



Arab American University

Faculty of Graduate Studies

**The role of the European donor countries in achieving
sustainable development in Palestine, 2015-2019: Civil
Society Perspective**

By:

Narmeen Nabeel Idrees

Supervisor: Dr. Ayman Yousef

**This Thesis was submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the master's degree in Conflict Resolution
& Development Program
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Thesis Approval

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By


Narmeen Idrees

**This thesis was defended successfully on 08/07/2021 and
approved by:**

Committee members

- 1- Dr. Ayman Yousef**, Supervisor
- 2- Dr. Nahed Habiballah**, Internal examiner
- 3- Dr. Amneh Badran**, External examiner

Signature



Declaration :

This thesis was submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the master's degree in Conflict resolution and development.

I declare that the content of this thesis(or any part of the same) has not been submitted for a higher degree to any other university or institution.

Student Name:

Date :

Signature

Abstract:

This study aimed to identify the role of European aid towards the achieving of sustainable development from the perspective of the NGO's. The research relied on personal interviews with NGOs representatives that operate in the domain of sustainable development and working with European funded projects to reach results based on a scientific and realistic basis.

Through it, the researcher reached that European aid's reality lies in clarifying how and where it has channeled and addressed. Although valuable European aid is granted to the Palestinian people yearly, the aid's themes are relatively shallow and depthless in strengthening Palestinians' independence path. The European aid's aim and purpose towards the Palestinian people are ambiguous, considering the political limitations and prerequisites demanded recently. The reality of sustainable development remains controversial. At the same time, some argue that it is a myth. Others believe in it to some extent, and others do not believe in its genuine traits. The European aid's aims are on the surface relevant to the Palestinian people's actual needs and necessities. Nevertheless, its relevance remains untransparent. At the same time, several challenges are facing sustainable development in the Palestinian territories. Some are external such as the Israeli occupation and its implications. Others are internal such as; the Government's ability to self-determination, lack of censorship and jurisdictions, the lack of partnership and cooperation and, the lack of national expert bodies responsible for allocating funds.

In the light of the conclusions, the researcher recommends first building/ enhance the role an observation body where its primary responsibility is to monitor and watch over the Palestinian people's international funds reallocations and compliance with the Palestinian people's actual needs necessities. Secondly, the researcher advises on the importance of improving the partnership

approaches between the NGO's and the Government by forming a joint committee or board that oversees the relationship and continuously improves its channels. Thirdly, the researcher suggests developing new investigations, studies, and statistics that look into the sustainable development path within the Palestinian context regarding the actual accomplishments and the actual deficiencies. Fourth, the researcher proposes conducting additional research on sustainable development in the Palestinian territories from the private sector's perspective and the Palestinian community's perspective. Finally, the researcher urges the NGOs to join forces and understand the allocation of external funds' projects specialties by formulating an effective internal network that connects the Palestinian NGO's and either connects or complement their development work.

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1.1. Introduction

The concept of sustainable development is a relatively modern concept that different societies have previously used in ways and methods that differ in their idea and content from one country to another. Still, as a whole, it aims at upgrading local communities and setting appropriate standards to achieve their development goals. On the one hand, while preserving the environment and natural resources, the world is convinced that sustainable development that keeps future generations' needs is the only way to ensure to obtain the necessities of life in the present and future.¹

The Palestinian Territories face significant challenges and difficulties in achieving sustainable development. The Israeli occupation has continuously impeded all aspects of development in the Palestinian territories, depleted the Palestinian people's resources and energies, harmed the Palestinian environment, and destabilized the region. Therefore, creating an enabling environment at the regional and national levels to support the current efforts to achieve peace and stability on a fair basis and establishing an independent Palestinian state is essential for achieving sustainable development in Palestine. Alleviating poverty, unemployment, improving education and health status considering the scarcity of financial resources are the main challenges facing sustainable development in Palestine.²

However, scholars have raised the civil society topic over the past years as one of the most significant issues during which numerous developments are occurring universally, and in the Arab

¹ Azmi, Bishara, Civil society : critical study. 2nd edition, (Beirut, Lebanon, Center for Arab studies, 2000), P.33.

² "Summary of the first national report on sustainable development in Palestine in preparation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg 2003" Palestinian News And info Agency, accessed on Nov2021, https://info.wafa.ps/ar_page.aspx?id=2327

World specifically. The intellectuals identified the focal idea of civil society in contemporary writing with a majority rule change in various nations worldwide, including the nations of the Arab World. The Palestinian civil experience is probably the most excessive, both as far as its capacity to keep up the Palestinian social pattern and keep up the Palestinian society's solidarity.

The European Union is the most generous giver of external aid to the Palestinians. Its aid depends on a collaborative organization, established upon the Interim Association Agreement on Trade and Cooperation. This agreement was in 1997 between the European Community and the PLO for the benefit of the Palestinian Authority. Their aid is distributed along with a multi-annual mutual motivation for monetary and political collaboration. The demonstrative multi-yearly monetary ENI distribution for 2017-2020 is between €1.11 billion and €1.356 billion .

1.2 Problem statement

In general, the Occupied Palestinian Territories (oPt) status is represented by the fragile security circumstances putting various confinements on several aspects such as limited access to vast regions of the West Bank and the aggregate of Gaza, and applicability to get to natural resources and restrictions on building in Area C and East Jerusalem while a continuous settlement venture. Lastly, multiple standard cases of human rights Violations with weak responsibility.

Nevertheless, we can find that the international European aid is diverse and articulated in different aspects such as Direct Financial Support to the Palestinian Authority to meet its recurrent expenditure by contributing to salaries and pensions. Secondly, support to Palestinian Refugees, where the EU's contribution for 2016, 2017, and 2018 amounted to €1.2 billion. Those aid amounts underline the EU's strong commitment to supporting UNRWA's key role in responding to Palestine

refugees' needs for human development and protection. Thirdly, development projects in which the EU-funded development programs in Palestine are in line with priorities set by the Joint Strategy, in line with the Palestinian Authority National Policy Agenda (with a focus on Gaza and Area C development)³.

Research problem: In this master thesis, the researcher focused on understanding different perspectives and approaches adopted by civil society organizations, including the NGOs and other social movements, on critically evaluating the status of sustainable development in Palestine. We all recognize that there are different theoretical paradigms to assess the depth and the content of different types of funds given in the Palestinian Context.

1.3 Research questions:

General question:

What is European aid's role in achieving Sustainable development in the Palestinian Territories, from the perspective of civil society organizations?

Sub questions:

1. What is the reality of European aid in the Palestinian Territories?
2. What is the reality of Sustainable development in the Palestinian Territories?
3. What is European aid's impact on achieving sustainable development in the Palestinian territories?
4. How do the existing theoretical set-ups suit the Palestinian current status as a nation under occupation?

³ European Union, Eu. 2016. "The European Union Assistance to Palestinians." The Office of the European Union Representative (West Bank and Gaza Strip, UNRWA). https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/palestine-occupied-palestinian-territory-west-bank-and-gaza-strip/1888/european-union-assistance-palestinians_en .

5. What are the primary challenges that are facing achieving sustainable development in the perspective of European aid?
6. What is next, in the context of exploring a more sustainable stage of development that takes into consideration the values of justice, equality, and resilience?

1.4 Research objectives:

This research aims to diagnose the role of the European donor countries' aid towards the achievement of sustainable development within the Palestinian Territories from the perspective of the Civil Society Organizations.

Where it seeks the summarized following points:

1. Diagnose the reality of European aid within the Palestinian Territories.
2. Analyze the reality of the sustainable development process within the Palestinian Territories.
3. Identify the reality of the European aid impact towards the sustainable development within the Palestinian territories.
4. Find the primary challenges that face the achieving of sustainable development from the perspective of European donors.
5. Explore and discover the various points of view related to the development and its sustainability in the Palestinian Territories from the eye of the civil society.
6. Evaluate strategies and modules created and developed by civil society to be reflected in sustainable development.
7. Understand the contribution of civil society in building intellectual paradigms dealing with development, justice, and sustainability.

1.5 Significance and justification of the study:

The importance of the study lies in the importance of the topic itself. This study concentrates on the role of the European donor countries towards sustainable development, taking into consideration the Civil Society organization's perspective.

The importance of the study is briefed in the following points:

1. Clarify the importance of the European donor countries' role in achieving sustainable development in the Palestinian territories, which will contribute to directing researchers' attention to more interest in these grants' role.
2. Attempting to draw attention to the importance of the concept and reality of sustainable development in the Palestinian territories.
3. Investigating the hypothetical question related to the development under occupation.
4. Recommend strategies to enhance people's resilience, especially in area C and around settlements and the apartheid wall.
5. Building new approaches and new strategies that handle sustainable development and the philosophy of donations, maybe in the form of a training manual.
6. Focusing on the challenges faced and the lessons drawn from the experience from the European Donors', Palestinian civil society representative's perspective.

1.6 Research concepts:

- Development :

A "process of intentional change." Or targeted to make appropriate use of all unrestricted community resources, intending to bring about conscious adjustments and changes in all basic and sub-aspects of society⁴.

- Sustainable development :

"a pattern of progress and sophistication whereby the needs of the present are met without this being at the expense of future generations or weakening their ability to meet their basic needs."⁵

- Civil Society :

It is a society in which relations between its members are organized based on democracy. In which governance is exercised based on a political party majority and in which all respect the political, economic, and social rights of citizens, or it is a society based on the state of institutions in the modern sense of institutions, parliament, an independent judiciary, political parties, and unions and associations.

1.7 Research society and limit :

This research includes the civil society organizations in the West-bank which work in different development fields (Political, Social, Economic, Educational Etc.).

For the Research limits:

1. The researcher will search in the area of the West-Bank
2. The research will tackle the period between 2015-2019:

⁴ Al-Smalouti, Nabeel. development and Civilization modernization. first edition ed.(Cario, Jabalwy printing,1975.) P.181

⁵ Sayyed, Jaballah. education and development: theoretical vision. Vol. 172.(Al-Wraq publishing house,2004.) P70-75

The research will tackle the period between 2015-2019 for several reasons. First, in the mentioned period, the USAID donations had decreased, leaving the giant portion of international assistance to the Europeans. Second, to maximize the benefit of effectively measuring the impact of European contributions on sustainable development, and by measuring the effects of the previous five years European aid, the researcher aims to provide an evaluation of the core European donation themes and interventions.

1.8 Methodology:

The methodology is an organized process of data collection, data analysis, and data interpretation to reach conclusions and results.

This research uses the qualitative analytical method, where it helps gain a better understanding of complex concepts such as Sustainable development. The study will primarily depend on different tools of this method. Such as Structured interviews with different civil society organizations, social activists, and international donors' representatives. However, it is vital to say that this study is based on secondary sources such as books, periodicals, magazines, newspapers, documents, reports, and internet websites.

1.9 Literature review :

The role of civil society organizations in supporting comprehensive development, Dr. Mahmoud Ibrahim Melham, 2017, Submitted to international scientific Conference: Public administration under pressure: Towards a flexible, responsive, cooperative, and transformative public administration. That is organized by Birzeit University in collaboration with the

International Association of Schools and Institutes of Management (IASIA) and the Middle East and North Network Africa for Public Administration Research (MENAPAR), and the Office of the General Personnel.

This conceptual research aims to investigate the contents of civil society organizations in terms of their concept and the forming elements of civil society. It also touched on the concept of comprehensive development, its objectives, and the first obstacles these organizations face in promoting comprehensive development and overcoming them—besides, knowing how these organizations can promote inclusive development by trying to answer the following questions.

1. What is the concept of civil society organizations? What are the elements of the composition of this society?
2. What is the concept of inclusive development? What are its objectives?
3. What are the obstacles that CSOs face in promoting inclusive development? What are the means to overcome them?
4. What is the relationship between government and civil society organizations?
5. What is the role of civil society organizations in promoting inclusive development?

The research findings are as follows: 1- Lack of legislation and regulations supporting civil society organizations as an essential and vital partner in consolidating and laying the foundations for inclusive development. Lack of a mature and integrated concept among society members and its organizations in general of the critical role that civil society organizations can play in promoting inclusive development. 2. Weakness of specialization in the management and administration of civil society organizations, and the work of most civil society organizations actively associated Personal, which may be the result of subordination to influential people, drawn from their affiliation to a particular party, family, or clan, or religious category only. 3- The complementary

relationship between civil society organizations and the government. Nevertheless, governments often compete with them in their roles, instead Obtaining a sizable share of external funding. From these governments who decided to take over guardianship, alongside dominating their activities, thereby reducing the chances for development. 4- The weak participation of women in volunteering, which means that a large percentage of society cannot participate in what this society aspires to. ⁶.

The role of Palestinian civil society organizations in promoting Human Development (West Bank as a Case Study), by Said Hamed Nasr Abu Adwan, this thesis provided an update on the requirements for obtaining a master's degree in planning and development Political Studies at An-Najah National University, Palestine. 2013.

This study examines the role of Palestinian civil society organizations in promoting development. This study aimed to shed light on the reality of civil society organizations. The relationship between Palestinian civil society organizations and human development, the extent of the impact of civil society organizations in the human development process, adding the study worked on Identify the main obstacles that hinder the influential role of civil society organizations in promoting human development. The conclusion summarizes the talk in the most critical findings and recommendations reached by the researcher through these. Through the study's findings, civil society organizations have not reached the level they aspire to it. The Palestinian people are the core of their existence, but that does not mean diminishing the importance of Civil society organizations and their vital role in building Palestinian civil society and providing Prerequisites to live in dignity, freedom, stability, and security. The researcher concluded with a set One of the

6 (Melhim, Dr.Ibrahim. The Role of Civil Society Organizations in Supporting Comprehensive Development.: Birzeit University,2017.,P.2)

recommendations concerning Palestinian civil society organizations is to strengthen these organizations' role in the development process in general and human development. One of the study's main recommendations is the need to formulate organizations Civil society plans and programs according to toa vision through which it seeks to achieve and consolidate the concepts of change. The development of society, not just aiding and relief, the work of civil society organizations, does not limit to forms of assistance but includes the quest for change and development of society and this basis The development process that forms the core of civil work society organizations. The study also recommended the need to reconsider voluntary work through strengthening the concepts of volunteer social work and its importance, and the development of the concept of community participation, because of its importance and its role in the process of achieving development in general and human development in particular⁷.

Challenges to promoting sustainable development in the Gaza Strip, by Dr. Abdel Fattah Nasrallah, presented to International Scientific Conference: Sustainable Development in Conflict and Crisis, Faculty of Law and Public Administration, Birzeit University - Palestine, 2019

The study aims at presenting the challenges facing sustainable development in the Gaza Strip and achieving its objectives. The most important results of the study are the weakness of the infrastructure programs directed to meet the population's needs, mostly the water, sewage, and electricity supply. With the increase in population growth in the Gaza Strip, the study recommends the need to strengthen national unity and end the division to unify development programs and procedures capable of developing the Palestinian economy and increasing the economy's

⁷ (Abu Adwan, Sa'ed. The role of Palestinian civil society organizations in promoting Human Development (West Bank as a Case Study), Al-Najah National:University,2013., E_L)

absorptive capacity. Furthermore, the promotion of quality education programs that promote entrepreneurship and innovation and meet the labor market needs. Increase control over the electricity sector in the Gaza Strip in terms of operation of the generating station at the lowest costs and restructuring and development of distribution lines to reduce thefts and losses, to increase the efficiency of collection by various means the activation of prepaid counters. And finally enable the PNA to exploit the natural gas fields on the coast of the Gaza Strip, to be able to finance future development projects⁸.

The expected role of Palestinian universities in promoting sustainable development prepared by Dr. Diana Ahmed Kurds Research presented the conference "Sustainable development in a changing environment" organized by the Faculty of Economics and Science, An-Najah National University, 25/4/2018.

The study aims at identifying the role of the Palestinian universities in promoting sustainable development. In this study, the researcher reviews the concept of sustainable development and its importance, the requirements of linking the Palestinian universities to sustainable development, and the challenges facing Palestinian universities in achieving sustainable development. Moreover, to identify the literature on universities and sustainable development formation and evolution. The study showed that attention to intellectual capital and work to guide scientific research, and achieve sustainable economic and social development, as well as the consolidation of external relations between Palestinian universities and international universities, and increase the interest of Palestinian universities in technical education and education based on creativity and innovation,

⁸ Nasrallah, Abdel Fattah. Challenges to promote sustainable development in the Gaza Strip. Palestine: Birzeit University, 2019., P.1

as well as transforming the role of universities from focusing on employment to focusing on the principle of job creation, which contributes to the promotion of sustainable development⁹.

The reality and potential for sustainable development of local communities in the Tubas region, by Ghalib Mahmoud Hussein Al-Salem. This master thesis presents as a completion of the requirements for a master's degree in urban and regional planning at the College of Graduate Studies at An-Najah National University in Nablus, Palestine.2008

This thesis aims mainly to identify the reality and potential for sustainable development of population centers in the Tubas' region (Tubas, Tammoun, Tayasir, Aqabah, Al-Fara). Among the most important findings of the study is lacking justice in distributing public services in the region, which led to the distinction of some population groups from the study area. The study showed a lack of medical services, as the region suffers mainly from the lack of any hospital and a deficit in health centers, and a shortage of specialized doctors. The results of the study also indicated the direction of the local community towards urban expansion in agricultural lands, which threatens the future of the agricultural sector as an essential and significant economic resource in Region. The study recommended that public services be distributed legally in the population centers in the study area, primarily educational, health, cultural, and recreational services. The study also recommended working to build a hospital in the region to provide medical services. The study also recommended the necessity of supporting the agriculture and livestock sector in the region. Because of this sector's fundamental and direct role in the development process. In addition

⁹ (Kurds, Diaa. The expected role of Palestinian universities in promoting sustainable development, Diaa. : Al- Najah National University, 2018. P.1)

to working to reclaim unexploited lands to increase the area of agricultural lands and thus increase the opportunities and potential for development¹⁰.

Civil society organizations' role in promoting political participation in Palestine, by Nasser Mahmoud Rashid Sheikh Ali. This thesis submitted an update on the requirements of the master's degree in Planning and Political Development at the College of Graduate Studies at An-Najah National University in Nablus, Palestine.2008

This thesis aimed to identify the reality of the Palestinian civil society organizations' capabilities and their capabilities and role in promoting political participation in Palestine. It aims to get to know the reality of the role these organizations can play in the transition of Palestinian society to a modern civil society working to spread the spirit of democracy, freedom. And full and informed citizenship among its members without distinction as to gender, religion, or intellectual beliefs.

The researcher reviewed the set of results that he reached through the research. These results, if they were not wholly satisfactory and did not reach the level that the researcher aspires to reach civil society organizations. However, they never detract from these organizations' importance and their vital role in building a Palestinian civil society. Whose members enjoy the freedom and full citizenship. Moreover, the researcher concluded this chapter by presenting some recommendations that pertain to each of the Palestinian civil society organizations on the one hand and the Palestinian National Authority, on the other hand. Based on the importance of integration and full cooperation and coordination between them to reach and achieve the goals¹¹.

¹⁰ Al-Salem, Ghalib. The reality and potential for sustainable development of local communities in the Tubas region: Al-Najah National University,2008.)

¹¹ Ali, Nasser. The role of civil society organizations in promoting political participation in Palestine. Palestine: Al-Najah National University,2008.

Added value :

This research adds value is elaborated more in-depth in the later chapters. However, this research's added value comes from the specialty of the Palestinian context, particularly in its dependence on international aid for ages. This implies the urgency to measure the impact of before-mentioned donations and assess and improve the path towards achieving sustainable development.

Moreover, the study's time frame provides fresh, up-to-date analysis to build on and develop future implementation to strengthen the achievement of sustainable development.

Furthermore, this study gives a comprehensive multi-level approach overview of achieving sustainable development in Palestine. By taking the NGO's input, which represents various society segments (Political, Social, Economic, and Cultural).

Finally, giving the fact of the tremendous European aid's volume which is channeled to Palestine yearly. The researcher explores and analyzes whether the reality of sustainable development is related to external factors or internal or a mixture of both. Therefore, the research will focus on the role of European Aid in achieving sustainable development in Palestine, considering the Civil Society's organization input, perspective, opportunities, challenges, and recommendations.

Eventually, it will enable the researcher to provide a concrete cognition of the reality of the sustainable development process and international aid in the Palestinian territories. While highlighting the significant challenges and struggle and underlying the future steps towards a better realization of sustainable development .

1.10 Chapter plan:

- **Chapter 1:** General Framework gives an introductory overview of the study: research problems, questions, importance, limitation and society, literature review, etc.
- **Chapter 2:** As for the second chapter discusses the theoretical framework for the concept of development and the historical conditions that this concept has gone through. Then the researchers examined various development schools to study development theories and their various forms. The research also deals with sustainable development, its definition, historical development, forms, extent, and channels.
- **Chapters 3 + 4:** In the third chapter, the researcher deals with the reality of sustainable development in Palestine and the historical conditions it experienced, which led to its crystallization and formation. The research has touched on the role of Palestinian civil society, the extent of its impact on the sustainable development process, and its role in crystallizing the concept of sustainable development. The forms of development that the civil society seeks to spread and the external support factor(International aid), the extent of its impact on the sustainable development process, and the main trends of European funded support in Palestine.
- **Chapter 5** In the fifth chapter of the study, the researcher reviewed the main findings that she had reached through her research. Then, in the second section of the chapter, he presented a presentation of the recommendations that he believes constitute a significant positive factor in achieving real development for the Palestinian society.

Second Chapter:

2.1 Development concept and sustainable development

2.1.1 Concept and emergence:

The concept of development has been primarily popular since the Second World War. This concept has not been used since its popularity during the British economist "Adam Smith" in the last quarter of the eighteenth century until the Second World War as analytics used two terms to indicate the referred development in societies: material progress or economic progress. Even when the topic of developing some of the Eastern European economies in the nineteenth century arose, the terminologies used were modernization, or industrialization, in addition to development and growth¹².

The concept of development emerged at the beginning of economics. Intellectuals used it to indicate making a set of intended radical changes in a particular society. To give that society the capacity for continuous self-development in a manner that assures an expanded improvement in the quality of life for all its members, i.e., increasing the society's ability to react to the basic needs and the growing needs of its members. In a way that ensures boosting the degrees of satisfaction of those needs, through the permanent rationalization of exploiting available economic resources and the proper distribution of their revenues¹³.

¹² Ibraheem, Al-Issawi, Development in a Changing World: A study in the concept of development and its indicators, (Egypt-Cairo, Al-Shorouq publishing library, 2001) P. 15. *Arabic source, translated by the researcher)

¹³ Elham, Afifi, Local Communities Development (Egypt-Cairo, The National Center for Social and Criminal Research publisher, 1981) , P.45 ,. *Arabic source, translated by the researcher)

Later, the concept of development matured to relate to many areas of knowledge, so cultural development seeks to raise the level of culture in society and promote the human being as well as a social development that aims to develop societal interactions between the parties of society: the individual, the group, various social institutions, and civil organizations¹⁴.

With the development in the various social sciences, the concept of development science began to develop gradually, and many additions came to it. According to the researcher, Ibrahim Abdo El-Desouki's definition is considered one of the most comprehensive definitions that dealt with the concept of development. Which states that development is a "process of intentional change." Or targeted to make appropriate use of all unrestricted community resources, intending to bring about conscious adjustments and changes in all basic and sub-aspects of society. By building a specific ideology that is consistent with the social reality and related to social tendencies and attitudes, social awareness, and the people's participation beside the government. Moreover, adding the capability to commence and nurture Socialization, self-reliance, and the elimination of internal and external dependencies¹⁵.

Scholars remarked that the above definition includes multiple aspects of development in an integrated framework. Those definitions are linked to economic, political, social, cultural, scientific, health, and other social conditions. It is related to the historical perception of

¹⁴ Nasser Ali, the role of civil society organizations in promoting political participation in Palestine (Al-Najah National University, Palestine, 2008) P. 52, .*Arabic source, translated by the researcher)

¹⁵ Ibrahim, El-Desouki Abdo, Television and Development (Cairo- Alexandria, Dar Al-Wafa for the World of Printing and Publishing 2004). P.181 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher)

underdevelopment, and it indicates the extent of dependency in this regard¹⁶. In this concept or framework, many definitions are fought in different development areas to understand it.

The United Nations defined development as "a set of means and methods. Various countries use to unite the people with the public authorities to improve the standard of life in economic, social, and cultural aspects in the national and local societies. Additionally, to bring societies out of their isolation to participate positively in national life and contribute to their progress.¹⁷.

It is clear from this definition that the development process, regardless of its social or economic form according to the United Nations, depends on two fundamental factors:

1-The participation of families in their collective and individual activities in the efforts made to improve their standard of living positively.

2-Providing technical and material services, whether from the government or international and civil bodies. To encourage these efforts and make them successful. This naturally harmonizes with the role, mission, and understanding of the United Nations Organization, of economic and social problems, and the mechanisms of treatment of this international organization¹⁸.

¹⁶ Ibid, P.81

¹⁷ Ali Gharbi and others, Community Development from Modernization to Globalization (Cairo-Egypt, Dar Al-Fajr for Publishing and Distribution,2003) P.32. *Arabic source, translated by the researcher)

¹⁸ Hasan, Eid, Studies in Planning and Development (Egypt - Cairo, University Knowledge publishing House 1977) P.42 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher)

However, studying the benefits of developing countries in the 1950s and 1960s demonstrated the incorrectness of development, which is reduced to mere rapid economic growth. Many developing countries have witnessed growth rates of national income close to the speed that experts considered desirable to achieve and to the target set by the United Nations Decade for Development of 6%. However, living standards remained without improvement, and large sectors of its population continued to suffer from poverty, ignorance, disease, and unemployment. Contrary to what the owners of the economic concept of development expected, the gap between the rich and the poor did not shrink, but rather it tended to widen in countries that achieved high rates of income growth. The population living below the poverty line increased, and the number of people deprived of satisfying the minimum necessary humanitarian needs increased.

On the other hand, the rapid economic growth witnessed by some developing countries did not help to change their position in the global financial system, and they were unable to support the political independence they obtained with economic freedom. Instead, their dependence on the international capital market has become entrenched and entrenched¹⁹.

The concept of development evolved during the eighties and nineties of the twentieth century, and other concepts of development emerged, whose most essential descriptions and determinants analytics identified and developed historically, namely:

1-The concept of human development: It emerged with the issuance of the first human development report by the United Nations Development Program in 1990. Furthermore, it was

¹⁹ Ibraheem, Al-Issawi, Development in a Changing World: A study in the concept of development and its indicators, (Egypt-Cairo, Al-Shorouq publishing library, 2001) P. 16. *Arabic source, translated by the researcher)

defined as follows: “Human development is the process of expanding the options available to people, and this concept is based on three fundamental elements :

1. Long-life free of defects, expressed as an index of life expectancy for birth.
2. Knowledge acquisition is expressed in the literacy rate indicator.
3. - Enjoying a decent life whose uncle expresses the average real per capita income index²⁰.

2-The concept of sustainable development focuses on harmonizing environmental, demographic, and natural balances. In other words: "that development whose continuity sustains people or people."²¹.

3-Independent development: This concept emerged from thinking about finding an alternative strategy for development that stems from self-reliance.

Paul Baran is a pioneer in calling for independent development in his analysis of the development of Indian society in his famous book “The Political Economy of Development.” Economists developed a Baran analysis to define the concept of independent development. Most economists agreed to link it to non-capitalist development. Moreover, that independent development is represented in society's reliance on itself, by Developing the capabilities of its members with priority given to mobilizing local resources, manufacturing productive equipment, and building a local practical and technological base with all its requirements of disseminating Knowledge, skills formation and qualification of the human power required for that²².

²⁰ Nasser Murad, Sustainable Development, and Its Challenges in Algeria(Algeria, Communication Magazine,2010) P.133 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher)

²¹ Majida Abu Zant, Regional development planning in the northern West Bank - Palestine- PH Dissertation(Jordan, Jordanian university, 2007). P. 19 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher)

²² Medhat Al-Quraishi, Economic Development, Theories, Policies, and Issues(Oman, Wael Publishing house, 2007), P. 3Arabic source, translated by the researcher)

2.1. Development theories:

There have been many theories of studying and interpreting the concept of development according to proficient' trends, thinkers. Thus, fundamental theories emerged, each of which attempts to address this reality from its thinkers' perspective. This chapter's main objective is to synthesize the main aspects of the two major theories of development: modernization, dependency. However, there are other development theories such as world systems* and globalization**²³.

Nevertheless, the researcher believes that the development and modernization theories related more to the context of intended results and the study's aim.

These are the principal theoretical explanations to interpret development efforts carried out primarily in developing countries. These theoretical perspectives allow us to clarify concepts, set them in economic and social perspectives, and identify recommendations in terms of social policies.

Therefore, once looking into the development phenomenon. An analyst could observe the two different ideological approaches:

The first Approach, Max Weber had assembled the Idealism approach. It reflects Development Capitalist thoughts. Which majorly highlights the impacts of trends, motives, values, and beliefs.

²³ ***World Systems Theory** is a theory of development that deals with different forms of capitalism world-wide. It thus takes a world-centric view and focuses on the relationship between countries. This relationship is directed by culture through social change. World Systems Theory explains inequality by identifying different cultures and the role of the state in international connections. Please see (Reyes, 2001. A).

****Globalization is a theory** of development that uses a global mechanism of greater integration with particular emphasis on the sphere of economic transactions. It is a US- and Europe-centric positive model of development whose feature is the spread of capitalism around the globe. The focus of Globalization Theory is communications and international ties, with these ties directed at cultural and economic factors in communication systems. Globalization Theory explains inequality by identifying cultural and economic factors in global connection. Please see Reyes (2001, p. 2)

At the same time, Capitalist thoughts described these as the most critical factors in development and underdevelopment.

Among the most prominent theories associated with this trend is the theory of modernization.

The Second Approach, Karl Marx had constructed the Materialist approach. It reflects the development of Socialist thoughts. Which majorly highlights the impacts of material and historical aspects. At the same time, Socialist thought had ²⁴highlighted the importance of analyzing these aspects to understand them and eventually analyze the development and underdevelopment phenomena.

Among the most distinguished theories associated with this direction is the theory of Imperialism (Dependency).

Modernization theory : It contains several visions and perspectives of western scientists to analyze the developing countries' underdevelopment phenomena. Furthermore, the possible ways to pursue development.

Most Western scientists see that civil modernization connects with traditional (developing) societies' Western form. Therefore, as a Sociology concept, modernization connects with several ideological, political, and intellectual orientations. These are about the Western system's metaphor, replacing it with the existing underdeveloped systems inside the developing world²⁵.

The meaning of modernization is the cultural and dynamic change veined from the European continent in the modern era, which had global implications. Eventually, this means that

²⁴

²⁵ Ibid, P.23

modernization is a particular kind of changing process and in a particular direction that stimulates the Prevailing life approaches in the developed industrial countries. However, it is the goal entrance to emancipation developing countries from the current traditional situation in cultural, economic, and services. Provide that it connects with the majority of society's individuals²⁶.

Modernization has two sides: a constructive aspect and an individual, socio-psychological aspect. The structural factors are related to the nature of systems, organizations, and social units characterized by relative continuity, such as kinship, political and economic groups, methods of control, the nature of social roles, and class construction. Or the prevailing hierarchy and behavioral drivers such as beliefs, values, and perceptions²⁷.

François Dubet agrees with many researchers that achieving modernization without obstacles or negative consequences requires that a set of conditions be met, including having a clear vision for the future, determining the extent of the desire for modernization and the possibility of directing change to reach it, providing social flexibility in developing new roles and establishing the social system on scientific foundations that allow control rules and procedures while producing an acceptable amount of investments in the fields of education, communication, and public health.

On the other hand, supporting considerate leaders who have the element of principle strengthen their capacities to reach modernization goals—and supporting trends forming the foundations of

²⁶ Jamal, Hasanen, social development studies (Egypt- Cario, knowledge university publishing house, 1985) P.83

*Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

²⁷ Nabeel Al-Salmouti, Issues of development and modernization in contemporary sociology(Riyadh, New Publications House, 1990), P. 294 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

modernization, such as rationality, secular aspirations, the ability for assimilation, participatory personality, and the affirmation of production incentives²⁸.

The attempts made by the theorists and scholars of the western capitalist system to characterize and explain underdevelopment included the following:

They considered the developing countries underdeveloped on their own without referring to the main actor. (colonialism), It described underdevelopment as a mere time delay. Industrial societies started the development process earlier than underdeveloped societies. Thus, the time gap is responsible for the current state of developing countries. The state of underdevelopment and the factors inherent in developing societies' social structures are accountable for the time gap. The developing communities overcome their underdevelopment status only by catching up with the Western capitalist industrial civilization. They are furthermore guided by its expertise and reliance on its financial and scientific support. Moreover, these theories relied on explaining underdevelopment on a factor or a group of partial variables that revolve in the rotation of approximately one single element, whether it is cultural, social, or psychological. Underdevelopment was reduced to its economic dimension (excluding the other sizes). The economic extent was diminished to a decrease in the rate of growth. The growth was also reduced to several symptoms and manifestations such as growth rate, gross product, average income ... etc.)²⁹.

²⁸ Ghaith, Mohamad, Studies in social development and planning (Alexandria, University Knowledge House, 1992) P.113 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

²⁹ Abed Al-Baset, Al-Mu'ti, in alternative development, studies, and issues (Egypt, University Knowledge publishing House 1990,) P.176 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

Jacques Charles Dupont de l'Eure notes that modernization means facing two basic types of issues. Furthermore, that is the problem of bread "economy," and freedom "ethics, society, politics, and culture."³⁰

The western model of development emphasizes economic growth. The desired social change is gradually realized as a necessity for economic growth and as a fruit thereof. Only the growth of the economy provides the resources to meet the necessary social services³¹.

Modernization scholars and thinkers have tried, in their theoretical directions, to liken the current reality of developing societies (underdeveloped) to the reality that prevailed in advanced societies before the Industrial Revolution. They portrayed modernization as taking capitalist industrial societies as a model for progress and development; furthermore, developing societies must strive hard to reach this target model in form, content, and stages.

In the following, we will review some theoretical trends that reflect the thinking of modernization theories, as follows:

* **The trend of models or indicators:** its owners set out from the standpoint of identifying the characteristics and features of developing and developed societies and crystallizing the development process to reduce the characteristics of advanced industrial capitalist countries and imparting it to developing countries as the elements of progress.

* **Evolutionary trend:** It is based on identifying the different development stages that developing countries can go through in their quest to achieve progress. These stages are nothing but a

³⁰ Nabeel Al-Salmouti, Issues of development and modernization in contemporary sociology(Riyadh, New Publications House, 1990), P. 287 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

³¹ Abdel Rahman, Ibraheem, development and underdevelopment issues(Alexandria, Egyptian Universities House, 2003) P151. *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

reformulation of the stages that the advanced industrial capitalist countries went through until they reached their current status. Thus, growing societies' development becomes a replica (replica) of the development stages of these advanced societies.

* **The proliferation trend:** It has identified some cultural elements based on evolving countries' development processes. Those elements are transmitted from the advanced capitalist industrial societies (a cultural change that stems from the European countries) as the future model that should be followed by developing countries.

* **The psychological trend:** has crystallized the psychological and behavioral processes prevailing in industrialized countries as expressing the support for these societies' progress. Furthermore, it transfers it to developing countries to imitate and simulate the prevailing behaviors in developed societies³².

Criticisms of modernization theories:

By examining the contents of these attempts and the ideas and assumptions they resulted, we conclude that the objectives of the Western capitalist theory are:

The acquittal of Western industrial societies from the events of the underdevelopment of the developing countries. Proving that the capitalist model is the only and ideal state of progress in humanity's history. Maintaining the conditions of developing societies favorable to the continued capitalist domination of these societies.

³² Jamal, Hasanen, social development studies (Egypt- Cario, knowledge university publishing house, 1985) P.84

*Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

There have been many criticisms of modernization theories, the most prominent of which are:

These theories ignored developing countries' historical conditions and the role that colonialism played in depleting and exploiting these developing countries in supporting their backwardness and aborting any developmental attempt. This theory sought in a different and twisted manner to continue the subordination of the developing countries to the developed countries, whether they were cultural dependencies through adopting Western values and imitating the ways of life prevailing in capitalist societies. Or an economic or technological dependency Etc.³³.

However, Western capitalist theories tried to make progress synonymous with imitating the West, and that means giving up the rest of the peoples of their embattled heritage and their creative capacity to become like "the apes of humans." Nevertheless, the wealthy minority in the third world countries imitate the patterns of consumption and behavior prevailing in the advanced capitalist countries. It pushes society into a consumer trend that dispels all economic surplus. Thus, domestic savings dwindle, and deficit and self-reliance increase. Likewise, consumer hunger increases, which dissolves moral values and opens the way for bribery and corruption. And so on³⁴.

Dependency theory :

Dependency theories include the perceptions and viewpoints of socialist thought scholars in explaining the underdevelopment of developing societies. Moreover, the possible paths that could

³³Ibid. P. 86

³⁴ Abdel Rahman, Ibraheem, development and underdevelopment issues (Alexandria, Egyptian Universities House, 2003) P.154-155. *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

be pursued to achieve development. However, the term imperialism refers to that expansionist base to achieve control in the military, political or economic spheres³⁵.

The dependency theories have appeared to refute Western theories of development (modernization) and provide a new basis for explaining the phenomenon of underdevelopment in the developing (dependent) world. It is based on the case that the dependency and exploitation relationship that the developing (dependent) world was exposed to by the advanced capitalist countries did not lead to any form of development; instead led to further underdevelopment in these dependent countries. It corresponds to more development and prosperity in capitalist countries³⁶.

We can differentiate between two fundamental theoretical trends in theories of dependence:

1- Theories that shed light on the importance of expansionist politics (imperialism). Concerning the continued growth of the capitalist system prevailing in the colonial countries.

2- Theories that analyze the results and effects of imperialism in developing countries³⁷.

It should be noted that most of the theories of dependency toward it are based on Marxist thought.

Furthermore, the implications of the concept of dependency emphasize the external hegemonic, hidden, or exposed, over the third world. Moreover, it focused on the external and historical factors

³⁵ Jamal, Hasanen, social development studies (Egypt- Cario, knowledge university publishing house, 1985) P.90

*Arabic source, translated by the researcher

³⁶ Adel, Al-Hwwari, ,Economic Development(Alexandria, University Knowledge publishing House, 1997) P.30. *Arabic source, translated by the researcher

³⁷ Jamal, Hasanen, social development studies (Egypt- Cario, knowledge university publishing house, 1985) P.91

*Arabic source, translated by the researcher

that contributed to making underdevelopment and still contributing to the renewal of its reproduction conditions³⁸.

The concept of dependency refers to a conditional position whereby the growth of a particular country (or group of states) depends on the development and expansion of the economy of one country or group of other countries. Meaning that economic exploitation may turn into a dependency relationship if some developed countries can impose their progress and growth in other countries.

The underdeveloped countries cannot achieve remarkable growth because their growth is conditional and governed by developed countries' growth. Furthermore, because the growth that may be achieved in the underdeveloped (subordinate) countries may be of the kind that serves the dominant countries' goals.

The result is that the dependency leads the underdeveloped countries to succumb to the exploitation or depletion of the developed countries that exercise control over it, especially over technology, trade, capital, and everything related to social construction.

From this, it becomes clear that dependency is linked to the division of international labor. This is the division that enables certain countries to achieve high economic growth rates. When other countries are shackled and restricted, which means their inability to achieve high economic growth rates, thus the glory of the progress achieved by the developed (dominant) countries determines

³⁸ Abed Al-Baset, Al-Mu'ti, in alternative development, studies, and issues (Egypt, University Knowledge publishing House 1990,) P.24 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

the size and character of the economic progress that the underdeveloped (subordinate) countries can achieve³⁹.

The dependency approach focuses mostly on the historical context of (developing) national societies. The development process is no longer seen as a transition between two stages (traditional and modern, for example). There is another aspect to dependency: the obstacles to development do not test national or internal obstacles for a particular society but rather result from its incorporation into the global capitalist system. Furthermore, with unique structures, it is seen as the qualitative form of fusion.⁴⁰

Naturally, the circumstances experienced by the underdeveloped countries differ from those experienced by the developed countries. Underdeveloped countries were the primary producers of raw materials needed by developed countries. Underdeveloped countries constitute a vast and huge market that developed countries need, thus imposing an absolute subordination on the underdeveloped countries and complete control of developed countries over them. However, this cannot be explained in light of the developed countries' exhaustion of the economic surplus achieved by underdeveloped countries only and must be interpreted in light of the backward countries' construction⁴¹.

The dependency theories highlight colonialism's effect on the underdevelopment of societies that were considered colonies of advanced industrial countries (military dependency and its social, economic, political, and cultural implications). However, after most of these countries gained their

³⁹ Al-Sayyed, Al-Hussaini, Development and underdevelopment (Cairo, college knowledge publishing house,1996) P.198-199 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

⁴⁰ Kamal Al-Tab'ie, The Westernization of the Third World "a critical study in the sociology of development"(Cairo, Al Ma'aref publishing House,1993) , P.91 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

⁴¹ Al-Sayyed, Al-Hussaini, Development and underdevelopment (Cairo, college knowledge publishing house,1996) P.187-196 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

independence, the forms of dependency differed from becoming political, economic, and cultural, with adverse effects on these developing countries' future development.

Jack Woods has clarified the dispersal policies practiced by imperialism in underdeveloped countries, first with its endeavor to preserve senior officials loyal to Western powers, the intellectuals of underdeveloped country's ideological influence on them, and the cultural penetration institutions of these countries.

Moreover, strengthening the reactionary forces that prevent the development and influence the means of mass communication. Jack woods added that one of the main goals of the new colonialism is to preserve the economic relationship. that was and still exists between imperialism and backward countries—encouraging these countries to follow the development capitalist path and making only minor adjustments in the existing economic structure in these countries. This would make the underdeveloped countries producing regions for the raw materials needed for Western industry. Furthermore, to remain after that a market for the goods of Western industrialized countries. Also, foreign investment in countries as a source of raw materials and not introducing new industries can help achieve economic development⁴².

Among the most critical facts expressed by the dependency theory, which are considered fundamental constructive obstacles to start the development, are:

First, Exploitation of all kinds and levels, both external and internal, after an essential and significant link in the chain of impediments to launch, because it allows inequality and diminishing

⁴²Ibid, P.137

the diversion of opportunities and social experiences. Furthermore, it threatens the possibilities of mobilizing human beings' producers and consumers and mobilizing economic surplus.

Secondly, the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of limited segments through the opportunities to raise awareness of national interests and common collective interests because this focus prevents collective participation in decision-making and decision-making.

Thirdly, the objective conditions in societies in third world societies need creative start-ups and a humanistic value system different from the values of Western capitalist civilization so that they are:

A pattern that deepens collective values in place of individual values

- It develops the moral motives for behavior replacing pure economic motives.

The values of equality, solidarity, participation, and sacrifice replace the values of discrimination, selfishness, investing in wealth and power, harming and robbing others' interests. Development from the perspective of dependency perspectives includes many of the elements that make up the alternative development strategy, drawn from the accumulated experience, and these elements are⁴³:

It is severing the existing links of dependency exercised by capitalist countries through the global system through which comprehensive control is achieved over the exploitation of the private resources of underdeveloped countries through monetary and financial mechanisms, foreign trade, the transfer of technology, capital transfers, and the monopoly of information and media. While the total mobilization of local capacities and resources and reorientation of existing production

⁴³ Kamal Al-Tab'ie, The Westernization of the Third World "a critical study in the sociology of development" (Cairo, Al Ma'aref publishing House, 1993) , P.92 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

elements towards producing goods - especially food and services - meet basic local consumer needs instead of completing the export sector's demands.

Moreover, it was reorienting the development efforts towards meeting the basic needs of the entire population in different countries. Furthermore, when reorienting the energies and development efforts, it should avoid creating imbalances and tensions between the needs of the people and productive capacities, starting with the labor force, natural resources, capital, capital formation, technology, and other forms and related knowledge.

Finally, by mobilizing the people and engaging them in the development process at all levels. Hence, it is considered essential to overcome the material constraints and the constraints associated with the social structure arising from the external development of marginal social formations. Moreover, participation is a basic need and a distinctive essential feature of self-reliance as an alternative strategy to achieve accurate and comprehensive development.

Critically evaluating the dependency theory:

The dependency theory links underdevelopment with colonialism, imperialism, and capitalism. Drain and distort the economies of underdeveloped and developing countries. This matter is due to a preliminary and deformed diagnosis, which is a consequence of retardation and does not equip us with a treatment path⁴⁴.

⁴⁴ Nabeel Al-Salmouti, Issues of development and modernization in contemporary sociology(Riyadh, New Publications House, 1990), P. 25 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

Moreover, the dependency approach presumes that colonialism is a building of one stone, although past experiences affirm that colonialism has many forms and styles⁴⁵. Hence, Dependency is not only the result of an external factor, as many third-world scholars believe. But it's also an outcome of an internal element. In other words, the interest in studying the external influences on developing countries should not divert us from comprehending the internal impacts that played a function that cannot be overlooked or ignored. If the international system has played (and is still playing) a role in determining the development's style and character in the third world countries, then these countries have also played (and is still playing) a role in the formation of this international system⁴⁶.

The dependency theory is considered rigid because it takes dependency, whatever its definition, as a given⁴⁷. And its supporters of this trend link the class struggle and the rule by the working classes through revolutionary change and the supremacy of socialism. There is no doubt that this saying consecrates conflict, rupture, and underdevelopment⁴⁸.

Colonization theory :

Christopher Columbus, it is not that he started imperialism all, but rather that he has come to represent a vast legacy of suffering and destruction. However, other significant figures symbolize

⁴⁵ Adel, Al-Hwwari, ,Economic Development (Alexandria, University Knowledge publishing House, 1997) P.74. *Arabic source, translated by the researcher

⁴⁶ Al-Sayyed, Al-Hussaini, Development and underdevelopment (Cairo, college knowledge publishing house,1996) P.197 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

⁴⁷ Adel, Al-Hwwari, ,Economic Development (Alexandria, University Knowledge publishing House, 1997) P.73. *Arabic source, translated by the researcher

⁴⁸ Nabeel Al-Salmouti, Issues of development and modernization in contemporary sociology(Riyadh, New Publications House, 1990), P. 25 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher

and frame such experiences in other places. In the Imperial literature, these are the “heroes,” the discoverers and adventurers, the fathers of colonialism⁴⁹.

For numerous communities, there were waves of diverse sorts of Europeans: Dutch, Portuguese, British, French, whoever had political domination over the locale. And, in each put, after figures such as Colombus had long withdrawn, there came a tremendous cluster of military staff, majestic chairmen who cleared out a lasting wound on the land and communities under the name of Imperialism.

The concept of Imperialism and colonialism are crucial ones which are used across a range of disciplines, often meanings which are taken for granted. The two terms are interconnected and what is generally agreed upon is that Colonialism is but one expression of imperialism. Imperialism tends to be used in at least four different ways when describing the form of the European imperialism which started in the fifteenth sanctuary: 1-Imperialism as economic expansion; 2 imperialism as the subjection of “others”; 3 imperialism as an idea or spirit with many forms of realization; 4 imperialism as a discursive field of knowledge These usages do not necessarily contradict each other ;rather, they need to be seen as analysis which focus on different layers of imperialism.

Initially the term was used by historians to explain a series of developments leading to the economic expansion of Europe⁵⁰.

⁴⁹ Lorde, Audre 1979, the master's tools will never Dismantle the masters' house” , comments at “ the personal and the political” panel, second sex conference, reproduced in Moraga,C. And G. Anzaldua 1981, this bridge called my back , kitchen table women of color Press, New York, PP.98-101.

⁵⁰ Giddens, A 1989, Sociology, polite press Cambridge, pp 530-3

Colonialism in this sense may be tied to the chronology of events related to ‘discovery’, triumph, manhandle, movement, and distribution. Financial clarifications of colonialism were to begin with progressed by English history specialists J.A. Hobson and Lenin in 1917⁵¹. Hobson saw colonialism as being a necessarily portion of Europe’s economic extension. He credited the afterward stages of nineteenth-century dominion to the failure of Europeans to buy what was being delivered and the requirement for Europe’s industrialists to move their capital to secure unused markets. Colonialism was the framework of control that secured the showcase and capital speculations. Colonialism encouraged the development by guaranteeing that there was European control. Which fundamentally implied securing and subjecting the original people.

Another use of the concept of Imperialism centers more upon the exploitation and subjugation of indigos individuals. In spite of the fact that economic clarification might account for why individuals like Columbus were supported to investigate and find modern sources of wealth, they don’t account for the devastating effect on the initial individuals whose lands were attacked. The specificities of imperialism help clarify the diverse ways in which original individuals have battled to recuperate histories, lands, language and essential human respect⁵².

A third major use of the term is much broader. It joins Imperialism to the soul which characterized Europe’s around the world exercises. Mackenzi characterizes imperialism as being more than a set of economic, political, and military marvels. It is additionally a complex belief system which had far-reaching culture, mental and technical expression’. This see of imperialism finds it inside the

⁵¹ Ibid, pp530-3

⁵² The term “rules of practice” comes from Foucault. See, for this encounter, Salmond, A. (1991), *Two Worlds, First meetings between Moari and Europeans 1642-1772*, Viking, Auckland

enlightenment soul which flagged the change of economic, political, and social life in Europe. In this more extensive Enlightenment setting, imperialism gets to be an indispensable portion of the development of the present-day state, of science, of thought, and of the 'modern' human individual⁵³.

These three interpretations of Colonialism have reflected a see from the royal center of Europe. In differentiate, a fourth use of the term has been produced by journalists whose understanding of imperialism and colonialism have been based either on their participation of and encounter inside colonized social orders, or they're intrigued in understanding imperialism from the point of view of a neighborhood setting⁵⁴.

Post- colonization theory : According to the point of view of world-systems theory, the financial imposition of the outside doesn't really need direct political or military power. Along these lines, contemporary scholars have noticed portrayal practices that imitate a rationale of colonialism that is displayed even after previous settlements gain autonomy. The field of postcolonial studies was impacted by Edward Said's book *Orientalism*. In *Orientalism* Said applied Michel Foucault's method of discourse analysis to the information creation about the Middle East⁵⁵.

The term *orientalism* defined an organized arrangement of ideas, opinions, and rambling practices that were utilized to deliver, understand, and assess information about non-European people

53 Gandhi, Leela, 1988. *Postcolonial Theory: A Critical Introduction*, New York: Columbia University Press.

⁵⁴ Mackenzi, J .R . (1990), *imperialism and the nature world*, Manchester university press, England.

groups. Said's investigation made it feasible for researchers to deconstruct abstract and chronicled texts to see how they reflected and supported the colonialist project⁵⁶.

Not at all like past investigations that concentrated on the financial or political rationales of imperialism, Said noticed the connection among information and power. By foregrounding the social and epistemological work of colonialism, Said had the option to sabotage the philosophical presumption of significant worth free information and show that "knowing the Orient" was essential for the task of overwhelming it. Orientalism can be viewed as an endeavor to expand the topographical and verifiable landscape of the poststructuralist investigate of Western epistemology⁵⁷.

Critics of the Colonization theory : Native researchers have an analysis of post-colonialism, noticing that the idea covers the proceeded with presence of settler-colonial states. One place of discussion in contemporary Indigenous political hypothesis writing is the degree to which it is attractive to engage in colonial judicial and political establishments to change them. At the focal point of this discussion is whether or not institutional services pointed towards compromise the native interests or further represents the domination that just continues the historical settler-colonial relationship⁵⁸.

Others contends that significant change to the frontier contends that significant change to the frontier condition requires an enduring change of society through Indigenous resurgence. However, Indigenous re-inclusion within the society can't occur inside the Western liberal system on the grounds that the objectives of free enterprise balance pointedly with those of the Indigenous

56 Gandhi, Leela, 1988. Postcolonial Theory: A Critical Introduction, New York: Columbia University Press.

⁵⁷ Edward, said,(Orientalism , New York, 1979), P.197

58 Young, Robert, 2001. Postcolonialism: An Historical Introduction, Oxford: Blackwell.

lifestyles. Along these lines, liberal attempts at compromise will consistently oppose the self-assurance endeavors of Indigenous people group.

While others bring up that renovating needs to begin from the inside, and Indigenous individuals require not just the re-foundation of pre-colonial history and customs. Yet in addition the renewed introduction of Indigenous practices of administration and culture through the oral custom of narrating as a structure to illuminate social experience ⁵⁹.

⁵⁹ Chibber, Vivek, 2013. *Postcolonial Theory and the Specter of Capital*, London: Verso.

2.2 Sustainable development :

2.2.1 Emergence and definition:

Development is a term other than growth. For us, the latter denotes an automatic change in shape, appearance, or quantity and number, which is one of the characteristics of all living things. As for development, it is a planned and purposeful process. It may direct the process of growth, and accelerate or improve its quality, change its direction. They may fall outside it, be artificial, decomposed, synthesized variables, and fabricated outputs to obtain what is better , or what is unique and distinct in its characteristics. Development can only achieve this by employing experience and knowledge, making efforts, adopting scientific methods, using studies, hypotheses, and theories⁶⁰.

As per the table below ,the term development became popular during the second half of the twentieth century. It appeared first in economic literature, then social. In the 1960s, scholars used it in political and administrative literature until the United Nations adopted it. It called the seventies century a comprehensive development century, so that all policies, plans, programs, and budgets are included under it. A party to bring about change and reform in various situations and fields at the state and society level.

The term sustainable development, which stands for S.D, was proposed for the first time by the former Danish Minister of the Environment, Puntland, in 1987. He presented his report as head of

⁶⁰ Abdulaziz Saqr, Al-Ghamdi, paper presented to the Third Arab Forum for Education, under the title :Human Resources Development and the Requirements for Sustainable Development(Riyadh, Naif Arab University for security science,2006) P.5 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher

the Environment and Development Committee, established by the International Organization in 1984. To follow up, implement what was stated in the Stockholm Declaration issued by the International Conference on Human Development in 1971⁶¹.

Since then, sustainable development has become a slogan or term recognized by international, regional, and local organizations, both governmental and civil. Its use has prevailed over the term comprehensive development, which has diminished its luster, and its use has declined. Therefore, this term did not have a single agreed definition. Still, it has a broad determination that is understood by those who use it to include all the issues that the world's peoples and its continents suffer from and its oceans. It aimed to activate efforts aimed at preserving the earthly planet and human beings. At the same time, they existed and at all times, the living creatures wherever they were threatened and extinct, and the natural resources and the need to maintain them to preserve the share of successive generations for everyone to enjoy in them instead of monopolizing one generation at the expense of another. So, imbalance and imbalance are created, justice is absent, and conflict intensifies.

When we want to find a specific and short definition of sustainable development, we will find nothing but brief descriptions. For example, defining it as "a pattern of progress and sophistication whereby the needs of the present are met without this being at the expense of future generations or weakening their ability to meet their basic needs.

⁶¹ Ibid, P.7

1970: The Limits to Growth (Club of Rome)	1972: UN Conference on Human Environment, Stockholm	1987: Brundtland Report (World Commission on Environment and Development)
The Limits to Growth spoke on whether high rates of economic growth were desirable or possible. “Earth had a limited supply of physical resources and that exceeding the limits of exploitation could end in catastrophe.”	The Conference yielded the legitimization and definition of Sustainable Development as a concept. “To defend and improve the human environment for present and future generations.”	The Report spoke about redistributing resources towards poorer nations to encourage their economic growth to enable all human beings to achieve their basic needs. It established three fundamental components: economic, environment, and social dimensions. It also recognized the inherent tension between economic growth and environmental protection.

*Table(1),this table is formulated by the researcher based on data gathered via the cross-referenced citation below (50)⁶²

⁶² “ESCAP’s (economic and social commission for Asia and the Pacific), Methodology for Integration of the SDGs and Application to SDG 6 (Water and Sanitation) “,Sustainable development help desk website, Accessed on May30,2021 , <http://sdghelpdesk.unescap.org/about-sdg-help-desk#:~:text=The%20Sustainable%20Development%20Goals%20Help,areas%2C%20covering%20a%20multitude%20of>

Many trends and visions have crystallized, trying to set a comprehensive and thorough definition and a specific framework, and a clear sustainable development concept. Douglas defined it, saying: "Sustainable development is a process of development that meets the aspirations and needs of the present without endangering the ability of future generations to meet their needs at risk."⁶³

This definition focuses on two critical dimensions, the present and the importance of sustainable development according to this definition lies in its ability to find a balance between the development requirements of the present generations without being at the expense of future generations.

Some other analysts defined it as "a pattern of progress and advancement whereby the needs of the present are met without this being at the expense of future generations or weakening their ability to meet their basic needs." ⁶⁴

This definition focuses on balancing society's needs in terms of time, meaning that the focus is not on meeting the requirements at present and neglecting future generations. The sustainable development team defined it as "development that takes into consideration the needs of society." Without prejudice to the rights of future generations to meet their needs ".⁶⁵

⁶³ Moschit, F. Douglas, Principles of Sustainable Development(Egypt, international House for Cultural Investments, 2000) P.62

⁶⁴ Moschit, F. Douglas, Principles of Sustainable Development(Egypt, international House for Cultural Investments, 2000) P.63

⁶⁵ Abdulaziz Saqr, Al-Ghamdi, paper presented to the Third Arab Forum for Education, under the title :Human Resources Development and the Requirements for Sustainable Development(Riyadh, Naif Arab University for security science, 2006) P. 50 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

However, as per the table, the international summits continued to take place over the years. The goals presented were mainly development over the 3 aspects of sustainable development yet, they were getting more and more interlinked and further developed .

The MDGs (the Millennium development goals) is a major slot in the historical development of the SDGs. where the MDGs were drawn up by a group of experts in the ‘basement of UN headquarters . and were focusing on only 8 goals (End poverty and hunger, achieve universal primary education, promote gender equality and empower women, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, ensure environmental sustainability and develop a global partnership for development.) It also included 21 targets and 63 indicators to focus on developing countries with funding coming from rich countries⁶⁶.

1992: Rio Earth Summit 1992	2000: Millennium Summit 2000
The Rio Summit yielded two key outputs: the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, both of which developed environmental themes to benefit social good, namely: quality of life, efficient use of natural resources, protection of global commons, management of human settlements, and lastly, sustainable economic growth.	The Summit produced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which would serve as internationally agreed targets using 1990 as a baseline and progressing towards 2015. “The livelihoods and wellbeing of the world’s poor are now conceptualized in terms of access to opportunity and absence of insecurity and vulnerability.”

*Table(2)),this table is formulated by the researcher based on data gathered via the cross-referenced citation below ⁶⁷

⁶⁶ “ Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Addressing Unfinished Agenda and Strengthening Sustainable Development and Partnership”, accesses on June01, 2021, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4746946/>

⁶⁷ “ESCAP’s (economic and social commission for Asia and the Pacific), Methodology for Integration of the SDGs and Application to SDG 6 (Water and Sanitation) “,Sustainable development help desk website, Accessed on May30,2021 , ghelpdesk.uneut-sdg-help-desk#:~:text=The%20Sustainable%20Development%20Goals%20Help,areas%2C%20covering%20a%20multitude%20of

2002: Johannesburg Conference 2002	2012: Rio+20 (United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development 2012)	2015: Sustainable Development Summit
<p>The Conference was known as the Implementation Summit of the MDGs. “We are moving the concept of sustainable development towards a more productive exploration of the relationship between economic development and environment quality.</p>	<p>The Conference produced the outcome document: “The Future We Want”, which took stock of the progress towards MDGs and launched progress to develop a set of SDGs, which, built upon the MDGs, would converge with the post-2015 Development Agenda. It is an indication of further mainstreaming and recognition of the importance of all three dimensions of sustainable development.</p>	<p>From the Summit, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was legitimized with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), active between 2016 to 2030, representing “an indivisible tapestry of thinking and action that applies in every community everywhere in the world. They are universal...and also indivisible. Though they are presented as individual goals. They actually represent a total, completely intertwined lattice of action that is relevant for every human being, everywhere.” (Making the Goals Happen, 2016)</p>

*Table(3)),this table is formulated by the researcher based on data gathered via the cross-referenced citation below ⁶⁸⁾

⁶⁸ “ESCAP’s (economic and social commission for Asia and the Pacific), Methodology for Integration of the SDGs and Application to SDG 6 (Water and Sanitation) “,Sustainable development help desk website, Accessed on May30,2021 , <http://sdghelpdesk.unescap.org/about-sdg-help-desk#:~:text=The%20Sustainable%20Development%20Goals%20Help,areas%2C%20covering%20a%20multitude%20of>

2.2.2 Pillars of sustainable development Goals :

The World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg in 2002 identified the main dimensions of the term sustainable development with three main Pillars⁷⁰:

1. The economic dimension:

An economically sustainable system can continuously produce goods, services, maintain a certain level of managing the economic balance between general output and debt, and prevent social imbalances resulting from economic policies. This dimension means the economies of countries that intend to improve technologies and use clean technology in industrialization to employ natural resources in a way that does not lead to disappearance and disappearance, but rather the continuity of giving and sustainability in development. This challenge enables creating the environmental balance and establishing the rules for sound economic development that preserves life in the universe⁷¹.

2. Social dimension:

The system is socially sustainable if it achieves justice in distribution, the delivery of social services such as health and education to those in need, equality in gender and accountability, and popular participation. Expressing the human dimension of sustainable development and just thinking about future generations makes the current generations socially and politically responsible for economic and natural heritage. What you leave for the next generation, and what helps to

⁷⁰ Reference : “Sustainability”, <https://www.redalpi.com/web/sustainability/>, accessed on MAY 31, 2021

⁷¹ Bater Ali & Muhammad Wrdan, The World is Not for Sale, The Risks of Globalization on Sustainable Development(Amman, Eligibility for Publishing and Distribution, 2003) P.190 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

achieve the social dimension is the consolidation of the environmental culture and social spirit that rejects selfish thought confined to personal benefit.

The social dimension of sustainable development focuses on the fact that the human being is the main focus and essence. This dimension is concerned with social justice to achieve equality, combat poverty, distribute resources, provide, and improve the level of essential social services to those in need, and seek communication in achieving stability in demographic growth. There are pressures on natural resources and work to stop rural displacement and consider the importance of peoples' participation in making decisions and obtaining information that affects their lives with transparency and accuracy. The social dimension of sustainable development also guarantees the concept of human development that works to expand individuals' goods by increasing the range of human capabilities to the maximum extent possible and employing them in all economic, social, cultural, and political fields. These options range from living for a more extended period and gaining experiences and skills through knowledge—satisfying basic needs and ensuring human rights and political freedom⁷².

3. Environmental dimension:

This dimension is based on the principle of resilience or the ecosystem's ability to maintain its ecological integrity and ability to adapt. If those systems lose their strength, they become more vulnerable to other threats. From consumption and depletion, exceeding those limits; leads to the degradation of the ecosystem. On this basis, governments must place limits on consumption, population growth, pollution, environmental production patterns, water depletion, deforestation, and soil erosion.

⁷² Jamil, Tahir, Oil, and sustainable development in the Arab countries(Kuwait, Journal of Development Bridge, Arab Planning Institute,1997) P.4 P.190 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

Additionally, to achieve environmental sustainability, which is a method of development. That inevitably leads to the protection of the necessary natural resources to ensure human beings' security, such as water, air, land, and biological diversity. It does not lead to their significant degradation through pollution and the accumulation of carbon dioxide, the elimination of the ozone layer, and the elimination of natural housing. This ensures biodiversity by combating corruption, reducing energy consumption, and protecting non-renewable resources .

In the environmental dimension, environmentalists focus on their approach to sustainable development on the concept of ecological limits, which means that every natural ecosystem has certain boundaries that cannot be crossed from consumption and depletion⁷³.

2.2.3 Agenda 2030 :

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet, and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind⁷⁴.

⁷³ Donano, Romano, Environmental Economics and Sustainable Development(Damascus, National Agricultural Policy Center, Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2003) P.66 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

⁷⁴ "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", United Nation- sustainable development, accessed on June01, 2021, <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>

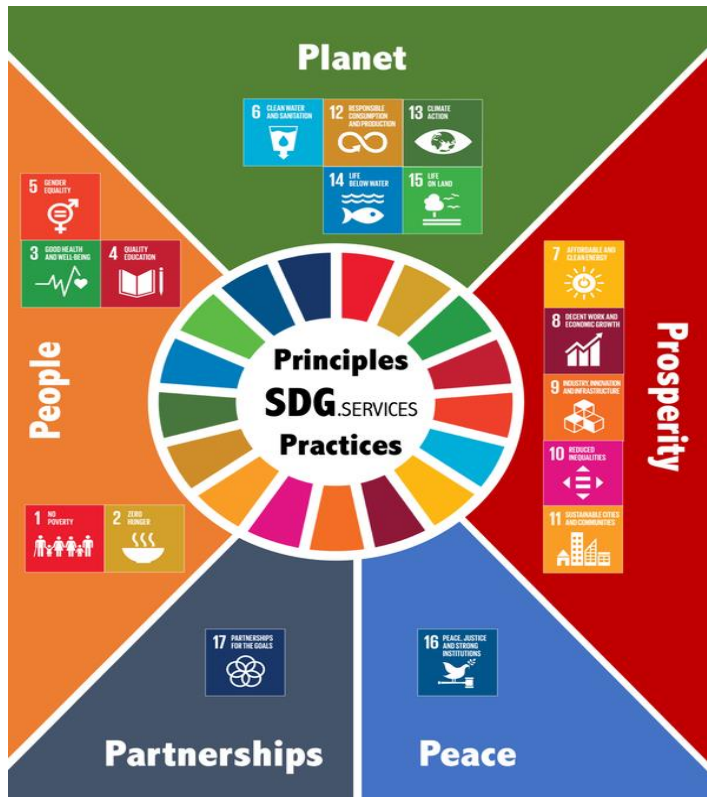


The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what they did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social, and environmental. The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet⁷⁵.

17 Sustainable development goals :

Following the conclusion of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the SDGs are newly adopted initiatives consisting of 17 goals and 169 associated targets cross-cutting social, economic, and environmental spectrums. One way to make progress is to focus on the “5 Ps” that are clarified

⁷⁵ Ibid.



in the picture on the left- that shape the SDGs: Individuals, Planet, Success, Peace, and Partnerships. The 5 Ps highlight how the SDGs is an interlaced system rather than a gathering of solid objectives. Progress on one P must adjust and support one another⁷⁶.

The agenda 2030 is Accompanied by a set of indicators and a monitoring framework, the 2030 Agenda was built

upon the successes and setbacks of its predecessor (the MDGs) and now it is applied to all countries.

The SDGs are a result of a series of open working groups involving representatives from 70 countries, 11 thematic and 83 national consultations, and door-to-door surveys. The post-2015 Agenda is formulated by the largest consultation program in UN history. Adopted at a UN summit in New York in September last year, the SDGs have become applicable since January 2016 while the deadline for evaluation is set for August 2030⁷⁷.

⁷⁶ "The sustainable development goals in 2019: people, plant, prosperity in focus", United Nation Foundation, accessed on June01, 2021, <https://unfoundation.org/blog/post/the-sustainable-development-goals-in-2019-people-planet-prosperity-in-focus/>

⁷⁷ "Measuring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals", Sustainable development tracker, accessed on June01,2021, <https://sdg-tracker.org/>

2.2.4 sustainable development indicators :

The indicators allow decision-makers and policymakers to know whether they are on the right path, which helps to monitor the progress made towards sustainable development. The Sustainable Development Committee emanating from the Earth Summit has issued a book on sustainable development indicators that includes about 130 fair indicators in four main economic and social categories. An environmental and institutional framework has been adopted and then in an analytical framework. The context of the classification of driving forces indicators: which is the classification of activities and processes⁷⁸:

The worldwide indicator system for Sustainable Development Goals was created by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and concurred upon at the 48th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission held in March 2017. The worldwide indicator framework was afterward embraced by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 and is contained within the Determination embraced by the General Assembly on Work of the Statistical Commission approximately the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/71/313). Agreeing to the Resolution, the indicator system will be refined every year and checked on comprehensively by the Statistical Commission at its fifty-first session in Walk 2020 and its fifty-sixth session, to be held in 2025. Indicators will complement the worldwide indicator system at the regional and national levels, created by the Member States. The worldwide indicator system incorporates 231 special indicators. noting that the total number of indicators listed in the global

⁷⁸ Salhi, Salma. sustainable development in the Arab world, obstacles, and challenges. intervention given at the National Forum on Environmental Economics and Sustainable Development, Medea University Center,2006.P.07 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher

indicator framework of SDG indicators is 247. However, twelve indicators repeat under two or three different targets⁷⁹

For the purpose of this research, the researcher mentioned the indicators upon the 3 dimensions (Economical, social intervention). As by exploring each indicator will not serve the purpose of this research rather than increase its length and transform it into a condensed paper. However, the researcher will mention the most relatable indicators to the Palestinian context as well as depending on the input data taken by the NGO's interviewees. In which it'll guarantee both the comprehensiveness of the conducted research as well as its applicability to generate analysis and interpretation based on the data gathered.

❖ **Economic indicators :**

- 1) **The per capita gross domestic product** is one of the indicators of the driving force of economic growth, and it measures the level and size of total production. Although it does not fully measure sustainable development, it represents an essential component of life quality⁸⁰.
- 2) **The ratio of total investment to GDP:** This indicator means spending on additions to the economy's fixed assets as a percentage of GDP. This indicator measures the proportion of investment in production.

⁷⁹ "Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", United nation - SDG indicators, accessed on June02,201 , <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>

⁸⁰ Ibid, P.9

- 3) **Total external debt as a percentage of gross domestic product** This indicator measures the degree of indebtedness of countries and helps assess their capacity to withstand debt.
- 4) **Net official development assistance** is used as a percentage of GDP. This indicator measures the levels of aid in conditions aimed at promoting development and social services. It is presented as a percentage of the gross national product⁸¹.

❖ **Social Indicators :**

- 1) **Human Poverty Index:** It is a composite index that includes three dimensions in developing countries' eyes. First, a long and healthy life is measured by the percentage of people who do not reach forty. Second, the availability of economic means is measured by the percentage of people who cannot use health services. And third, water and the proportion of children under five who are underweight Moderately or severely deficient.
- 2) **Unemployment rate:** This indicator includes all workforce members who are not salaried citizens or independent workers as a percentage of the workforce.
- 3) **Quality of life:** This indicator is used to measure the number of people who have not reached the age of forty, as well as the percentage of the population who do not have access to safe drinking

⁸¹ Abdallah Al-Wadaei, International Law and its Role in Environmental Protection,(Proceedings of the Fourth Conference on Public Environmental Management, 200), P.115-116 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher

water, health services, and sanitation facilities, which are a fundamental issue for sustainable development⁸².

- 4) **Education:** This indicator is used to measure the percentage of people over the age of 15 who are illiterate and the secondary school's gross enrollment rate.
- 5) **Population growth rate:** This indicator measures the year's population growth rate, expressed as a percentage.
- 6) **The percentage of urban areas' population:** This indicator is one of the most used indicators to measure the degree of urbanization⁸³.

❖ **Environmental indicators:**

These are the seas and oceans, the atmosphere, the land, freshwater, and biological diversity.

1- Oceans and Seas: The seas and oceans account for 70% of the Earth's surface. Therefore, governments must manage these areas in an environmentally sustainable manner to limit the degradation caused by land activities and the unsustainable exploitation of fish and other living resources (United Nation).

2- Atmosphere: Climate change, the ozone hole, and air quality all fall into this framework. It is directly or indirectly related to human health and the stability and balance of the ecosystem. The Agenda of the Twenty-first Century included an integrated approach to protecting the atmosphere

⁸² IBID, P.117

⁸³ Salhi, Salma. sustainable development in the Arab world, obstacles, and challenges. intervention given at the National Forum on Environmental Economics and Sustainable Development, Medea University Center,2006.P.08-9 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher

represented in the following: Address transboundary air pollution. It is preventing ozone depletion, improving the scientific basis to address uncertainties?

3- land: The method of using land is the whole picture of the extent to which the principles of sustainable development are applied, and this is after taking political and economic decisions with varying degrees of administrative and political responsibility. freshwater:

4- Biodiversity: The occurrence of significant changes or the deterioration or loss of biological diversity can result in economic, social, and cultural impacts because biodiversity is an essential element in sustainable development, especially in the manufacture of drugs in circulation and made from wild plants with distinctive medicinal and therapeutic properties⁸⁴.

2.5 Sustainable development in Palestine :

Palestine proceeds to be bolted inside an arrangement of horrendous circles; the foremost horrendous circle, of course, is the prolonged Israeli occupation. After more than 100 years since the Belfour Statement, Israel proceeds to seek after its colonial administration and dangerous annexation plan and annihilating occupation arrangements and practices unabated. Settlements proceed to spread and grow quickly over the West Bank, counting East Jerusalem, slaughtering any trust to materialize the two-state arrangement. Israel, possessing control, has to encompass 46% of the West Bank. Palestinians are progressively closed out of Region C, which constitutes 64% of the West Bank and comprises most of Palestine's natural assets. The Wall hives off around

⁸⁴ Abdallah Al-Wadaei, International Law and its Role in Environmental Protection,(Proceedings of the Fourth Conference on Public Environmental Management, 200), P.115-116 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher

10% of the West Bank and entraps over 350,000 Palestinians between the Wall and the 1967 borders⁸⁵.

The researcher believes that to optimize the aim of this research, the researcher will not mention all related indicators rather than on focusing on some of the social and economic since both main pillars form the primary aim specially within the Palestinian context.

Some of the Economic indicators in Palestine :

Mechanical production in 2017 contributes 13.3% to Palestinian GDP, down from 15.5% in 1997. As a result, the whole number of people utilized by the mechanical division has diminished from 16.4% in 1997 to 13.4% in 2017. Synonymously, transformative production's commitment to the GDP is currently down from 12.5% in 1997 to 11% in 2016. Be that as it may, in 2015, technological generation contributed to 7.4% of the entire included transformative yield esteem, which has expanded to 10.2% in 2016. research and development in Palestine stay minimal, accounting for just 0.6% of GDP.

Palestinian generation comprises MSMEs(micro, small and medium enterprises), which make up 92% of all mechanical production firms, where 72% of endeavors in Palestine have less than five workers, whereas 1.3% utilize more than twenty workers. These numbers show the significance of small business informal employment; in any case, the drawback of an economy overwhelmed by SMEs is lower efficiency⁸⁶.

⁸⁵ Palestinian National Voluntary review on the implementation of the 2030 agenda, Sustainable development knowledge platform, accessed on June01,2021, <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/palestine>

⁸⁶ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. Economic Survey Series 2016, unpublished data in 2018.

Decent work and economic development are two primary components of community strength in Palestine. Whereas Palestine has encountered an increment in GDP over the final few years, the sum of development is inadequate to make the desired employment urgently required in Palestine due to the population development. In 2016, the nominal GDP development was 4.7%, whereas the GDP development per capita was 2.1%. The genuine GDP development per employed individual was 3.1%. As it may, economic development is disseminated unequally, with profits concentrated in Ranges A and B of the West Bank.

In contrast, Range C, East Jerusalem, and Gaza have battled. Whereas the West Bank's commitment to the entire Palestinian GDP expanded from 68.4% in 2006 to 75.2% in 2017, Gaza's share declined from 31.6% to 24.8%⁶⁵. As for East Jerusalem, the commitment to the Palestinian economy has to be on a descending drift, dropping from 15% within the 1980s to less than 7% in later times⁸⁷.

However, For the year 2019, the gross domestic product increased by 1.2% compared to 2018, meaning that the Palestinian economy maintained the growth rate prior to the year 2018 for several reasons; it fluctuated over the 1st - 3rd quarter due to several political reasons (Israeli occupation withholding the tax money for more than 6 months, covid-15 economic effects and much more).

In 2017, the unemployment rate in Palestine came to 27.47% (43.9% within the Gaza Strip, and 17.9% within the West bank). Unemployment is most important to the age group 20-24, where

⁸⁷ "Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2018. *Statistics of Accounts, 1997-2017. Ramallah - Palestine*, <http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/default.aspx>

45.2% of youth matured 20-24 are unemployed. Nearby youth, ladies are moreover excessively influenced by the financial climate and constrained work openings, where 50.6% of ladies who wrapped up more than 13 a long time of tutoring stay unemployed. However, the unemployment rate increased in 2018 to reach about 31% among individuals participating in the labor⁸⁸. Where the unemployment rate among labor force participants in Palestine in 2019, total labor underutilization was 33%.

Some of the Social indicators in Palestine :

Poverty could be a cross-cutting and multidimensional issue that influences and converges with essentially all other SDGs. The advance of diminishing poverty levels is regularly a result of change in other SDGs. People are characterized as living in Profound Poverty beneath the national definition of the capacity to achieve fundamental life necessities restricted to food, shield, and clothing. In contrast, people living in poverty beneath the government report can accomplish essential education, healthcare, and transportation services in expansion to the crucial products⁸⁹.

According to the national definition, 29.2% of Palestinians live beneath the national destitution line in 2017, 13.9% within the West Bank. 53% within the Gaza Strip, whereas 16.8% of Palestinians live in profound poverty, 5.8% within the West Bank, and 33.8% within the Gaza Strip. As for income poverty, 41.1% receive an income underneath the national poverty line (24.0% within the West Bank and 67.6% within the Gaza Strip), and 30.3% of Palestinians get income underneath the national extraordinary poverty line (15.1% within the West Bank and

⁸⁸ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019. Labor Force Survey: (October- December 2018) Round, (Q4/2018). Press Report on the Labor Force Survey Results. Ramallah - Palestine, p. 30 .

⁸⁹ "Poverty Reduction and Economic Empowerment" , UNDP program of assistance to the Palestinian people, accessed on June01,2021, <https://www.ps.undp.org/content/papp/en/home/library/facts-and-results/fast-facts---poverty.html>

54.9% within the Gaza Strip). This appears that income poverty in Palestine is higher than actual destitution. This shows that Palestinians utilize theirs to diminish their poverty instead of depending exclusively on income. Poverty rates are higher among Palestinian refugees, with 38.7% of families headed by a refugee are poor compared to 22.3% for ones headed by a non-refugee, which constitutes higher destitution rates in refugee camps where 45.4% of inhabitants of refugee camps are considered poor⁹⁰. However, Poverty in Palestine comes about from different political and socio-economic components that are, for the most part, the result of the combined impacts of various Israeli approaches. These incorporate the brutal Israeli bar on Gaza; limitations on an exchange, and the control of universal borders; the assignment of Palestinian arrive; restrictions on arranging and development in Region “C”; physical annihilation of foundation and advancement activities; seizure of water and other average assets, and the strict control of Palestinian development for products and individuals. Israel’s unfair and unequal application of the Paris Convention has weakened Palestine’s economy. In this way, the Palestinian economy finds itself in a status of independence on Israel, hindering financial development and contributing to expanded poverty rates and living costs influencing the foremost helpless bunches in Palestinian society⁹¹.

Education is a center of Palestinian values, and the Palestinian government offers this view with its citizens that education could be an instrument for strengthening and resilience. Consequently, it gives free primary and secondary education for all and has confirmed “Education Law 2017” - a obligatory minimum of 10 years of schooling for all its citizens. The arrangement of net school

⁹⁰ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Expenditure and Consumption Survey: (October 2016- September 2017). Press Report on the Levels of Living in Palestine: Expenditure, Consumption and Poverty. Ramallah - Palestine, 2018) . p.20 .

⁹¹ “Neglect and Suppression in East Jerusalem The Policies behind Widespread Poverty and Unemployment” , the association for civil rights in Palestine, accessed on June 01, 2021, <https://law.acri.org.il/en/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/EastJlem-Poverty-ENG-web>

enrolment rates in 2016 was 98.2% for primary education (1-4), 98% for upper primary education (5-10), and 63% for secondary education (11-12)²⁸. Pre-schooling enrollment has expanded by 50.7% between 2012 and 2016, coming to 56%, whereas the enrolment rate for understudies matured one year before passage into primary education is 75% ⁹².

In spite of the endeavors applied by the Palestinian government and its accomplices, quality education and the capacity of the government to form secure and conducive learning spaces remains debilitated. Going to school for numerous students and instructors considerably increases the hazard of their security as students and instructors are subject to abuse and assaults by the Israeli occupation and settlers inside the school premises and on route at checkpoints and military stations, which they must cross to reach school.

Typically, in expansion to the proceeded illegal detentions, arrests, and harassments of students and academic staff by the Israeli occupation, inside and outside the classroom. Students living in area c can be constrained to walk up to 5km to reach their schools. Also, 60 schools in range c stay at the hazard of demolition owing to the prohibitive planning and permit regime⁹³.

⁹²“ Higher education in Palestine“, SPHERE support and promote higher education for reform experts , accessed on June02,2021, <https://supporthere.org/page/higher-education-palestine>

⁹³12th Annual Report the State of Integrity and Combating Corruption in Palestine 2019 , AMAN transparency Palestine .

Conclusion :

Development and sustainable development are two of the most critical terms currently. The United Nations have defined sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Therefore, this chapter had put those two terms under the lens and explored its evolution through the years, its importance and how it was theoretically perceived via social science thinkers, and eventually how it was measured.

Development term definition has developed over the past years. However, the roots of the term development go back to the time of the First World War. The country's economic growth only measured Development. It had developed and expanded its aspects based on many interventions and progresses in various parts of social science. It started with focusing mainly on the Economic perspective of growth. However, the development term analysis didn't stop there. It has integrated and branched within the social demands and societal fracture complexities over the years. That pressured the countries to link the economic development measures with the social ones because economic Development alone won't level the country up within the development ladder without the social development measures.

Nevertheless, by the nineties, it was argued by several researchers and analysts that Development could not be seen as a single factor equation rather than an overall and comprehensive pursuit of a dynamic process that takes place in society. That takes into consideration Economic, Social, and Environmental development aspects. Therefore, Development cannot be seen through one lens rather than taking a step back and looking into the lens from a larger perspective.

Several social science thinkers have put efforts into explaining the development term, which resulted in various development theories. Each of which represents the thinker's ideology, system, or perspective. However, the researcher focused in this research paper on both the Modernization and Dependency theories as she believes of its most relevancy and interlinkages with the Palestinian context.

The Modernization hypothesis speaks to the Capitalist considerations, which are interlinked with Max Weber's idealism approach. At the same time, the dependency hypothesis says to the Socialist's observations which are interlaced with Karl Mark's materialist approach. A few of the hypothetical patterns that reflect the consideration of Modernization is the trend of models or markers, the Developmental drift, The expansion trend, The mental trend. The Dependency was criticized for disregarding the creating countries' authentic conditions and the part that colonialism played. This hypothesis looked for a diverse and turned way to proceed with the subordination of the creating nations to the created nations.

On the other hand, the Dependency hypothesis centers primarily on the authentic setting of (creating). The development preparation is now not seen as a move between two stages (traditional and modern). There's another aspect to Dependency: the impediments to advancement don't test national or inside boundaries for a specific society but or maybe result from its consolidation into the worldwide capitalist framework. Moreover, with one-of-a-kind structures, it is seen as the subjective frame of combination.

Although the sustainable development term expanded over the years to include several life aspects -which led to expansion in its indicators, it also evolved in its importance and aim. While the sustainable development term had first appeared in the environmental aspects, it had grown over the years to include several aspects(such as Political, social, economic...etc.). Yet, several conventions took place. From it emerged, many action plans were to be implemented as sustainable development goals, such as the Millennium sustainable development goals(MDGs), Agenda 21, and Agenda 2030. Consequently, its aim and importance had also enlarged through the years. By way of mention, but not limited to; Improvement of the poor's living conditions, Satisfying the basic needs of the human being based on his right to survival requires solidarity between the present and future generations and promoting environmental Development. Eventually, all had led to creating the indicators that allow decision-makers and policymakers to know whether they are on the right path.

Generally, the Development and sustainable development terms are long-traced terms that had emerged to serve a specific relatively simple need. Due to all social, political, and historical factors, it has grown and expanded to be an essential domain nowadays.

Over the years, it has proved its importance and significance, especially in third-world countries. Yet, several thinkers have linked it to various social systems such as socialism and capitalism and consider the terms to be regarded as a tool that developed and advanced countries have over developing countries. Hence, although the words were put into action several years ago, few under-developing countries could feel the impact and claim the ladder of the development measures. Therefore, the researcher believes that sustainable Development in developing countries needs to be continuously analyzed and interpreted to be better utilized and implemented.

Third Chapter:

3.1 civil society and international aid in Palestine.

3.1.1 Civil society definition:

Before discussing civil society's role, it is necessary to define what or what is meant by the term civil society. We know that this expression takes multiple meanings. However, it can be said that civil society can be thought of as one of the political elements of contemporary governance, which are institutions that do not exist in a vacuum and include all forms of political behavior initiated by the citizen. From the local citizen who turns to the government or officials to reform a simple matter to the level of organizing a large number of citizens. To the large institutions of modern society, including political parties, businessmen associations, focus groups on issues, and a group of institutions that work to influence the policy-making process in one way or another.

Civil society is the social capital where people work together to achieve common and general goals. These institutions complement the government's role in achieving sustainable development, as they can fill the void left by the government, just as they can call and monitor reforms calling for perpetuating development in the community⁹⁴.

⁹⁴ Zuhair, Kayed, Governance: Issues and Applications(Cairo, Arab Administrative Development Organization, 2003), P. 20 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

3.1.2 Civil society evolvement :

Indeed, civil society's concept in its current form was not by chance, and it did not take shape at once. Instead, this concept's emergence as a natural product of human society's development throughout the ages, as human societies moved from one stage to other economic, social, cultural, and political development stages.

The concept of civil society developed and accumulated its knowledge and experiences. This growth showed a complete transition from the state of quantity to a new quality—carrying the seeds of its development from a purely hypothetical case to the realm of practice, at all levels, political, cultural, social, and economical in every country according to each country's vision and interests above all. And thus, we found European societies moving from the age of feudalism and the church's religious authority to the age of industry and the domination of the middle class and the political concepts that they represented at the time, utterly contrary to the notions that prevailed in previous eras⁹⁵.

After the situation stabilized concerning the new system and the emergence of states in their modern sense in European societies first, the concept of civil society was exposed to a long absence from the scene of theoretical debate announced between intellectuals and philosophers. As if scholars found that these concepts had achieved their practical goals to a large extent, which mitigated the discussions. And the task of applying these concepts on the ground began⁹⁶.

⁹⁵ Azmi Bishara, *Civil society : critical study* (Beirut, Center for Arab studies , 2000), P.27 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

⁹⁶ *Ibid*, P.28 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

The return of this concept to appear, effectively and practically, means something different each time it returns because this return "comes in a context of structural and historical change, generates new needs, and further questions that the concept answers. Suppose we add to that change the evolution of theory and the accumulation of human knowledge as another context to which civil society belongs. In that case, we find that the return of the term from its historical absence, or its revival, comes each time at the intersection of two axes: the historical development axis and the history of thought and knowledge axis. This intersection forms a constantly renewed context for explaining the concept of civil society⁹⁷.

Perhaps one of the most important results that can be drawn here is that the birth, origin, and development of the concept of civil society in the Western world is related to the delivery, origination, and development of the modern state, or rather to the state in its current perception. This means that it is almost unreasonable to think of civil society with the exclusion and cancellation of state insurance, but instead, they are the two most closely involved⁹⁸.

As for the second result, this decisive development was defined by civil society's concept and its connection to the conflict between political theories and the conflicting countries. It offers an attempt to understand the development that has afflicted the world in light of industrial society. as well as highlighting the cultural role in global dominance and the prevailing ideology function in preserving control and confirmation

⁹⁷ Ibid, P.29

⁹⁸ Said, Al-Alawi, Civil Society in the Arab World, and its Role in Achieving Democracy - The Origin and Development of the Concept of Civil Society in Modern Western Thought(Beirut, Center for Arab Unity Studies,1992) P.64 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

The concept of civil society has crystallized in its idiomatic political form in social contract theory. According to this theory, civil society's idea was synonymous with political society, i.e., a society based on the social contract. John Locke says, "Thus, where several people constitute one group, and each of them gives up the authority to implement the natural year that belongs to them and assigns it to society, it arises in us. Only then is a political or civil society. "John Locke's civil governance message highlights that the goal of uniting people in civil society - adding security and peace, which are clear concepts in Hobbes' philosophy - is to preserve the property of individuals.

The political background framed for the concept in this context tends to the philosophical dimensions crystallized by the theory of social contract as a theory hostile to the idea of the divine right of kings in the field of government⁹⁹.

John Locke was one of the most thoughtful thinkers of the Social Contract School, the concept of civil society, which was intended to describe that community that individuals entered to guarantee their equal rights under natural law. Still, the absence of the power to control a natural society threatened their exercise of these rights. Therefore, these individuals agreed to form a civil society to guarantee these rights. Then they gave up their right to manage their public affairs to a new authority that satisfied them and committed to safeguarding their fundamental rights to life, liberty, and ownership. The members of that civil society committed themselves to obey that authority as long as they devoted themselves to that agreement's elements. Still, if it goes out against it, it loses all the foundations of their obedience to it. It becomes their right to revolt against it and replaces it with another authority that is more consistent in respecting their rights.

⁹⁹ "The roots and manifestations of civil society in Islamic thought and society," Dialogues about civil society, Accessed on Jan03, 2021, <http://www.hewaraat.com/forum/showthread.php?t=13501>.

When the concept of civil society emerged in the seventeenth century, within the modern political, intellectual system framework. It was synonymous with the state's idea as an "artificial machine. A big watch that tends towards controlling individuals' behavior and protecting their security, safety and what they possess," as Hobbes put it¹⁰⁰.

3.1.3 Civil Society role and importance :

Civil society is the social capital of society. Perhaps the interest in participating in civil society stems from the interest of the government and private sectors. Any strategy for building self-capacity must include strong standards aimed at empowering volunteering. This means that a society that does not have a strong volunteer tradition may take many years to build the conditions necessary for a stable and robust democracy as the importance of civil society varies in its ability to form trust and cooperation between individuals and groups that work to create civil societies that are positive in the behavior of their members and groups. So, we find that some attributes and characteristics make society a real force in forming social capital¹⁰¹.

Scholars also find that civil society organizations have their role close to the people's existence, which forces them to work as "organizations" to formulate public policies and exert pressure to make amendments that achieve the interests of the majority supporting democracy.

¹⁰⁰ "Summary of the first national report on sustainable development in Palestine in preparation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg 2003", Wafa news website, accessed on Nov2020, https://info.wafa.ps/ar_page.aspx?id=2327

¹⁰¹ Zuhair, Kayed, Governance: Issues and Applications(Cairo, Arab Administrative Development Organization, 2003), P. 37 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

On the other hand, we find that civil society institutions play an essential role in providing services and jobs that the market cannot provide, such as religious institutions promoting values and morals or information about caring for the environment through environmental protection.

Furthermore, do not forget that civil society institutions have a strong influence, especially on economic and political development. It collaborates with the government sector and the private sector by adopting policies that seek to protect the environment. In addition to trade unions and professional unions.

Moreover, industrial associations and human rights organizations provide many social services. In this way, these institutions belonging to civil society become able to create the appropriate environment for society's prosperity and represent their primary role in representing the group's interest, its benefit, and the benefit of individuals. On which democratic institutions are built. Citizen's participation in groups generates reciprocal benefit, solving dilemmas by working together and expanding social entities, which contribute directly and indirectly to social cohesion and harmony¹⁰².

¹⁰² Ibid, P.39

3.1.4 Palestinian civil society :

The civil society's emergence and development in Palestine have been linked to the absence of the legitimate national authority and under conditions of colonialism, the occupation since the beginning of the last century and, the artificial scarcity of the Palestinian people's national and civilized personality. However, With the continuation and escalation of conditions of oppression, persecution, and deprivation. The civil society grew to carry out tasks and responsibilities that are the core of the state's burdens, not complementary as the case in the independent state, and voluntarily work in humanitarian, social, developmental, educational, and educational services¹⁰³.

In light of this exceptional situation, Palestinian society had to create practical means to confront this scheme and its objectives. The first means of resistance began on the part of the Palestinian civil society. It was emerging in the twenties of the last century in political and civil organizations, which are the Palestinian Islamic Christian associations established in most Palestinian cities to express the Palestinian civil society's rejection of the various religious sects of the Zionist settlement project represented by the Balfour Declaration¹⁰⁴.

Since the end of the seventies, it has focused on forming a trade union, feminist, agricultural, health, and youth community frameworks and committees. It has been able to practice political work in addition to providing services. These frameworks and committees carried out their work on the political side and the relief side and provided humanitarian aid and then developmental

¹⁰³ Omar, Rahhal, "Civil society from cohesion and unity to the stage of alignment and division", human Rights and Democracy Media Center "Shams", Dec2020, *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

¹⁰⁴ Kamal, Al-Mansouri, Non-governmental organizations and their role in the globalization of charitable or volunteer activity(Algeria, Journal of Human Sciences fourth year,2006) , P.27 *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

assistance. They also sought to mobilize, incite, and frame the Palestinian society to resist the occupation and achieve freedom and independence¹⁰⁵.

The outbreak of the first intifada in 1987 also significantly impacted many Palestinian civil society institutions' establishment and formation. Especially those dealing with women, youth, human rights, democracy, agriculture, health, education, arts, and culture. Despite the construction of several other institutions at the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties of the twentieth century, such as the Arab Thought Forum, Agricultural and Medical Relief, the Al-Haq Foundation, and other institutions that were, in one way or another, an extension of left-wing political parties.

After that, thinking began to move from providing relief services for the sake of resilience to developing an independent and productive Palestinian society, to take on new tasks¹⁰⁶.

As for 1982, which is the year of The Liberation Organization's exit from Lebanon, the civil organizations adopted the slogan of development for resilience, in an apparent reference to mixing national work with development. After the Intifada outbreak in 1987, these civil organizations began working to prepare to build the state and independence. Still, the boundary in the work of Palestinian civil institutions came after the declaration of The Oslo Agreement of 1995 and the

¹⁰⁵ Omar, Rahhal, "Civil society from cohesion and unity to the stage of alignment and division", human Rights and Democracy Media Center "Shams", Dec2020, *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

¹⁰⁶ Ibid, P.2

Palestinian National Authority's establishment. Therefore, the basic features of Palestinian civil organizations before Oslo are utterly different from those after it¹⁰⁷.

The Oslo Agreement had the effect of establishing many civil society institutions. Indeed, the Oslo Agreement was a momentous occasion in the coalition of many civil society institutions opposing that agreement. This was expressed through the establishment of the PNGO Network of Palestinian NGOs. This agreement marked a fundamental turning point in the work, performance, and tasks of Palestinian civil society institutions of all kinds. For the first time in the history of the modern Palestinian people, it had (authority) over its land. Still, the context in which it was formed was not unanimous among all Palestinians concerning Including the Palestinian civil society institutions, which took an (opposing) position on that (authority), and this was reflected in the work, performance, goals, and strategies of the work of civil society institutions. Civilians are led by members of the political bureau of the central committee of this or that faction.

But soon, these institutions began to dissolve from their organizational and party relationship with their parent organization and gradually became independent. Their boards of directors came from two former parties, academics, researchers, and community activists. They began to seek funding from other sources after their previous financing was from the party or foreign parties are friendly to her party. And it started providing programs and activities that are in line with the donors' agenda. Somewhat, these institutions have become a more significant presence and community activity than some factions launched in the early days with their support and sponsorship¹⁰⁸.

¹⁰⁷ "Abdel Rahman Al-Tamimi, "Institutions of civilian work and Funding: A Critical View," NOV 2011, "<http://palestine.assafir.com/Article.aspx?ArticleID=1773>". *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

¹⁰⁸ Omar, Rahhal, "Civil society from cohesion and unity to the stage of alignment and division", human Rights and Democracy Media Center "Shams", Dec2020, *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

In organizing Palestinian civil work, the "PLO" worked to establish many federations and volunteer committees. These formations served as social arms for political factions. Nevertheless, these organizations and unions were unable to overcome their relief role.

At a time when the relationship gradually began to weaken between civil institutions and political action factions. The relationship between Palestinian civil institutions, social movements, and international civil institutions was strengthened because they began to see these movements strategically. To recruit funding on the one hand and to confront the Palestinian Authority on the other hand.

The same is the case with the Palestinian Authority, as it participates at the level of projects and struggles at the strategic level. As the authority views with great apprehension, the civil institutions work as a competitor for funding and as a social force with an account.

In her hand, this is one of the motives for forming networks (in an attempt to unify efforts and maximize power in front of the authority). These concerns were evident after the Palestinian division in June 2006. As the closure of institutions, harassment and freezing of assets on political grounds increased in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The law on foundations has become an oppressive tool in both authorities' hands by creating many justifications for misuse of the law.

During the years following the general elections in 2006, it found its prominent feature in the political separation between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and the resulting two basic types

of changes. First: The increasing pressure of the political authorities on civil society organizations to become affiliated and loyal to the ruling party in every region (which appeared in the form of open conflict with the political authorities, and the security services prevented civil society organizations from carrying out their activities and blatant interference in the affairs of community organizations).

Civil society, which amounted to the extent that the political authorities appointed administrative bodies for some civil society organizations (Gaza Strip and the West Bank). Secondly, civil society organizations' activities focused on providing services and avoiding effective participation in local governance (if not at the request of the political authorities) and competition for funding with the Palestinian Authority. A situation contributed to perpetuating the lack of the role of these organizations' clear definition of the roles of these organizations or the sharing of responsibility between them and the National Authority¹⁰⁹.

3.2 International aid :

3.2.1 Evolution :

In order to gain acceptable access to foreign funding through non-governmental organizations, we found it appropriate to prepare for it with a brief summary of international funds in general, so that the phenomenon of international financing is not a new phenomenon in international relations, but rather a phenomenon whose roots extend to the period after the end of the Second World War,

¹⁰⁹ (Costanini, Athamneh, and others, an analytical survey of civil society organizations in the occupied Palestinian territories, Palestine, European Union, MAY 2011, Accessed on JAN,2021. P.21, https://eeas.europa.eu/archives/delegations/westbank/documents/news/20110712_ngomapping_ar.pdf . *Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

when the great powers - led by the United States of America and the Soviet Union - established the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions, including: the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and after that they began a policy of providing grants, aid and grants through governments, cross-border organizations, and international non-governmental organizations, and played Foreign aid to the European Economic Community has a vital role in providing aid after World War II, "which was formed from six European countries such as : Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and Luxembourg."¹¹⁰.

Then the United States of America and Japan formed the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; To provide foreign funding and support, each of the United States of America and the Soviet Union became in possession of the leadership after World War II.

Within this climate, NGOs whose funding was linked to the part of the Western donor capitalist countries' budgets appeared within an item called (ODA Agency Development Overseas)*, which Western countries used to control the domestic policies of the recipient, through non-governmental organizations in those countries. To achieve the strategic advantages of Western countries, by controlling the way aid is disbursed, the implementation and regulation of which is limited to foreign privileges in some areas; To achieve strategic advantages, which act on behalf of the Western agencies formed in the Nordic countries¹¹¹.

¹¹⁰ Mahrous, Muhmmad Al-Shobaki & Abu Shamala, The Effectiveness of Funding Management Policy in Local Civil Society Organizations Operating in Gaza City(GAZA, Palestine, The Islamic University, 2013), P.23

¹¹¹ (Nahed, 2011, P.33) * Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

* Is defined by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) as government aid that promotes and specifically targets the economic development and welfare of developing countries. The DAC adopted ODA as the "gold standard" of foreign aid in 1969 and it remains the main source of financing for development aid.

3.2.2 European union aid in Palestine:

The policy of providing European grants, aid, and development assistance to the Palestinian people began in the seventies. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Refugees (UNRWA), and the financial support provided in the form of grants to the Palestinian territories since 1971 reached (786) million dollars; What made the European Union the largest provider of support to the Palestinian people¹¹².

The European Union's interests in the occupied Palestinian territories are focused on maintaining a strong influence, useful and independent from other powers. Since Palestine falls within developing countries, it is considered one of the commercial markets that can absorb European investments. Development programs have become primarily directed at bringing about structural transformations in the region's economy. To ensure the speed of its involvement in the globalization process. The implementation of these programs increased reliance on civil society institutions¹¹³.

After the Brussels Summit (1987), Europe began linking the peace process with development in the Arab region. By providing aid to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, a European recognition of the need to participate in the peace settlement in a more effective way away from issuing statements. Europe wanted to compensate for its inability and failure by having an independent political role or an alternative to the American role by employing its economic

¹¹² " Aid to Palestine", Union Commission official website, Accessed on JAN 2021, https://ec.europa.eu/search/?queryText=European+union+and+Palestine+&query_source=europa_default&filterSource=europa_default&swlang=en&more_options_language=en&more_options_formats=&more_options_date=

¹¹³ Hassan, Naafa, The European Union and Lessons Learned in the Arab World(Beirut, Introduction for Arab Unity Studies , 2004) , P. 418-419 * Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

strength. To mitigate the effects of the lack of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. But it failed to use its economic power to pressure or punish Israel¹¹⁴.

Following the Oslo Agreement's signing in 1993 AD, the World Bank raised the slogan "Investing for Peace." In the same year, it came up with a comprehensive conception of a development plan that came in six volumes, which dealt with all issues, especially "developing the occupied lands, focusing on the economy, developing the private sector, agriculture, and infrastructure." These six volumes have become a road map that the donor countries must follow to make peace succeed and obtain the expected benefits from achieving it. The World Bank's plan included a condition that is to establish a Palestinian Agency for Development and Reconstruction to be the channel through which all passes. Aid provided by donor countries and assumed the task of supervising it, so the Palestinian Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction (PECDAR) was established in 1994 before the Authority's leadership returned from Tunisia¹¹⁵.

However, the Commission proposed to provide annual financial support of 50 million dollars provided by the Union during the period between 1994-1998 AD, as assistance Directly to the Palestinian self-government budget (the Palestinian Authority) according to the Oslo Agreement.

The Barcelona Conference held in 1995 opened a new phase of relations between the European Union and the Mediterranean countries. The Union called for establishing an "inclusive

¹¹⁴ Nadia Mustafa, Dimensions and Limits of Europe's Political Role: The Problem of Continuity and Change(Cairo, A study submitted for publication in "Arab Affairs" magazine, 2005) P.51 * Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

¹¹⁵ Khalil Nakhleh, The Myth of Development in Palestine: Political Support and Constant Dodge, Arabization by Albert Aghazarian,(Ramallah- Palestine ,Mwatane: The Palestinian Foundation for the Study of Democracy, 2004) P.104 * Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

partnership between the participants by strengthening political dialogue regularly, developing economic and financial cooperation, and giving more focus on social, cultural and human dimensions as the three basic aspects of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership."

Nevertheless, the total European Union aid during the five years of the intifada reached approximately 1,888.6 million dollars, which reached its peak in 2002, reaching about 409.5 million dollars).

As a result of the severity of Israel's blockade on The Palestinian people and their invasion of the West Bank, 2005 comes in second place, reaching approximately 350 million dollars. Due to the revival of hopes for reaching peace, after the arrival of President Abu Mazen to the presidency of the Palestinian Authority in January 2005, as for the year 2001 AD, the Palestinian people received the least European aid for the peace process between the Palestinians and the Israelis to reach a dead end. The revival of the peace process was impeded¹¹⁶.

The Union gave approximately one million dollars (to prevent the Palestinian Authority's collapse due to Israel seizing its tax receivables). Taxes imposed on goods imported by Palestinian merchants Tayyoun through Israeli airports and ports following the Paris Protocol), which led to the Authority's complete inability to pay its employees' salaries, while the civil society sector, the human rights sector, and East Jerusalem received the least support¹¹⁷.

¹¹⁶ Nadia Mustafa, Dimensions and Limits of Europe's Political Role: The Problem of Continuity and Change(Cairo, A study submitted for publication in "Arab Affairs" magazine, 2005) P.20* Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

¹¹⁷ Khalil Nakhleh, The Myth of Development in Palestine: Political Support and Constant Dodge, Arabization by Albert Aghazarian,(Ramallah- Palestine ,Mwatane: The Palestinian Foundation for the Study of Democracy, 2004) P.129 * Arabic source, translated by the researcher .

Lately, EU-PA relations have zeroed in on supporting PA's state-building endeavors characterized inside the system of its two-year Government plan from 2009. Palestine-Ending the occupation, Establishing the State and the Palestinian Reform and advancement Program (PRDP) 2008-2010. The two of which the EU has upheld strategically monetarily. The Palestinian National Development Plan (NDP) 2011-2013 unites the accomplishments of the past projects¹¹⁸.

¹¹⁸ “ Aid to Palestine”, Union Commission official website, Accessed on JAN 2021, https://ec.europa.eu/search/?queryText=European+union+and+Palestine+&query_source=europa_default&filterSource=europa_default&swlang=en&more_options_language=en&more_options_formats=&more_options_date=

EU Financial Commitments to the Palestinian People 2015-2019										
in € million on a commitment basis										
Estimated breakdown by programme / sector	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Gaza only	Total	Gaza only	Total	Gaza only	Total	Gaza only	Total	Gaza only	Total
Direct and Indirect Financial Support (1)	56.67	178.00	56.67	168.00	46.67	158.10		155.05		143.00
Institutional Building (2)/Governance programmes	0.90	10.00	0.00	10.60	0.00	5.70				7.00
Infrastructure Development/Water sector	10.00	10.00	9.70	16.30	10.50	18.25		31.40		24.00
Direct Support to the Private Sector	10.00	10.00	0.00	3.70	11.65	19.65		27.95		28.00
support to refugees (non UNRWA)										10.00
UNRWA	ENI/ENPI		102.00	102.00		102.00		82.00		82.00
	ECHO		10.00	10.00		8.00		16.00		
	IcSP and IfS		3.00	12.00		0.00		10.00		0.00
	Ad hoc		15.00	5.00		0.00		20.00		21.00
	Trust Fund Syria			15.00		0.00		18.00		
		130.00	144.00		110.00		146.00		103.00	
Humanitarian Aid, Food Aid, Food Security, Food Facility (excluding UNRWA)	DCI Food									
	ECHO		25.00	25.80		20.00		30.00		
East Jerusalem initiatives		10.00	10.50		14.90		12.00		12.00	
Support to civil society (i.e. Human Rights and Democracy, Civil Society Facility, Culture etc.) thematic or bilateral	CSO/LA		7.00			3.60				2.00
	Culture									2.00
	Governance							3.20		
	EIDHR		1.50	1.20		1.30		1.30		1.30
CFSP actions, Rapid Reaction Mechanism, Instrument for Stability (excluding UNRWA)	EUBAM Rafah		1.27	1.545		1.98				
	EUPOL COPPS		9.175	10.32		12.372				
	ISC		5.00	2.00						
OVERALL TOTAL	77.57	526.95	66.37	537.97	68.82	475.85	0.00	552.90	0.00	435.30

* This table reflects on the European fund's allocation through 2015-2019. ¹¹⁹

¹¹⁹ This data sheet was shared with the researcher through an interview with Mr. Shadi Othman from the EU representative office, 2021, April 13.

The "European Joint Procedure surrounds development and participation help to the Palestinian individuals in Bolster of Palestine 2017-2020" concurred by the EU educate, 22 EU Part States. Norway and Switzerland cover a broad run of regions, counting capacity building, equitable administration, and socio-economic improvement. In 2015 and 2016, the EU financed summed to more than €526 million; the EU's critical ranges of interventions were first, on the direct and indirect financial support and the UNRWA's support the Palestinian Refugees. With a slight increase in 2016 to the Palestinian Refugee's support and, a rapid decrease in the civil society's support.

However, in 2017 the EU's support fluctuated over various interventions. Both the direct help and the UNRWA's support endured a slight drop while the East Jerusalem initiatives, GAZA and Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) interventions progressed. Moreover, the overall Aid contrasted to 2015-2016 revealed a reduction of over EUR 100M in the general aid portfolio. It mainly comes along with the U.S tendency to reduce its Aid to the Palestinians under the Taylor Force Act later in 2018, which had influenced several EU countries to reduce their funds accordingly.

In 2018, The EU support grew to add more EUR 100M. In comparison, the direct support and the East Jerusalem initiatives remained relatively steady. On the one hand, there were increases in the UNRWA's support, Infrastructure Development/Water sector, Private sector, and humanitarian aid; on the other hand, there were some decreases in Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) interventions. Yet, in 2019 and with the shift in the EU elections, Brexit, and the drop of the electoral assistance for 'traditional' political parties affected the EU's foreign policy and aid

allocation. Therefore, the Aid's figures drastically diminished from EUR 552M to 332M in 2019. This shrinkage had affected mainly the UNRWA's support and humanitarian Aid.

Conclusion :

On the one hand, Within the Palestinian context, civil society plays a vital role within the state formation function and, it actively impacts its development. On the other hand, European aid is enormous aid towards Palestine. It is channeled through either the Palestinian government itself to cover its expenses or NGOs for further developmental aspects. Therefore, this chapter discussed the emergence of the civil society and the specialty of the Palestinian civil society while examining the international aid scheme in Palestine by focusing on its most prominent, the European donations.

The civil society's concept has emerged as a natural sequence of human society's development throughout the ages, as human societies moved from one stage to another through economic, social, cultural, and political development stages. Where it has crystallized in its idiomatic political form in social contract theory, according to this theory, civil society's idea was synonymous with the political community, i.e., an organization based on the social contract. However, it played an essential role in providing services and jobs that the market cannot offer, such as religious institutions promoting values and morals or information about caring for the environment through environmental protection. It also collaborates with the government sector and the private sector by adopting policies that seek to protect the environment in addition to trade unions and professional unions. Therefore, civil society plays a vital role within the countries and impacts its development, primarily if it's raised in a community such as the Palestinian one. The last has experienced some

unique circumstances that shaped the Palestinian civil society differently and strengthened it in various ways and methods directly and indirectly.

International aid to developing countries has been a complex phenomenon over the past years. It was initiated after the second world war, where several powerful governments and institutions led the fund's policies. The United States, along with several European countries, was the primary source of funds to the Palestinians. However, this changed over the past five years since international aid is considered part of the country's external relations policies and affected via different internal and external factors. Therefore, Palestine had witnessed fluctuations in international aid through the years that resulted in and impacted the achievement of sustainable development in Palestine.

Overall, the Palestinian society depends on international development aid on a large scale—the internal changes in the US. Politics had affected the American funds to the Palestinians which was considered the biggest at that time. However, with the US aid withdrawal, European aid is the most considerable aid to the Palestinians. Which eventually, but the question of how it supports the achievement of sustainable development within the Palestinians.

Fourth Chapter:

4 Sustainable development and European funds.

4.1 Introduction:

The topic of funding and external aid is one of the most critical topics that affected the Palestinian cause, from the beginnings of the Nakba and the Naksa to establishing the Palestinian Authority. This study will serve as an evaluation and analysis study of the role and function of European financing and external aid in the period 2015-2019 from the perspective of the civil Society Organization. By analyzing its mechanisms, methods, and impact over the years. While trying to use several theoretical approaches from the humanities, political sciences, and economics, it concludes the research through mutual feedback.

Moreover, international aid has become one of the global mechanisms within which international relations between the donors and developed countries are formed.

It took an entire year to achieve this research. The researcher attempted to collect theoretical and empirical information through various sources from books, previous studies, websites, and annual reports in English and Arabic. Furthermore, conducting approximately 18 interviews with respondents from multiple categories from within NGOs and researchers from inside European donor institutions. It was not a straightforward way to complete this research. The researcher faced many complications, including the inability to know the substantial amounts of funding for NGOs, which the researcher faced during research and interviews. This research aimed not to manifest

deficiencies and expose them as much as possible to investigate actuality through examination and positive criticism. To shed light on many important issues.

Therefore, this chapter is considered a consecutive analysis process resulting from what was reached in the previous three chapters, which allowed the theoretical readings and fieldwork to feed each other. The following are the main resolutions that contain a reasonable percentage of analysis, whether through criticism, clarification, or questioning.

The researcher addressed the following questions to the representatives of the NGOs and international donors' worker :

- How does the Civil society recognize Sustainable development in Palestine?
- How does the Civil society define the role of the international donors in enhancing sustainable development in Palestine?
- Would the Civil society view international donation as a tool to intensify civil society's role in sustainable development?
- Does Civil society believe that international aid had caused/ highlighted an adversarial relationship between Civil Society and the Government? And how?
- Does Civil society believe that international aid will eventually succeed in conducting real development under the Israeli Occupation?
- Does Civil society think that international donations can improve people's resilience, especially in area c?

4.2 The reality of international aid in Palestinian territories

It is undoubtedly true that many European countries consider strengthening their external relations policy by integrating several instruments, such as providing donations, aid, or financial support to the developing countries. Their emphasis on their diplomatic recognition as the "world's peacemakers.", their political and economic interests in creating alliances and partnerships within the developing countries, and their wish to eliminate all external threats to secure their own countries would all suggest their commitment towards continuing to provide aid to developing countries while justifying their reality in providing financial aid.

However, it is also essential to consider the other significant aspects of the European aid that might be considered equally important in explaining its reality. Such as its role in contributing and advocating to several SDG's (sustainable development goals)- such as eliminating poverty, providing quality education... etc.) . Its provision of several development programs of the Palestinian people to exercise responsibility to prepare for future statehood and, eventually, the compliance of the aids given with the actual needs and necessities of the Palestinian. The researcher will explore these roles more in detail concerning several interviewees' inputs to discover what might be best described as the role of international aid in sustainable development.

First, it is a fact that European donor countries contribute majorly to several SDG's (sustainable development goals) to diverse developing countries. In the Palestinian territories, the European contribution is one of the most significant external support. In 2020 only, the total EU contribution amounts to €159.05 million of which €85 million for salaries and pensions, €22,5 million to support the response of the East Jerusalem Hospitals to COVID-19, and €45 million to support the incomes of the most vulnerable households. Furthermore, the total EU contribution to UNRWA

in 2018,2019, and 2020 was €395.6 to continue providing access to education for 532,000 Palestine refugee children, primary health care for more than 3.5 million patients, and assistance to over 250,000 vulnerable Palestinian refugees in the West Bank, Gaza¹²⁰.

While the figures and amounts are enormous, the NGO's representatives provide an observation of the reality based on what is happening on the ground, not depending solely on the numbers and figures of the amounts granted. The Civil society perceives that international aid aims to ultimately grant Palestinian territories its autonomy and independence on its land. Therefore, several NGOs representatives argued that, on the one hand, the aid's themes are relatively shallow and depthless in the context of strengthening their path of independence. Nevertheless, on the other hand, valuable international aid is granted to the Palestinian people yearly. However, how, and where it has channeled and addressed is the central question to clarify international aid's reality in Palestinian territories.

Mr. Rami Naser Eddin, the Palestinian Vision Organization executive director, argued that the international funding's aims to specific domains that do reach the needs of the Palestinian people but do not grant the ultimate tools to solve their dilemma. Most of the aid is channeled towards a consumption direction where it will not lead to sustainable solutions rather than covering a need's surface only. He discussed further that he appreciates the assistance and support of the European donors. However, he sees that the donation solely will not enable the Palestinians to gain their independence or even their full capacity to operate and sustain their operations without the need for it. Therefore, he remarks that international aid reality provides a fraction of the solution.

¹²⁰ (United Nation, 2016)

Nevertheless, the influential part of the solution remains within the Palestinian people and their government's hands¹²¹.

Secondly, the European donors provide several developmental projects with several capacities' building programs. Where in 2020 alone, the European Union is providing €23.7 million in humanitarian funding for Palestinians. Despite the fact that numerous European donors contribute to sustainable development in several development sectors (political , social, and economic). Several NGOs representatives argued that it is a fact the government and NGOs are receiving tremendous aid amounts. Yet, in the context of the latest political development. Several restrictions and limitations started to evolve that contributed to questioning the international aid's aim and purpose towards the Palestinian people.

Where Mr. Aref Jaffal, Al-Marsad Center director, argues that the international aid reality is more or less connected with the donor country's relationship to the Palestinian Government. Therefore, it alternates over the years and depends on the political events internally and externally. Therefore, looking into the last five years, with the American aid decreasing. Their external policy changes had created a tremendous need and emphasis on the European donors, leaving them the leading donors to the Palestinian people. On the one hand, it created a space for them to leverage the donations and require preconditions. Such as signing preliminary agreements and grant prerequisites related to not working with some political parties or that the funds are not to finance what is so-called "terrorist" activities. On the other hand, this created a sense of aids scarcity between civil society organizations and produced a gap and fraction with the NGOs' united vision.

¹²¹ (AL-Deen, 2020, Nov 24, Personal Interview)

Where some agreed to sign, and others refused. Which created a division between the NGO's and their compliance to have unified efforts towards achieving a stable, sustainable development in the Palestinian territories¹²².

Most importantly, international aid is generally working in compliance with the actual needs and necessities of the Palestinian. Whether it was by international experts' studies earlier to the grant itself. Or by demanding an analysis study of the target domain (political, economic, or social). However, various NGOs representatives observed that this could be relatively influenced by the Governmental bodies, NGOs, or individuals employed in those international organizations.

Mr. Khaled Quzmar, the Defense for Children International- Palestine general director, explains that several international aid project managers demand an analysis and investigation research before granting the aid, which is understandable and needed in every project implementation cycle. As an assessment of the demands and needs of the intended sector. However, it seems that this preliminary analysis or research has proven to be affected by several internal or external factors over the years. He proceeds, some of the external factors, that several social activists argued, that the international donation is characterized by saying it is over-politicized and agenda-driven depending on external politics and relations between countries in the region. Another internal factor that may also influence the preliminary study is the NGOs themselves. Mr. Jaffal proceeded that by the time, diverse small NGOs had learned how to utilize a donation strategy(especially proposals' writing). Unfortunately, to better accommodate the organizations' needs rather than the societies. Not the other way around. Which resulted in low implemented development projects and

¹²² (Jaffal, 2020, Dec 09, Personal Interview)

measures that are not based on the actual needs rather than what's composed of papers that don't relate to reality.

The researcher believes that: After analyzing the answers provided by all the interviewees, collected via conducting personal interviews. That there is consensus on the reality of international aid in the Palestinian territories. It is especially once considered a tool to manage efforts positively and easily but is regularly influenced by authority, sovereignty, and political affairs. However, some interviewees believe in international aid's role and its capability and importance in achieving sustainable development.

Therefore, the researcher concludes that the reality of international aid in the Palestinian territories, of all kinds, has the capability of playing a significant position in the sustainable development in the Palestinian territories. However, the genuine impact alternate depending on external (political interests and external relations policies) and internal (NGO's and individual responsibility and awareness towards employing the international aid to implement, achieve, and maintain stable development in the Palestinian territories.

This implies that the NGO's representative is conscious of the reality of international aid in Palestine both emphatically and unfavorably. By providing positive feedback, the NGOs believe that steps must co-occur to undertake the internal factors affecting the international aid's impact, which the researcher will touch on in the upcoming analysis.

4.3 The reality of Sustainable development in the Palestinian Territories

In the Palestinian territories, achieving the SDGs (sustainable development goals) will not be smooth and straightforward. Long-term development in the Palestinian territories indicates

something distinctive. Fifty years of occupation and ten years of siege in Gaza have produced a bizarre development scene with a set of difficulties unlike any other context in other countries. Therefore, regular "development" practices do not apply to the Palestinian territories. However, some political, social, and economic activists argue that sustainable development in Palestine is controversial. While some presume that sustainable development in the Palestinian territories is a myth and doesn't exist, others consider that it's present and attainable to some extent. Hence, the reality of sustainable development in Palestine is debatable. While some argue that it exists, others believe it's a myth. Some depend on their analysis on the basis that the Israeli occupation caused a loss of Sovereignty and control over the natural resources . Some believe in its existence externally but a lack and Insufficient national legislation that supports and validates the sustainable development process which lead to its minimizations and, finally, as the level of success is not up to the actual needs, some believe it's not a genuine, sustainable development.

One reason , sustainable development in Palestine Territories is a myth. It doesn't exist due to the Israeli occupation that caused a loss of the Palestinian sovereignty over their land and natural resources. Generally, to conduct sustainable development, an independent state must fulfill its governmental obligations to maintain successful results. Yet, with the absence of autonomy on the Palestinian side and authority over internal and natural resources and with the lack of a united Palestinian compass of the path of sustainable development. It's challenging to consider perceiving authentic, sustainable development measures.

Mr. Omar Rahhal, Shams research center's director, argued that we couldn't say that Palestinians have real development. On the one hand, they are still in a national liberation stage; Palestinians

even didn't get their independence. The Israeli occupation is still the leading defining role player and exposes the Palestinian land and its natural resources. On the other hand, Palestinian people don't have a united definition of sustainable development or a joint strategy of how to shape it, which leaves the Palestinian people in a lost situation¹²³.

Moreover, Mr. Nassef Muallem, director of the Palestinian Center for Peace and Democracy (PCPD), highlighted that; no actual development exists while the Palestinian people are substituting the market's missing products with the Israeli's. Furthermore, sustainable development remains the hard equation while continuing to live under the Israeli occupation, which implies that we need to end the Israeli occupation first to guarantee proper sustainable development¹²⁴.

Another reason is the inadequate support and validating national legislation to the sustainable development process. Legislation is one of the essential tools of the government in regulating society. It settles amongst others the rights and responsibilities of people and official bodies to whom the legislation applies. Hence, the absence of a full-state condition affected the presence of needed laws that complement the development measures and preserve it.

Mrs. Doa' Wadi, the Businesswomen Forum (BWF) director, elaborates that development projects are implemented in various circumstances. Especially in the domain of women's economic and political empowerment. NGO's execute massive efforts in strengthening the women's capacities to advance and hold decision making positions. While still exist in some sectors, especially the chambers of commerce, they don't relatively have bylaws that allow their empowerment or participation. This is comparatively related to several development aspects and

¹²³ (Rahhal, 2020, Dec 09, Personal Interview)

¹²⁴ (Muallem, 2020, Nov 023, Personal Interview)

eventually raises the question of whether an actual sustainable development process is genuine and does exist or not¹²⁵.

One more reason is that sustainable development success is not up to the need to say it's genuine. Some analysts argue that some development measures are implemented and achieved, presenting partially an actual sustainable development. However, not reaching the maximum results raises several concerns whether sustainable development is a priority, or the main actors are distracted? And they are being stuck in the same loop for years?

Mr. Mughnam, the director of the Juhoud for community and rural development organization, elaborates that in the employment sector especially. Over the past five years, several accomplishments had helped and supported youth and women and several neglected areas to get employed. However, the employment rate in Palestine has slightly fluctuated recently. He proceeded that this fluctuation doesn't mean primarily that NGO's or implementing bodies are not implementing correctly. It reflects and depends on several aspects: the governmental bodies' priorities, the joint vision of all involved parties, the general situation in the Palestinian territories with the continuous political development, and its implications for the daily Palestinian struggles¹²⁶.

The researcher believes that: After analyzing the answers provided by all the interviewees, collected via conducting personal interviews and its interlinkages with the theoretical chapters of the sustainable development in Palestine. That there is consensus on the reality of sustainable

¹²⁵ (Wa'di, 2020, Dec 16, 2020, Personal Interview)

¹²⁶ (Mughnam, 2020, Nov25, Personal Interview)

development in the Palestinian territories. It is not easy to define or determine the reality of sustainable development, but it depends on multi-levels. The Israeli occupation is one of the major obstacles towards achieving sustainable development goals. Its implication of the government's sovereignty and its capability to maintain and complement the sustainable development process by utilizing rules and legislations had caused short distractions of efforts. While the Palestinian people struggle to gain their independence, it remains a challenge to multitask and accomplish success on all levels. The researcher believes that after analysis, governmental bodies might relatively lose sight of long-term goals of sustainable development. However, some interviewees believe in the sustainable development role and its capability and importance in achieving a better future for Palestinians and strengthening their independence path.

Therefore, the researcher concludes that the reality of sustainable development in the Palestinian territories, of all perspectives, has the capability of playing a significant position in strengthening and enabling the Palestinians to fulfill their needs and necessities and eventually develop. However, reality depends on the Palestinian government's Israeli occupation implication and their capability to enact laws and legislation that enables and preserves sustainable development and prioritizes sustainable development goals to serve the Palestinian people better.

4.4 The international aid's impact on achieving sustainable development in the Palestinian territories

By defining the impact of international aid, it presents a more deep-rooted understanding of the European aid's added value in achieving sustainable development in Palestinian Territories. However, while demonstrating impact is challenging, the researcher will relate to the qualitative

impacts rather than the quantitative ones, which best serves the study's aim and provides the needed analysis to build on. Therefore, to recognize the real impact more profoundly, the researcher will examine the international aid's impact through its relevance to the Palestinian people's actual needs and necessities, its effectiveness in producing larger scaled projects and scops, and its efficiency in utilizing the available resources.

Primary, the European aid's aims are relevant to the Palestinian people's actual needs and necessities. International negotiation takes place yearly to prioritize SDGs in partnership with all involved stakeholders (governmental and non-governmental bodies). It also generates the National Policy Agenda(NPA), reflecting the compass for the Palestinian government's sustainable development goals and the European aid. However, while some argue that European aid aims are relevant to the Palestinian needs, others believe that European aid aims are not transparent towards the Palestinian cause.

Mr. Hazem Abu Hilal, the program coordinator in The Popular Art Centre (PAC), explained that the European aid's goals in awarding funds are not clear as it is assumed. Also are oriented relatively towards the liberal projects and not mainly based on the actual needs. Therefore, he stressed that PACs usually strive to find aid to their cultural projects as some European donor countries avoid supporting any related cultural identity projects that interlink with the Palestinian Political well. However, whenever their proposed cultural projects are outlined under democracy and human rights, they find financial support more prosperous¹²⁷.

¹²⁷ (Abu Helal, 2020 Dec,08 , Personal Interview)

Secondly, the European aid aims to manufacture larger scaled projects and scops within the Palestinian territories. European donor countries frequently cooperate on a multilevel approach, which implies engaging all development practitioners. Several new corporations are initially started because of the work done via European aid and support whether those partnerships are internally (between Government, NGOs, and individuals). Or externally by connecting several European donors into intersectoral development projects. That managed eventually to cause further significant dimensions in the development projects in its scale and scope, which had greatness the impact of the European donation's effectiveness.

Mr. Oday Abu Karsh, the general director of the REFORM organization, highlights that huge partnerships and collaborations are created through the European aid guidelines and stresses the need for cooperation. He proceeds that external efforts are sometimes lost due to the lack of governmental strategies and policies supporting and sustaining those partnerships. The European donor countries recently had decided to join forces to guarantee the avoidance of double funding and expanding the horizons of aid interventions, which led to a considerable shift in covering a bigger scale of needs and necessities. But he raises the question of whether the Palestinian are prioritizing to strengthen the partnership aspects or not¹²⁸.

Finally, the European aid aims to utilize the available resources by delegating expertise and defining sector funding efficiently. That is conducting a real, sustainable development while Palestinian doesn't have sovereignty over the land and natural resources. The equation is hard to solve. Although, analyzing the impact of the European aid in employing the possible resources is

¹²⁸ (Abu Karsh, 2020, Dec 14, Personal Interview)

debatable. It considers the Israeli's limitations and controls over 65% of the Palestinian land and many natural resources. Yet, the analysis could be related to their political engagements or position with the Palestinian- Israeli conflict.

Mrs. Tahreer Araj, the executive director at the MIFTAH organization, explains that regardless of the European donor's goodwill. They cannot provide and finance development projects while their political position is not clear from the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. She proceeds that the Israeli occupation is the main challenge facing sustainable development in the Palestinian territories. However, the reality of sustainable development is primarily related to the Palestinian political reality. We cannot separate the two facts from each other. she expressed that the European donor countries should adopt a clear political opinion towards the Palestinian cause for greater aid efficiency. She ends with an open question; how a European funded factory work can while in any second the Israeli military would close the street leading to it¹²⁹.

The researcher believes that: After analyzing the answers provided by all the interviewees, collected via conducting personal interviews. That there is consensus on the good impact of European aid on sustainable development in the Palestinian territories. It is not simple to explain European aid's impact, but Palestinians live in a very vulnerable situation. Where the fact of being under Occupation is affecting every aspect of their well-being. However, it seems that the act of Occupation and conflict with the Israeli's have not only affected Palestinians alone. As mentioned previously in this chapter, international aid is an external relations tool. Where aids and donations are utilized better to serve the donor country's political and economic benefits. However, when it

¹²⁹ (Araj, 2020 Dec12, Personal Interview)

comes to taking a political position, one of the most protracted conflicts in the world. European donors will not declare their ultimate political position and stand on one line against the other, which will affect its support to the Palestinians.

Therefore, the researcher concludes that the impact of European aid on sustainable development in the Palestinian territories, of all viewpoints, is in an outstanding condition yet can grow significantly more. However, reality lies with the political will of those European donors. which once clarified, it will be translated in their funds' unfiltered themes and enabling the Palestinians not to mainly rely on available resources rather than empowering them greater access

4.5 Theoretical set-ups suit the Palestinian current status as a nation under occupation

As Kenneth E. Boulding (1941). “Economic Analysis,” said, “Theories without facts may be barren, but facts without theories are meaningless.”

The researcher pointed earlier to Modernization and Dependency theories, which meant to be mentioned, but not to limit. Simultaneously, the Modernization theory relies on its interpretation of the development process on economic and cultural aspects (norms, values, and motives)—whereas the dependency theory depends on the historical and political factors in investigating development phenomena. However, considering the Palestinian development context, the theoretical setup suitability is debatable in the light of those two theories for the following reasons. The international aid directed towards the Palestinians is economic consumption driven. It is also

influenced by the norms and values that liaise with the idealism approach. The reality of that development status quo is caused by a series of political, historical factors.

First, the economical-driven theme of donation's impact on the international aid context shows the connection between the Palestinian aid type and the Modernization theory. Simultaneously, many interviewees had agreed on the importance and significant effects of several economic development measures within the Palestinian context, such as employment, investments, and Infrastructure. Contrary, others argue that it adversely affected domestic resource mobilization rather than causing substantial economic growth. There are some underlying motives. One of the most important is aid dependency.

Traditionally, the donor-recipient relationship has been an asymmetric one involving a powerful and a vulnerable party where political and economic structures of command and exploitation provided inconsiderable space for the vulnerable party to choose. Therefore, the donor's bargain with their high power. Sometimes foreign aid makes a nation aid-dependent rather than making it economically independent.

For example, Mrs. Doa' Wadi, the Businesswomen Forum (BWF) director, referred to recently a tremendous amount of European aid towards digitalization and innovation. Encouraging the NGOs to purchase applications and IT-related procurement through the funded projects from relatively international suppliers raises concern if there is a real impact. Knowing the Palestinian context and capability, it was evident to NGOs that for Palestinians to adopt the digitalization-wheel, they need several preparation developments earlier in the educational system and then to be followed by

more digitalization capacity building development to adapt appropriately to digitalization and innovation eventually. Despite that, it has been mentioned to the European donors several times. Nevertheless, there is no clear intention¹³⁰.

Another reason is that international aid idealistic values guided projects' funds, which typically describes how international aid operates by presuming a system of beliefs, values, and trends that account for the world's nature and how it changes. That is, international aid's motives delineate the wonderful life's nature – including the material goods, social arrangements, and societal goals that should be achieved. Which relatively demonstrates the linkage to the Modernization theory.

Generally, most interviewees consent that the social and cultural-themed international development funds focus on spreading awareness and building knowledge on human rights, democracy, and gender equality. While they highlighted its importance and urgency towards the Palestinian cause, on the one hand, they stressed that its principally regarding improving its technical capability rather than altering its thorough social and cultural origins.

The researcher believes that the modernization development process is necessary and progressive so that underdeveloped countries continue seeing it somewhat not only needed but also desirable. Modernization holds an orientation of contentment toward Western Europe and the United States. These nations are observed as having unmatched economic prosperity and democratic stability. Therefore, looking into the European aid's development focusing on projects advocating for values

¹³⁰ (Wa'di, 2020, Dec 16, 2020, Personal Interview)

and beliefs of human rights and democracy falls into the dimensions of framing the result into the Modernization directed path of development.

However, looking into the development from its origins and causes. Several interviewees agreed that the colonization and the age of occupation on the Palestinian lands had affected the type and nature of the development aid granted. Moreover, it considers the country's relationships regarding its systemic -external, sub-systemic, and internal- level. And how international support can convert these relationships into positive components for developing outer nations.

Furthermore, the implications of dependency emphasize the external hegemonic, hidden, or exposed, over the underdeveloped countries. Moreover, it focused on the external and historical factors contributing to making underdevelopment and contributing to it. The theory highlights colonialism's effect on the underdevelopment of societies considered colonies of advanced industrial countries. However, after gaining its independence, the forms of dependency differed from becoming political, economic, and cultural, with adverse effects on these developing countries' future development. In the Palestinian context, it can be related to more reasons but most importantly, to having an elite segment's growth on account of the whole population and its endeavor to preserve senior officials' loyalty to international authorities, which comes as an ultimate result after colonization.

Despite that fact, the researcher believes colonization's effects and implications, especially in a protracted conflicted area, are inescapable. Some of those implications lie in the hands of the after-independence countries and their people. Whether it's applicable or a challenge, no sovereignty or

self-determination autonomy will be stable. In contrast, their loyalty is not 100% towards their communities rather than the ones who appointed them as their successors.

Therefore, the researcher concludes that within the Palestinian context in development aspects. There is a mix of opinions on which theoretical set-up suits the reality of development in Palestinian territories. of all parts, it is related to economic and intellectual orientation funds, considering the historical and political history of the Palestinian people's development.

However, due to the Palestinian past's specialty and the accrued historical and political factors. The Palestinian territories' development process is relatively unique, which is related to the fact that its uniqueness could connect its reality to two different ideologies (Capitalist and Materialism approach). But yet highlight the similarities between them.

Both theories, Modernization, and dependency focused on Third World development circumstances, using the nation-state as a unit of analysis and polar theoretical structural visions. In one case, the structure is tradition versus modernity -modernization; in the other, it is core versus periphery dependency. Therefore, the researcher concludes that the Palestinian Territories' development context suits the Modernization and the decency theories.

From another perspective, the researcher overviewed the imperialism(colonial) theory. Where it looked into the power dynamics between the original people once they get their independence . it reflects on the form of the mandate given to them and how it affects the further development of the pre-colonialized state. There are different factors affecting the analysis of this theory .

For example, Mr. Rami Naser AlDeen argues that one of the important factors affecting the impact of the development aid is the national employees of the European organizations themselves. reflecting on the colonization theory; it suggests that the challenge to development is the reintegration process of the original people after their state gets its autonomy.

the researcher believes that further research should be done to fully address this part. However, for the purpose of this study, the researcher considers that the Palestinian People's identity has been considerably affected through the past years. in which it caused the main attributes of the identity to change and adjust depending on personal experiences within the Palestinian history.

Accordingly, the Palestinian national employees of a European organization are more affected by the European culture, practices, and traditions than the Palestinians working with NGOs. hence, those national employees' identity is reshaped based on those factors. resulting to impose indirect influences on the path, agenda, and channel of the European development aid.

4.6 The most challenges that faced achieving sustainable development in the perspective of international aid

Challenges and problems are essential parts of the development cycle that give experiences, provide lessons learned, and support in becoming wiser and more substantial in overcoming the development challenges. Palestinian history offers a particular specialty for the circumstances and conditions in which development would occur, from being under occupation for more than 50

years to the continuing political further developments that affect all aspects of life (economic, social, and environmental). However, the researcher could list those challenges as internal (Government, NGOs, and individuals) and external (Israeli occupation and other international affairs).

- Starting with the external factor:
 - The Israeli occupation challenges. The Israeli occupation performed, throughout its power of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, diminishing the development process and diverting it from its path, as it is:

The renewal of the Israeli occupation means further confiscation of Palestinian lands, establishing settlements, and direct control of crossings borders, in light of the comprehensive siege policy imposed on the Palestinians, especially in the Gaza Strip. It is lagging the development process in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. By linking it to the size of Palestinian concessions, and the degree of satisfaction and acceptance of donor countries with the Palestinian Authority's behavior on the one hand. And by accelerating the Israeli facts imposition on the ground, such as the settlements intensification and the establishment of the Judaization projects.

As one of the interviewees explained, “without providing the Palestinians with their Independence and self-determination power, the development equation remains unsolved.”¹³¹.

- The internal challenges are:

from here, the researcher believes that different bodies interlink in several ways, and therefore:

¹³¹ (Rahhal, 2020, Dec 09, Personal Interview)

The interviewees had agreed that the Palestinian governments are facing lots of challenges when it comes to sustainable development, most importantly.

- The first challenge is the **lack of Sovereignty** over the Palestinian lands related to a Palestinian Authority's existence without real national Sovereignty on the ground as it served the Palestinian government's subordination to supportive states on the one hand. And the conditions of the Israeli occupation, on the other hand. Especially when looking at those agreements' outputs to which the Palestinian Authority was committed and later showed its inability.

The Palestinian Authority controls its resources and its decision only with the consent of the Israeli occupation. The Israeli occupation is effectively managing the paths of security and development in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. And this is evident in the Palestinian Authority's acceptance of dividing the West Bank into three security zones. Through which the Palestinian Authority's responsibilities are defined on the one hand, and its ability to make decisions on the other hand, which is reflected in the role of the Palestinian Authority and its development options.

- The second challenge is **the lack of censorship and jurisdictions** that protects and maintain the sustainable development process from the Palestinian Government's side. Some interviewees stressed that there is a shortage in the censorship of the international aid grants that are challenged to the Palestinians. Elaborating that the governments' role is to develop monitoring bodies to provide the necessary data to guide strategic planning, design and implement programs and projects, and allocate and reallocate resources in better ways.

Simultaneously, the NGO's role is to create some monitoring and follow-up on the Government's interventions towards the sustainable development process. The history of the Palestinian civil society had enabled its strength and in-depth interactions with the Palestinian Government. Yet, it doesn't practice such a role in the usual manner.

As one of the interviewees said: " instead of NGOs focusing on gathering funds for their projects, NGO's joint bodies should create a task division. one for generating funds upon specialties of NGO's and another for monitoring its efficiency and accountability.¹³²"

- Another challenge , but most importantly, is **the lack of partnership and cooperation** aspect between all. Partnerships are fundamental for capacity building in developing countries. Capacity building suggests empowering individuals and organizations with the expertise, tools, and other resources they need to reach their goals.

On the one hand, The Palestinian civil society and private sector are strategic partners to the Palestinian Government in achieving sustainable development. The Palestinian Government has adopted an inclusive policy to create national and sectorial policy agendas, particularly the NPA 2017-2022.

On the other hand, the interviewees had acknowledged that the Palestinian Government needs a compass in terms of international aid management. Moreover, the relationship between the

¹³² (AL-Deen, 2020, Nov 24, Personal interview)

Government and the NGOs varied over previously due to numerous factors and assumptions. The assumptions include A trust deficiency between the Government and the NGO's, Government beliefs that NGOs are granted funds that should be granted to the Government instead and, there is a massive gap in the perception of ownership towards the implemented development projects.

- The fourth challenge is **the lack of national expert bodies responsible for allocating funds** based on the actual needs and different NGOs' expertise.

This is more or less related to the absence of a united Palestinian Compass towards the Palestinian sustainable development process. Ideally, the resources should be assigned in line with the development policy roadmap, with priority development aspects receiving higher resources followed by secondary and tertiary tasks.

Unfortunately, interviewees consent that the international funds channeled to the Palestinian people is not allocated. They are not monitored, which allows double-funding and cross-referencing NGO's specialties to scattered development projects that would eventually delay the development process.

Where one of the interviewees said : “ the development projects had transformed recently into a market, where there is no control over which organization is responsible about which development measure.”¹³³

Generally, the researcher concludes that there are various challenges towards sustainable development in the Palestinian Territories. Some might relate to external factors such as the main

¹³³ (Mattar, 2020, Nov 20, personal interview)

obstacle, which is the Israeli occupation. However, considering this research's aim by considering the international aid and putting it under lens. There is a consent between the interviewees that the Government, which is the number one responsible for sustainable development, is not prioritizing it above other needs. This created a lack in its vision and mission, absence of guidance and leadership, and eventually causing chaos in the development aid funds by the NGOs and private sectors. Another consent is around the NGOs that they need to utilize their efforts and join forces along with the Government and kept the Palestinian people's necessities their development work compass.

4.7 What is next, in the context of exploring a more sustainable stage of development that takes into consideration the values of justice, equality, and resilience

Naturally, when we focus only on each body's work, we often lose sight of the real goals we want to reach when performing activities. The people who work in each body do not communicate effectively with other bodies involved in their work processes. As a result, the overall development process suffers. Therefore, thinking of the future steps towards the sustainable development process will encourage bodies involved on every level to focus on the complete development process and their contribution to its ultimate goal. Ultimately, interviewees agreed that a fundamental status analysis should take place, more in-depth internal resources reallocation policy, and building ownership values on all levels.

The first step in any process is to analyze the current status to identify the genuine deficiencies in the sustainable development process. The interviewees highlighted that this process should be

taken seriously as some of them believed that "we don't have real statistics that measure the development and if we do, it is not reachable"¹³⁴. However, others argue that NGOs should be an active part of the analysis process rather than being invited to evaluate the result report. This highlights the fact that partnership relationships would be intensively enhanced by engaging and joining national forces to enhance the development path.

The second step is to focus on the existing internal resources of the Palestinian people focusing mainly on human power. Many interviewees argued that the Palestinian's subconscious is shifted over the years to rely on international expertise rather than the inner ones, which eventually left the internal resources not valued. On the one hand, the national experts are knowledgeable both academically and practically by living on the Palestinian land, which qualifies them to support a more extensive scale towards the sustainable development process, which is also valid on both the Governmental planning bodies and involved NGOs. On the other hand, looking from a national united lens will create a more in-depth analysis of what is needed and, most significantly, what are the internal challenges that might delay the development process. Therefore, utilizing national professionals and engaging them in the analysis process will generate a more significant impact on the development path's optimization process.

The last but most critical step is an outcome of the previous steps. The Interviewees explained that focusing nationally on the development process would generate a more significant impact while building national ownership of the Palestinian territories' development. On the one hand, this national ownership will create a sense of autonomy over the development process, one of the

¹³⁴ (Jaffal, 2020, Dec 09, Personal Interview)

deficiencies that delay the whole process. On the other hand, all development involved parties will focus on the process's needs overall rather than just what is required. Eventually, this sense of ownership over time will pass through to the communities, engaging them in the development process. As one of the interviewees said: "the Palestinian development process is not a one-step but its multi-step process that interlinks with more of internal rather than external factors that are causing its delay."¹³⁵

Another interviewee mentioned that "only with the hands of the national efforts can transform the Palestinian territories' fluctuated development process to a more stabilized and further empowered."

Generally, the researcher concludes that there are various steps to enhance the future of sustainable development further. An in-depth current status analysis should be implemented jointly via all involved parties to increase partnership and cooperation in order to build the ownership sense within the Palestinian context are the main future steps that needed. However, considering this research's aim by considering the international aid and putting it under a lens. There is a consent between the interviewees that the NGOs are aware of the main internal struggles and requires them to contribute more to the enhancing and modifying of the sustainable development process. Another consent is around the NGOs to be encouraged to join forces and the Government and other involved parties and actively support the Palestinian people's path towards achieving sustainable development.

¹³⁵ (Abu Karsh, 2020, Dec 14, Personal Interview)

Fifth Chapter:

5.1 Summary, conclusions, and recommendations :

In this chapter, the most important conclusions reached by the study will be reviewed and linked to its theoretical framework. The researcher also provides some proposals for future research studies that the researcher advises to conduct related to the study's subject. Through the previous results, the researcher is providing general conclusions and recommendations.

First of all, it is necessary to refer to the study results, which proved that the role of European development aid in the Palestinian territories is high. It is high in its three axes, whether in the impact of achieving sustainable development, the influence on the NGOs, or the degree of awareness and NGO's and European donors' understanding of the concept of sustainable development needs in the Palestinian territories. Furthermore, this is a positive indication that sustainable development has come to occupy a center and a large area and is receiving high-level attention from central Palestinian NGO's. It reflects the extent of these institutions' keenness to serve society most fully. It also reflects the spontaneous tendency Among the of those NGO's in embodying the concept of sustainable development on the ground or as it should, and based on it; the study concludes the following:

1. The reality of international aid lies in clarifying how and where it has channeled and addressed. Although valuable international aid is granted to the Palestinian people yearly, the aid's themes are relatively shallow and depthless in strengthening Palestinians' independence path.

2. The international aid's aim and purpose towards the Palestinian people are ambiguous, considering the political limitations and prerequisites demanded recently.
3. The international aid towards the Palestinians' needs and necessities can be quickly influenced by the Governmental bodies, NGOs, or individuals employed in those international organizations.
4. The reality of sustainable development remains controversial. At the same time, some argue that it is a myth. Others believe in it to some extent, and others don't believe in its genuine traits.
5. The European aid's aims are on the surface relevant to the Palestinian people's actual needs and necessities. Nevertheless, its relevance remains untransparent.
6. The European aid aims to manufacture larger scaled projects and scops within the Palestinian territories. which had a significant impact on the effectiveness of the European donation
7. The European aid aims to efficiently utilize the available resources by delegating expertise and defining sector funding. However, the analysis could be related to their political engagements or position with the Palestinian- Israeli conflict.

8. The development process in the Palestinian context interlinks with both Modernization theory and Dependency theory. Of all parts, it is related to economic and intellectual orientation funds, considering the historical and political history of the Palestinian people's development.
9. several challenges are facing sustainable development in the Palestinian territories. Some are external such as the Israeli occupation and its implications. Others are internal such as the government's ability to self-determination, lack of censorship and jurisdictions, the lack of partnership and cooperation and, the lack of national expert bodies responsible for allocating funds.
10. The next steps towards an enhanced sustainable development path includes, enhancing the partnership between Government and NGO's, a fundamental status analysis should take place, more in-depth internal resources reallocation policy, and building ownership values on all levels.

5.2 Recommendations:

1. The researcher recommends building or inactivate an Observation body where its primary responsibility is to monitor and watch over the Palestinian people's international funds reallocations and compliance with the Palestinian people's actual needs and necessities.
2. The researcher advises on the importance of improving the partnership approaches between the NGO's and the Government by forming a joint committee or board that oversees the relationship and continuously improves its channels.
3. The researcher suggests developing new reachable investigations, studies, and statistics that look into the sustainable development path within the Palestinian context regarding the actual accomplishments and the actual deficiencies.
4. The researcher proposes conducting additional research on sustainable development in the Palestinian territories from the private sector's perspective and the Palestinian community's perspective.
5. The researcher urges the NGOs to join forces and understand the allocation of external funds' projects specialties by formulating an effective internal network that connects the Palestinian NGO's and either connects or complement their development work.

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ملخص الدراسة:

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى التعرف على دور المساعدات الأوروبية في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة من منظور المنظمات غير الحكومية. اعتمد البحث على مقابلات شخصية مع ممثلي المنظمات غير الحكومية التي تعمل في مجال التنمية المستدامة وتعمل على المشاريع الممولة من دول أوروبية للوصول إلى نتائج مبنية على أساس علمي وواقعي.

ومن خلاله توصلت الباحثة إلى أن واقع المساعدات الأوروبية يكمن في توضيح كيف وأين وجهتها. على الرغم من أن المساعدات الأوروبية القيمة تُمنح للشعب الفلسطيني سنوياً، إلا أن مواضيع، واهداف المساعدات سطحية وغير متعمقة في تعزيز مسار الاستقلال الفلسطيني. ومن جهة أخرى إن هدف المساعدات الأوروبية تجاه الشعب الفلسطيني وغاياتها غامضة. كما انه بالنظر إلى القيود والمتطلبات السياسية التي طُلبت مؤخرًا. بالإضافة، توصلت الباحثة الى الآراء تنقسم بخصوص حقيقة التنمية المستدامة ويعتبروها مثيرة للجدل. يجادل البعض بأنها خرافة وغير موجودة من الاصل. من جهة أخرى، يؤمن به البعض إلى حد ما، والبعض الآخر لا يؤمن بوجوده الحقيقي.

واخيرا توصلت الدراسة إلى أن أهداف المساعدات الأوروبية تبدو مرتبطة بالاحتياجات والضرورات الفعلية للشعب الفلسطيني، ولكن مع تعدد العوامل المؤثرة (داخليا وخارجيا) على هذه الاحتياجات. حيث لا تزال وملاءمتها للاحتياج الفلسطيني الفعلي غير شفافة. هناك العديد من التحديات التي تواجه التنمية المستدامة في الأراضي الفلسطينية. بعضها خارجي مثل الاحتلال الإسرائيلي وتداعياته. البعض الآخر داخلي مثل؛ قدرة الحكومة على تقرير المصير، والافتقار إلى مؤسسات الرقابة والسلطات القضائية، وقلة خاصية الشراكة والتعاون، ونقص الهيئات والخبراء الوطنيين المسؤول عن تخصيص الأموال.

في ضوء الاستنتاجات، يوصي الباحث أولاً ببناء هيئة مراقبة تكون مسؤوليتها الأساسية هي مراقبة ومتابعة إعادة تخصيص الأموال الدولية للشعب الفلسطيني والامتثال لاحتياجات الشعب الفلسطيني الفعلية. ثانياً، ينصح الباحث بأهمية تحسين نهج الشراكة بين المنظمات غير الحكومية والحكومة من خلال تشكيل تعزيز دور لجنة أو مجلس مشترك يشرف على العلاقة ويحسن قنواتها بشكل مستمر. ثالثاً: يقترح الباحث تطوير تحقيقات ودراسات وإحصائيات جديدة تبحث في مسار التنمية المستدامة في السياق الفلسطيني فيما يتعلق بالإنجازات وأوجه القصور الفعلية. رابعاً: يقترح الباحث إجراء بحث إضافي حول التنمية المستدامة في الأراضي الفلسطينية من منظور القطاع الخاص ومن منظور المجتمع الفلسطيني. أخيراً، يحث الباحث المنظمات غير

الحكومية على توحيد الجهود وفهم تخصيص تخصصات مشاريع التمويل الخارجي من خلال تشكيل شبكة داخلية فعالة تربط المنظمات غير الحكومية الفلسطينية وتقوم إما بربط أو استكمال أعمالها التنموية.