach a reasonable path. The researchers were interested in the subject of future studies and it was found that the research methods in those studies are divided into several integrated approaches, which are:

1 -Intuitive approach: It is based on previous knowledge and subjective experience, and the attempt to reach a specific picture by the researcher without proving it, that is, it reflects the person's subjective experiences. (Khawalda Salem, 2020)

2 -The exploratory approach: It is the approach that employs the accumulated information and recent facts and then arrives at modeling potential developments based on precisely defined hypotheses, and then it is analyzed based on specific methodological rules. These studies are quantitative and qualitative.

3 -Normative approach: It is based on conscious interaction to change the course of the future, in which life experience and the experiences inherent in the researcher's knowledge system work within the framework of specific goals.

4 -The holistic or holistic approach: This approach includes all of the phenomena, movements, entanglements and interactions, as it does not ignore the past and does not overlook the objective reasons that are likely to change the course of the future. (Jandali Rabeh, 2017)

5- The future analysis approach (perception): It is a complex approach that includes the normative and exploratory approach and has many uses that specialists and experts focus on in their studies in various fields, and it can be employed in two directions: predictive use and declarative use of visualization. (Ashour, 2018)

3.1.8 Techniques for future studies

In this study, we will discuss many techniques to reach the results we want. The Delphi technique and the mutual effect matrix technique. These techniques depend on each other widely as the result of one affects the other. Where these techniques are used to build the science of the future according to practical methods and methodologies arranged

3.1.9 Delphi Technology

It was named after a temple in one of the Greek cities. The priests used to predict the future, as the Greeks used to go to that temple so that the priest would predict the future for them in various issues. This method was used extensively by the American study of future studies for various purposes, including the development of American means of communication to make it easier to rely on specialists in Various American universities and research centers (Khamisa, 2017)

3.1.9.1 Delphi Technology Definition

The basic idea of this technique revolves around the presentation of all possible possibilities for the solution and development of a particular phenomenon in the future and then the gradual exclusion through the steps of each possibility until a certain possibility is settled. The organizer is to predict the future and give appropriate and appropriate solutions to solve the problem without the need to meet with each other, i.e., the idea that the results of the group are much better than the results of the individual depends on discovering future alternatives and differentiating between them (Khamisa, 2017), that is, it is a set of procedures for the purpose of knowing the validity of the content of a particular problem for a group of experts and separating their ideas (Safar, Hussein, 2019)

3.1.9.2 Delphi Technology Features

Delphi style is characterized by a set of characteristics that made it more widely used, including:

- 1 -Reaching agreement on the opinions of the largest number of experts
- 2 -Consultation with specialized experts.
- 3- Overcoming the geographical distance between experts and specialists.
- 4 -Its costs are low compared to other technologies
- 5 -It has a great ability to neutralize disagreements and compliments, and the honesty rate is very high.

6 -It is used as an inductive method to study the future.

7 -It is easy to organize his thoughts.

8- It is used in many different fields. (Dahman, 2019)

3.1.9.3 Importance of Delphi Technology

The importance of Delphi technology is evident in many directions, the most important of which are:

1 -High prediction accuracy.

2 -The possibility of exchanging information between experts via computer.

3 -Take advantage of expert judgments to chart future trends.

4 -Not to impose the opinions of some individuals

5- The high probability of developing rational methods for discovering the future.

(Dahman, 2019)

3.1.9.4 Delphi Technology Models

Delphi forecasting technology models differ according to the method of preparing each model and its purpose:

The traditional Delphi technique This method is one of the most widely used methods and its main goal is to reach a consensus on a specific issue. It has two main functions:

estimating unknown information and forecasting. It is used in science and technology. This method follows several steps: (Khalaf Allah Bujamah, 2017)

A- Designing a questionnaire from one or more questions related to the topic to be studied.

B- This questionnaire is sent to a group of experts who have specialized experience in the field of the subject of the study.

C - sent by e-mail or delivered by hand.

d- The answers are received and unloaded by the researcher.

e - The data contained in the questionnaire is prepared showing the experts' responses and the location of the experts' responses in relation to other experts.

f- The results of the first questionnaire are sent back to the group of experts, and each expert re-reviews his answer to reach a rapprochement with the opinions of other experts.

g - The answers of the experts are received for the second time and are unloaded in the same way as before. If there is a consensus of opinions, the traditional Delphi session ends.

h- If there is no consensus of opinions, experts with different opinions are asked to justify their opinions, and the questionnaire is sent a third time to clarify the experts' justifications, and the researcher continues to work until he reaches a consensus of opinion. (Safar, Hussein, 2019)

Basic Delphi Technique:

The main objective of this method is to obtain a large and clear percentage or clear agreement on a specific topic, whether positive or negative.

Delphi resolution: This method is used to make a precise and accurate decision based on the opinions of experts.

Questionnaire used in Delphi technology

Two types of questionnaires are used in Delphi technique of the same type of questionnaires used in traditional opinion surveys, and they are two types of questionnaires:

1 -Open questionnaires: here a question or several questions are asked to a number of experts who have been selected for this purpose, leaving here the freedom to answer to express their opinions and answers. This can be done using two types of questionnaires:

A- Inductive questionnaires: a question or a set of questions is presented to the experts regarding the field of study and they are left free to answer

b- Concluding questionnaires: here information is provided to specialists and experts on the subject of the study, followed by a set of open questions for the expert to make his comments and answers.

2- Closed questionnaires: In these questionnaires, the answers and suggestions obtained from experts and specialists are analyzed in the first stage. The closed questionnaires are designed and returned to the experts, some of whom modify their answers and

suggestions, and some remain determined on their first answers and suggestions so that they can defend them vigorously (KhalafAllha Bujumah, 2017)

3.1.9.5 General Delphi Technology Steps

There are a number of steps to follow in order to implement Delphi technology, including:

- 1 -Determining the topic for which a future study is to be carried out.
- 2 -Making a questionnaire to collect data ,then selecting a group of specialized experts to take their opinions and answers to the questions of the questionnaire.
- 3 -Monitoring a list of the names of former experts and then sorting this list within appropriate criteria for the level of expertise and then conducting a survey to collect the opinions of experts and then making a list of experts' opinions and their perceptions about the future. (Al-Naimi Qassem, 2018)
- 4 -Converting the previous list into a first questionnaire used as a means of collecting information and expert opinions, then organizing and arranging these ideas and data and analyzing them statistically.
- 5- It is presented again to the experts and asked to re-answer the previous questions compared to the answers of their colleagues. The experts monitor new questions for a new survey, and the previous step is repeated several times to reach the stability of the responses and write the final report. (Dahman, 2019)

3.1.10 Mutual Impact Matrix Technology

It is also called the "sectional effect matrix", and it is a way to sort multiple predictions to conclude limited predictions, bearing in mind that certain events can be stopped if other events occur, that is, it is a method that considers the correlation between variables and predictions

It relies on probability and mathematics in its work, so researchers calculate percentages accurately to ensure accurate results and the effect of each event on the other is realistic. Researchers must beware of negative possibilities because they lead to mathematical incompetence and impossibility. (Dahman, 2019)

When using the mutual influence matrix, we must pay attention to several aspects to obtain accuracy, which are:

- 1 -It is not necessary that the mutual influence between the variables be equal, for example the effect of the variable (x) on (y) is not necessarily equal to the effect of (y) on (x).
- 2 - Attention to the intermediate variables, for example, the relationship between economic deprivation and political instability. The awareness of deprivation affects the strength of the interdependence of the two variables with each other.
- 3 -The interdependence between the variables is affected by the occurrence of new conditions, meaning that time has a major role in measuring the mutual influence between the variables.

4- Giving the most influential variables more importance than others, because they are responsible for the development and accuracy of the phenomenon. (Al-Naimi Qassem, 2018)

3.1.10.1 Matrix construction

First of all, it is necessary to develop a conception of the relationship between the two variables. This is done by following the following steps:

1 -Determining the most important variables in determining the future of the problem by the research team

2- The variables are placed in a matrix and placed in the vertical side, then they are repeated on the horizontal side as shown in the following table:

What is the effect of variable x on the rest of the variables, as is the case for variable y and variable p, meaning that the variable is once independent and once dependent

The model is built by identifying the variables most positively or negatively affecting the rest of the variables and identifying the variables most positively and negatively affected by the rest of the variables (Abdul Hay, 2021)

Table 1: The table shows the method used in the mutual influence matrix, where the matrix is intended to answer the question

P	Y	X	Variable
		*	x
	*		y
*			p

The following table shows three variables (for clarification) that are the same horizontally and vertically, and this matrix is intended to answer the following question: What is the effect of a change in variable (x) on the other variables? Then we repeat the question about the variable (y) ... etc. This means that the variable once is an independent variable and once it is a dependent variable (that is, it is influential once and the other one is affected).

After that, the effect between the variables is determined and measured by a research team based on the information available with the team. The effects between the variables are determined according to the following scale:

Table 2: The measure of the degree of influence in the mutual influence matrix

1	2	3	4	5	variable
Very weak	Weak	medium	Strong	Very strong	Impact degree

3.1.11 Scenario Building Technique

It is one of the methods used to summarize the results of future research, whether based on quantitative methods or on qualitative methods, and depends on anticipating the future of the phenomenon in order to identify the history of the phenomenon and reveal the effects of this date, as the scenario gives future studies a kind of methodological unity and gives alternative possibilities for the future, and gives a presentation of options possible in front of human action with the emergence of expected results. (Ismail, 2020)

3.1.11.1 Definition of scenarios

We can define scenarios as describing a future situation that could happen or desired depending on the existing situation or assuming a primitive situation and give the researcher several possibilities for the future researcher and explain to him the expected results, whether bad or good, but you cannot predict when a phenomenon will occur in the future. It determines the general context of the social phenomenon If the phenomenon is directed to increase or decrease. The scenario is a potential analytical method for tracking phenomena depending on the current situation until it reaches a sequence of expectations that will occur in the future. (Al-Naimi Qassem, 2018)

The scenario goes through four important stages:

The first stage: Here the phenomenon under study is determined.

The second stage: Here the information related to the phenomenon is collected.

The third stage: Here the contexts in which the phenomenon is developed are controlled according to the available information.

The fourth stage: This stage relates to the results by developing the phenomenon in the future. (Ismail, 2020)

3.1.11.2 Scenario types

There are several types of scenarios that have multiple uses. The reason for the variety of scenarios is due to the ambiguity surrounding the future. To find out the difference between the types of scenarios, the researchers worked on a limited number of scenarios, and it is not possible to use one scenario for the goal because it is considered a prior decision that does not cover a long period of time, which loses its justification. (Jandal Rabeh, 2020)

Future studies have agreed on three types of scenarios:

1 -Linear scenario: It is the one that maintains the current state of the phenomenon and therefore a linear projection of the phenomenon in the future must be made.

2 -Possible scenario: here are the intervention of variables that cause a relative transformation of the phenomenon to change its course in a better way, whether in a negative or positive direction.

3- Preferred scenario: Here the expert or researcher makes assumptions that he wants to produce results he wants regardless of others, and this case is called wishful thinking in psychology. (Ismail Marwa, 2020)

After that, the researchers in previous studies resorted to dividing the scenario more clearly into five scenarios:

1 -Optimistic scenario: In this scenario, the results are heading for the better than they were in the past.

2 -A pessimistic scenario: in this scenario, the results are heading for the worse than they were in the past.

3 -A scenario devoid of surprises: the results will remain the same, neither for the better nor for the worse.

4 -The coup scenario: This scenario expects the occurrence of amazing results that were not expected.

5- Disaster scenario: This scenario is heading towards that the results which will be very frightening and negative compared to the past. (Khamisa Okabi, 2017)

3.1.11.3 Importance of building scenarios

The importance of the scenario becomes clear to us in the following matters:

1 -It helps researchers with the ability to analyze the future and predict problems and outcomes that may occur when defining a specific path

2 -It makes the decision-makers able to take the decision to continue or retreat if there is no importance for its occurrence, and it also helps them to face the effects resulting from this path.

3 -It helps researchers in planning to do a specific action through sufficient information related to the phenomenon, which makes them able to determine the effects of the phenomenon

4- It promotes and develops creative thinking and keeps the researcher away from traditional thinking. (Ashour, 2018)

3.1.11.4 Scenario building steps

To build the scenario, the following steps must be taken:

1 -The studied phenomenon for which the scenario will be built is accurately determined. At this stage, a set of questions are asked, including which phenomenon do you want to study? How long does it take? What are the determinants of this phenomenon? What is the problem you are dealing with? What is the nature and type of information (quantitative or qualitative)

2 -Determining and selecting the main factors that directly affect the phenomenon.

3 -Analyzing the basic factors of the phenomenon, including information and data, using quantitative and qualitative methods. Is the analysis related to reality or the future?

4 -Based on the relationships between the main factors in the existing or future situation, scenarios are written.

5- Translating scenarios into ways and strategies to reach the goal we want from the study.
(Khamees, 2017)

3.2 Poverty

The problem of poverty in the world is considered a difficult problem to solve. No country can be free from it as it is considered an economic phenomenon in all the world. The great growth of poverty in the third world countries is a disaster in itself as it causes many social and economic problems as well as has a clear negative impact on the necessary services such as education Health and most areas of a decent life. Poverty is not only linked to the monetary situation, but is considered a mixture of economic, social and political conditions. It is not just a recent problem, but what is new is working to get rid of poverty and secure suitable living conditions for the poor by developing ways and means that reduce it. As for what is known about poverty in general, it is reaching the minimum economic and social conditions that provide a person with a decent life. As for the poor, they define poverty as not securing the basic needs of housing, food and treatment (Saudi, 2021).

poverty alleviation has become an international cause, as there is a prominent interest in sustainable development. Its main goal is to achieve intergenerational justice in terms of economic growth, social justice and environmental protection. It is impossible to achieve development in its economic, social and environmental dimensions without reducing and treating the problem of poverty. And development was defined as making radical changes

to a society in its ability to provide the basic needs of its members and an increasing improvement in the quality of its life and its continuous self-development. One of the most important goals of development, the first of which is the eradication of poverty. This goal included several things, most notably the adoption of social protection laws, the provision of the necessary health needs to the poor and ensuring that the poor have access to their basic needs, have access to economic resources in a fair manner, and eliminate extreme poverty for all individuals. (Al-Zaaneen, 2019)

3.2.1 Concepts related to the phenomenon of poverty

General concept of poverty

The definition of poverty varies among scholars because it is related to multiple aspects, as poverty represents severe deprivation of a decent life, lack of material necessities for life, and deprivation of opportunities and options to live a long life full of dignity and respect. Adequate living and the inability to achieve its basic needs, as international bodies have determined poverty according to the standard of living in each country, with an average per capita income of two dollars per day, and whoever has an income of less than one dollar is in extreme poverty, and poverty represents the other form of injustice, social differentiation and inequality as a result Specific historical patterns on the relations between people, and it is known that poverty is a phenomenon and a problem that no society is free from. It has multiple economic and political consequences (Al-Barghouti, 2017). Its main pillar is the low income of the individual and the consequent failure to provide the necessary needs for life such as housing, clothing, food and other necessities like health and education. This

problem is more prominent in developing societies that have been exposed to many things that have decimated the middle class and led to a high rate of the poor. Hence, focus and attention have been paid to studies that help the poor and empower them economically and socially, presenting projects to them, and working on training them to provide them with experience and skills to develop these projects. Food, drink, clothing, adequate housing, and fulfillment of social duties. (Al-Zaanin, 2019)

As for the definition of poverty, language means shortage and deprivation, meaning an individual is called poor when he needs a specific purpose and is unable to obtain it.

In general, we can define poverty as the lack of the minimum amount of resources to obtain the basic needs, that is, the lack of a minimum standard of living, which is the most severe deprivation of the necessary needs. (Reza, 2020)

1 -Absolute poverty

It is defined as the inability to provide the minimum standard of living, as it is measured by the amount of money needed to provide only the basic needs of the individual. It depends on the concepts of the minimum and the standard of living. It also depends on the society being described. There is poverty that leads to death and there is poverty that expresses a difference in the distribution of income and resources . (Al-Zaanin, 2019)

2 -extreme poverty

It is the situation in which a person cannot dispose of his income to be able to reach 80% of the food needs that provide important calories for the continuation of life, meaning that the individual's income is much less than the adequate standard of living. (Reza, 2020)

3 -The concept of relative poverty

This type shows the differences in the distribution and division of resources in the community, meaning that the individual does not own the resources compared to other members of the community, so the individual is among the group that receives the lowest income in the community, i.e. is considered one of the poorest 10% or 20% of the community and is called the lowest-income people So he is poor in the relative sense, not the absolute (Al-Zaanin, 2019)

The concept of temporary poverty and permanent poverty

1 -A Temporary poverty is poverty limited to a specific period that suffers from a severe economic shock or specific political conditions. As for permanent poverty, it is inherent to its owner throughout the year and results from reasons related to people due to a specific chronic disease, illiteracy or lack of a craft, and it is due to the lack of opportunities to extricate them Poverty is often found in countries that depend on agriculture. (Reda, 2020)

2 -The concept of trauma poverty

It is poverty that is difficult to anticipate, as it occurs as a result of surprising circumstances, such as high prices compared to income, and this is the result of a disturbance in economic activity as a result of political decisions.

3 -Multidimensional poverty

It is the poverty that is also called network poverty, as it expresses the lack and scarcity of life resources and the absence of a decent quality of life in addition to the deprivation of education, health deterioration and malnutrition, which leads to the marginalization of the person and his loss of his freedom and his exposure to violence, disasters and crimes. Education, health and livelihood. (Reda, 2020)

4 -Working poor

It is a type of work-related poverty that occurs when workers receive low salaries in harsh working conditions that are not sufficient to provide for their needs. (Reda, 2020)

Terms related to poverty:

1 -The poor: this term refers to every person who cannot secure the money necessary to provide the minimum basic needs of life.

2 -Deprivation: difficult material conditions that lead to people's reluctance to obtain the simplest methods of cheating.

3 -Poor countries: They are the countries that cannot provide basic services such as education, health, water and electricity and suffer from the deterioration of natural resources.

4- Poverty, fragility and exposure: the inability to face sudden shocks, and it concerns people who are not classified as poor and may be exposed to losing their work because they did not take the necessary precautions to face crises, so they become below the poverty line. (Jaber Firas, 2018)

3.2.1.1 Methods used to measure poverty

1 -Poverty measurement is one of the important and necessary topics to know the severity of poverty, its causes, its size and the things that affect it negatively, leading to its rise and finding solutions to it, as well as to monitor its developments and to identify the characteristics of the poor and the geographical areas in which they are concentrated, to evaluate methods directed to poverty alleviation, and to develop plans to confront future changes

2 -There are two approaches to measuring poverty. The first is concerned with standards of living and welfare and uses income indicators. The second is concerned with social issues and uses indicators of health, education and food. Deprivation of education, deterioration of health and malnutrition all point to poverty. (Halles Raed, 2017)

3 -The parties are not similar in ways of measuring poverty. For example, in the Palestinian territories, the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics makes an inventory of Palestinian household consumption and expenditures and adopts these surveys to measure poverty.

4 -Here it is necessary to define some terms related to poverty measurement

5 -Poverty line: It is the income line that divides people into poor and non-poor. People whose income is less than the poverty line are considered poor, and those whose income is higher than the poverty line are considered non-poor.

6- In Palestine, the poverty line reached 2470 Israeli shekels during the year 2020, while the extreme poverty was 1974 shekels during the same year. (Hisham Ayyad, 2017)

1 -The first poverty line: It is extreme poverty where basic needs such as housing, food and clothing cannot be provided

2 -The second poverty line: It represents the basic needs of housing and clothing, in addition to the necessary needs such as health and education

3 -Poverty Gap: This indicator measures the depth of poverty, that is, the total gap between the level of household spending and the poverty line. This means it refers to the volume of resources that help raise poor families above the poverty line. (Mohamed, 2019)

4- Intensity of poverty: It refers to the disparity that exists between the poor and represents the average gaps for all the poor (Saqr, El-Sayed, Mahinaz, 2021).

3.2.1.2 Poverty Line

We can define the paragraph line as the minimum to provide the basic and necessary needs of the individual, as the people who are unable to secure and provide the necessary needs for life, including clothing, food, education, health and transportation wages, are classified below the poverty line and are considered poor, while people who receive income above the poverty level are classified as non-poor. There are two types of poverty line: the first is

the lowest poverty line, and here it is when the individual cannot provide food and the necessary necessities that cannot be dispensed with, and the second is: the highest poverty line. This line is the society's measure of poverty, and a person is considered poor if he is inferior to him. (Mohamed, 2019)

In Palestine, the poverty line during 2017 for a family consisting of five adults was 2,470 shekels, and the extreme poverty line for the same family reached 1974 shekels during the same year. (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020)

Where the poverty line is determined based on the daily need for his body of energy that makes him able to carry out his work and then convert this energy into food that contains the basic meals. we must consider the price differences and their changes from time to time and from one country to another in addition to other basic needs of clothing, housing and transportation wages.

3.2.1.3 Difficulties of measuring the poverty line

There are many difficulties encountered in measuring the poverty line, whether in terms of providing basic needs or in terms of providing the necessary calories for the body. Various indicators, including the internal consumption capacity of the family, the first of which is the total income of the family or the individual, the share of the consumption unit in spending and the percentage of spending on food.

The most common poverty measurement methods are as follows:

1 -Poverty line method: Here, the method of this method depends on dividing the concerned society into two groups, the poor and the other non-poor, according to the so-called poverty line, which is the most used method for measuring poverty in most countries. It is suitable for setting economic policies such as income, taxes and employment.

2 -Unsatisfied Basic Needs Method: This method is based on observing the satisfaction of the basic needs of the individual. This method needs population census information and family component , in addition to the basic needs of the family dependent on income. (Al-Zaanin, 2019)

There are many observations and criticisms towards the poverty line, because poverty is merely measurable by the poverty line, but the reality is completely different because multi-sided poverty is difficult to measure from one side. Maybe one is under the poverty line and another above the poverty line.

3.2.1.4 Causes of Poverty

The phenomenon of poverty is increasing due to a group of major factors that have an important role in it, as knowing the cause of any problem helps greatly to solve it, some of these are economic, political, social, and factors related to health.

First: the internal causes and centered on:

1 .Political reasons:

Political factors have an important and strong role in the increasing poverty rate in society:

1.1 The absence of political stability: due to the battles, conflicts and wars and the destruction they leave in the infrastructure and basic facilities. This leads to the absence of foreign investments, as well as the resulting societal problems, where the number of orphans, widows, the disabled, and refugees increases, followed by a decline in health, education, and adequate housing, as well as the lack of Governments which do their duty towards marginalized individuals. (Al-Zaaneen, 2019)

1.2 Corruption: Corruption poses a great danger to development and its realization, as corruption is one of the important reasons that lead to the waste of human rights and the destruction of programs aimed at reducing poverty.

1.3 Customs protection: What rich countries practice against developing countries.

2 .Economic reasons:

2.1 Poor distribution of income: This is due to two reasons, the first of which is the misdistribution of funds among individuals, which leads to the inability of the poor to obtain credit to loans so that they can improve the standard of living. The other reason is the transfers that are disbursed to the poor are insufficient, which leads to depriving them of providing basic needs.

2.2 Unemployment: This leads to non-exploitation of the workforce, lack of interconnection between education and work, and absence of employment. This leads to a person's inability to provide for basic needs.

2.3 Low labor productivity: This is a problem prevalent in developing countries, as low labor productivity reduces the return on work, which increases the condition of the poor.

2.4 External debt: One of the serious problems facing the developing countries, causing economic problems and social crises because the debt repayment takes a large part of the state's funds. (Al-Wahidi Sirin, 2017)

3. Social reasons:

Population growth: The increase in population numbers leads to a large consumption of environmental resources, especially if it is an increase in people number and a decrease in education and health, so a mismatch is created between the capabilities of individuals and the labor market. (Al-Zaaneen, 2019)

Second: External reasons:

External causes are hidden and complex reasons. The most prominent are:

1 -Wars and conflicts between countries, which limit development

2 -The foreign occupation. The consequences of this occupation, which destroys infrastructure, plunders land, bulldozes agricultural lands and demolishes homes, makes some families within the framework of the extreme poverty line after they were in a stable condition and above the poverty line, as is the case in the Palestinian territories and the Israeli occupation.

3- Lack of international aid or not properly distributing it due to corruption prevailing in some countries. (Al-Zaanin, 2019)

3.2.1.5 Impacts of Poverty

Economic Effects

When we address the definition of poverty, we find that it is the inability of the individual to provide the basic and essential needs for a decent life, such as housing, clothing, food, education and health, to enable him to engage in and participate in life. Hence, we address the lack of health services, as the state that wants to reach economic development must take care of the health of its members, because the deterioration of health and disease leads to weak physical capabilities, and the individual becomes unable to work, which negatively affects productivity. Good health makes him able to give great effort at work. Malnutrition also leads to mental disabilities, which makes the performance of children in schools decrease and leads to poor productivity in the future. Therefore, attention must be paid to health in the first place, and then education, because the educated person who possesses cognitive skills is more productive and has the ability to improve the standard of living. An employee whose job does not help him secure his needs becomes a corrupt employee, which negatively affects his workplace and the entire economy. (Abadi, 2019) (Al-Zaaneen, 2019)

Social and Political Effects

The human needs are not limited to the basic needs of life. The person always desires to achieve himself and aspires to belonging and appreciation. When the poor cannot secure his needs and desires, he feels despair and may resort to alienation, which helps to break up the family. poverty also prevents them from exercising their rights in life, which makes them in permanent isolation and have this lack of access to a living. The poor allows himself to follow all illegal methods even if they are against customs, traditions and religion. These may include beggary, theft and child labor. Illiteracy is spread and exacerbates the poverty rate because education has an important and strong role in social upgrading and empowering individuals. Whereas poverty leads to malnutrition that has many dangerous consequences, including the spread of diseases and chronic infection, high rates of disability and environmental pollution. It is considered that Poverty is a major factor in political turmoil because of the great differences between the rich and the poor in societies. The poor cannot Participate in public political life, so there is no role for the poor in civil society institutions, and they have no presence in decision-making and policies. (Al-Sofi, 2020)

3.2.1.6 Poverty in Palestine

There are many definitions of poverty. Several classes of thinkers, experts and scholars in various fields define it, so there is a wide difference in its definition. Poverty is considered a problem that is not confined to Arab nations only, but also exists in various countries of the world as a result of multiple political, social and economic conditions. Palestinian

poverty is known, according to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, that it is derived from the material concept and is based on consumption and depends on providing the minimum number of calories necessary to sustain the life that was determined by the World Health Organization, where the subsistence poverty line amounted to 205 Israeli shekels per month. Then, it was defined according to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics as the reference family that is unable to provide the basic needs of health, education, transportation, housing, clothing, etc...

Poverty in Palestine is due to many reasons, including a decrease in income and an increase in the unemployment rate, which form an inverse relationship with each other; the increase in the unemployment rate leads to a significant decrease in the standard of living, and consequently an increase in poverty rates. There are special reasons for poverty in Palestine created by political circumstances. They are resulted from the deprivation, wars and displacement of the Palestinian people, who became refugees living in camps that lack the minimum basics of living. Poverty in Palestine is a mixture of political, economic, social and administrative conditions due to the policies of oppression that Palestine was subjected to by the occupation. Displacement of people forcibly stripped them from their basic rights. Because of what the Israeli occupation forces have done against the Palestinian since occupation in 1967. The policy of displacement and controlling income and any source of living particularly their lands. Lands and property were confiscated. The large spread of Israeli products in the Palestinian markets in the West Bank and Gaza Strip which led to a decrease in the Palestinian products prices and, consequently, a decrease in wages.

The outbreak of the revolution in 1987 and its consequences is another reason. The occupation imposed permits on the Palestinians, which reduced their movement and referred many of them to unemployment, which led to a high rate of poverty in Palestinian society. What happened then after the Gulf War in 1991, which caused many Palestinians to lose their jobs and increased the rate of poverty. It was the case also after Oslo and the establishment of the Palestinian Authority, which was unfortunately disappointed expectations of the Palestinian people who expected prosperity. Israel then imposed its policies and increased restrictions, controlling capabilities, and the transformation of the Palestinian economy in favor of the Israeli economy, which increased the severity of poverty in Palestine. What exacerbated the poverty rate was the political division that the Palestinian Authority was exposed to in 2006 and the repeated aggression against the Gaza Strip, which led to the destruction of the infrastructure of the economic sector in Gaza, including health, education and others. (Hisham Ayyad, 2017)

There are many difficulties that impede fighting poverty in Palestine, including the Israeli occupation. Occupation policies and control over the natural resources of Palestine that started in 1948 war. It led to mass destruction of the productive sectors and the marginalization of individuals, where Israel control over 80% of the land of Palestine. This led to the loss of livelihoods for the Palestinian people, especially In the Gaza Strip. Later, Oslo Accords also led to important changes, including the establishment of the Palestinian Authority, which assumed the improvement of Palestinians' reality. What actually happened was different; Israel took many measures, the most important of which was confiscating a lot of lands, imposing sieges and slowing development processes in the West

Bank and Gaza, and waged wars on the Gaza Strip, which led to the destruction of infrastructure and occupation's control over the crossings.

One of the most important challenges that hinder the fight against poverty is the Palestinian political division. The internal conflicts over power and the emergence of different political orientations to confront the enemy, the conflict of powers and the separation of the West Bank from the Gaza Strip. Including salaries, wages, operating and transfer expenses from social security and aids and others. (Al-Zaaneen, 2019)

3.2.1.7 Discussion :

The area of Palestine is about 27,009 km², the West Bank is located west of the Jordan River, and its area is 5650 km². Gaza is located on the coast of the Mediterranean with an area of about 363 km²

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, the population of Palestine reached nearly five million in 2021, 3.12 million in the West Bank and 2.11 million in the Gaza Strip. (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2021)

The economic structure in Palestine is considered a service economy at the expense of the productive sectors. This resulted from the lack of plans for the Palestinian economy, to secure job opportunities and provide revenues. The economy must tend to invest in the productive sectors.

The Palestinian economy is an economy that is largely subject to the Israeli economy. Because of Israel's policies and its control over resources such as land, electricity, heritage,

water, knowledge and investment, in addition to the siege on the Gaza Strip and the isolation of East Jerusalem and its settlement policy that worked to cut the land and this led to holes in the economic structure and consequent fragility in the productive sectors, especially manufacturing.

In the year 2020, the Palestinian economy recorded a significant decline of 12% due to the Corona pandemic, which led to the suspension of 66,000 workers from work in the same year, which increased the unemployment rate to reach 27.8% and this leads to a decrease in the per capita GDP by 14%, and the entry of groups New to the cycle of poverty and extreme poverty. (Shankar, 2021)

The total number of workers in the labor market decreased from 951,000 workers in 2019 to 884 thousand workers in 2020, and the unemployment rate increased from 26.3% to 27.8%, due to the Corona pandemic. (Palestine Monetary Authority, 2020).

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, which estimated the losses in Palestine during the Corona pandemic, as the Palestinian government restricted internal and external transportation and closed economic activities such as education, tourism, restaurants and hotels, cafes and shops, as well as taking measures to return Palestinian workers in Israel to their homes, which caused a decline in foreign trade. The rise in health expenditures is the responsibility of the government as well due to the decline in tax collection and the decline in revenues. The economic sector was the most affected, as its losses amounted to 1.175 million dollars. (The Economic Observer, 2020) (Mass)

The unemployment rate in the Palestinian territories in 2021 reached 26.4%, where it reached 16.9% in the West Bank, while it reached 44.7% in the Gaza Strip, due to the continuous restrictions on.

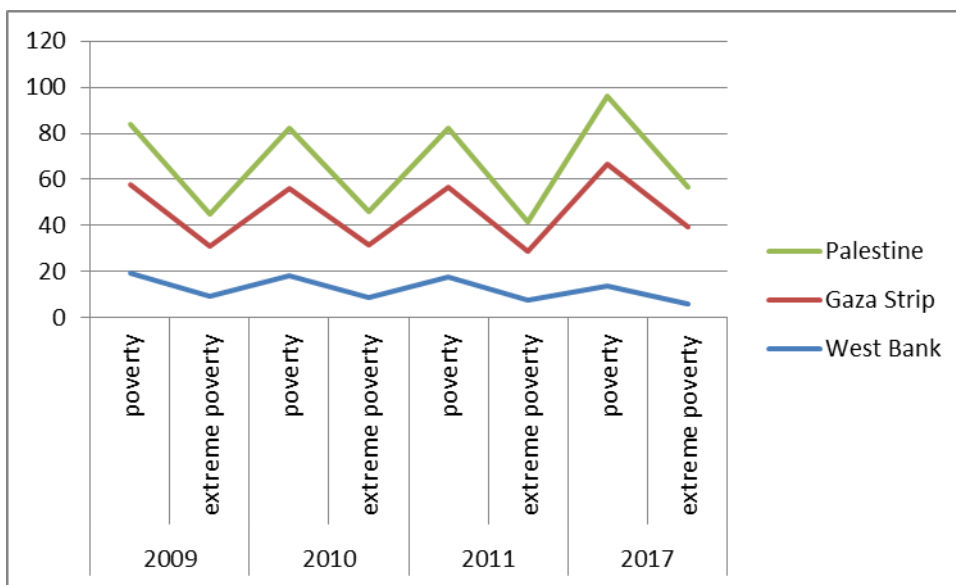
The Gaza Strip, where the poverty rate in 2021, according to the World Bank report, reached 29% in the West Bank, and the poverty rate in Gaza was doubled in relation to the poverty rate in the West Bank, where it reached 59.3% in the Gaza Strip in the same year, and the percentage of the poor reached 70% (Kanthan Shankar, 2021)

Significant growth appeared in the Palestinian domestic production in the first half of 2021, reaching 5.4% in the West Bank, while it remained stagnant in the Gaza Strip due to the recent conflict in the Strip, which lasted for 11 days. The growth was expected to rise in the second half of 2021 to reach 6 % in the West Bank due to measures to restore confidence with the Israelis that support economic activity.

The World Bank report showed that the annual growth rate has not exceeded 1% since 1994, which led to a significant decline in the contribution of the sector's economy to the Palestinian economy from 36% to 18% in 2021, which led to a systematic deterioration in poverty indicators.

The Palestinian economy is highly dependent on foreign aid, and it is considered one of the main sources of income for the Palestinian Authority. This aid comes from Arab countries, the European Union and the United States of America. What distinguishes the economy is the presence of a large number of workers in Israel and their dependence on work there. (Palestine Economy, 2017)

5.8	13.9	7.8	17.8	8.8	18.3	9.1	19.4	West Bank
33.8	53.0	21.1	38.8	23.0	38.0	21.9	38.3	Gaza Strip
16.8	29.2	12.9	25.8	14.1	25.7	13.7	26.2	Palestine



Figur 1 : Poverty rates among individuals according to household monthly consumption patterns in Palestine by region, for the years 2009-2011, 2017

(Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2017)

(Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2017)

2 -The severity of poverty gap according to geographic region

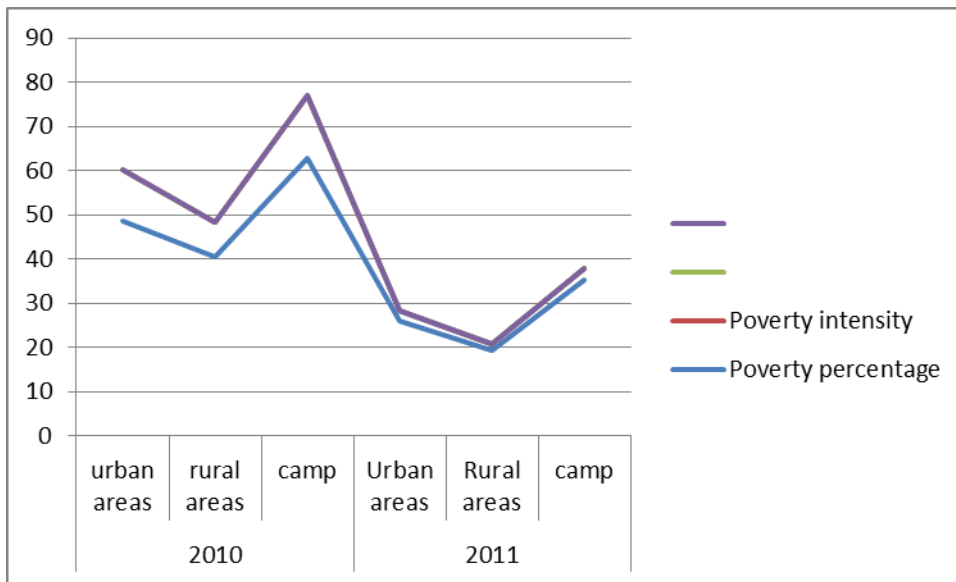
According to the statistics of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics for different years (2010-2017), it was noted that poverty rates fluctuate and are generally considered high

mainly due to political considerations. About 29.2% of the Palestinian population suffers from poverty, as it was found that the poverty rate in the Gaza Strip increased from 38% in 2010 to 38.8% in 2011, then it rose significantly to reach 53% in 2017, and significantly exceeded the percentage in the West Bank, which was estimated at about 18.3 in 2010, and decreased in 2011, reaching 17.8%, and the decline in 2017 was noted, reaching 13.9% in 2017. Equivalent to four times, which led to the disparity in the standard of living, where the results showed that about one third of the people of the Gaza Strip suffer from poverty and they are poorer than the individuals of the West Bank.

Table 4: Poverty rates according to household consumption patterns per month (poverty rate, poverty gap, poverty intensity, extreme poverty) among Palestinians in the Palestinian territories by region for the years 2010-2017.

(Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Annual Report for Sporadic years)

Extreme poverty	Poverty intensity	Poverty gap	Poverty percentage	Region	Year
8.8	1.4	4.1	18.3	West Bank	2010
23	2.9	10.3	38	Gaza strip	
7.8	1.4	3.9	17.8	West Bank	2011
21.1	3.2	9.3	38.8	Gaza Strip	
5.8	0.9	2.8	13.9	West Bank	2017
33.7	6.5	15.7	53	Gaza Strip	



Figur 2: Poverty rates according to household consumption patterns per month (poverty rate, poverty gap, poverty intensity, extreme poverty) among Palestinians in the Palestinian territories by region for the years 2010-2017.

(Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Annual Report for Sporadic years)

1-Poverty distribution according to population gathering:

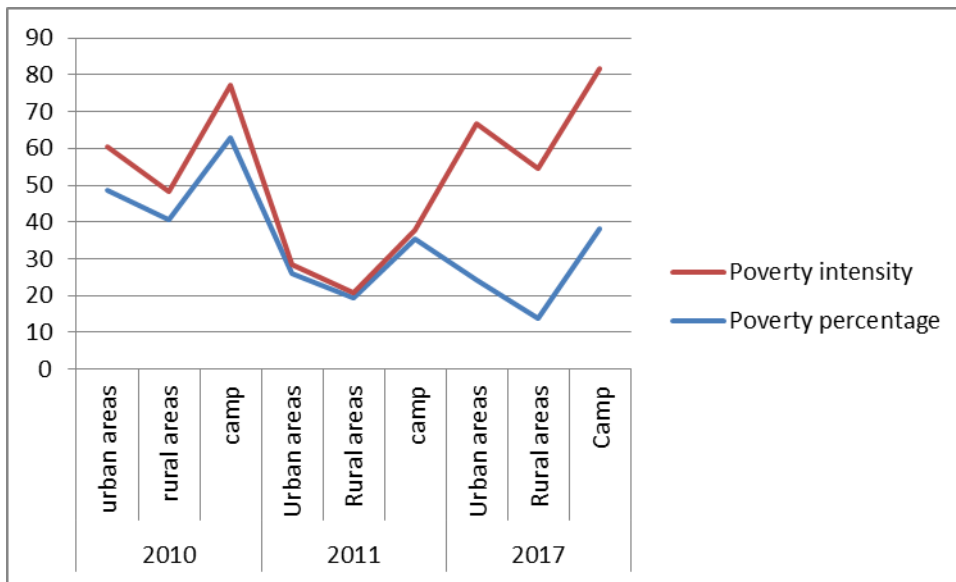
The main components of the disparity in poverty rates in Palestine is the place where individuals reside. Population gathering are divided according to the population type in Palestine into three sections: urban, rural and camp.

The following table shows Poverty rates in Palestine among individuals according to household consumption patterns per month according to localities for the years (2010-2017)

Table 5: Poverty rates in Palestine among individuals according to household consumption patterns per month according to localities for the years (2010-2017)

(Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2017)

Poverty intensity	Poverty percentage	Locality	Year
11.6	48.7	urban areas	2010
7.9	40.5	rural areas	
14.1	62.9	Camp	
2.2	26.1	Urban areas	2011
1.3	19.4	Rural areas	
2.5	35.4	Camp	
42.4	24.4	Urban areas	2017
40.5	13.9	Rural areas	
43.6	38.1	Camp	



Figur 3: Poverty rates in Palestine among individuals according to household consumption patterns per month according to localities for the years (2010-2017)

(Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2017)

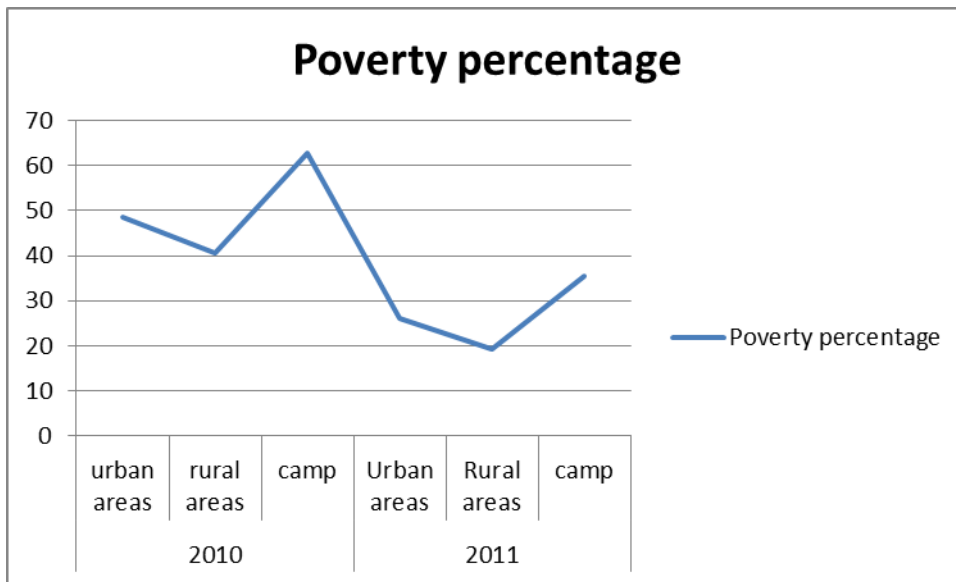
We note from poverty indicators results that the camps in Palestine suffer from the highest rates of poverty compared to the rural and urban areas. The poverty rate reached 62.9% in 2010 in the refugee camps, compared to only 40.5% in the rural areas and 48.7% in the urban areas. In 2011, the poverty rate in the camps reached 35.4% compared to 19.4% in rural areas and 26.1% in urban areas. In 2017, the poverty rate in the camps was 38.1% compared to 13.9% in the rural areas and 24.4% in urban areas. One of the most important reasons for poverty is the increased unemployment and dependency allowance rates as well as the size of the family. Family size is larger in camps compared to urban and rural families.

3.2.1.8 The impact of aid on poverty rates in Palestine:

It is common that families which depend on aid as a main income are poorer than other families. There are families depend on the donors as a secondary source. As we have noticed the aid provided to Palestinian families has clearly reduced the poverty rate in Palestine. According to studies, aids have reduced the poverty rate among Individuals. In 2010 the poverty rates were about 5.2% (from 30.9-25.7) while in 2011, it decreased by about 5.7 (from 31.5-25.8). In 2017 about 4.5% (from 33.7% to 29.2%). This indicates that the aids have a clear impact on reducing Poverty rates in the Palestinian territories

Table 6: Poverty rate among families according to aids for the years (2010-2017)
(Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2017)

Poverty percentage	Aids	Year
30.9	Poverty before aids	2010
25.7	Poverty after aids	
31.5	Poverty before aids	2011
25.8	Poverty after aids	
33.7	Poverty before aids	2017
29.2	Poverty after aids	



Figur 4:: Poverty rate among families according to aids for the years (2010-2017)

(Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2017)

As we note above, poverty still persist in Palestine and the situation will remain in need for cases which suffer greatly from chronic poverty. Aids must be improved and increased.

Chapter Four: Study Methodology

In this chapter, we will address a detailed description of the study's methodology, its tools, society, samples, sources, limits and determinants, and also deals with the study procedures through which the results of the study were drawn by the researcher..

4.1 Study approach

The curricula of studying the future depend on integrating multiple curricula and multiple tools at the same time. Therefore, the study takes two approaches:

1. The descriptive approach that adopts the method of analysis and its main objective is to describe the phenomenon, as it expresses it quantitatively and qualitatively, which leads to an understanding of the relationships in this phenomenon and leads to conclusions and generalizations that enable the interpretation of the studied phenomenon and helps in predicting the variables of that phenomenon.
2. The future analysis approach: This approach is used as it is suitable for the objectives of the study, as the data is mainly collected through personal interviews by following the method of questions that were prepared in advance. In order to obtain information, it is followed by referring to references and literature related to the subject of the study to reach Facts that are relevant to the study, describe them fully, and provide a realistic explanation for predicting the future.

4.2 Study tools

The study tool is built on the following pattern

1 . Interviews for background information.

1

Analyzing the text and official reports to document the indicators.

2

Application of future studies curricula.

3

A questionnaire containing several axes for building scenarios and applying Delphi technology (the questionnaire is answered several times for each stage of the research)

4.3 Awareness study communityits end

One of the requirements of future study curricula is the diversity of Palestinian experts' fieldsyyen In order to answer the hypotheses of the study, and here it requires that the study community be Palestinian experts in economics, politics, management and development in governmental and non-governmental institutions and in multiple sectors, including the government sector, i.e. government institutions in

Scope: Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Economy, Public Authority for Anti-Corruption, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, and non-governmental sector such as the Palestinian Hydrogen Association, Union of Agricultural Work Committees, economic and social research centers (MAS)

The study sample was selected according to the techniques used as follows:

- 1 . Cross-impact technique (experts in ministries)
2. Scenario building technique (experts in economics, sociology, politics and technology)
3. Delphi technology (experts in the fields of development, politics, economics and management)

There are criteria and bases for selecting a sample of experts, most notably:

- 1 . He has great knowledge of the Palestinian context
- 2 . expert in his field

Constructing and ranking the scenarios by using SMIC model. A number of thematic scenarios will be developed for envisioning poverty in order to support strategic decision-making for government. However, methodologies for designing scenarios have generally been under-theorized. For a better understanding and communication among stakeholders involved, this research aims to propose the concept of computer-aided scenario design whose key characteristic is to provide a graphical representation of scenarios. Where an appropriate sample of the study population of (20 experts) was selected, as the sample included (14) experts in the governmental sector and (6) in the non-governmental sector

4.4: Study Limits

The limits of the study were as follows:

1 . Time limits: The study was addressed in the first semester of the academic year 2020/2021 , while field work continued between 20 of October 2021 until 25 of January 2022 , 20 completed questionnaires were received , it will cover the future of poverty indicators up to 9 years from the start of the study until 2030 .

2 . Human borders: These borders are formed by a group of experts in various areas, including social, economic, political and administrative fields, and they work in

a–Governmental institutions have a relationship with strategic planning and facing poverty.

B–NGOs have experience in development and workers' rights.

c–Researchers in institutions and centers that have credibility.

3 . Spatial boundaries: here the geographical scope in the Palestinian territories, and here the field scope was limited to the West Bank only.

4.5 Study data and sources

To carry out this study, data collected from several sources must be used, which are as follows:

1 . The literature related to the subject of the study

a . theoretical studies

B . Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics.

c. NGOs.

2 . Questionnaires and interviews, where experts, researchers, managers and officials in the government sector and representatives of NGOs were interviewed

3 . Indicators analysis by future studies techniques.

4 . Internet sites that are related to the subject of the study.

4.6 Steps to implement the study

The researcher applied the following steps to conduct the study:

1 . Making the study tool (the first Delphi questionnaire)

2 . Obtaining written permission to conduct interviews with the study samples.

3 . Communicating with a group of experts (20 experts) in different fields to apply Delphi technology.

4 . Building the second questionnaire according to the results of the first interview, and repeating the interview with the same experts a second time.

5 . Analyzing the results using the techniques used in the study (the mutual influence matrix, the wheel of the future, the construction of scenarios).

6. After obtaining and extracting the results, appropriate recommendations were formulated.

Chapter Five : Analysis and results

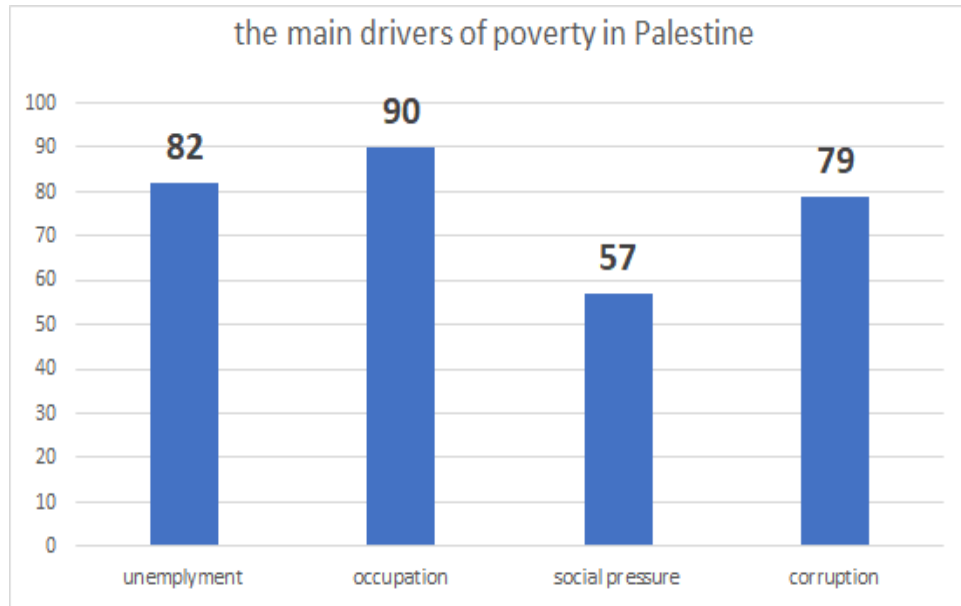
5.1 Analysis and results

Benefiting from the theoretical framework and the reviewed literature, a questionnaire was prepared that the respondents answered by giving marks for each main indicator or sub-indicator, meaning that it was (qualitatively quantified). Quantification for Qualitative The reasons were discussed with the respondents through a focus group to verify the results of the Validation And Vertcation form, and through discussion with experts, the following analytical techniques were used:

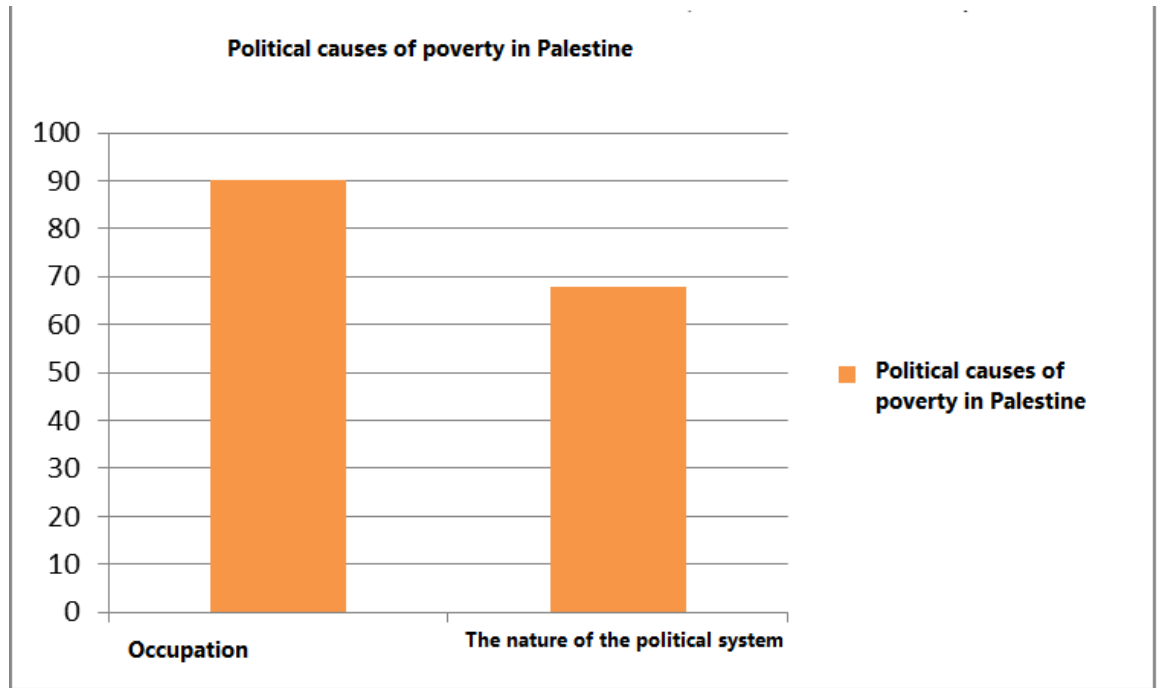
5.1.1 First - Delphi technique

This technique aims to create a consensus on the main components of the phenomenon (poverty) from different points of view (social, economic, political, administrative and environmental) by taking advantage of the diversity of the background of those who participated in the focus group. The results concluded that the most important reasons behind the phenomenon Poverty is -

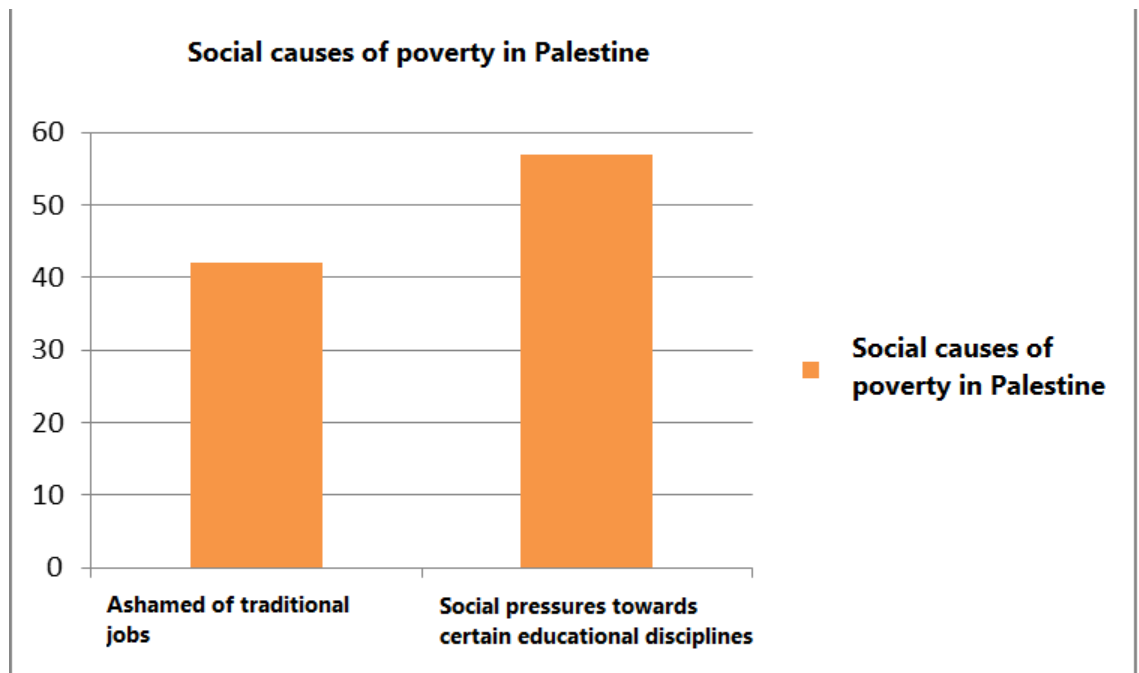
- 1- Political: the occupation, the nature of the political system.
- 2- Economic: dominance of the private sector, weak participation of women in production, lack of social justice, unemployment.
- 3- Social: Social pressures in choosing postgraduate majors, shame about low-level jobs.
- 4- Administrative: Occupation , wasta and favoritism.



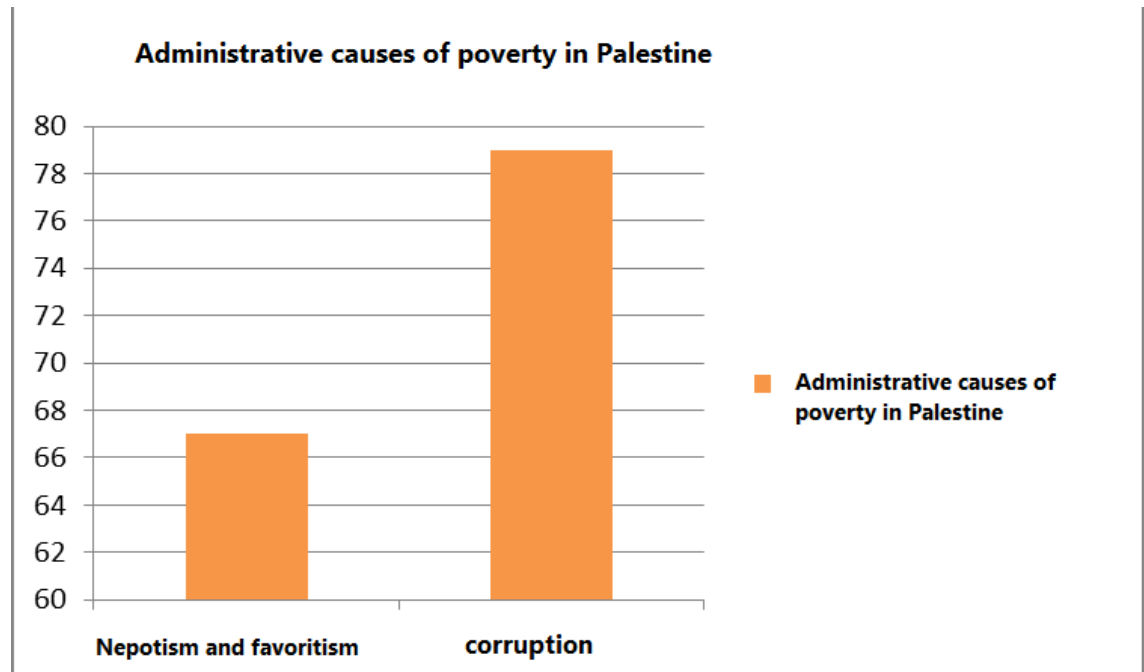
Figur 5: The main drivers of poverty in Palestine



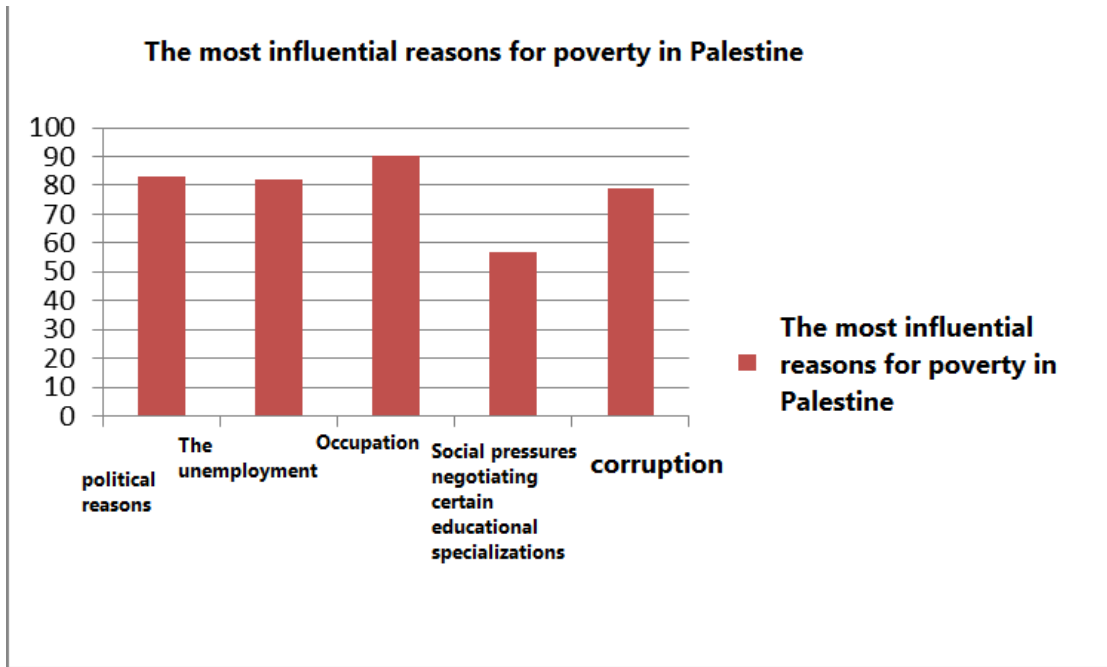
Figur 6: Political cause of poverty in Palestine



Figur 7: Social cause of poverty in Palestine



Figur 8: Administrative cause of poverty in Palestine



Figur 9: The most influential reasons for poverty in Palestine

5.1.2 PESTE Technology

Political , Economic , Social , Technological , Environmenal

Through this technique, the sub-causes of each component were identified, which were deduced from the Delphi technique (weighing each indicator and sub-indicator as follows:

- component Average (from respondents' answers)

Highest: 5 Lowest: 1

Table 8: Average (from respondents' answers)

3.61	Economic reasons
3.96	political reasons
2.66	social reasons
3.01	Administrative Reasons and Policy Environment

Table No. (8) shows that the political factor is the main cause of poverty factors, followed by the economic factor, then the administrative factor, the least influential factor being the social factors. Hence we see that the political factor (3.96) is the most influential, while the social factor has the lowest effect (2.66) and constitutes 48.1%, meaning that the political dilemma is the one to focus on, along with economic policies that constitute 39.1 % of social reasons.

From here, we conclude that the factors that must be focused on to deal with the problem of poverty are political and economic, which makes other factors, even if their percentage, decline in weight as a result of the decline in the negative impact of political and economic factors.

Applying the same methodology, which is a technique PESTEEL on the sub-indicators, the results are as follows:

Where the most important factor in each group (economic, political, administrative, social) was selected and they were as follows:

Table 9: the most important and most influential factor on poverty is occupation

the average	The most important factor	The main reason
3.9	The unemployment	Economic reasons
4.2	Occupation	political reasons
2.7	community culture	social reasons
3.7	Corruption	Administrative reasons

It is evident from Table No. (9) that the most important and most influential factor on poverty is occupation, for the following reasons:

- 1- Control over natural resources (water and land).
- 2- Economic and social restrictions (freedom of movement, lack of communication between the West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem).
- 3- Border control and export and import control.

It also became clear from the analysis that (corruption and occupation) have a similar degree of influence on the high rate of poverty.

And when studying the analysis of the occupation and its effects on the various aspects (economic, political, administrative and social)

It turns out that its highest impact is in the economic and political sphere, as it has a lesser impact on social components, including poverty.

In the social dimension, corruption occupies the first rank in its impact on poverty, followed by the high average number of family members.

The financial and administrative reference, and the resulting waste of public money and human energy, is the largest sub-indicator that affects poverty and is dependent on corruption.

5.1.3 The mutual influence matrix

This matrix aims to know the weights of the most influential factors and the most affected factors. These weights were set by experts and for the purposes of this research, the two most important factors in each sector (economic, political, administrative, social) were taken.

Table 10: cross impact matrix

most influential	Job shyness	social pressures	Nepotism and favoritism	Corruption	political system	Occupation	lack of justice	The unemployment	factors
2	2-	2	2	2	2-	2	2-	X	The unemployment
8	2-	2	2	2	2-	2	X	4	lack of justice
17	1	1	1	4	3	X	2	5	Occupation
5	1-	4	4	2-	X	1-	2-	3	political system
3	2-	3	4	X	4-	1	2-	3	corruption
6	1-	2	X	4	2-	1	2-	4	Nepotism and favoritism
6-	1-	X	3	2-	1-	4	3-	2-	social pressures
5-	X	1	0	1-	0	2-	1-	2-	Job shyness
	8-	15 th	16	7	8-	7	10-	15 th	most affected

It is clear from the mutual influence matrix that the occupation factor is the most influential on all factors, and the factor of nepotism and favoritism is the most affected, that is, the most influential factor (the occupation) is the one that generates the other factors that generate the factors Because (The nature of the political system, corruption, etc.) As *wasta* and nepotism come from an environment created by the occupation, and therefore the most affected factor is *wasta* and nepotism constitutes an environment incubating poverty from which other factors are generated unemployment, corruption and others.

5.1.4 Scenarios

The scenario method has been widely used by decision makers in business, industry and government for over 30 years as an unrivalled technique to learn about the future before it happens. The origins of the approach from its military-based beginnings, through the popularized global environmental applications to the current widescale use by industry and commerce are traced. Some definitions are advanced to demonstrate the multi-various nature of the method, and different types of scenario identified to show their adaptability and agility.

The term ‘scenario’ describes a fuzzy concept that is used, misused and even abused, with various shades of meaning attached to it. A dictionary definition holds it as “an outline of a natural or expected course of events”, but in the field of futures studies it has gained a more specialized connotation. Perhaps the best way of conveying what scenarios are, and what scenario building is about, is to list some of the most popular descriptions circulating: ‘A scenario approach involves developing future environment situations and describing the path from any given present situation to these future situations.’ ‘Scenario building is an

instrument that aids decision-makers by providing a context for planning and programming, lowering the level of uncertainty and raising the level of

knowledge in relation to the consequences of actions which have been taken, or are going to be taken, in the present.' 'Scenarios tend to clarify the present possibilities of decisions by indicating the guidelines for decisions.' 'Scenarios are a synthesis of the different paths (events and actors strategies) that lead to a possible future.' 'Scenarios are descriptive narratives of plausible alternative projections of a specific part of the future.' 'they resemble a set of stories built around plots that make significant elements of the world stand out

based on the collected data and the parameters, the following table describes the formulated scenarios

Scenario	Driver						
	Social		Economic		Political		
Business as usual (Prot	Driver	Weight	Driver	weight	driver	weight	
	large family size	-4	shrinking economy		-3	division	-3
	local culture	-3	unemployment		-5	weak governance	-5
	market accesability by woman	-3	high % of educated people		-4	lack of vision	-3
	social fabric (60% youth)	-1	dependency on international aid		-3	occupation	-5
		-11	working in Israel		5	corruption	-4
					-10	shrinking international aid	-4
		-11			-10		-24
							-45
Possible scenario)	reduction of poylation growth	4	engagment woman into market		3	division	-3
	reshapig the education syystem	2	innovation and new technology fields		3	weak governance	-5
			development the private sector		3	lack of vision	-3
						occupation	-5
						corruption	-4
						shrinking international aid	-4
		6			9		-24
							-9
preferable scenario	improvement the social values towards some jobs	4	international aid increasing		3	international aid increasing	3
	low poulation growth	2	better private sector		2	less corruption	2
						better governance	1
		6			5		6
							17

Based on the above obtained results ,the business as usual scenario seems to be continue till 2030 since the trend of the drivers negative , the political and socioeconomic indicators uncertain , any changes in political situation the socioeconomic indicators will be effected .

The possible scenario highly depends on the Palestinian authority behavior such as willingness to fight corruption or willingness to end the division

The preferable scenario looks as impossible mission due to the negative political and socioeconomic indicators .

The three scenarios analysis showed that the poverty will continue and the worst case might be happened (increasing unemployment , reduction of international support , Israeli

settlements extension and internal probable political chaos in particular post mahmoud abbas era

Outlook/future study methods and the research tools thereof (the Delphi method, the Cross Impact Matrix, the futures wheel) were used to know the possible and probable scenarios, and the futures wheel technique was used as a complementary tool to the others utilized for this study. The most important event was placed at the wheel center, namely division, and upon moving the wheel once, it became apparent that the division has large and direct economic, social and political ramifications. In the second wheel movement, it became clear that there is an overlap between local, regional and international factors, as the division leads to polarization among parties towards the division and increases the gap (there are sides supporting Hamas and others supporting Fatah).

Therefore, the division will deepen in the case that assistance diminishes (which it already has), as numbers indicate that funding for the PA, Hamas and civil society organizations is constantly declining. This will lead to emigration, particularly by refugees in Lebanon and from the Gaza Strip. Already in 2018, more than 11 thousand persons with graduate degrees left Gaza. The Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper has reported, citing the Israeli Haaretz newspaper, that around 35 thousand people left the Gaza Strip in 2018,¹ with thousands leaving Lebanon and Syria. This will weaken the right of return, and push forward resettlement. The rate of tribalism's influence increases internally considering the weakness of Palestinian factions and the fragility of the PA and Hamas in addressing social and

¹ Report: 35 thousand Palestinians permanently left Gaza last year, **Asharq Al-Awsat**, 20/5/2019: bit.ly/3d0zr9p

economic concerns. Accordingly, the final consequence of the “futures wheel” cycle is “a fragile society economically and politically”.

Upon employing the same technique (futures wheel) with the most significant element of strength in Palestinian society, namely the justice and legitimacy of the Palestinian cause and the regression of Israel’s mental image globally, it becomes apparent in the first push of the wheel that both the BDS campaign and Israel’s deteriorating image, will continue and expand. This will increase solidarity with the Palestinian people and enhance the scenario of resilience.

After the second cycle (of the futures wheel), the Israeli annexation project will become increasingly isolated and boycott campaigns against Israel will grow. However, on the other hand, there will be a process of pushback in opposition to Israeli isolation, which will happen in the case of increased Arab normalization. This will change circumstances against the Palestinian interest. As was previously noted, indicators point to growing Arab normalization, which is a negative factor pressuring the Palestinians.

By applying the futures wheel method to the change represented by the escalation of settlement policies and expansion of the annexation areas, it becomes apparent that the final consequence of this event is the collapse of the PA and the occurrence of a state of chaos. In such a situation, Israel may create a new leadership that has certain interests and can coexist with the occupation. Alternatively, a popular intifada of some sort may erupt which leads to the creation of a new unified leadership, or leaderships/centers of power may arise that dispute among themselves.

Pursuant to the aforementioned, we can deduce that the possible scenarios relating to Palestinian resilience will be as follows:

5.1.4.1 First Scenario: The status quo with continuing division and a fragile society

This scenario replicates the status quo which is primarily a product of political circumstances that are reflected onto the economic and social conditions. Below are the key indicators which make this scenario most likely to continue in the short term:

Political fragility

As was previously mentioned, political indicators are the most influential in prolonging this scenario and moving it towards an even more negative one. These indicators form the main driver for most economic and social indicators. As was clear from the questionnaire, workshops and reference papers, the division is the most impactful indicator in perpetuating the status quo scenario and intensifying it. Division has social and economic impacts that result in these indicators moving towards negative conduct, as rates of poverty, unemployment and violence will increase. This happens at a time when the division has become structural, entrenched and interrelated to geography as a different faction dominates in each of Gaza and the West Bank.

What further drives this situation is the decline in the reputation and strength of the factions and political parties, and a reluctance of youth to enroll in them, coupled with the vulnerability and fragility of the PLO before a national authority that provides services and has a limited political role. Therefore, the PLO can no longer lead proactive political action that can re-bind the political system. The feeble status of the PLO leads to weakness in the positive impact of the Palestinian diaspora (including unions, associations and communities). The diaspora has begun to feel that the PLO is incapable of being the foothold for further Palestinian action in the Arab and international arenas. As a result, the political division is being replicated in Palestinian communities, most notably in Latin America and Europe. The division has also led to negatives in important secondary political indicators such as: a decline in Arab financial and political support, the emergence to the public of normalization with Israel and the polarization of the two division sides –to a certain extent- at the regional level (for example: Qatar and Turkey with Hamas, and Egypt, Jordan and others with Fatah). Also, Israel benefited from the atmosphere of division and the regional situation. Connected to this, there are extreme right wing religious motives in Israel to accelerate the annexation plan.

The division has affected the ability of Palestinians in the 1948 territories to influence the Israeli street, despite the alignment and uniformity in the Joint Arab List, which could be a pillar of support for Palestinian resilience in general and in the 1948 territories in particular (in regards to qualitative political influence to a certain extent).

Socio-economic fragility

Perhaps one of the foremost negative effects of the division is the occupation benefiting from the status quo, increased isolation of Gaza and continuity of the blockade on it for more than 15 years. The control by Hamas and the absence of a legitimate political system in Gaza may be one of the factors that Israel employs before global public opinion to justify the blockade with security-related excuses. The literature points out that this blockade has led to a degeneration in the economic and social situation, increasing the Strip's rates of poverty, unemployment, emigration and violence. This has made the society more fragile and vulnerable to risks and shocks. The following figure details the volume of social assistance provided by the PA.

5.1.4.2 A scenario of collapse and chaos (practically a “ What if ” scenario)

It might be one of the paths of the first scenario, in the case that variables occur which make it difficult to maintain the status quo. This path may develop due to the following factors and catalysts:

Political catalysts

The severe negative conduct of the political situation indicators may grow (i.e. deepening of the division, an increased number of Arab and Muslim states normalizing with Israel, the declining primary role of the PLO, negative changes occurring in the political circumstances).

Despite the fact that a large number of Palestinians believe the PA is a national accomplishment, the factors of its fragmentation still exist, including geographic and political division. This division might lead to the separation of the Gaza Strip and the emergence of an entity bolstered by the Gulf states, Israel and the USA. This may happen if Hamas is forced to change its conduct and Egypt is convinced with this option through economic incentives, such as the Saudi proposal of establishing a new city (Neom). There are other factors that may further weaken the PA and accelerate deterioration in the West Bank, such as the actual implementation of the annexation plan, expansion of settlement activity, Israel's control over more natural resources, worsening economic and social conditions, increased isolation of geographic areas and accelerating Judaization of Jerusalem.

All this may be accompanied by negative factors in the regional environment, which weaken the implementation of central Palestinian decisions whether at the PLO level in caring for the affairs of Palestinians abroad or the the level of the PA in administering the affairs of Palestinians under occupation. Said factors could be the displacement of more refugees, especially from Lebanon, and Jordan being subjected to political and economic pressures that weaken its opposition to the West Bank annexation plans, the Judaization of Jerusalem and the liquidation of the refugee issue, along with the concerns of influential countries with their own priorities that are unrelated to the Palestinian cause.

The absence of the PA will notably affect the lives of Palestinians in the West Bank and influence the circumstances in the Gaza Strip and Hamas's ability to continue running it.

This is especially true since PA's expenditure on salaries and services in Gaza would cease. Needless to say that the worst scenario will be a product of the collapse of the legal system, a rupture of the social fabric and a disappearance of public expenditure (3 billion dollars).

Economic and social catalysts

All studies, reference papers, conclusions of the field survey, and quantitative and qualitative variables, point to a regression in features of social solidarity. They also point to increased factors in fragmentation of Palestinian identity between Gaza, the West Bank, the 1948 territories and the diaspora. They further indicate declining youth participation in political and economic life, increasing levels of violence at homes and schools, diminishing awareness of Palestinian identity and a regression in the role of political parties to mobilize around such an identity. Other features noted include emigration of youth, the absence of collective cultural activities for Palestinians wherever they may be, domestic violence and murder cases of women and girls, the appearance of secondary identities besides the collective Palestinian identity, the spread of unemployment among young men and women, decreasing public freedoms, an absence of social justice and the lack of a clear map and specific plan by civil society organizations to integrate the components of Palestinian society.

At the same time, the World Bank estimates that the recession in the Palestinian economy during 2020 might reach 7% in the event that the crisis resulting from the COVID pandemic is aggravated. The Palestinian economy faces a very risky situation with the

stoppage of work in various sectors, at a time when there are no financial incentives, liquidity injection or external borrowing. Additionally, there is the Red Cross statement issued on the consequences of the COVID-19 pervasion throughout the Middle East which threatens –per the Red Cross- destroying millions of lives of people already suffering in conflict zones, and can unleash social and economic havoc. The COVID permeation in Israel might lead to Israel dismissing a large number of Palestinian workers it has, due to fear of the contagion spreading from the workers coming from the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This will worsen the Palestinian economic status. It will also make it difficult for Israel to connect with the settlements in the West Bank if there is a widespread breakout of coronavirus cases there.

At the livelihood level of households, the closures and quarantines have increased the residents' economic vulnerability due to the drop in workers' income. These income losses, including those of migrant workers who cannot return to their workplaces in other countries, severely affect the sources for making a living. In addition to the loss of household income due to complete or partial unemployment, the economic crisis will shrink purchasing power via a rise in prices of consumer goods resulting from the disruption of value chains.² Indeed poor people were more vulnerable prior to this emergency health situation, and it is expected that their conditions will continue to worsen. In addition to this challenge, the pandemic is producing a group of “recently impoverished” Palestinians, comprising the workers who lost their main source of income or will do so.

² West Bank Emergency Social Protection COVID-19 Response Project, the World Bank, 19/6/2020: bit.ly/3dKb1Bp

It is likely that the workers in the informal economy, who represent 60% of the labor force in the Palestinian territories, will lose their jobs as a result of the lockdown measures. They do not enjoy any form of protection from this. These informal workers are concentrated in poor and semi-poor households more than elsewhere. The most recent estimates indicate that 29% of Palestinians live below the poverty line, and that 39% of them suffer from food insecurity, with half of these suffering from extreme food insecurity (PCBS, 2020). The circumstances of poverty greatly influence the job market in Palestinian territories. Therefore, with the absence of any kind of support, the shock of income loss will push many semi-poor households into poverty, and take many poor families below the poverty line.

Estimates by the PA point out that approximately 100 thousand Palestinians have indeed fell into poverty due to the measures for containment (of the virus), and that other numbers will be added thereto. There are more than 120 thousand Palestinian workers and small business owners (with 95% from the West Bank), who already requested urgent assistance from the Ministry of Labor, which is seeking ways to address these losses and expediting post-pandemic recovery.

Women particularly are exposed to the cycles of struggling and poverty, with the rise in rates of domestic violence which will likely increase during lockdown and quarantine

periods. Studies have shown that struggling and health crises can increase risks and the deliberate use of violence, including violence against women and children.³ PCBS surveys along with the data extracted from entities engaged in the issue of violence against women, point to an increase in the rates of violence by husbands against their spouses; 24% of women in the West Bank and 38% in the Gaza Strip were subjected to a type of violence by their life partners between 2018-2019. Among the women reporting exposure to some kind of violence, 60% of them had preferred to remain silent. The population of the Palestinian territories are witnessing trends similar to other countries that are reporting increased levels of domestic violence during the pandemic. An assessment of households revealed that one quarter of those included in the survey mentioned that domestic violence increased during the quarantine and that 71% expect this violence to rise with the extension of the lockdown

5.2 Conclusions

When reviewing the results obtained by the researcher as a result of using the methods and means of the various prospective studies, the following becomes clear:

- 1- The political factor (occupation), including the political system and its economic and social policies, are the two most influential factors on poverty rates.
- 2- The health conditions that swept the world as the Corona epidemic disrupted large economic sectors, and that it had an impact on the variation in poverty rates.

³ Ibid.

- 3- Regression of international aid to the Palestinian National Authority and Palestinian NGOs.
- 4- High unemployment rates, especially graduates from many disciplines who have no opportunity in the labor market.
- 5- Weakness of pioneering projects and new ideas among young people in creating new job opportunities.
- 6- Poverty rates will remain on the rise due to the social and economic policies and the decline of the state's role in creating such policies.
- 7- The most likely scenario is the pessimism scenario, which indicates that population growth and the increase in the number of graduates will lead to an increase in immigration rates abroad or to the Israeli labor market.
- 8- Poverty will be one of the main reasons for the growth of societal violence.

5.3 Recommendations

1- at the institutional level

- I. The need to create effective governmental economic and social policies.
- II. Activate and raise the courage of the operating fund and create other operational programs.

- III. Giving tax incentives and many incentives to the private sector and encouraging it to attract talent.
- IV. Reactivating the early retirement system to open opportunities for the new generation.
- V. Dealing with poverty issues on a scientific basis to create new programs and mechanisms.
- VI. Contribute to creativity in expanding the labor market and creating a generation suitable for the labor market.

2- at the societal level

- أ- Orienting students to new disciplines related to technology and disciplines related to informatics.
- ب- The lack of expansion in the traditional education sector.
- ت- Giving women a wide role in the productivity sector.

3- on the economic level

- أ- Stimulating the private sector in attracting qualified graduates.
- ب- Opening Arab markets to Palestinian graduates within bilateral agreements.
- ت- Amending the tax system so that there is support between social groups.

4- political level

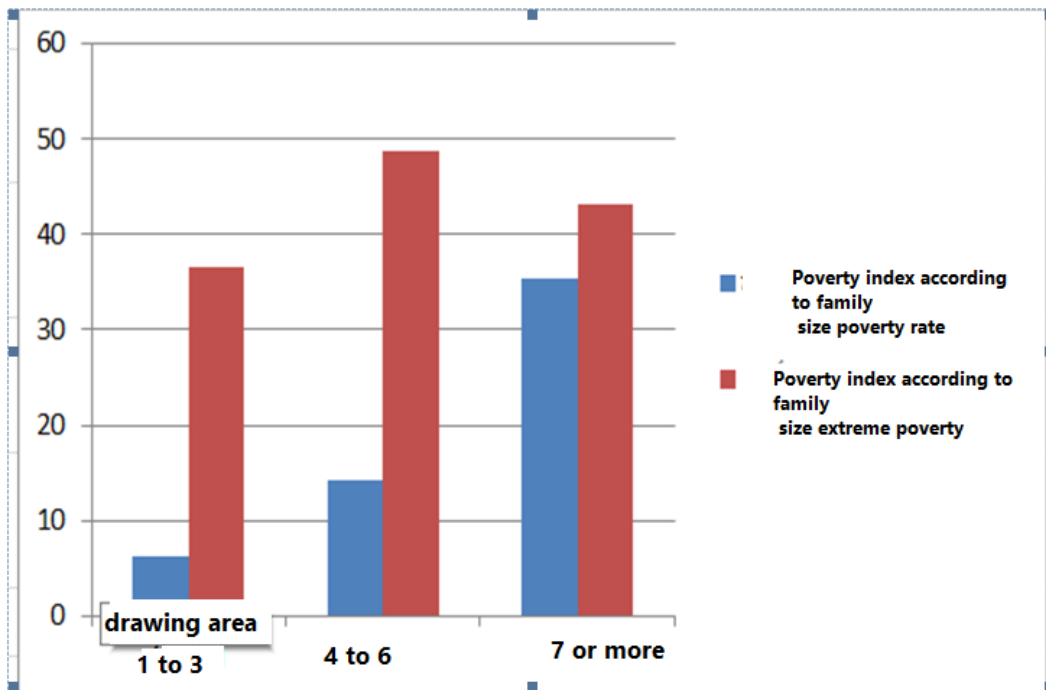
- I. Disengagement from the Israeli economy and support for the trend towards Arab victories.
- II. Rationalizing the use of international aid and its use in productive economic sectors.
- III. Providing an investment environment by creating laws and policies that encourage local and foreign investment.
- IV. To a large extent, he avoided the recommendations of the World Bank, especially those aimed at privatization.

Final Conclusion :

Producing social policies with social and solidarity economy actors to fight poverty

Factor weights according to their impact on poverty		Mutual influence matrix				
weight	The Worker	Educa ted	Wa sta	The unemploye nt	Occupa tion	
83	political factors	-3	1	4	-	Occupation

76	Economic factors	-4	3	-	-3	The unemployment
65	management factors	-4	-	4	4	Wasta
56	social factors	-	-5	4	3	Education



Figur 10 : Poverty index according to family

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Apendexs

دولة فلسطين

الجامعة العربية الامريكية

عمادة الدراسات العليا

الأخ/ ت الفاضل/ ة حفظكم الله

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته،،

الموضوع: استبانة

تقوم الباحثة بدراسة حول "تطبيق مناهج الدراسات الاستشرافية على مؤشر الفقر في ظل اللايقين الاجتماعي والاقتصادي والسياسي حتى عام 20230 في فلسطين"، وذلك استكمالاً لمتطلبات الحصول على درجة الماجستير في التخطيط الاستراتيجي وتجنيد الأموال، وإيماناً من الباحثة بأهمية موضوع الدراسة وثقتنا بأنكم خير مصدر للوصول للمعلومات المطلوبة كونكم أهل التجربة، لذا يرجى التكرم بتعبئة هذه الاستبانة، وكلنا أمل أن نجد التعاون من قبلكم، كما يرجى اختيار الدرجة التي تتوافق مع رأيكم الكريم وتعكس الواقع الفعلي، لما له من أثر كبير في الحصول على نتائج دقيقة تُعزز من تحقيق أهداف الدراسة.

علمًا أن كافة المعلومات التي سيتم الحصول عليها ستستخدم لأغراض البحث العلمي فقط.

ولكم جزيل الشكر والتقدير،،،

الباحثة

روان جمال هوشة

أولاً: البيانات الشخصية والوظيفية:

<input type="checkbox"/>	أنثى	ذكر	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. النوع
<input type="checkbox"/>	من 30 – أقل من 40 عامًا	أقل من 30 عامًا	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. الفئة العمرية
<input type="checkbox"/>	50 عام فأكثر	من 40- أقل من 50 عامًا	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	بكالوريوس	ماجستير	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. المؤهل العلمي
<input type="checkbox"/>	مساعد رئيس/مساعد نائب	دكتورة	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. المسمى الوظيفي
<input type="checkbox"/>	مدير دائرة / نائب مدير	رئيس/ نائب رئيس	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	عميد/ نائب عميد	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		رئيس قسم (إداري، أكاديمي)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	من 5- أقل من 10 سنوات	أقل من 5 سنوات	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. سنوات الخدمة
<input type="checkbox"/>	15 سنة فأكثر	10 – أقل من 15 سنة	<input type="checkbox"/>	

ثانياً: محاور الاستبانة وفقراتها: : يرجى وضع العلامات من (1-5) 1 الاقل 5 الاعلى لكل الاسئلة

م	الفقرة	درجة الموافقة				
		5	4	3	2	1
س1 : ماهي أهم الأسباب الرئيسية للفقير في فلسطين :						
1.	أسباب إقتصادية					
2.	أسباب سياسية					
3.	أسباب إجتماعية .					
4.	أسباب إدارية وسياساتية					
(أ) البعد الثاني: إذا كان للفقير أسباب إقتصادية ماهي أهمها :						
1.	البطالة					
2.	نقص العدالة الاجتماعية					
3.	ضعف مشاركة النساء في سوق العمل					
4.	سيطرة القطاع الخاص					
(أ) البعد الثالث: إذا كان للفقير أسباب سياسية ماهي أهمها :						
1.	الاحتلال					
2.	طبيعة النظام السياسي					
3.						
4.						
5.						
(أ) البعد الرابع: إذا كان للفقير أسباب إجتماعية ماهي أهمها :						
1.	الخجل من الوظائف التقليدية					
2.	الضغوط الاجتماعية نحو تخصصات تعليمية معينة (مهندس ، طبيب)					

درجة الموافقة					الفقرة	م
5	4	3	2	1		
						.3
						.4
						.5
						.6

(أ) إذا كان للفقر أسباب إدارية ماهي أهمها :						
						1. الوساطة والمحسوبية
						2. الفساد
						3.
						4.
						5.

ماهو تأثير الإحتلال على الفقر في فلسطين :						
						1. تأثير إقتصادي
						2. تأثير سياسي
						3. تأثير إجتماعي .
						4. اثار أخرى .
						5.

أ) إذا كان للاحتلال تأثيرات إقتصادية على الفقر في فلسطين أذكرها :

					1. الاستيلاء على الموارد الطبيعية
					2. الاعتقالات
					3. تأثير إجتماعي .
					4. اثار أخرى .
					5.

أ) إذا كان للاحتلال تأثيرات سياسية على الفقر في فلسطين أذكرها :

					1. ارتهان السلطة لسياسات الاحتلال
					2. خلق نخبة سياسية من رجال الاعمال
					3.
					4.
					5.

ب) ماهو تأثير النمو السكاني على الفقر في فلسطين :

					1. تأثير اجتماعي
					2. تأثير سياسي
					3. تأثير اقتصادي
					4.
					5.

ت) إذا كان للنمو السكاني تأثير إجماعي على الفقر في فلسطين بين ذلك :

					1. نقص فرص العمل
					2. البطالة
					3. نقص الموارد
					4. تراجع دور النخب في رسم السياسات
					5.

ث) إذا كان للنمو السكاني تأثير سياسي على الفقر في فلسطين بين ذلك

					1. تغير الاولويات لدى الشباب
					2. الهجرة
					3.
					4.
					5.

أي الأنماط من العائلات تساعد في مواجهة الفقر في فلسطين :

					1. العائلات الممتدة
					2. العائلات النووية
					3.
					4.
					5.

أ- ماهو أثر العائلة النووية في مواجهة الفقر في فلسطين :

					تزيد من الدخل	
					تقلل من العبء الاقتصادي	.2
						.3
						.4
						.5

ماهو تأثير السياسات الحكومية على الفقر في فلسطين :

					خلق فرص عمل	.1
					التمكين والمساندة	.2
					تطوير الشراكات والأعمال بين القطاعين الحكومي والخاص	.3
						.4
						.5

أ- كيف تساهم تطوير الشراكات والأعمال بين القطاعين الحكومي والخاص في مواجهة الفقر في فلسطين :

					تزيد فرص العمل	.1
					تزيد من الوساطة والمحسوبة	.2
						.3
						.4
						.5

غياب القدرة على التخطيط في مواجهة الفقر في فلسطين :

					1. غياب التخطيط المركزي
					2. غياب تخطيط القطاعات
					3. عدم إشراك المجتمع في التخطيط
					4.
					5.

تأثير التعليم على الفقر في فلسطين :

					1. زيادة دخل الأسرة
					2. زيادة الإنتاجية في العمل
					3. ارتفاع الرواتب للمتعلمين
					4.
					5.

تأثير الفساد على الفقر في فلسطين :

					1. 1- اثار مالية .
					2. 2- اثار ادارية .
					3. 3- اثار تنموية .
					4. اثار اجتماعية

						5.
--	--	--	--	--	--	----

اثر الثقافة المجتمعية على الفقر في فلسطين :

						1. سوء تنظيم الأسرة
						2. زيادة العمالة في السوق الإسرائيلي.
						3. غياب المشاركة في منظمات المجتمع المدني والبلديات
						4. الفساد
						5.

List Of Experts

NO	Name	Position	Institution
1	Hamdi Khawaja	Director-General of Planning and Policy	Anti-corruption body
2	Ameen Barhosh	Planning General Manager	Palestinian Olympic committee
3	Anwar Al Gayose	General manager	Faten institution for small loans
4	Ameen Asi	General manager	Ministry of Higher Education
5	Raed Barakat	General manager (university education)	Ministry of Higher Education
6	Shadi al helew	Scholarship manager	Ministry of Higher Education
7	Moamer shtawy	President of the board	Ministry of Higher Education
8	Rema Shbatah	Director General-Gender Unit	Ministry of woman's affairs
9	Ahmad Awaja	Brigadier General	Rafah College
10	Morad Ibad	Manager	Human Resources service
11	Mohammed Abu Iram	General manager	Ministry of the national economy
12	Ayman ALhodaly	Chief Compliance	Department of charity services
13	Sawsan Abu Shanab	Manager	Ministry of Labour
14	Mansour Jaber	Manager	Human Resources service
15	Ali Abu Arab	Manager	Loans Fund
16	Hazem Shamlawy	Manager	International relations
17	Imad Khawaja	Mayor	Nilin Municipality-Ramallah
18	Sami Marwa	Mayor	Dawha Municipality-Bethlehem
19	Mohammed Alsoos	General manager	Hamouda Dairy Company

20	Mohammed Khalefa	Manager	Anti-corruption body

الملخص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تطبيق مناهج الدراسات المستقبلية والسيناريوهات المختلفة على سلوك المؤشرات السياسية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية والإدارية حتى عام 2030. كما تشير إلى بناء السيناريوهات المستقبلية وسلوكها والتحقق من مدى تطابقها مع الأهداف التنموية والاجتماعية في فلسطين.

كما برزت أهمية الدراسة ومبرراتها بأنها تناولت مستقبل المؤشرات السياسية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية والإدارية (الفقر). حيث أنها من أهم المؤشرات التي تتناول سياسات اقتصادية والنظام الحكومي. كما يعتبر تطبيق مناهج الدراسات المستقبلية من أحدث الاستراتيجيات لأن دراسة مستقبل الفقر له أهمية علمية في التخطيط السليم في كافة المراحل لتفادي الزيادة في عدد الفقراء وما يترتب عليه من آثار .

اعتمدت الباحثة على استخدام المنهج الوصفي والتحليلي في تحليل نتائج الدراسة بعد جمع البيانات من خلال المقابلات الشخصية وأسلوب الأسئلة المعدة مسبقاً والمراجع ذات الصلة. واستخدمت الباحثة العديد من التقنيات في الدراسة. يتم توزيع الاستبيانات وتحليلها للتعرف على نطاق تطوير السيناريو في المستقبل وفقاً لإجابات الخبراء ونتائج الاستبيانات.

وكانت حدود الدراسة المحدد المكانية هي دولة فلسطين وحدودها الزمنية ستغطي مستقبل مؤشرات الفقر لغاية ثماني سنوات (حتى عام 2030).

نفذت هذه الدراسة في الفصل الدراسي الثاني (2020-2021) حيث تنقسم حدودها البشرية إلى مجموعتين: خبراء في الحكومة والمنظمات الأهلية.

توصلت الدراسة إلى نتائج أساسية. ومن أهمها: أن العامل السياسي هو المحرك الأساسي للمؤشرات الاجتماعية (الفقر) ويليه العوامل الاقتصادية بينما العوامل الإدارية والاجتماعية هي الأقل تأثيراً. وأن السيناريو الأكثر احتمالاً لمستقبل هذه المؤشرات هو زيادة نسبة الفقر وارتفاع معدلاته (السيناريو الحالي).

وخلصت الدراسة إلى عدة توصيات على الصعيد الاجتماعي و المؤسسي والسياسي ومن أبرزها الحاجة لوجود إقتصاد حكومي وزيادة دعم التشغيل وتوفير دعم زيادة الضرائب وتوجيه التشغيل وتوفير دعم زيادة الضرائب وتوجيه الدراسات للعديد من الحقول في مجال التكنولوجيا المعلوماتي ومحاولة فتح الأسواق العربية للخريجين وتوفير البيئة المناسبة للإستثمار بعمل التشريعات اللازمة وسياساته لتعزيز صمود المواطن والمستثمر الفلسطيني على أرضه .