



Arab American University

Faculty of graduate Studies

Conditional fund and Its Strategic Impact on The  
Development Indicators

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This thesis was submitted in partial fulfillment of the  
requirement for the master's degree in strategic planning and  
fundraising

June-2021

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## Permission

Conditional fund and Its Strategic Impact on The Development Indicators

By

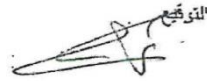
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This thesis was defended successfully on 12 October and approved by

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## **Declaration**

This thesis is submitted for the purpose of fulfilment of the requirement of Master Degree in the faculty of Strategic planning and fundraising, Arab American University –AAUP,2021, I declare that this research is my own, unaided work. It has not been submitted before for any other degree, part of degree, or examination at this or any other university

Signature: .....

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Date: / /2021

## **Dedication**

Praise be to God, who has enabled us to complete this step in our academic career, in a short time from the start of the study in the masters until the completion of the thesis

I dedicate this effort and success to the soul of my niece Lubna, asking God Almighty to have mercy on her.

I also dedicate this humble work to my dear wife

To my children: Baraah, Baraa, Yazeed, Sewar, Malak, and Waseem

To everyone who has had an impact on my life

To all those whom my heart loved and my pen forgot to mention

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## Abstract

The study of conditional funding is one of the recent studies, which began to be interested at the beginning of the twenty-first century, when a number of countries began to impose restrictions and political conditions on the provided aids to the third world countries as a condition for benefiting from the aid.

Palestine is one of the countries that imposed on it those conditions which led to the impediment of the development process in it, from here came this study.

This Study aims to shed light on conditional fund to Palestinian NGOs and its strategic impact on development indicators in Jordan valley in Palestine. In order to achieve study goals, the researcher reviewed previous studies, applied the descriptive analytical method, used questionnaires and interviews as study tools.

The targeted groups are the Palestinian non-governmental organization in Jordan valley (about 50 active institutions). The random study sample is 18 institutions. 22 questionnaires were distributed, 4 questionnaires were excluded, while 18 were examined and analyzed through the SPSS program, the researcher used interviews as a second effective method to collect information.

The study found the importance of governance in non-governmental organization in recruiting support, as well as the presence of significant effects of the political conditions on the institution (3.11), the study also found that funding (not political funding) achieves the goals of the institution (4.11), the drivers for funding are political par excellence (3.63) and there is no objection from accepting unconditional external support and funding (3.22)

The study also found that there is a strong relationship between governance and political conditions, and also there is a relationship between the future vision of funding and the long-term effects, also between the motives of political funding and the long-term effects.

finally, the study recommended strengthening the concept of financial and political governance and focusing on development programs, projects dependent on funding, and trying to exclude institutions that impose political conditions on funding, as well as establishing a base of Arab and foreign funders supporting the Palestinian cause, strengthening partnership and networking between non-governmental organization, and finally the study recommended By forming a Palestinian entity and a supervisory body among NGOs that enjoys with standards of integrity and credibility.

### **Key word:**

Conditional fund, development indicator

### **Study Vocabulary:**

1. NGO's: Non-governmental organizations are collective institutions that were established by individuals and take legal and official status from the government. Its board of directors consists of 13 members who are elected by the general assembly. It provides humanitarian, social and charitable services, and its management is dominated by voluntary work. And based on a definition presented by the Mass Institute for Palestinian Economic Policy Research, the civil society is an organization that is officially recognized by the government, independent and non-profit, part of its work is voluntary participation and that it is not partisan or inherited.
2. Political funding or conditional funding (CN) means funding that includes political conditions outside the framework of the objective of the funding, i.e. interfering with the political vision of the financier on the project documents in a framework outside the subject

and objectives of the funding. As is the case in the terrorism document that is imposed on local institutions by the US Agency for Development, as the definition of terrorism is a political issue par excellence and is inserted into technical agreements, which imposes legal and political conditions on the recipient institutions that are not relevant to the project.

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## List of Abbreviation

NGO's	Non-governmental organizations
CF	conditional fund
JV	Jordan Valle
ATC	Anti-Terrorism Clause
PNGOs	Palestinian nongovernmental organization
PNA	Palestinian National Authority
EO	an Executive Order
USAID	the United States Agency for International Development
PNCCF	Palestine National Campaign to Reject "Conditional Funding"
EU	European Union (EU)

## **Introduction**

The European Union and other donor institutions are required to sign so-called anti-terror clauses and policies in order to receive funding for Palestinian NGOs and NGOs.

Recently, Israeli and Zionist campaigns targeting Palestinian non-governmental organization and national NGOs have escalated. Concurrently, funding terms from various donors have escalated, which include conditions we have resisted such as preventing involvement in the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) campaign, advocating and promoting the right of return, and programs and projects in areas such as Area C and Gaza. Gaza, or Palestine 1948 (Israel). These conditions have reached an unacceptable level requiring the signing of provisions to prevent terrorism that affect the history and struggle of our people. Undoubtedly, this escalation cannot be separated from all policies and approaches aimed at obliterating Palestinian national rights. This comes in the context of the escalation of Israeli colonial policies from confiscation, annexation, forced displacement, repression and violations, to the institutionalization of racism, fragmentation and isolation, all of which constitute international crimes against our people. Instead of receiving support from the European Union and its member states, who must stand up for the Palestinian human rights movement, we are forced to comply with these counter-terrorism policies and terms. The signature of these political documents thus became a prerequisite for funding. This is where this study came from Investigating the impact of conditional political funding on development projects in the Jordan Valley.

## Chapter I

### 1.1 the study Problem:

Since 1994, the establishment of the Palestinian Authority was announced as the first officially recognized authority in the Palestinian territories under the Oslo Accords, and as a result, it began receiving donations from countries and international agencies. The United States government has provided \$3.4 billion through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to implement development programs in the West Bank and Gaza strip (USAID/WBG 2011), so far the United States considers the government the main supporter of bilateral economic and development assistance to the Palestinians. USAID has funded programs that support 3.8 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip through job opportunities creation, Strengthening the role of the private sector, providing technical assistance to the ministries of the Palestinian Authority in various fields, and meeting basic humanitarian needs.

In addition to USAID, there is the European Union (EU) represented by the United Kingdom, Norway, Italy, Sweden, Germany and other countries such as Canada, Japan and the Arab world. Most of the donations goes directly to the ministries of the Palestinian Authority and a small portion of the donation goes to local Palestinian NGOs through funded projects and technical assistance with the aim of weakening or controlling these institutions. In 2008, the PA received about US\$1.9 billion, of which US\$1.8 billion was to support the PA's 2008 budget and US \$1 billion to cover the 2007 budget deficit (UNCTAD, 2009). In 2006, Palestinian local NGOs received more than \$223 million (Ladawdeh 2007)

However, international aid has begun to be a soft force for international relations. In recent years, many donors have begun to impose political terms in addition to contractual terms on the recipients of that aid, by signing those terms as a condition for obtaining funding.

Although the political conditions are harsh on Palestinian NGOs and development institutions, these conditions do not comply with the criteria of struggle, sacrifices, and Palestinian national interests. For this reason, the majority of large NGOs refused to sign funding contracts.

On 30 December 2002 several Palestinian NGOs launched, including PNGO members, “Palestine National Campaign to Reject “Conditional Funding (PNCCF) of the European Commission or “So-called Anti-Terror Clauses and Policies... on Preventing Terror Affecting the History and Struggle of Our People,” which justifies the use of violence and claims that Palestinian resistance factions are not terrorist organizations

However, the restrictions imposed on funding negatively affected many development and humanitarian projects in all parts of Palestine, specifically in the Jordan Valley.

This research attempts to investigate the impact of politically restricted funding on the development of the Jericho and Jordan Valley areas by answering this question: To what extent did the conditions of political funding affect the development of the Jordan Valley?

## **1.2 The importance of the research and its justifications**

There is no doubt that every study has its goals and justifications that it always seeks to achieve.

The importance of the study lies in the fact that:

1. It will bridge the knowledge gap about the negative impact of politically conditioned funding on development.

### **1.2.1 Practical importance :**

The practical importance of this study lies in the fact that it:

1. Clarifies the relationship between conditional funding for Palestinian NGOs and development indicators.

2. The research will also contribute to providing diagnostic and analytical information about the reality of institutional funding.
3. It will benefit policy makers within the Palestinian political system in defining sustainable development priorities and setting controls in order to invest international funding in achieving development for the Palestinian people.
4. The study adopted an appropriate scientific approach to achieve its objectives, where appropriate scientific and statistical methods were used to analyze data to come up with results and recommendations.

### **1.2.2 Scientific importance :**

It is an important reference for scientific research centers and strategic studies that affect decision-making and are concerned with the issue of sustainable development in Palestinian society.

### **1.2.3 The justifications for choosing the research topic are:**

1. Conditional funding is witnessing a wide debate among Palestinians.
2. Conditional funding is used by many donors as a soft power tool to pressure the Palestinians to be willing to give up their national rights.
3. The study will bridge the knowledge gap about trends, tensions and coping mechanisms to deal with this hot topic.

### **1.3 Objectives of the study:**

The general objective of the study is to investigate the impact of the conditional funding attempt on the development of the Jordan Valley

As for the specific goals:

1. Investigate how conditional funding is used by donors as a soft power tool to influence Palestinian rights.
2. Assessment of future directions for the international conditional fund.
3. To discuss what are the main drivers of the conditional fund.
4. Analysis of alternatives and coping mechanisms to reduce the impact of conditional funding imposed on Palestinian organizations.

## **1.4 Study questions and hypotheses**

The main question of the study is: What is the impact of conditional funding on the development of the Jordan Valley?

### **1.4.1 the specific questions are:**

1. Are the effects of political conditions on the institution?
2. Are the motives for conditional funding in Palestine?
3. Did the conditional funding achieve the development goals?
4. Are the effects of conditional funding in Palestine?
5. What is the future vision for conditional funding in Palestine?

### **1.4.2 Study hypotheses:**

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no statistically significant relationship between governance and the future of political funding at the level of  $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ?

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no statistically significant relationship between the conditions of funding and the effects of conditional funding at the level of  $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ?

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no statistically significant relationship between the motives of political funding in Palestine and the effects of the political situation on the institutions at the level of  $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ?

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no statistically significant relationship between the motives of political funding in Palestine and the effects of the political situation on the institutions?

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no statistically significant relationship between the motives of political funding in Palestine and future effects of funding at the level of significance  $\alpha \leq 0$ .

## **1.5 Limits of the study:**

### **1.5.1 human limits:**

In achieving its goals, the study relied on the Palestinian non-governmental organization operating in the Jordan Valley, through their employees, as well as their managers, who were interviewed and talked to personally.

### **1.5.2 spatial limits:**

The study was carried out on non-governmental organization in the Jordan Valley or those that have branches outside it.

### **1.5.3 Time limits:**

The research will be completed in the period 2020 – 2021.

## **Chapter II**

### **Theoretical framework**

#### **2.1 introduction**

The issue of funding is a very sensitive issue in the history of states, and specifically in the life of non-governmental organization, as these institutions have assumed a national and humanitarian responsibility at the moment. when the state's role as a sponsor of citizens' affairs was absent.

Since the Israeli occupation of Palestine in 1948 and through the occupation of the rest of Palestine in 1967 until the signing of the Declaration of Principles Agreement in Madrid in 1993, non-governmental organization have played a vital and important role in the life of the Palestinian citizen, as they were providing many humanitarian, health and educational services aimed at relieve the burdens of life. The harsh living conditions imposed by the Israeli occupation, and therefore the main role of the non-governmental organization that were established in the Palestinian territories during the occupation was aimed at strengthening the steadfastness of the citizen on the hand and trying to prevent them from leaving their land and homes. Such as, inash Al - Usra Association, Agricultural Relief Association and Medical Relief Association.

Perhaps it is important to mention that these institutions played the national role during the first intifada when they played their role by promoting the values of solidarity, belonging and social responsibility in the event of Israeli outbursts, banning curfews, and imposing a military siege on Palestinian villages and camps through awareness and education campaigns.

As a result of closing schools and universities for more than two and a half years, in addition to implementing relief campaigns through food parcels and other aspects of solidarity values.

The conditions of these institutions that lived through from 1967 until 1993 lacked real funding sources that would enable these institutions to carry out the tasks entrusted to them, due to the Palestinian territories' lack of the elements of the economy as an entity, as well as the loss of confidence in the Western society for its support for the occupation, on another hand lack of experience with those in charge of these outdated institutions is to collect the necessary funds to strengthen steadfastness.

## **2.2 International Funding:**

Developing or poor countries, as usual, face scarcity in their economic and financial resources, which limit their ability to spend publicly or reach development social and economic goals, due to the increase in the population or insufficiency of those resources to meet the increasing needs or external domination of the resources of that state, as the case in Palestine as a result of the Israeli occupation of Palestine. This prompts the state to search for funding sources that will enable it to spend and pay the obligations and dues required of it. According to economic theory, resorting to borrowing is when there is a severe shortage in the volume of savings, and therefore the tendency to borrow is the size of the savings deficit. In this case, they resort to searching for unofficial sources of funding – which will be from internal or external sources.

## **2.3 Internal sources of funding:**

These sources take several forms, it may appear in the form of the government offering treasury bills and to be available to local financial institutions only, and then it includes direct indirect local sources such as loans and securities or through borrowing from the private sector such as banks and private sector companies or through grants and assistance provided In the form of zakat money, endowment or endowment, and the like.

## 2.4 External sources of funding or international funding:

When countries that suffer from scarcity of financial resources fail to provide the funds required for spending and the scarcity of internal resources in that country to provide the required amounts, the state resorts to external (international) sources to borrow, and here the problem begins, as the lending state sets the conditions through which it controls the borrowing state as part of hegemony and achieves political influence at the expense of the borrowing state, until that state becomes a hostage in the hands of the lending state.

This concept was widely used after World War II, when the new international system prevailed after the war, and many international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and others arose in its wake, in order to stand by the countries whose economies were damaged by bloody wars, and international funding appeared in its

early stages when the great powers, led by the United States and the Soviet Union, established the United Nations and the Bretton Woods Foundation, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to provide aid and gifts to the countries affected by the war, and then moved to the rest of the world. (Zyada, 2014).

The six European countries also provided aid and grants to needy countries, and the six countries are France, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. Then the United States and Japan formed the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The concept of **international funding** can be defined as the provision of financial resources to cover current or capital expenditures, according to certain conditions, including the price and the term, which is provided by a group of countries that have surpluses.

The economist also defined the funding as any flow of economic resources outside the borders of the state that owns those resources, and this includes aid, loans and foreign direct investment,

and those donors may be individuals or banking institutions without a commitment from the state to return the amount or part of it in order to cover its budget deficit. (Abdul-Hadi, 2013)

**Funding** is defined as a means to mobilize the existing real resources or to supply the necessary funds in times of need, and to provide the necessary amounts of cash for a particular project, (2009).

- Other economic writings also indicate that what is meant by international funding is that aspect of international economic relations related to the provision and transfer of capital internationally, and this takes many aspects, including:

1. The real commodity side of the international economy.
2. The monetary or financial aspect, which usually accompanies the flow of goods and services among the countries of the world.
3. International capital flows for the purposes of foreign investment in all its forms.

Despite the multiple definitions of funding because each researcher looks at it from a different point of view, it converges on one concept, which is the process through which funds are transferred from one party that owns those funds to another party that needs them, regardless of the goal. The owner may look at the transfer process as an investment of those funds, humanitarian work, savings, or otherwise, and for the recipient, it may be assistance or development work or also investment in humanitarian projects and so on. As for the funding of NGOs, the matter is somewhat different, as the concept of funding is intended as a grant or assistance to civil society organizations (bodies, social and non-governmental organization) by providing them with the necessary funds to achieve its objectives in the areas of welfare and social development, and the sources and types of funding for NGOs vary, including. For example, construction and development subsidies (Niyazy, 2004) and funding may be in the form of relief grants.

## **2.5 Importance of International Funding:**

There is no doubt that international funding is of great importance in supporting developing countries or countries whose economies suffer from a lack of financial and economic resources to resort to funding to achieve their development and social goals, and it is worth talking here that it is not necessarily That the borrowing countries suffer from problems in their economy, some countries may resort to borrowing to implement the goals of giant future projects that will result in huge financial revenues for those countries, and in this case the borrowing will be a positive process with great returns.

(Shibli, 2010) also points out the importance of foreign funding of contemporary economic activities in their in-kind aspect, because it constitutes the monetary aspect, without which it is not possible to carry out these activities, and to continue and expand them, as carrying out economic activities includes the economic expansions.

And the expansion of existing projects. Since projects need funding in order to grow and continue, the ongoing additional funding for them and funding has the largest role in achieving the country's development policy by providing the funds necessary for the work of projects that entail providing new job opportunities and achieving greater growth rates in gross domestic product

International funding is considered important in the lives of countries, particularly developing countries such as the Arab countries. The lack of good and constructive planning with the optimum utilization of the available resources for a reason or what may make these countries in constant need of international funding, hence the reliance on international funding becomes an urgent need for those countries, if we take into account the high population increase in addition to the external domination over the capabilities of these countries, and therefore external funding becomes an urgent and inevitable need, and the importance of funding lies in:

1. Attempting to provide the necessary capital to complete the national projects of the state or companies.
2. Increasing the rate of employment and thus achieving economic development.
3. Increasing the rate of economic growth and consequently increasing the welfare of individuals in society.

## **2.6 International Funding Motives:**

International funding was initially associated with standing by the countries that were affected after the Second World War with the aim of strengthening their economies so that they could restore what the war destroyed in terms of natural and economic resources, infrastructure and industrial facilities, so that those countries came out exhausted and paralyzed, and this is what prompted many Western countries such as the United States The United States and France to initiate the establishment of international aid funds

There is no doubt that the donor countries had political, economic and media interests behind these grants and aid, and this is clearly evident in the policies adopted by the donor countries towards the recipient countries, which became open to the public, as they aimed at first to achieve one of two goals:

The first: subjecting the recipient countries to those grants to follow their own orbit, by dictating the conditions for them to go within the policies of the donor countries and thus build their political agenda.

Second: Keeping those countries hegemonic and controlling the systems of governance and authority of the recipient countries by encouraging the existing systems to protect them and keep them under their umbrella. In both cases, the donor countries have succeeded in imposing their agenda and policies on those countries.

### **2.6.1 economically:**

Although the developed countries pretend to support the developing countries by providing them with money and goods as supportive countries to enable them to achieve high economic growth rates and create job opportunities through their projects supported to combat poverty and support economic, social, development and relief programs (Abu Hammad, 2011).

However, it certainly has its own goals, which it seeks to achieve through that support. The policies of the developed countries are based on the principle of keeping developing countries as markets for their products and industries, thus ensuring their economic superiority and achieving huge revenues, while at the same time continuing the bad situation of the economies of developing countries.

### **2.6.2 politically:**

The developed countries are striving to maintain their political and military dominance over the developing countries as much as they are able to do so, and they are pushing for this with their armies and money to maintain their political, economic and military power and supremacy. The American presence in Iraq is not to protect the Iraqi people, nor to protect universities from frivolous or conservative hands, not to preserve the Iraqi palm, but rather to exploit the wealth of that country and plunder its resources and to prevent any attempt to achieve political and economic independence.

As we mentioned, the developed countries seek, through support and funding, to maintain some regimes and preserve their sovereignty for purely political goals, as is the case with the unlimited support for the occupation government by the United States of America, and the developing countries, and due to the problems they have in the optimal or insufficient exploitation of natural and economic resources The population increase and the tyrannical

regimes it subject to the political conditions (conditional funding or political funding) of the donor countries.

### **2.6.3 Culturally and religiously:**

Foreign funding for religious purposes may be the oldest and most dangerous of these goals. It aims to infect the targeted in their religion. There are many means to achieve this goal, including: direct assistance to religious institutions that are similar to the religion of the funder, including weakening the religious beliefs of those targeted by funding, and it may even lead to a military war against those targeted by funding (Al-Bayan Magazine, 297).

## **2.7 Non-governmental organization and its funding environment:**

### **2.7.1 Historical overview:**

There is no doubt that non-governmental organization in Palestine have a different situation from the rest of the world, which made them an influential force in the Palestinian reality over the years starting with Alnakba1948 passing into the Neksa1967, Palestinian and the end With the Palestinian uprising in 1987(Intifada), which made these institutions a superpower to raise their hats to at a time when the Palestinians had no state, entity, or authority on the ground to defend their causes and bear their concerns. Consequently, the non-governmental organization have borne these burdens in the Palestinian territories and have become the role of the state in various political, economic and social fields.

They have also played a prominent role in the sectors of health, education, agriculture, strengthening steadfastness and other fields in the Palestinian territories.

### **2.7.2 Definition of the NGO:**

Non-governmental organizations are collective institutions that were established by individuals and take legal and official status from the government. Its board of directors consists of 13 members who are elected by the general assembly. It provides humanitarian, social and charitable services, and its management dominated by voluntary work. And based on a definition presented by Mass institution for Palestinian Economic Policy Research, the civil society is an organization that is officially recognized by the government, independent and non-profit, part of its work is voluntary participation and that it is not partisan or inherited or (Ladawdeh, 2007).

(In another definition of the World Bank, NGOs are private organizations that engage in activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, provide basic social services, or undertake community development” (Bisan Center, 2006).

The Civil Society Organizations Sustainability Report 2013 for the Middle East and North Africa also defined civil society organizations as any organizations, whether formal or informal, that are not part of the government apparatus, in which participation is a matter of freedom Selection.

This definition includes member service organizations and public service organizations. Accordingly, this definition includes non-profit health service providers from the private sector, schools, advocacy groups, social service agencies, anti-poverty groups, development agencies, professional associations, community-based organizations, unions, religious bodies, recreational organizations, cultural institutions, and many more.

Another definition from Wikipedia: The civil institution and the NGOs are those institutions with multiple functions and diverse cultural and social goals, which may be national or local.

It also contributes distinctly in the field of social services, and relies heavily on volunteers, in setting its policies and implementing its programs, and often relies on funding donations from volunteers. From Social Welfare and Levant Development Programs (Wikipedia).

In the end, NGOs are local institutions with charitable, humanitarian and social goals, and they are predominantly voluntary and serve marginalized groups in society. They have an internal system that governs relations between the institution and society on the one hand, and between the institution and employees on the other.

### **2.7.3 The reality of non-governmental organization pre Oslo:**

Despite the sensitivity of the time period that followed the year of the Nakba and the fall of Palestine under the Israeli occupation and the subsequent campaigns of extermination and abuse of the Palestinian people and the attempt to eliminate the force opposed to the military occupation or the instigator, the Palestinian people of all sects and groups have continued the struggle and military and civil action through the establishment of political parties. The non-governmental organization that ensured the continuation of the struggle for liberation and the consolidation of the steadfastness of the Palestinian people on their land (Abu Adwan, 2013)

The activities of these institutions and parties were dominated by the nature of secret work for fear of exposure to the resentment of the occupation, arrest and repression, and from what I remember in that time period, the Israeli occupation was counting a thousand accounts from the appearance of its opponents and dealing with the matter as a nuclear war for which a thousand accounts would be taken. That period was harsh and difficult and one of the most dangerous periods in Palestinian history in terms of the danger facing the civil organizations and parties that appeared in that area.

In the mid-seventies and eighties, change began to appear in a different way through the establishment of parties and non-governmental organization, and until 1987 the number of non-

governmental organization reached 272 institutions, and among those institutions were agricultural relief Association, medical relief Association and national factions such as the Popular for the Liberation of Palestine, Democracy and the People's Party in addition to some institutions eligibility such as ,the Family Revival Society, the Women's Renaissance Society, the Women's Union and other institutions that emerged as opponents of the occupation.

The activity of non-governmental organization in that period represented the provision of services in the field of health, education and agriculture, where the national forces regained their activity, specifically in the late seventies and early eighties, and the vitality of the Palestinian civil society was restored. This period witnessed the emergence of a number of political parties, organizations, unions, associations and clubs. After the outbreak of the first intifada in 1987 / the stone intifada, the role of civil society organizations took on a strategic role with different dimensions, and they appeared in new forms and names such as the popular committees, which were the main engine of the popular uprising and its management, as well as new Islamic organizations that are closer to political action, such as the Islamic Resistance Movement Hamas 1988 (Gian Francio, 2011) and Islamic Jihad.

The most important features of that stage were that non-governmental organization and political parties assumed the national role as the director of the intifada and in coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organization abroad, as they focused on setting the political agenda inside the Palestinian territories and setting development visions in the context of the long-term conflict with the Israeli occupation. Giving priority to the defense of the Palestinian human being against violations committed by the Israeli occupation. (Gian Franciso, 2011).

It is worth noting that after the 1974 Rabat Summit, in which it was announced that the PLO The sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people has made a remarkable improvement in terms of organizing Palestinian civil work, and the PLO has worked to

establish many unions and voluntary committees, and these formations served as social arms for political factions (Tamimi, 2020). However, these organizations and unions were unable to exceed their relief role, but in 1982, the year of the PLO's exit from Lebanon, civil organizations took the slogan of development for steadfastness in a clear indication of mixing national action with development, and after the outbreak of the 1987 uprising, these NGOs began working on preparing for state building and independence, but the limiting line in the work of Palestinian NGOs came after the declaration of the Oslo Agreement (1995) and the establishment of the Palestinian National Authority. Therefore, the basic features of Palestinian NGOs before Oslo are completely different from after it. (Tamimi, 2020)

#### **2.7.4 The reality of non-governmental organization after Oslo:**

After signing of the Oslo Accords in Madrid in 1993, according to which the Jews' right to Palestine was recognized until June 4, 1967, in return for the other side's recognition of the Palestinian National Authority in Palestine, with great caution using the term Palestinian state from the Israeli side, as a metaphor for non-recognition of the expected Palestinian state building on the Oslo agreement. The facts on the ground have changed in the relationship between the national authority and non-governmental organization. After non-governmental organization played a strategic role parallel to the role of the authority before Oslo, the relationship is now seen in a completely different situation - specifically in the field of international funding and the relationship with donors.

Here, it must be pointed out that the funders, before the signing of the Palestinian-Israeli peace agreement, were providing Palestinian non-governmental organization with funding and aid without any restrictions or conditions as a kind of sympathy with a people under occupation and suffering from harsh living conditions, and therefore the nature of the aids and funding provided was focused on the humanitarian aspect economic, and the best evidence for this is

the agricultural relief Association that was reclaiming agricultural lands and providing Palestinian farmers with plant seedlings and digging wells And marketing agricultural crops, as well as the case with medical relief, which opened many medical clinics to provide health support, medicines and other health aid. Thus, these institutions have established close relations with strong international and foreign institutions, which made the institutions of the National Authority view them as a competitor and partner in international funding.

When the authority came, things changed and took a different course, as the authority began to tighten the screws on non-governmental organization and obligate them to have the funding pass through their ministries, and this angered many of those in charge of those non-governmental organization, and they looked at things as a kind of scaling and restricting them.

### **2.7.5 Funding and Development:**

The main objective of non-governmental organization is to provide support and advocacy to citizens, whether this support is based on employment and job creation or through the provision of humanitarian relief services such as health and educational services or infrastructure rehabilitation services and other forms of assistance, and funding and development are not intertwined together. They can separate, because the areas of development are based on providing everything that achieves happiness and reassurance for the human being, and this can only come through the availability of funds that achieve this, and from here came the concept that developing or poor countries are the least regressive countries in terms of development indicators, because the possibilities of funding Be less, so in order for there to be development, there must be good funding.

### **2.7.6 Funding of the NGOs:**

There are many sources of funding for NGOs, through which they work to implement their activities and objectives, and they can be either Self-resources through a group of activities

carried out by the productive projects, which covers all its current expenses without there being any external source of income formally or permanently. In this case, the institution is independent in its management, policies, revenues and funding, without there being any authority or entity that controls or dictates to it, for example, Inash Al -Usra Association, which has established production centers to be a source of revenue and funding for its activities and goals.

2. External sources in this case, the supporting countries have their own policies and laws through which they impose their agenda and conditions on the recipient.

Perhaps it is well known how important the aid provided by the international community in favor of the Palestinians is in addition to the relief and development projects. It serves our people only for goals related to supporting the peace process, achieving stability and overcoming tension and turmoil in the region (Abu Ramadan, 2012).

### **2.7.6 Funding Obstacles:**

One of the most prominent challenges facing NGOs since their establishment is related to how to reach their financial sustainability, especially since we live in uncertainty and instability conditions, in addition to fluctuating international relations and lack of political stability, which affects the performance of these institutions and thus their ability to fulfill programs and projects that are required to be implemented.

Many NGOs faced funding problems, some of which closed their doors, and some were forced to change their basic objectives in order to ensure the continuation of their financial flow.

Among the problems facing these institutions, according to a study conducted by (Al-Shobaki and Abu Shamla, 2013).

1. The institution does not have a clear and specific source of funding.
2. Lack of clarity about the goals of those in charge of these institutions.

3. The knowledge of those in charge of these institutions of the mechanism of writing the project proposal.
4. Weak experience of institutions in developing financial resources.
5. The institutions have no diversity in funding sources.

I believe that it is important to mention here the existence of a strong and influential relationship between international funding for the institutions of the Palestinian Authority and the non-governmental organization, as international funding before the signing of the 1993 Oslo Agreement between the Israeli and Palestinian sides did not require any conditions in the mechanism of disbursing the provided aid as much as the provision of aid, in other words it was looking at parties with whom to build relationships and networking, and it was not clear at the time that there were any political goals in the funding process, but this situation changed after the signing of the Oslo Agreement and its aftermath until the year 2000.

### **2.7.7 Funding environment:**

The donor countries' conference was held in Washington in October of 1993. The main objective of this conference was to mobilize international support and aid for the Palestinian people and for the peace process and to set up a mechanism to coordinate financial and technical assistance to the donor countries.

The international funding policies for Palestine were affected by influences, including those related to the Palestinian Authority and the management of the funding provided first, and the second influence with regard to the Israeli government and its impact on international funding, and the last influence was the policies of countries and donor agencies (Hobbes, 2011).

Foreign aid and grants provided to the Palestinians are also linked to many concepts and terms such as grants, aid and relief, but there are three terms that have prevailed over them, namely pledge, commitment and actual disbursement.

Since the signing of the agreement, international support has been flowing to the Palestinian Authority, which was aimed at supporting the peace and settlement process between the Palestinian and Israeli sides. The amount of international aid to the Authority between 1993-2004 estimated around \$7 billion, while the amount provided by donor countries doubled. Until the year 2016, to \$35 billion. (International reports)<sup>1</sup>.

And between the years 2006-2016, donation countries provided aid estimated at about 24 billion dollars, an average of 2.2 per year.

This assistance has contributed to some achievements in providing the necessary financial resources to ensure the continuation of the provision of basic social services such as education, health care, humanitarian and relief aid through many official institutions and private institutions for Palestinian citizens, particularly for those who suffer from difficult economic conditions. This aid also contributed to building the institutions of the Authority, enhancing its technical capabilities, and rehabilitating and building the infrastructure of the Authority reducing the effects of occupation and harassment as a result of the closures of Palestinian areas and crossings, which led to a rise in the unemployment rate.

The following table shows the volume of Arab and international aid provided to the Palestinian National Authority between the years 2007 -----2018

International and Arab aid to support the budget (2008-2018) - one million dollars according to the **Ministry of Finance 2019, Monthly Operations Reports:**

Total aid amount ( Dollar )	Foreign countries	Arab countries	Year
1322	888	434	2007
1978	1532	446	2008

1402	940	462	2009
1210	979	231	2010
983	683	300	2011
932	643	289	2012
1358	960	398	2013
1230	819	411	2014
797	443	354	2015
766	534	232	2016
720	632	88	2017
665	352	313	2018

**Source:** / <http://www.pmf.ps/pmf/internal.php?var=11&tab=01>

In the wake of the outbreak of the second intifada in 2000, which included all the Palestinian territories and the accompanying destruction of all vital facilities and infrastructure from the Israeli occupation until the situation reached the destruction of the presidential headquarters in Ramallah, as well as the events of September 11, 2001, the United States of America imposed harsh conditions on all Beneficiaries of US aid, which requires signing the ATC Renouncing Terrorism Document, which states that any party that supports or supports terrorism is prohibited from benefiting from US aid. Many international institutions have followed suit, such as the Ford Foundation and Denmark, the most recent of which was the European Union in 2019,

Which also placed restrictions on the aid it provides to the Palestinians, whether to the institutions of the Authority or to the non-governmental organization. later, this decision was not new and is not specific to the Palestinians, but rather includes all countries of the world.

Political funding or conditional funding means funding that includes political conditions outside the framework of the objective of the funding, i.e. interfering with the political vision

of the financier on the project documents in a framework outside the subject and objectives of the funding. As is the case in the terrorism document that is imposed on local institutions by the US Agency for Development, as the definition of terrorism is a political issue par excellence and is inserted into technical agreements, which imposes legal and political conditions on the recipient institutions that are not relevant to the project (Tamimi, 2020).

It is noted that political funding means implementing the political agenda that the donor holds towards the recipient, and this certainly has great consequences as the recipient will work to implement goals far from the national goals, and therefore the funding will be dominated by politicization and the recipient must revolve in the orbit of the donor country and its political goals, and will not be able to violate these policies, as he will find himself in front of two options, either accepting the conditions or rejecting, and in both cases he will not be able to continue to present the programs and projects that he identified within his basic objectives.

The conditional funding has trapped some NGOs in the trap of relying on the financiers in full and others in part, and this policy by the financiers led to the control of the financier of the NGOs and consequently imposing the conditions he deems appropriate, and that institution has no choice but to accept those conditions.

### **2.7.8 A look at the terms of political funding:**

In the wake of the events of September 2001, the United States began to tighten the screws on the recipients of funding from its institutions, whether they were individuals or institutions, and it issued Executive Order No. 13224, which came into effect in December 2002, related to not providing any grant or funding to any party that sponsors terrorism, which is an alliance. The recipient of the Scholarship has not provided, to the best of its current knowledge, within the past ten years, and will take all reasonable steps to ensure that it has not, and will not, intentionally, material or in-kind support to any individual or entity that commits, attempts to

commit, advocates, facilitates or participates in In terrorist acts, or committed, attempted to commit, facilitated, or participated in terrorist acts (Ma'an Development Center, 2011).

According to this statement, it is prohibited for any party classified by the occupation or the American administration on the list of terrorist to benefit from American aid or its institutions, and no party that deals or contracts with those classified as terrorists is entitled to benefit from such aid.

This announcement aroused the anger of the Palestinian public in general - although it did not mean the Palestinians only, but all the institutions of the world - because it affects the Palestinian right to self-determination, and that linking aid to the struggle for freedom and independence is a coup against international law and an injustice to the oppressed peoples under occupation. It ignores the right of peoples to struggle for liberation and obtain their legitimate rights, and this declaration did not differentiate between terrorism based on occupation and colonization of peoples and the right of peoples to work for independence.

Politicians, economists, and those in charge of non-governmental organization responded to that declaration, on the grounds that it was a violation of international law and recognition of the right of the Jews in Palestine, but in a different way, and that it harmed the Palestinian national work and denied the right of the Palestinians to struggle for liberation.

The response of the NGO Network to this announcement was rejected as follows, for example, but not limited to, provided that this is clarified in the literature of previous studies.

1. Non-governmental organization reject any form of terrorism.
2. Non-governmental organization refuse to sign the terrorism document, as the Palestinian people are still under occupation and have the right to struggle for liberation.
3. The NGOs confirm that the audit and examination law is illegal and contradicts the Palestinian law.

Although all the Palestinians unanimously agreed on the invalidity of this declaration and its disavowal, unfortunately there were a number of non-governmental organization and official institutions that dealt with this declaration positively under the pretext of benefiting from grants and funding and later accepted those conditions and signed the document renouncing terrorism. Acting to weaken the Palestinian position vis-à-vis the US administration, and consequently the US administration's continuation of restricting the benefit of aid by signing the document, and this division in opinion and dealing with it seriously led to a widening of the gap between the Palestinian Authority and the non-governmental organization, as the authority sees that the NGOs compete with it for funding sources. And as a social force in the Palestinian arena to be reckoned with, and the authority sees the exploitation of this position of the US administration is an attempt to limit the non-governmental organization and thus control as much as possible the sources of funding for these institutions. Perhaps this is one of the motives that prompted the NGOs to establish networks by integrating the institutions as a force of pressure and protection for them in the face of the authority.

This feeling emerged from the authority and its relationship with non-governmental organization after the state of the Palestinian division in June 2006, as cases of institution closure, harassment, and freezing of assets on political grounds increased in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and the Institutions Law became a repressive tool in the hands of both authorities by creating many justifications for the ill The use of the law. (Tamimi, 2020).

The acceleration of regional and international changes has led to the intertwining of interests and international goals, like a spider, any shake that affects all parts of the network. This intertwining has created a great complexity in the international funding environment and greatly affected the space in which NGOs operate, which led to a decline in their ability to provide services and created a clash in their agendas with the agenda of funders in many cases. (Tamimi, 2020).

### **2.7.9 Difficulties that face Funding:**

The Palestinian territories in general and the non-governmental organization in particular are going through a very complex funding environment due to the international circumstances and the war on terrorism on the one hand and the limited Israeli incitement against all official and non-governmental organization on the other hand, as the active, influential and great powers in the world are pushing for the elimination of any party that might oppose them. Or pose any threat to its interests, as well as the international relations between states, pressure forces and the lobby have an impact on determining the policies of countries towards other countries, and Israel views non-governmental organization and their role in the Palestinian territories and their impact on Palestinian society as a threat to their existence more than the Palestinian Authority. With parties hostile to the Israeli entity, funding the NGOs is not an easy matter.

Also, restrictions on funding sources and international grants to NGOs are working to undermine the funding opportunities for these institutions and push the direction of changing their basic objectives to align with the donor's policies.

There are also institutions that depend entirely on external funding, and therefore they will find themselves in front of a new dilemma, which is either to accept conditions of the financier for the continuation of their work or a change in objectives, and in any case, these institutions will find themselves hostage to the financier. (Find numbers about the number of institutions that depend on the financier)

## Chapter III

### Literature review

Research and studies of the funding of NGOs and its relationship to conditional funding / political funding are relatively recent research, and it is necessary to know that all types of funding are conditional, but the conditions set by the financier differ from one granting institution to another, and this depends on the objectives of the funding and the objectives of the funding institution.

However, with the intensification of the exaggeration of these conditions and their departure, as is the case with the conditions imposed by the Agency for International Development (USAID), this matter has aroused the interest of workers in NGOs and researchers in the Palestinian affairs, economically and politically.

In this chapter, we will review the most important studies that dealt with the subject of conditional funding:

#### 3.1 Arabic references:

1. (Al-Rajabi, Nevin,2020) "Foreign funding for Palestinian NGOs operating in the southern West Bank and its relationship to sustainable development":

the study aimed to determine the role of foreign funding for Palestinian NGOs operating in the southern West Bank and its relationship to sustainable development in Palestine. In the study, the researcher relied on a review of previous studies and used the descriptive analytical approach (mixed approach), the questionnaire and interviews were used as tools for the study. Where the study <sup>8</sup> population consisted of all employees of the non-governmental organization operating in the southern West Bank, which numbered 100 institutions, and the study sample represented 79 institutions.

Through evaluating the criteria for respondents, it was found that the highest evaluation was that foreign funding is based on achieving the political agenda of the donors, and the lowest evaluation was that NGOs are the decision-maker in determining the priorities of funding. This chapter is the most important studies that dealt with the subject of conditional funding: The study concluded that foreign funding is often conditional and directed, carrying special agendas for the funding countries, and that the relationship between institutions is a competitive one, due to the scarcity of funding. He refuses to change his goals and remains steadfast. Therefore, he only deals with funders who are friends of the Palestinian people.

In light of the results of the study, the researcher recommended a set of recommendations, the most important of which are: The necessity of developing a comprehensive national plan for development in Palestine that does not depend on foreign funding that carries a special agenda, and amending laws and legislations regulating NGOs. Enhancing self-reliance through the establishment of income-generating projects by NGOs, strengthening the partnership between NGOs and the community and making it an integrative تكاملية and not a competitive relationship to achieve development, establishing a qualified supervisory body, focusing on funding provided by donors on development programs and not on relief programs, and setting long-term agreements binding on the parties. ملزمة للطرف. Funded based on specific and clearly defined plans.

2. (United Nations report,2019) “Least Developed Countries.”

where the report on external development funding in the present and the future reviewed the old dependency and new challenges. The report was presented in Geneva in 2019 and aims to identify the least developed countries and their dependence on external funding, and their weaknesses require greater needs than Investments to achieve the goals of sustainable development, but the weakness of their productive capacity constraints their

efforts of funding and undermines their ability to mobilize sources of external development funding, so, for this reason, the levels of world. human assets, economic vulnerability criterion, the report is dependence on aid are still the highest in the world. The report was based on the three criteria, which are the criterion of per capital national income, the criterion of human assets, and the criterion of economic vulnerability, and the extent of this contribution and presentation of the report to be an input and a contribution to the political dialogue and the deliberations of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries. Institutions depend on assumptions and procedures Estimates when seeking to measure their development impacts. These effects are represented in job creation, access to funding and local ownership. One of the findings of the study is strengthening countries' capacities to direct and funding structural transformation, renewing international development companies, building aid management systems, and supporting financial systems for other countries. Developed countries, raising the voice of the least developed countries in the international funding forums and restoring the predominance of pluralism.

3. (Tartir, Alaa ,2020) A look at international aid to the Palestinians, article via Al-Araby Al-Jadeed magazine:

Al-Tartir believes that a quarter of a century of cash flows and international aid to the Palestinian territories has led to an increase in dependency on such aid, reinforced distortions and structural imbalances in the Palestinian economy, and robbed it of its basic ingredients to support the steadfastness of the Palestinians and their resistance to the policies of colonialism, apartheid and oppression. He also believes that "international aid, no matter how large it is, will not benefit if it continues to flow within the framework of Oslo aid." According to the Organization for International Economic Cooperation and Development, more than \$35 billion was spent in the West Bank and Gaza Strip between

1993 and 2016, of which about \$24 billion (about 70% of total aid) was provided between 2006 and 2016, at an annual rate of about \$2.2 billion dollars, at a rate of 560 dollars per person per year. These figures put the Palestinians at the forefront of recipients of international non-military aid worldwide. Although the United States is one of the largest donors to the Palestinian Authority, according to the researcher, the American support for "the Palestinians" is, in the end, American support for Israel and its security. The researcher summarizes his article in that the international aid system, as a whole, has gone bankrupt, and the time has come to start the procedures for burial, and its political and economic framework. A quarter of a century is sufficient to learn many lessons, perhaps the most important of which is that international aid, no matter how large it is, will not be effective if it continues to flow within the frayed and porous framework and model of Oslo aid. It is time to change the development paradigm now, from one that views development as a technocratic, apolitical and "neutral" approach to one that recognizes power structures (and dynamics) and relationships based on colonial domination, and reframes development processes in the context of struggles for rights, resistance and liberation.

4. A study entitled "Civil work in Palestine between the right to development and the right to form associations" (2018)

The study aimed to identify the extent to which the reality of international funding directed to NGOs in the Gaza Strip is consistent with the development goals, and thus to promote and protect the right to form and run associations and achieve the goal of the funding commitment to help these associations in achieving the objectives of the study, the study relied on two basic dimensions from a methodological point of view. The first is empirical, examining the impact of funding operations and their progress on the right to freedom of association, and the second was using qualitative research tools related to specific cases (such as the associations that were researched) that It can be taken in a mere generalizable

form, on the other hand, there is the employment of quantitative research tools, such as the questionnaire. Although the occupation is the main cause of the problems facing the development process in the Palestinian territories. However, the study concluded a number of results as follows:

First: The financiers bear the responsibility of linking funding to the achievement of development, and considering it a legal and legal obligation more than just a moral authority for international reports and institutions that seek to rationalize and control funding in the service of development. As well as the responsibility of funders to form a real partnership with associations, to secure support for their formation and to ensure their management and implementation of their work. Focusing on the impact of funding and the sustainability of its positive outcomes, and commitment to national priorities. Observe the standards of good humanitarian funding.

Second: With regard to the responsibilities of the authority: • Ending the division was a demand on which all participants in the research unanimously agreed, as it is the responsibility of the authority and the political community, the return of the government to Gaza, and the resumption of its work to solve some of the crises faced by associations in terms of funding as a result of the continuing division and unification of regulations, laws, legislation and government orders, standardization of standards by which associations are dealt with, and the removal of the Ministry of Interior On the work of associations Regulating the relationship with civil society organizations, ensuring their right to free access to the necessary funding to carry out their activities, and strengthening the partnership and complementary relationship between the authority and NGOs.

Third: With regard to associations: Advocacy and inter-networking between associations, and activating the role of protection networks and unions in solving the funding crisis. Rationalization of expenses and work on projects that achieve sustainable development.

Activating the search for different sources of funding, and alternatives to complete dependence on international funding. Develop a strategic vision to confront the crisis related to international funding, and separate the political from the developmental from the relief in its work philosophy. Building real partnerships with non-politicized funding bodies, and establishing the relationship according to the needs of the local community, target groups, and national priorities.

5. (marda, Tamer, 2016) “The Effects of Foreign Funding for NGOs in Egypt and Tunisia”

This study aimed to identify the effects of foreign funding for NGOs operating in Egypt and Tunisia, and civil society played an important role during the outbreak of these two revolutions and the transitional phase that followed them, especially human rights organizations, and to know the goal of the financiers of these institutions, especially after the support they receive from the state has stopped, and some institutions have obtained funding from foreign countries. Therefore, despite the existence of laws regulating the funding of NGOs. The study relied mainly on previous studies and references that dealt with the subject of the study, and the final conclusion was about the risks of foreign funding for associations, and considering it all as funding aimed at overthrowing *الاطحة* the state system. In contemporary community, NGOs have become a major partner in economic and social development, a major source of funding, and an effective means for community participation in necessary initiatives to meet major needs that the state is unable to deal with. It should be noted that dealing with the phenomenon of external funding for non-governmental organization mainly aims to build a strong and independent civil society and an attempt to regulate the relationship between the authority and civil society. Democratic systems have given laws according to which all non-governmental organization are funding by the state alike. Funding is not limited, as is the case, to its affiliated institutions, and may thus converge in terms of results with the motives of many external sources of funding.

6. (Thawamreih, Reem, 2019): “The impact of foreign direct investment on sustainable development in Algeria” a standard study for the period 2000-2015.

The study aimed to identify the impact of foreign direct investment on sustainable development in Algeria, a standard study for the period (2000-2015), and to know whether the significant improvement in the indicators of sustainable development in Algeria was due to foreign investment or not. The descriptive analytical approach was used to describe the variables. The study also used the historical method to highlight the developments of foreign direct investment and sustainable development, and dealt with the Algerian economy. The environment had a negative impact on the short term and positive in the long term, there is the possibility of an impact of foreign investment on sustainable development to a large degree in the long term if the Algerian authorities adopt the correct and appropriate measures.

7. (Hammam, 2016): “The Impact of External Funding on Economic Growth” An Applied Study for Arab Countries.

This study aimed to identify the role of foreign funding in economic growth in three Arab countries (Jordan, Egypt, and the Palestinian territories) from 1995 to 2015 and to identify the reality and importance of economic growth, foreign funding and foreign direct and indirect official development aid, and external debt. The descriptive analytical approach was used, and the results of the study were that there is an impact of foreign investment on economic growth, meaning that each increase by one unit leads to an increase in growth of (03.0%) in the country's for official development assistance and foreign debt, they have no impact on economic growth.

8. (Ziyadah, 2014) entitled “The Impact of External Funding on Dependency, Non-Governmental Organizations in the Occupied Palestinian Territories in 1967 before and after the Oslo Agreement - a model”.

The study is a critical contribution to the reality of non-governmental organizations before and after the signing of the principles agreement, and focused on the impact of foreign funding. The most important findings of the research were: the lack of a local authority to supervise the support, and put it within a local plan that takes painful transfers to these institutions before and after Oslo. By recording more than 40 open and documented interviews with respondents belonging to different political and ideological ideas from several categories:

The lack of a local body supervising the support, and placing it within a local plan that takes directed transformations to these institutions before and after Oslo. In reaching the results of the study, the researcher relied on 40 interviews with NGOs before and after Oslo, by recording more than 40 interviews. It is open and documented with respondents belonging to different political and ideological ideas from several categories: the category of respondents from within NGOs, the category of respondents from abroad, activists and experts in NGOs, and the category of authority institutions related to NGOs.

The interviews on which this research is based focused on the city of Ramallah and Al-Bireh and its surroundings. It is a destination for the authority and non-governmental organizations, and the absence of the power of local decision or local policy that sets a plan and priorities in order to control funding or to challenge or embarrass donors instead of competing among locals over funding sources, which enabled the funders to choose what they want in isolation from a comprehensive national economic policy.

The research data led to another conclusion represented in the absence of political forces that move social sectors to pressure these organizations to turn into sound and transparent local economic policies.

9. A study carried out by Maan Development Centre (2011) entitled "The Impact of Conditional Funding on Non-governmental organization"

presented as a position paper on the United States' announcement to impose political conditions on everyone who will benefit from its aid. The struggle of the Palestinian people stems from the existence of the occupation, and it is the right of the Palestinian people to work to uproot it. In its position paper, PCHR stated its position on the unfair conditions against the Palestinian people in general and non-governmental organization in particular.

10. A study prepared by the Arab Democratic Center, (2017) "The direct impact of foreign aid on the economic growth of middle-income countries" during the period (2007-2015).

The researcher studied the effect of foreign economic aid on economic growth from 2007 to 2015 in 13 countries (Cameroon, Ghana, Egypt, Iraq, India, China, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Turkey, Iran, Mexico, and Brazil). In his study, he used the inductive and deductive method, relying on the World Bank to provide him with the necessary data for the study. The study reached a set of conclusions, the most important of which are:

Economic aid has a role in stimulating economic growth through programs to support infrastructure, productive sectors, education, health and food provision, and despite the importance of this, studies have proven that the relationship between foreign aid and economic growth will be negative in its entirety due to corruption and lack of transparency and donors still link their political, strategic, cultural and ideological interests with the process of giving aid to receiving countries and often these interests work against development goals and spoil the results of projects. The study also showed that it is not necessary that when aid increases, the overall growth rate rises, which has been clarified in many of the countries under study in different years.

The study also indicated that the income levels of the countries under study play an important role in distributing aid to the different sectors, and this is evident from the difference in the distribution of aid to sectors in the countries with higher incomes and lower income countries. The study also concluded that the conditionality of aid does not

affect the growth rate of the sectors, due to the presence of other factors that appeared in the random error in the standard study. Based on the findings of the researcher, the study recommended:

- a) Activating the role of economic aid in launching the process of capital accumulation, achieving economic growth and increasing family income, through a development approach that includes 3 development channels: Allocating part of the aid to cover the cost of living for poor families in emergency situations, such as food aid.
- b) The largest share of the aid should go to funding the budget deficits of the recipient countries to funding public investments.
- c) Directing some aid programs towards private companies through agricultural funding and improvement programs

Donors should focus on both the quantity and quality of foreign aid because under the existing conditions it is difficult to achieve the development goals.

Corruption and weak policies and institutions in recipient countries must be combated in order for aid programs to be effective.

Donors should have the ability to enforce the reform conditions associated with aid programs through credible threats to stop giving aid in the future.

11. (Alaya, 2014) "Foreign Aid between the Strategic Objectives and the Internal Actors and Effects of the Donor Countries".

The paper discussed foreign aid and the strategic goals behind it. The researcher used the analytical and descriptive approach, relying on presenting cases according to the discussion raised, supported by statistical data. The researcher focused on bilateral foreign aid and its policies, i.e. aid that takes place between a state and a state.

In his paper, the researcher discussed two competing and contradictory conceptual views in justifying the goals of donor countries in providing aid to poor countries, namely political

realism and the constructivist theory. The ethical and humanitarian aspect of the funding process provided by donor countries. The goal is to help poor countries achieve development goals.

The researcher concluded that there are a number of actors and influences that affect the policies of the donor countries towards the recipient countries, and that humanitarian goals are not the strongest motive for donor countries than the support provided to poor countries. The researcher made his recommendation that such aid and aid should be directed towards enhancing sustainable development opportunities, and that donor countries should reduce selfish benefits and profits on foreign aid, and that the interest of poor countries should be the paramount goal. Donor countries should also impose reform conditions on flabby systems to achieve the maximum benefit from the grants.

12. A study by MAS Institute (2005) "Towards a more efficient employment of foreign aid provided to the Palestinian people".

The study aimed to shed light on the international aid provided to the Palestinian people after the signing of the 1993 Oslo Agreement. The study was conducted using quantitative characterization and logical analysis of secondary data that could be obtained from a number of local and international sources related to the management and employment of foreign aid provided to the Palestinian people. The study presents future recommendations on the need to institutionalize and systematize the process of coordinating aid between the institutions of the Authority and the institutions of civil society. As well as the need for the authority to circulate work programs linking relief and development. A process to enhance community participation in policy-making and development and emergency plans by giving a greater role to local government bodies. And finally, the necessity for the authority to work through the ministerial committee and to unify its work and coordination on the need to finalize the development of the national plan for reform and its implementation.

13. A study entitled "The Funding of the American Development Agency and its Impact on the Strengthening of Democracy in the Gaza Strip. 2008)

The study dealt with the impact of USAID funding on democracy, mainly the non-governmental institutions sector in the Gaza Strip during the period 2000-2006. In his study, the researcher relied on a set of scientific methods to reach the results of his study, such as the historical method, the analytical and descriptive method, and he also conducted a field survey using the research form to collect data.

The most important findings of the study, after analyzing the questionnaire, are that there is a positive impact of USAID funding on strengthening the values of democracy in the Gaza Strip. The study recommended the necessity of institutions rejecting conditional funding as well as strengthening the role of non-governmental organizations in influencing public national issues and laying the foundations and pillars of democracy in Palestinian society, starting with the non-governmental organizations themselves.

14. (Sari Hanafi & Linda Tabar ,2006) "The Emergence of the Globalized Palestinian Elite - Donors, International Organizations and Local NGOs":

The aim of this book is to investigate the ways in which donors and international organizations influence Palestinian NGOs, with regard to development policies and the promotion of the democratization process. It also examines the ability of Palestinian NGOs to contribute to shaping global agendas through transnational activism and international conferences. In order to define this broad problem, the authors looked at organizations belonging to three sectors: health; women and development; Human rights and democracy. And by researching these three sectors, it became clear to them the important impact of the interaction between "global" and "local" in new international relations, especially with regard to the aid industry, as well as with regard to the formation of local elites; In the sense

that local actors and social structures were not static and played an even weak role in transnational relations, and tried to negotiate to find a place for them in the aid system. However, this study showed that there was an important margin for negotiations that Palestinian NGOs did not adequately invest in.

15. (Nakhleh, 2014) "The Myth of Development in Palestine, Political Support and Persistent Elusiveness".

The study dealt with the experience of development in the occupied Palestinian territories since 1967 in an attempt to answer the question: Is it possible to achieve development that ensures self-reliance, justice, participation and sustainability within the military and political, economic situations and social situations that the Palestinian society lived and is currently living?

The study is divided into five chapters: The first chapter includes a theoretical introduction that deals with the aspects surrounding the concepts of development, support, and assistance in advancement, and their applicability to the Palestinian situation over the last seventeen years. As for the second chapter, it covers development interventions in Palestine before the Oslo Accords, with a focus on the role of the Palestinian Cooperation Institution in the period 1984-1992, and the third chapter deals with the post-Oslo period with a focus on the role of the European Union in the period 1993-2001, and the repercussions of restoring direct military rule on People's lives in the first half of 2002.

The fourth chapter includes a comparison between the two periods by selecting specific variables that determine the monetary components of the development process. In the last chapter, the summary deals with specific repercussions and policies, and their impact on decision-makers, institutions and ordinary individuals, based on reflection on what happened, or rather what was supposed to happen, and how to break the cycle of non-development and move forward. And the permanent evasion.

16. Report of Foreign Funding Institutions and their Impact on Palestinian Society and its National Culture ,2013)

the report aims to clarify the role and objective of foreign support for Palestinian institutions in the current situation and its impact on Palestinian society. The report touched on the stages of the Palestinian struggle, specifically the stage of the first intifada, which it called the stage of the beautiful time of the Palestinian People Because it had an impact on the political, economic and social structure of Palestinian society. The report concluded that the foreign support institutions aim to implement their policies as institutions that have a political agenda that they want to implement in Palestine. This means that these institutions basically do not aim to establish a strong and cohesive Palestinian society, but rather aim to protect peace in its Western concept, promote coexistence with the occupying country, and maintain American hegemony. In the Arab world. He also concluded that there are political motives for the donors, whereby the financier links funding to progress in the peace process, in addition to the continuity of dependence on the West and not to create a Palestinian reality that can rely on itself economically, and therefore the projects implemented by foreign institution, to serve its policies and not to serve the requirements of Palestinian society. The report recommended a set of solutions to get out of the impasse of dependence on foreign funding, including resorting to Palestinian capital abroad, as well as for the Authority to open its doors to Palestinian investments, as well as to preserve Palestinian minds and close the door to displacement of these minds by opening the way for creativity, invention and scientific research.

As well as the need for non-governmental organization in Palestine to adopt funding programs in line with the priorities and needs of the Palestinian reality, and not in harmony with the conditional policies of donor institutions. Finally, deepening the concept of citizenship and rehabilitating the national culture, including the concepts of social

solidarity, and working to create self-sufficiency for citizens. On the way to support small projects and return to the land as a permanent source of development and funding.

17. (Al-Masry, 2013) “Factors Affecting the Effectiveness of Conditionally Funded Projects in the Territories of the Palestinian National Authority”

The study discussed the most important internal and external factors that affect the effectiveness of projects funding from abroad under conditions imposed by the financier on the recipient, specifically NGOs. The researcher used the qualitative and quantitative descriptive approach in his study to reach the results by studying the previous literature that talked about the subject, in addition to a form as a data collection tool that included a sample size of 30-50 non-governmental organization in the Gaza Strip to represent the total study population. The study concluded that the policy followed by donors in funding the projects of NGOs affects 57% of the effectiveness of the projects, while the management of the institution affects 13% in achieving that effectiveness. The study recommended the necessity of conducting an in-depth and extensive study of all aspects of conditional foreign funding.

18. A study prepared by the Palestinian Monetary Authority (2011) on the economic and social effects of foreign aid in Palestine.

This study aims to assess the effectiveness of foreign aid in stimulating economic growth, building effective and strong institutions, laying the foundations for economic development and paving the way for an independent Palestinian state. The study adopted the internal growth model to reach estimates of economic effects, while the social effects were measured using the qualitative and descriptive approach. Statistical data relied on the Ministry of International Planning, and researchers believe that in order for there to be sustainable development, donors must study the most important distortions in the Palestinian economy, their causes, forms and effects.

The study concluded that although international aid and its importance in mitigating crises, creating income and mitigating the negative effects of political turmoil and economic distress, it does not rise to the level of achieving sustainable development. Aid comes mostly for crisis relief and short-term needs. The results indicate that aid is often consumed rather than invested, and carries no long-term significance. The sectoral allocation of aid also shows that most sectors still need more funding aid. Aid didn't succeed in significantly reducing poverty or unemployment in the long run, and the Palestinian economy remains dependent on aid. Despite this dependence, the Palestinian National Authority cannot rely on foreign aid for sustainability a high proportion of foreign aid to the Palestinians is based on political interests rather than solidarity considerations. As a result, aid has been volatile and conditional enough to maintain little development value in the long term these political motivations coupled with the modest impact of aid on Palestinian welfare and development may make it difficult for Palestinians to envision aid as a form of solidarity from the peoples of donor countries.

19. (An'arit, 2009) "The Impact of Foreign Aid on the Palestinian Economy"

A critique of econometric approaches to studying the effectiveness of foreign aid.

The aim of the study is to survey and explore explanations for the deterioration of the Palestinian economy in light of the huge amounts of foreign aid received over the past decade. The performance of foreign aid in developing economies. Building on this understanding, he designed a questionnaire to collect data directly from respondents about their experiences, opinions, attitudes, and beliefs regarding the effectiveness of foreign aid. The researcher reached a set of results related to the effectiveness of the foreign aid that he was able to reach from the respondents. The phenomenon of "returnees", individualism, the Israeli closure policy and the Intifada are just some examples of what econometric models are unlikely to pick up. The thesis also found that respondents believe that the effectiveness

of foreign aid depends on a number of factors. These include the quality of the recipient's management, the donor's strategic goals and interests, and the role of the occupation. The culture of corruption was found to be one of the most damaging factors for achieving aid effectiveness.

20. (Abu Baha, 2012) "The Reality of External Funding for Minority Organizations Operating in the Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate in the West Bank: Motives, Obstacles, Ways to Motivate Funders, Impact."

The objectives of the study centered on the motives that motivate the funders to provide aid to non-governmental organization and how to motivate them to do so, as well as identifying the most important funding obstacles in achieving the objectives, the study relied on the use of the analytical descriptive research method, as well as the use of the field research method through a form that was distributed to 134 private institutions.

The most important conclusions reached by the study are that the motives for funding were primarily relief, and the most important obstacles that faced the funders was the intense and unconstructive competition for funding between NGOs with poor performance. The study also showed that European and Arab funding was positive to some extent, with the exception of American funding, which showed the emergence of its political nature through conditional funding. The study recommended the need to reorganize and control civil work in Palestine, and suggested ways to motivate donors, in addition to presenting projects Income-generating and creating partnerships, strategies and mergers with each other in order to reduce as much as possible the dependence on external funding.

21. (Mahmoud, 2016) entitled "Government Funding for NGOs"

The study aimed to identify the extent of the impact of government funding to NGOs, based on a review of previous literature that shows the pros and cons of government funding for NGOs, where 31 separate relevant studies were reviewed, and the objective analysis

approach was used to reach conclusions. Five topics addressed by the selected literature related to the effects of government funding for NGOs were selected:

These are institutional theory, similarity, accountability, loss of autonomy, mission drift, and competition. Some scholars and studies have linked these topics to underperformance, while others have linked them to the stability of NGOs. It is difficult to draw specific conclusions to quantify the effects of government funding on NGOs, and in fact these effects depend on a number of factors such as age, size, sector, demographics, political, economic and social environments of NGOs.

Government funding has been linked to causing symmetry, loss of autonomy, mission skew, and crowding out in NGOs. Accountability requirements have also constrained the performance of NGOs.

For NGOs, receiving government funds is not free and NGO leaders have become more aware of the negative effects of government funding as onerous government oversight and regulations may lead to increased formalization of NGOs, administrative inefficiency and mission skew, however, there are a number Of the studies that described government funding as necessary and vital for the survival of NGOs, and in this regard, also linked the above-mentioned effects of government funding to the sustainability and development of the NGO sector.

This review has largely been able to gather scattered research on the negative and positive effects of government funding and the factors that interfere with these effects. This article may help policy makers in NGOs better understand the consequences of government funding and take them into account while planning for better performance.

### 3.2 English reference:

22. (Paul & Nelson, 2006) "The Diversified and Conditional Integration of NGOs in the Assistance System": NGOs and the World Bank:

This paper proposes a conceptual and methodological understanding of the nature and extent of the integration of NGOs into state and donor systems that is based on a dynamic view of NGOs as multidimensional organizations with financial, political, personal, legal, and technical values that vary across organizations, and produce a variety of interactions with the aid industry.

The engagement of NGOs with the World Bank is interpreted as a function of the interaction between these six dimensions. Through project collaboration, critical advocacy and rapidly growing consultations on policy issues, NGOs became involved with the World Bank rapidly in the 1980s and 1990s. After identifying some of the factors that appear to influence whether and how an NGO is drawn into the aid system, the paper presents a set of research questions and priorities for researchers who explore the diverse and conditional ways in which NGOs are integrated into the aid system, including questions:

First: How do political ties and commitments to values and ideas affect the integration of NGOs in the country? help system?

Second, how do class, professional identity, and individual relationships affect World Bank staff and NGOs? Governmental integration of NGOs in the assistance system?

Third: How do relationships between NGOs affect the case that has been incorporated into the aid system?

The study reached a set of conclusions about those logical, rational and realistic questions about the relationships between workers in NGOs and donors. Where states and donors exert significant influence on strategic choices, program practices and political orientation of NGOs, the position of NGOs in relation to the state and donor system that shapes

development practices and discourse is an important correction of the independent heroic image that dominates NGO scholarship.

“Families” or consortia of international NGOs, national networks, and umbrella organizations significantly influence their members’ relationship to the aid system, as well as how important trends in NGO practices affect their engagement with the World Bank? The growing links of NGOs with independent social movements involved in globalization issues and business invitation and rhetorical interest in human rights-based development programming. Also, there are more linkages between relatively small NGOs and the World Bank than we have explained the mechanisms of corporate participation. Contracts and benefits from the World Bank's promotion of privatization and openness to foreign investment.

23. (Nahed Abu Hammad ,2011) "International Funding of Palestinian NGOs and its Impact on Political Development in the Gaza Strip 2000-2010 A.D. (A Field Study)"

This study aimed to identify the role of international funding for Palestinian non-governmental organization, and to know its impact on political development in the Gaza Strip, and the extent of the role played by international funding in achieving the requirements of the political development of the Palestinian society according to its needs the approach adopted by the study is based on characterization and analysis of the international funding contribution in bringing about political development in the Gaza Strip, and political development programs implemented by the Palestinian NGOs receiving support and the extent and appropriateness of his nation for its development programs, using the questionnaire tool on the international institutions and their community of local NGOs that have adopted the development of political programs. The study began by addressing the concept of international funding and its characteristics and problems, and moved to shed light on the concept of civil society and Palestinian non-governmental

organization and the stages of their formation, the problem of development in Palestine and the concept of The concept of political development in its literature.

It concluded with a field study on workers in international and local institutions within political development programs. The study reached a set of results, the most important of which are:

That international funding does not achieve the priorities of development in Palestine because of its quest to achieve political goals.

The donor countries in the Palestinian society and that the aid provided by the international organizations was carried out according to a development plan commensurate with their political goals, and not with the needs of the Palestinian people.

Finally, Palestinian NGOs do not have a clear national agenda towards funding priorities, which is:

It responds directly to donor programs and policies, which negatively affect the reality of political development.

24. (E. M. Ekanayake & Dasha Chatrna, 2018). "The Impact of Foreign Aid on Economic Growth in Developing Countries"

This paper analyzes the effects of foreign aid on the economic growth of developing countries. The study uses annual data on a group of 85 developing countries covering Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean for the period 1980-2007.

The study proposes four main alternative perspectives on aid effectiveness, aid that has diminishing returns and aid effectiveness is affected by external and climatic conditions, in addition to political conditions, and finally aid effectiveness depends on institutional performance. The income criterion was adopted to measure the extent of aid impact on recipient countries.

The hypothesis that foreign aid can promote growth in developing countries has been explored. This hypothesis was tested using a previous foreign aid data series, taking into account regional differences in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean as well as differences in income levels. While the results of previous studies are generally mixed, the results of this study also indicate that foreign aid has different effects on economic growth in developing countries.

### **3.3 Summary of previous literature:**

Through reviewing the previous literature related to the subject of the study, whether it was at the level of official research, articles, position papers or master's thesis, it became clear that the foreign aid provided to non-governmental organization was nothing but a tool used by the financier to tighten his control and impose his hegemony and policies on the recipients of support, by reviewing the most important findings of previous literature, we find

The objectives of funding are primarily political, and donor institutions decide, and the relationship between NGOs is competitive, based on competition over donors. Moreover, foreign aid provided to developing countries is relief aid, not development aid, and does not affect the creation of job opportunities or the generation of reliable income to empower the family.

The failure of funding to achieve its goals is attributed to the occupation, which creates and provokes problems that impede development in the Palestinian territories. Also, the state of division has prevented the achievement of development goals, in addition to the lack of coordination between institutions and the difficulty of networking and cooperation has thwarted funding.

The absence of a local body that supervises the administration of grants and controls them is one of the most important problems of funding, in addition to the absence of a strategic plan as well.

Economic aid has a role in stimulating economic growth through programs to support infrastructure, productive sectors, education, health and food provision. Despite the importance of this, studies have proven that the relationship between foreign aid and economic growth will be negative in general due to corruption and lack of transparency. The connection between foreign aid and economic growth will be negative in general due to corruption and lack of transparency, and donors still link their political, strategic, cultural and ideological interests with the process of giving aid to receiving countries. Countries are characterized by commercial, monetary, financial and technical institutional strength.

The process of coordinating aid between the institutions of the Authority and the institutions of civil society must be institutionalized and systematic. As well as the need for the authority to circulate work programs linking relief and development. A process to enhance community participation in policy-making laying out development and emergency plans by giving a greater role to local government bodies. The aid has also made some progress in terms of democracy and the rights of women and workers.

The studies also concluded that foreign support institutions aim to implement their policies as institutions that have a political agenda that they want to implement in Palestine. This means that these institutions basically do not aim at establishing a strong and cohesive Palestinian society, but rather aim at protecting peace in its Western concept, promoting coexistence with the occupying country, and maintaining hegemony. He also concluded that there are political motives for the donors as the financier links funding to progress in the peace process, in addition to the continuity of dependence on the West and not to create a Palestinian reality that can rely on itself economically, and therefore the projects implemented by foreign institutions serve their policies and not to serve the requirements of the Palestinian society, and the aid is concerned with some sectors rather than the other in line with the objectives of the financier and his policies aimed at funding.

Some studies have shown that Arab and Islamic funding was more positive than Western funding due to the absence of conditions and restrictions on funded projects and the target entities of funding.

Finally, Palestinian NGOs do not have a clear national agenda towards funding priorities, which is:

It responds directly to the donors' programs and policies, which has a negative impact on the reality of political development.

### **3.4 Research gap:**

It is noted by reviewing the previous literature that the studies on most of the non-governmental organization operating in Palestine from the far north to the far south were comprehensive, and there was interest in all Palestinian regions except for the Jordan Valley, whether in terms of funding or in terms of administrative service interest, there were no researches talking about funding. Those institutions and the role of aid and grants in bringing about any change in the Jordan Valley. There was not enough information about the extent of development and development that took place in the Jordan Valley areas. On the contrary, there was a semi-deliberate marginalization of them. Therefore, this study came to shed light on the reasons and motives that prevented paying attention to areas in the Jordan Valley, whether this marginalization was local or foreign, and the Jordan Valley area was targeted and planned by this marginalization and exclusion.

We have here to review the reality of the Jordan Valley region and the potential, wealth and natural resources it contains, which made it the object of the occupying power's ambitions, to prove that there is a relationship between conditional funding and marginalization of the Jordan Valley areas and that Israel will not allow Palestinian development to be achieved, but will prevent any attempt that may lead to Palestinian exploitation in it, and will fight. It opposes any

attempt by the international community to support development projects or that may lead to development, and this is what led to the reluctance of the international community to provide support and assistance to communities and institutions working in the Jordan Valley.

According to data from Tubas Governorate and the Northern Jordan Valley, the Jordan Valley constitutes about 28% of the area of the West Bank. While the Israeli occupation controls about 95% of them. It contains 29 Palestinian communities, and 32 settlements are established on its land, and the occupation uses its lands to train its soldiers, seize the land, and loot the water. The area includes 80,000 Palestinians and 9,500 settlers, 48% of which are military camps and training areas, and there are 6 permanent barriers. Settlers loot 40 million cubic meters of water annually, compared to 18 million cubic meters for the Palestinians.

It also turned 5,000 dunams of its lands into military training areas, and 400,000 dunams of closed military areas, with 90 military sites, 65 minefields, 169 wells, and produced 50% of the West Bank's vegetables.

The Director of the Department of Agriculture in the northern Jordan Valley, Hashem Sawafta, believes that talking about the annexation scheme "will not lead to a fundamental change in the Jordan Valley." The occupation will seize everything above and below the earth."

According to Sawafta, the main objective of the annexation is the complete capture of the eastern water basin located in the Jordan Valley, which annually produces 170 million cubic meters of water.

He added that the citizens of the northern Jordan Valley communities: Bardala, Kardala, and Ain al-Bayda receive 40% of their rights under an agreement with the occupation in 1973, but it was retracted and the agreed-upon quantity decreased, while the population multiplied four times, to become today 4,000 people.

He continued: One of the objectives of the annexation is complete control of the water, and if this is done, this means the displacement of citizens from their land; Because there is no life without water. There are 12,000 dunams planted with vegetables, 2,000 dunams of greenhouses, and 25,000 dunams of grain in the northern Jordan Valley, in addition to the vast pastures.

According to figures provided by Sawafta, the Jordan Valley is generally divided into three areas, from the Bisan Valley to the borders of the Syrian Golan, the central valleys from Bisan to Jericho, and the third from Jericho to the Negev Valley, with an area of 720,000 dunams, and it constitutes about 30% of the area of the West Bank. While the area of Tubas and the northern Jordan Valley alone extends over 410 square kilometers, and if the occupation implements the annexation plan, about 280 square kilometers of the governorate will be seized in the northern Jordan Valley, the wells of Khorshid, Al-Balad, Al-Tamimi, Al-Qafaf, Al-Zoubi, Farouk, Abu Khader, Nimr Al-Hassan, Umm Al-Abar and Abu Al-Ailah are spread, and in the event of annexation, the wells will be drained.

The director of Tubas Agriculture and the Northern Jordan Valley, Jaafar Salahat, said that the Jordan Valley is an "agricultural area with a comparative advantage", and produces its vegetables earlier than other areas. Wide area prevents farmers from accessing it.

He added: The Jordan Valley as a whole is characterized by the diversity of its cultivation. In the central and southern parts, palm farms are spread, and the northern ones specialize in vegetables, medicinal herbs and field crops, and this means that they are wealthy.

The head of the Ain al-Bayda Council, Mustafa Foqaha, said that the plans to annex and seize Ghawar are very old, and date back to the beginnings of the establishment of the Zionist movement, which studied the region in all its aspects, and came to the conclusion that it is a huge water reservoir, a treasure of wealth, and the presence of the Dead Sea and its minerals.

According to historical sources, the English Member of Parliament Lawrence Oliphant (1888-1820) published the book "The Land of Gilead" in 1880, in which he proposed the establishment of a Jewish settlement east of Jordan, north of the Dead Sea, to be under Ottoman sovereignty under British protection, and also encouraged the colonization of Jews in Palestine and the surrounding areas through by establishing new colonies and helping existing ones.

And jurists added that the plan to annex the Jordan Valley is a "literal translation of the strategic plan that was drawn up decades ago," and Netanyahu developed a "vital path" plan for it in the 1990s, it included the entire Jordan Valley, 10-20 km wide.

He pointed out that the objectives of the actual annexation of the area are "to plunder the entire natural resources", not to be satisfied with the hundreds of billions of dollars that Israel stole from the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea, and to prevent the establishment of a Palestinian state that can enjoy the Jordan Valley's rich resources, capable of building the largest state.

Jurists explained that Israel is trying to market the "security" claim to annex the Jordan Valley, and that the area is militarily important, which was denied by the US Pentagon mission a year after occupying the Jordan Valley, and found that it was "militarily fallen and not having a strategic location."

He added that reaching an accurate financial figure for what the occupation plundered from the Jordan Valley is not easy, but indicators confirm that it is a "very large amount." Because of the wealth, resources, tourism, industrial areas and agriculture that the region enjoys.

The jurists stated that the occupation's claim of earning \$5 billion annually from the Jordan Valley "is not accurate, and is not equal to the size of the region's resources and wealth, and the fact that it contains a water reservoir."

He indicated that the main objective of the annexation was to uproot 29 Palestinian villages and dozens of Bedouin communities from the Jordan Valley; Because escalating the measures

of aggression and restrictions on citizens, depriving them of their sources of livelihood, and imposing new policies, laws and taxes on them, will actually mean achieving the goal of "soft displacement".

He added that saving the Jordan Valley requires strengthening the remaining Palestinian presence in the Jordan Valley with full force, especially agriculture, education and health.

The jurists painted the scene of Ain al-Hama in the northern Jordan Valley, which repeatedly received orders from the occupation army to prevent its restoration, although it preceded the establishment of Israel itself, and was famous for its therapeutic mineral water, which is similar to the Jordanian baths of Ma'in.

Al-Ain is located in the southwest of the village of Ain Al-Bayda, about one kilometer away from it, and adjacent to the hill of the same name, surrounded by Kardala, Khallet Hamad, Al-Farisiya, Bir Al-Zoubi and the destroyed village of Jabaris, while its flow exceeded twenty cubic meters every hour, but today it has lost about 60% of its ability; As a result of the occupation's looting of the underground in the Jordan Valley, and digging for a well in Bardala.

The jurists recalled the first water agreement imposed by the occupation in 1976 on the people of the region, which was to compensate the owners of 6 underground wells with 20% of their rights that they were receiving before the setback, but the occupation returned and cut off half of the agreed-upon quota.

According to the narrator, the Jordan Valley's wells and springs produce about 22 million cubic meters per year, which has decreased today to about 1.8 million cubic meters. Therefore, we recently went to Ain El-Hamma to secure the large deficit. It quenches the thirst of 650 dunums, but it has fallen to only 280.

He said that Al-Hamma not only lost its spring, but its homes were completely demolished shortly after the occupation, as the occupation displaced 20 families who were living on

agriculture, and they moved freely to the eastern bank of the Jordan River, which is only 3 kilometers away from it. According to jurists, the destruction affected several Ghouri communities, such as 'Ain al-Bayda, al-Sakut, al-Dir, and Jabaris

## **Chapter IV**

### **Methods and Procedures**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter dealt with a complete and detailed description of the study method and procedures carried out by the researcher to implement this study. It included a description of the study method, study population, study sample, study tool, validity and reliability, study procedures, and statistical analysis.

#### **4.2 Research Methodology**

In this study, the researcher used the (descriptive-analytical) method (the mixed method, quantitative and qualitative research design), which is based on the description of the phenomenon under study, through:

- 1 Secondary sources from previous studies, literature and references
- 2 Primary sources, and the researcher relied on collecting them through a questionnaire and interview, and worked on analyzing and classifying them to get the results.

#### **4.3 Study population**

The study population consists of non-governmental organization operating in the governorate of Jericho and the Jordan Valley, whose total number is (86) non-governmental organization (active and inactive), according to the data of the internal directorate of the regions of Jericho and the Jordan Valley).

#### **4.4. Study Sample**

The researcher chooses a simple random sample from all Palestinian NGOs operating in Jericho and the Jordan Valley, the size of which was (22) institutions for the purpose of conducting the study "Conditional funding of Palestinian NGOs and its strategic impact on development

indicators". It was distributed to 22 institutions, and the researcher took into account that the study sample should be representative of all spectrums of the study community, as it included diversity in work and had a representation outside the Jordan Valley.

Because of the surrounding political conditions and the spread of the Corona epidemic, in addition to the limited study community, the selected institutions were contacted personally to ensure obtaining the largest representation of the study community, and the form was sent to answer it, and only (18) was retrieved.

#### 4.5 The distribution of the sample members

The distribution of the study sample was monitored according to the demographic variables of the study in the questionnaire, which are (job title, nature of work, institution, year of establishment, place, type of project, donor) as follows:

Distribution of Personnel by Job Title Variable:

Description		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Chairman	5	27.8	27.8
	Board of Directors	9	50	77.8
	Director in charge of a department	4	22.2	100
	Total	18	100	

Table (4.1) shows that (27.8) of the respondents were at the rank of director, (50.0) were in the name of chairman of the board of directors, and (22.2) were at the rank of department head.

This means that the majority of respondents to the study questions are chairmen of boards of directors in the targeted institutions, which gives the study more credibility and reliability in approving its results. institution or problems encountered in general.

(Table 4.2) The nature of the work			
Description		Frequency	Percent
Valid	charitable institution	7	38.9
	Non-governmental organization	9	50
	Cooperative institution	2	11.1
	Total	18	100

Table No. (4.2) shows the nature of the work of the target institutions, as (38.9) were charitable institutions, (50.0) were non-governmental organization, and (11.1) were cooperative institutions,

These are correct results, as charitable institutions are the most operating institutions in the Jordan Valley, as the target community lacks many necessary and basic needs and services, and this pushes towards establishing charitable societies that meet that need.

(Table 4.3 ) Distribution of the sample according to the year of establishment			
Description		Frequency	Percent
Valid	1960 - 1980	3	16.7

	1980 - 2000	7	38.9
	2000 – 2005	2	11.1
	2005 – 2020	6	33.3
	Total	18	100

Table No. (4.3) shows that (16.7) took place between 1960 - 1980 and that. (38.9) Founded between 1980 - 2000 and

(11.1) was established between 2000 - 2005, and (33.3) of the institutions were established between 2005 – 2020

It is clear from the table that most of the institutions were established after the Oslo agreement in 1993. The reason for this is that before Oslo, there was a difficulty in finding a funder to support NGOs, and the danger that was stalking these institutions from the occupation, fearing that they would turn into institutions that incubate terrorism, but After that, there is a greater opportunity for the emergence of new institutions for several reasons, foremost of which is the international desire to support the Palestinian people and to consolidate the Oslo Agreement to reach a solution to the Palestinian issue by supporting development projects that help in achieving economic empowerment.

(Table 4.4) The place of distribution of establishments operating in the Jordan Valley			
Description		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Bedouin	17	94.4
	village	1	5.6
	Total	18	100

Table No. (4) shows that (94.4) works in the Bedouin areas and (5.6) works in the villages.

It is clear from the analysis of the table that the highest percentage of the presence of non-governmental organization is located in the Bedouin communities, and this is in my opinion a

logical analysis, because poverty and need are in remote areas and far from villages and cities, which leads to the demand for the presence of those institutions that work to provide needs. Water services, infrastructure, agriculture and the like are the impetus behind the existence of these institutions.

(Table 4.5) Type of project					
Description		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Infrastructure	1	5.6	5.6	5.6
	Agriculture	9	50	50	55.6
	A Training	3	16.7	16.7	72.2
	economic empowerment	4	22.2	22.2	94.4
	Other humanitarian and rehabilitation construction	1	5.6	5.6	100
	Total	18	100	100	

Table (4.5) shows that (5.6) works in infrastructure, (50.0) works in agriculture, (16.7) works in training, (22.2) works in economic empowerment, and (5.6) works in rehabilitation and construction projects.

It is clear that the focus of the non-governmental organization is in the field of agriculture (50.0), then comes after that in the field of economic empowerment (22.2), and this is very logical answer. Also, economic empowerment projects are the basis that non-governmental organization aim at, such as livestock projects, sheep breeding and the dairy industry.

(Table 4.6) the source of income			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	13	72.2
	No	3	16.7
	joint	2	11.1
	Total	18	100

Table No. (4.6) shows that (72.2) of the institutions operating in the Jordan Valley depend on self-funding, that (16.7) does not receive support and that (11.1) receives local and foreign support. I think the answer is logical in that the majority of private institutions do not depend on foreign funding. And the proof of this is that these institutions were not established until after the Oslo agreement almost, and this, as we mentioned earlier, is due to the obstacles, restrictions and prosecutions *محاكمات* by the Israeli side, which confirms that the need and poverty were due to the lack of funds services.

(Table 4. 7) Donor Body			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Arab	1	5.6
	foreign	7	38.9
	International Foundation	6	33.3
	Private Sector	2	11.1
	Local Community	2	11.1
	Total	18	100

Table No. (4.7) shows that (5.6) receive Arab support, (38.9) receive international support, 0 33.3) receive support from international institutions, (11.1) receive support through the private sector, and finally (11.1) receive support from the local community.

This is a correct analysis. It is clear that the authority did not exist before Oslo, and there was no interest in those gatherings. At the same time, after the advent of the authority, the situation continued as it was before Oslo, as the lack of support, whether from the authority, from the Arabs, or even from the private sector is what Contribute to poverty and marginalization of these gatherings

However, after the signing of the Oslo Accords, and support began to flow to the Palestinian people through the National Authority or non-governmental organization, the curve of the economic situation of those communities began to take a positive dimension and a remarkable improvement.

(Table 4.8) receiving foreign support		
	Yes	No
Does your organization receive foreign funds?	83.30%	16.70%
Does your organization have a strategic plan?	88.90%	11.10%
Do you have projects in the Jordan Valley?	77.80%	22.20%

It is noticeable that there is almost a contradiction between the answers of the respondents regarding the previous question related to the source of funding. Their answer was that the source of funding was more subjective than international, referring to the source of income or revenue in general, while most of the external support provided is on Formal international form.

Table No. (4.8) shows that (83.3) answered yes and (16.7) answered no, also with regard to the existence of a strategic plan for the institution, then (88.9) answered yes and (11.1) answered no, and finally with regard to the existence of projects for institutions operating in the Jordan Valley, Van (77.8) has projects and (22.2) has no projects.

It is very clear that the institutions that receive foreign support have projects in the Jordan Valley and have a strategic plan, and this is an indication that the institutions that receive foreign support have high credibility with the donor institutions and therefore have a high ability to bring in the funding required to implement the projects, and here it must be noted that the existence of a system Governance in institutions is a positive indicator from the donors' point of view that these institutions are able to work with high transparency and achieve institutional goals and enjoy high credibility.

Summary of the results related to the first question - demographic characteristics

1. The majority of NGOs are charitable institutions that were established after the Oslo Accords, and they have a board of directors to manage them.
2. The majority of NGOs have an interest in aspects related to administrative governance
3. Part of the non-governmental organization receive foreign support and have agricultural and economic projects in remote Bedouin areas that lack to basic services such as water, infrastructure and agriculture.
4. Institutions that receive foreign support are successful institutions and have the ability to implement projects because of the existence of a system and governance guide in their management.

## 4.6 Data collection methods

There are two sources that were used in data collection, namely, the questionnaire and personal interviews as a main tool for data collection. The second and secondary source is the sources, references and previous studies, in addition to the Internet and publications on this subject. The researcher reviewed the previous studies that are related to the subject to build the questionnaire to achieve the objectives of the study and the questionnaire was divided into two parts.

The first section contains demographic data, which are ((job title, nature of work, institution, year of establishment, place, type of project, donor) and the second section includes (61) paragraphs divided into six main sections, namely:

1. Governance (administrative, political and financial aspects), twenty-seven paragraphs.
2. The effects of political conditions on the institution, and it consists of nine paragraphs.
3. The extent to which the conditional funding has achieved the development goals, and it consists of eight paragraphs.
4. Motives of political funding in Palestine, and it consists of seven paragraphs.
5. The future vision of foreign funding, and it consists of seven paragraphs.
6. The effect of funding in the long run, and it consists of four paragraphs.

The questionnaire was distributed on the sample of the study for the active NGOs working in the Jordan Valley, and the interview was used as a tool beside the questionnaire. The interview included (10) questions for people in the field of NGOs, distributed among members of boards of directors and general managers of NGOs operating in the Jordan Valley.

After collecting the data, the researcher reviewed it to enter it into the computer, and this process was done by giving it certain numbers, that is, converting the verbal answers to numeric - where the answer was given based on the Likert scale as follows:

strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	disagree
4.1--5	3.1--4	2.1--3	1.1--2	0--1

So that the higher the degree, the greater the effect of conditional funding for Palestinian NGOs (NGOS) operating in the Jordan Valley and the strategic effects thereof in a positive way.

This chapter included a statistical analysis of the data resulting from the study, in order to answer the study questions

(1) The arithmetic mean (Mean): It is one of the most widely used measures of central tendency and the most used in statistical aspects. It is defined as the sum of the values divided by their number. The arithmetic mean is the value that represents the center of gravity of the data. It symbolizes the arithmetic mean. The importance of the arithmetic mean lies in that it indicates the center. The effect, the higher the arithmetic mean value of a variable, the greater the importance of the variable in relation to the rest of the variables.

(3) Standard of Interpretation of Results: In order to reach the results of the opinion poll and reach the results about conditional funding for Palestinian NGOs and its strategic impact on development indicators in the Jordan Valley, the researcher used arithmetic averages and percentages and degree of approval. The researcher also relied on the overall evaluation degree (the overall average) in evaluating the outcome of the axis.

Before distributing the questionnaire, the researcher presented it to the supervisor doctor to check its suitability and make the required adjustments. Then it was presented to two specialized arbitrators. The amendments were made in light of their recommendations. Then the questionnaire was put into its final form for distribution. After collecting the study data, the researcher reviewed the questionnaires in preparation for their entry into the computer. ,

The questionnaire was distributed to the target parties who work in NGOs (chairman of the board of directors, department official and financial manager).

#### 4.7 Validation of the tool:

Verifying the validity of the study tool by presenting it to a group of specialized and experienced arbitrators, ( Dr. Marwan ghanem from Birziet university and Ayman al rabi , who made some observations about it, and accordingly the questionnaire was taken out in its current form, this on the one hand, and on the other hand, the validity of the tool was also verified by calculating the Pearson correlation coefficient for the study paragraphs with the total degree for the tool, as shown in the attached tables for the statistical analysis in the next chapter

#### 4.8 Tool Stability:

The stability of the study tool was calculated using the most famous stability equation, which is Cronbach Alpha, provided that the answer scale for the questions that measure the subject of the study is "Conditional funding of Palestinian NGOs operating in the Jericho and Jordan Valley area." Unified, and the stability value ranges between (0.00-1.00), and the greater the stability value, we will get close results when applying the tool more than once in similar conditions, and it is considered the lowest statistically acceptable value of stability (0.600).

This is as shown in the table

The results of the Cronbach Alpha coefficient for the reliability of the study tool.

Statement	Number of cases	Number of paragraphs	Alpha value
Study tool stability	18	61	0.834

Verification of the stability of the study tool by the method of internal consistency and by calculating the stability equation Cronbach Alpha, as the stability value reached (0.834), and thus the questionnaire has an excellent (high) degree of stability.

The (SPSS) program was also used to perform the necessary statistical treatments for the current study through the use of the following statistical tests:

1- Frequencies and percentages.

2- Arithmetic averages, standard deviations.

3- Cronbach's alpha test to determine the stability of the study tools items.

4- Pearson correlation coefficient to determine the validity of the items of the study tools.

#### 4.9 Statistical analysis and study results

The first section is the descriptive statistical results related to the questions of the questionnaire, in order to answer the question and the rest of the questions, the researcher used the arithmetic averages in reading and analyzing the results.

Table (4.9.1) governance in administrative aspects			
Governance	N		Mean
	Valid	Missing	
The organization is obligated to submit annual reports	18	0	4.78
The organization is committed with standards of integrity, transparency and democracy	18	0	4.78
The organization has a code of conduct for its employees	18	0	4.11
There is a system for complaints and suggestions in the organization	18	0	3.94

The organization is committed to official standards in terms of staff	18	0	4.44
The organization adheres to professional standards in recruitment and employment	18	0	4.28
The organization is committed to setting an annual budget to manage its activities	18	0	4.28
The organization accredits an auditing company	18	0	4.83
The organization adopts a quality management system in its performance and projects	18	0	4.22
The organization has a strategic plan	18	0	4.44
There is a staff in the organization to oversee its projects	18	0	4.44
The organization has external partnerships in its projects	18	0	3.83
the organization has website page	18	0	4.28
The organization is committed to publishing the names of funders and supporters on its electronic page	18	0	4.11
	18	0	4.35

It is clear from the statistical analysis of the above table that the degree of total approval of the reality of governance is “strongly agree” with an average of (4.35) on all paragraphs.

Where the table showed the arithmetic averages, which reflect the respondents' attitude towards the axis of the reality of governance in the Palestinian non-governmental organization. it was in strong agreement with the paragraphs (the institution is committed to submitting annual reports, the institution is committed to standards of transparency, integrity and democracy, and the institution is committed to employment standards, as well as the institution is committed to formal standards in the staff, the institution has a code of conduct for its employees, the institution is committed to setting an annual budget to manage its activities, the institution adopts a quality management system In its performance and projects, the Foundation has a strategic plan, the Foundation has a staff to supervise its projects, the Foundation has external partnerships in its projects, the institution has a web page, with the exception of the paragraph there is a system for complaints and suggestions in the institution, which gave an approval rating.

The largest evaluation value was for the eighth paragraph, which revolves around the existence of an auditing company for the institution (4.83), and the smallest evaluation value for the paragraph was the existence of partnerships for the institution in external projects (3.83).

Financial terms	N		Mean
	Valid	Missing	
The organization relies on 100% of foreign funding	18	0	2.44
The organization relies more than 50% on foreign funding	18	0	3.22
Foreign funding does not constitute more than 10% of the funding	18	0	2.33

Interruption of foreign funding does not hinder the operation of the organization nor affect its continuity	18	0	2.94
	18	0	2.761

It is clear from the statistical analysis of the above table that the degree of total approval of the reality of financial governance, as it was “medium” with an average of (2.761) on all paragraphs.

The results showed through the previous table of arithmetic averages, which reflect the respondents’ attitude towards the axis of the reality of governance in the Palestinian non-governmental organization for the financial aspects. It was a degree of agreement (3.22) in the paragraph (the institution depends at a degree of 50% on foreign funding), while the following paragraphs were at a medium degree, which depends On 100%, as well as those that depend on 10% of external funding, as well as the interruption انقطاع of funding does not affect their work).

The largest evaluation value for the second paragraph, which revolves around the institution's dependence on 50% of the funding, was (3.22), and the smallest evaluation value for the paragraph was the lack of impact of the funding interruption on the institution's work (2.33).

Table (4.9.3) governance in political aspects			
Political terms	N		Mean
	Valid	Missing	
The donors’ conditions are politically acceptable according to Palestinian law	18	0	3.28

The conditions of the donors do not conflict with international law	18	0	3.33
The Donors conditions are not acceptable in any way	18	0	2.56
The political conditions are acceptable to the Palestinians as long as they are applied internationally	18	0	3.11
The Donors 'political conditions do not contradict the UN plan	18	0	3.17
The Donors 'political conditions are international consensus and thus acceptable	18	0	3
The political conditions are unfair for the Palestinians	18	0	3.5
The authority's position on the conditions is clear	18	0	3
There is a halt in one or more projects due to conditional funding	18	0	3.28
	18	0	3.12

It is clear from the statistical analysis of the above table that the degree of total approval of the reality of financial governance was "agree" with an average of all paragraphs (3.12).

Where the results showed through the table of arithmetic averages that reflect the respondents' attitude towards the axis of the reality of governance in Palestinian NGOs for the political aspects, and it was "agree" in the paragraphs (the terms of funders are politically acceptable

according to Palestinian law, the political conditions are acceptable to the Palestinians as long as they are applied internationally, the terms of the political funders are not Contrary to the UN plan, the political conditions for the donors are an international consensus and are therefore acceptable, the political conditions are not acceptable without a definition of terrorism, the political conditions are unfair to the Palestinians, the authority's position on the terms is clear)

While the paragraph (the political conditions are absolutely unacceptable) showed a medium degree.

The largest evaluation value for the seventh paragraph, which revolves around the political conditions, was unfair to the Palestinians (3.50), and the smallest evaluation value was for the third paragraph, which relates to the political conditions being unfair in any way (2.56).

Table (4.9.4) political conditions on the institution

The Effects of political conditions on the institution	N		Mean
	Valid	Missing	
Reluctantly accept the project	18	0	2.56
Large decrease of funding	18	0	3.83
A number of workers in the organization stopped working	18	0	3.17
Difficulty finding another sponsor	18	0	3.83
A change in the development goals of the organization	18	0	2.11
Going to alternative, supportive international organizations	18	0	3.89
Create conditional funding a challenge for the organization towards achieving the goal	18	0	3.61
A change in the type of projects targeted by the organization	18	0	2.33
	18	0	3.189

The results of the statistical analysis in the above table showed that the overall evaluation of the reality of the effects political conditions on the institution was “agree” with a rate of (3.18).

We also find from the results attached in the table, which reflect the respondents’ attitude towards the axis of the impact of the political conditions on the institution, and it enjoyed a degree of “approval” in the following paragraphs (a significant shortage in the volume of funding, suspension of a number of employees in the institution from work, difficulty in finding another donor, orientation to alternative

supportive international institutions, conditional funding created a challenge for the institution towards achieving the goal) while the results showed that the degree of evaluation was average in the paragraphs (there is a halt in one or more projects due to conditional funding, a change in the development goals of the institution, as well as a change in the targeted development projects for the institution).

The largest evaluation value was for the seventh paragraph, which revolves around going to supportive alternative international institutions (3.89), and the smallest evaluation value was for the fifth paragraph, which relates to a change in the development goals of the institution.

Table (4.9.5) the extent to which funding achieves the development goals of the institution			
The extent to which funding is achieved the development goals	N		Mean
	Valid	Missing	
Funding contributes to generating a source of income for the beneficiaries for many years	18	0	4.11
Funding contributes to creating job opportunities for the beneficiaries	18	0	4.33

Funding changes the lifestyle of the beneficiaries from consumers to producers	18	0	4
Funding contributes to improving the quality of life for the beneficiaries	18	0	4.17
The funding contributes to the implementation of sustainable projects, such as infrastructure, for example	18	0	4.06
Foreign funding reduces reliance on the authority for allocations	18	0	3.67
Funding contributes to helping the beneficiaries achieve self-reliance	18	0	3.83
Funding contributes to attracting attention and diverting attention to the beneficiaries	18	0	3.78
	18	0	4.11

The results of the statistical analysis in the above table showed the degree of overall evaluation of the reality of achieving conditional funding for the development goals of the institution, and it was good. (4.11)

We also deduce from the results attached in the table that there is a degree of strong agreement in the paragraphs (funding contributes to generating a source of income for beneficiaries for many years, funding contributes to creating job opportunities for beneficiaries), while we find that the following paragraphs show average results (funding contributes to changing the lifestyle of beneficiaries From consumers to producers Funding contributes to improving the quality of life for beneficiaries, funding contributes to the implementation of sustainable projects such as infrastructure, for example, foreign funding reduces dependence on the

authority in allocations, the funding contributes to helping the beneficiaries achieve self-reliance, the funding contributes to attracting attention and diverting attention towards the beneficiary).

The highest evaluation degree for the paragraph was related to creating job opportunities for beneficiaries (4.33), and the lowest evaluation degree was related to the sixth paragraph related to the fact that funding contributes to reducing dependence on the authority in allocations (3.67).

Table (4.9.6) the drivers of political funding in Palestine

Drivers of political funding in Palestine	N		Mean
	Valid	Missing	
Donors have political goals par excellence by funding projects in Palestine	18	0	3.22
Donors have economic goals par excellence by funding projects for the economy	18	0	3.39
Donors have purely humanitarian and social goals by funding projects in Palestine	18	0	3.94
Donors have relief goals by funding projects in Palestine	18	0	4.17
Donors have intellectual and cultural goals by funding projects in Palestine	18	0	3.72
Israel is the main instigator of politically conditional funding	18	0	3.61
The policy of states in combating terrorism requires political conditions	18	0	3.44

	18	0	3.639
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The results of the statistical analysis in the above table showed the overall evaluation of the reality of political funding motives in Palestine, where there was agreement among the respondents with a degree of (3.63).

We also infer from the above table, where there was a degree of strong agreement in all the following paragraphs (donors have political goals par excellence through their funding of projects in Palestine, donors have economic goals par excellence through their funding of economic projects, donors have purely humanitarian and social goals through their funding of projects in Palestine, donors have relief goals through Their funding of projects in Palestine, the donors have intellectual and cultural goals through their funding of projects in Palestine, Israel is the main instigator of politically conditional funding, the policy of states in combating terrorism requires political conditions).

The highest value for evaluating the paragraphs was related to the fourth paragraph, which is related to the fact that donors have relief goals through their funding of projects in Palestine (4.17), and the lowest paragraph related to the fact that the donors have political goals par excellence through their funding of projects in Palestine (3.22).

The future vision of foreign funding	N		Mean
	Valid	Missing	
Based on my experience in civil work, I agree the continued flow of international aid	18	0	3.5

I agree reliance on foreign funding only to implement investment projects such as factories	18	0	2.33
There is no objection to accept unconditional international aid	18	0	4.5
I propose to establish a national body with integrity and independence to administer international aid	18	0	3.72
I suggested self-reliance and rejected all international aid	18	0	2.78
I suggest accepting international aid from some countries that do not impose conditions on funding	18	0	4.22
I suggest accepting funding from Arab countries only	18	0	2.17
	18	0	3.322

It is clear from the statistical analysis of the above table that the overall evaluation degree for the future of international funding is agreement (3.32).

We also infer, that there is a strong degree of approval (4.50) in the following paragraphs (there is no objection to accepting unconditional international aid, it was suggested that international aid be accepted from some countries that do not impose conditions on funding, and it was found that there is a degree of agreement in some paragraphs (based on Based on my experience in civil work, I see the continued flow of international aid, I see reliance on foreign funding only

to implement investment projects, I suggest the establishment of a national body that enjoys integrity and independence to manage international aid).

While there was a medium degree among the respondents regarding some items (I see dependence on foreign funding only to implement investment projects such as factories,

He proposed self-reliance and rejected all international aid,

I suggest accepting funding from Arab countries only). The highest degree of evaluation was in the third paragraph, which is related to the paragraph (there is no objection to accepting unconditional international aid) (4.50), in contrast, the lowest evaluation was for the seventh paragraph (2.17), which relates to accepting funding from Arab countries only.

The impact of funding for a long-term	N		Mean
	Valid	Missing	
In the long run, conditional funding contributes to dependence on foreign funds	18	0	3.72
In the long run, conditional funding increases the weakness in political decision-making and development	18	0	3.89
In the long run, conditional funding increases negative competition between Palestinian organizations	18	0	3.67
In the long run, conditional funding creates domestic political problems	18	0	3.83
	18	0	3.8

The results of the statistical analysis are placed in the table above that the degree of total approval of the effects of funding in the long run enjoys approval by the respondents (3.8). In the sense that there is a consensus on the part of the non-governmental organization that funding has great political consequences, which is keeping the Palestinian society hostage in the hands of donor countries and not achieving self-sufficiency or economic or political development that paves the way for achieving independence in its political, economic and social dimensions increases negative competition between Palestinian institutions. Conditional funding in the long run creates internal political problems.

We also deduce from the data recorded in the above table that there is approval related to all the paragraphs related to the axis, namely (conditional funding in the long term contributes to dependence on foreign money, conditional funding in the long term increases the weakness in the political and development decision, conditional funding in the long term increases the and local and some foreign funding.

It is clear that the highest evaluation of values revolves around conditional funding in the long term, which increases the dependence of private institutions on foreign funding (3.89), and that the lowest evaluation was related to an increase in negative competition between private institutions, at a rate of (3.67).

## **4.10 personal interviews**

### **4.10.1 Discuss the results of the personal interviews.**

Interviews were conducted with more than 10 personalities who work in institutions operating in the Jordan Valley or have representation outside it, and the field of work of these institutions varied between agricultural, service, cooperative, charitable and civil, as some of these

institutions also work within the Jordan Valley and some work outside it, and the sources varied. Funding these institutions is among self-funding sources

The interviews were conducted through a set of questions (10 questions) focused on funding sources and its problems. The interview was conducted with personalities who play an important role in the management of the institution, such as general managers, administrators, funding and some related to projects.

The results of personal interviews were analyzed through listening and direct recording as well as audio recording of the interviews in order to ensure accuracy and honesty in conveying the answer and at the same time ensuring that the information obtained from the interviewees is not lost, as the majority interviews and sometimes the similarity of the answer may lead to forgetting some of them or the lack of knowledge of the source of that answer by the interrogated persons, which necessitated registration and documentation.

After that, the researcher unloaded the answers within the spss program to reach the results by giving the paragraphs weights that express the opinions of the interviewees, as is the case for the analysis of forms.

After the interviews were conducted, the results were as follows:

#### 4.10.2 Questions:

##### Question 1:

Table (4.10.2.1) Nature of the institution's work				
		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Charitable	5	50	50

	Cooperative	2	20	70
	Domestic	1	10	80
	Subscriber	2	20	100
	Total	10	100	

The table shows that (50.0) of the institutions that were interviewed are charitable institutions and that (20.0) are cooperative. It also shows that (10.0) are civil, and finally (20.0) are multi-objective, and this is an indication that the institutions in the Jordan Valley are predominantly charitable or humanitarian in nature. Most of the time, the existence of NGOs is associated with a lack of services provided to the local community, which motivates its formation.

**Question 2:**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Autonomy	3	30	30	30
	External	1	10	10	40
	Multiple	6	60	60	100
	Total	10	100	100	

The above table shows that (60.0) of the non-governmental organization in the Jordan Valley receive multi-source support (from more than one side), and (30.0) are self-supporting, and (10.0) are external. As an analysis of the results, the institutions that receive multi-source support are institutions that depend on funding. It is self- and local, and does not receive any external support, as the nature of its work is not based on large productive projects, for example

those that provide services or seek to create job opportunities for its members, such as women who work together in school canteens or sewing and weaving.

Thus, we conclude that the funding that depends on the subscriptions of members or the internal production in addition to the funding of the local community is more dependent on these institutions in funding. It is noted here that there is a contradiction between the respondents' answers through the questionnaire and the personal interviews, and this can be justified by the fact that the answer to the questionnaire was through the employees of ordinary NGOs - while the second answer in the personal interviews was through the general managers and thus the answer in the personal interviews is more accurate and reliable. Including in the form that the general managers are aware of the institution and the source of its funding from others.

**Question 3:**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	9	90
	No	1	10
	Total	10	100

The previous table shows that more than 90% of NGOs have applied for external funding, and that a percentage of 10 depends on self-funding, or they have not applied for assistance from external funders, and this supports the truth of the conclusion reached in the second question, which is the need of NGOs for funding.

**Question4:**

Table (4.10.2.4) Did you face any problems during implementation related to funding?				
		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	1	20	10
	No	7	70	80
	Sometimes	1	10	90
	Total	10	100	

It is clear from the previous analysis that (70.) of the institutions did not face problems during implementation, except for the natural problems related to the Corona epidemic, and (20.) they faced problems related to signing the document renouncing terrorism, and some institutions did not sign.

I think that this result is logical, because self-funding stems from the same institution and there is no other party that controls its management or imposes conditions on the recipient of support. The reason for the low percentage of problems is due to the small number of NGOs operating in the Jordan Valley that apply for funding for their projects, and this confirms the fact of marginalization of the Jordan Valley due to the lack of donor institutions there.

**Question5:**

Table (4.10.2.5) Have you ever requested external funding?				
		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent

	<b>Humanitarian</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33.3</b>
	Agricultural	2	20	55.6
	Charitable	1	10	66.7
Valid	Animal husbandry	2	20	88.9
	Economic empowerment	1	10	100
	Total	9	90	
Missing	System	1	10	
Total		10	100	

The projects in the Jordan Valley that need funding were distributed as follows: humanitarian, agricultural, sports, services, animal husbandry, economic empowerment, and the highest percentage of funding projects was charitable or humanitarian projects, which represented a total of .30 of the total projects, while the projects occupied Agricultural and animal husbandry accounted for .40, while economic empowerment projects and services accounted for .10 respectively. Perhaps the reason behind this is the lack of services provided or the weak interest of the local community in the area is the motive behind this.

**Question6:**

Table (4.10.2.6) Were there any requirements? (terms or conditions)				
		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	1	10	11.1
	No	6	60	77.8

	Sometimes	2	20	100
	Total	9	90	
	System	1	10	
Total		10	100	

This question revolves around whether there are any conditions in exchange for obtaining funding from the donor. The highest answer was (0.60) no

And 20 of the donors sometimes stipulated some conditions, while 10 were stipulated. This is an indication that these institutions had the right to make decisions due to the absence of external pressures. On the other hand, there were not a number of countries or international organizations that usually stipulate unfair conditions in the Jordan Valley in exchange for funding. (This question is related to the effect of the political conditions on the institution in the form, as the lack of foreign institutions working in the Jordan Valley or the support provided makes the impact of the political conditions on the non-governmental organization less).

**question 7:**

Table (4.10.2.7) Do you think that external funding achieves the objectives of the institution?				
		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	3	30	30
	No	2	20	50
	Sometimes	5	50	100
Total		10	100	

The above table shows the extent to which external funding has achieved the objectives of the institution or the desired objectives of the funding. The answers were as follows (30.0) achieve the objectives, (20.0) do not achieve, and (50.0) sometimes,

It seems that the judgment was through those in charge of the projects or the institution itself receiving the funding. The institutions that succeed in exploiting the funding view aid as important and achieve the goals of the institution - in particular, that works to create job opportunities and income for poor families.

Another opinion is yes, but provided that the distribution is fair among all recipients. Also, there was a contrary opinion regarding that these projects lack continuity and are therefore immediate and relief, and there was also an opinion that the aid achieves the goals of the beneficiary and supportive institution (this question is related to the fourth question related to the objectives of funding in the form.

**Question 8:**

Table (4.10.2.8) Is there a decline (decrease) in the volume of funding?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
valid	<b>Yes</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>
	No	1	10	10	80
	Subscriber	2	20	20	100
	Total	10	100	100	

The table shows that there is almost unanimity among the institutions regarding the decline in funding regardless of the funder, as (70.) of the institutions answered yes and (20.) their

answers were joint, while the third category showed that the size of the impact was not significant (10.)

This is due to the unstable political and economic conditions, and the environment for investment, work and international funding is not suitable, as 70.0% of the institutions showed that the rate of decline has ranged around 80%, which is a very high percentage, specifically those that depend on local or foreign funding.

These opinions indicate the level of the deteriorating economic situation reached by non-governmental organization and the difficulty of reaching a state of self-reliance as long as local and foreign donors cannot provide them with the required support. These results can be believed and accepted, as the political circumstances or the stage of the Corona epidemic have proven the validity of this saying, through the cessation of international aid to the whole world. (This question is related to the future of funding in Palestine in the questionnaire question and the extent to which institutions depend on foreign funding.

**question 9:**

Table (4.10.2.9) Do you think that the reason for the decline in funding is political?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	9	90	90	90
	No	1	10	10	100
	Total	10	100	100	

The answer rate of the vast majority was yes (90.), with the exception of some institutions that depend on self-funding in their work and activities, such as associations that work in the field

of services such as canteens or that work in the field of voluntary work. Or institutions that have a simple structure in providing their services.

The respondents attributed the reason to the future political goals of the Jordan Valley areas, which are targeted for confiscation and annexation by the occupation, and the encourage of governments supporting the occupation government to achieve that purpose.

Also, some opinions revolve around the transfer of funds allocated to the Jordan Valley to other regions, or in a more accurate sense, to other governorates, which reduces the percentage of support allocated to the Jordan Valley and thus a decline in development indicators.

**Question 10:**

What is the reason behind the marginalization of the Jordan Valley from local and international aids?

The answers were as follows, the lack of support from the donors because they were convinced that the Israelis would not allow them to implement projects in the Jordan Valley, and the farmers started to leave those areas due to the presence of nearby settlements such as Jiftlik and Fasayel, in addition to the lack of infrastructure to help implement projects. The Israeli harassment and the attacks of the settlers' flocks pushed the citizens living in all areas to abandon them.

Some of the answers revolved around the presence of countries that are more in need and urgent than the Jordan Valley, such as the Gaza Strip, Syria and Yemen. Also, the implementation of projects in the Jordan Valley risks being targeted by the occupation. Another opinion goes back to the lack of infrastructure such as electricity, water and sewage, all of which does not help the implementation of projects in the Jordan Valley, as this will increase the costs of support and funding, and donors' fear that the projects will be suspended or demolished during implementation makes donors reluctance to support in those regions.

There are opinions about the low population in the Jordan Valley compared to other governorates, which has led to a weak tendency to invest in and implement projects. There was an opinion that the Jordan Valley being a border area with Israel and Jordan does not help in implementing projects and thus weakens funding.

Another opinion considers that the Palestinian Authority is a partner in marginalizing the Jordan Valley, and that the operation is targeted and intended, and some infer that the agricultural and industrial zone is still unable to achieve success in its projects and that some of them have closed an epidemic in failure.

As an extension of the previous opinion, the municipality of Jericho is unable to cover the expenses incurred by it after it had a surplus, and they infer that there is an agreement between the municipality and the authority that the second transfers an amount of \$5 million annually in favor of the municipality in exchange for handing over the rest to the authority. However, the authority did not abide by the agreement, and received money or taxes and customs from the citizens at the crossings with Israel and Jordan without paying the municipality its dues.

**Question 11:**

It is related to whether there were some comments by the respondents, as there were some valuable additions to the effect that four years ago, donor countries tried to make plans to classify Jericho as a green area where construction is prohibited, and the motive was political par excellence, but they did not succeed in doing so because officials managed to remedy that danger.

There is a recommendation from one of the workers in some institutions who were interviewed that donors should take into consideration human dignity when they donate, and that humanitarian work and wages should be the motive.

There is a suggestion that there should be an entity or an umbrella under which all the institutions operating in the Jericho and the Jordan Valley region fall in order to achieve interaction, development and integration among all institutions. There is an intervention by one of the experts in the institutions, which is that conditional funding is political funding and has a political agenda for the funding state and the occupation and is not in line with the required needs and also determines the prospects for the development of the institution. Countries requesting funding and excluding others is contrary to the principle of public justice.

Also, the concept of terrorism differs from one country to another. It is not permissible to measure a country under occupation with countries that enjoy independence and sovereignty over their resources. The expert suggests working through partners in countries that impose conditions on funding, such as exploiting parliaments and forces supporting the Palestinian people with the aim of putting pressure on their governments. And the use of diplomacy in dealing with countries that project funding without conditions, emphasizing the humanitarian goal of funding and that the primary goal of funding is economic empowerment.

#### **4.10.3 Summary of the findings of the personal interviews:**

1. Most of the institutions operating in the Jordan Valley depend on self-funding or local funding, with the exception of a few of them. This confirms that the issue of marginalization of the Jordan Valley is a political issue par excellence.
2. There are no problems with funding except for what is related to funding provided by the American people USAID or conditional funding
3. Most of the projects that are implemented in the Jordan Valley are agricultural, service, land reclamation and relief projects.

.4 Those in charge of non-governmental organization believe that external funding does not achieve the desired goal of support and funding.

.5. The reason behind marginalizing the Jordan Valley is due to the Israeli occupation and its goals, which prevent the implementation of projects in the Jordan Valley, as well as the fear of foreign financiers of the risks involved in supporting projects in those areas.

6. The reason for the decline in funding in the Jordan Valley is primarily political and then economic.

#### 4.10.4 Hypothesis analysis

- The first hypothesis

Correlations		Governance	Financial terms	Political terms	Effects of political conditions on the institution	The extent to which conditional funding is achieved for development goals	Motives of political funding in Palestine	future vision of foreign funding	long-term impact of funding
Governance	Pearson Correlation	1	-.083-	-.222-	-.070-	0.218	0.337	.478*	0.283
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.742	0.376	0.784	0.386	0.172	<b>0.045</b>	0.255
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

There is no statistically significant relationship between governance and the future of political funding at the level of  $\alpha \leq 0.05$

The data in the previous table indicate that the significance level is (.45), which is less than (.05), which means rejecting the null hypothesis that claims that there is no relationship

between the two variables (governance and the future dimension of foreign funding) and accepting the alternative hypothesis that emphasizes  $\text{تؤكد}$  the existence of a relationship between variables.

- The second hypothesis:

There is no statistically significant relationship between the conditions of funding and the effects of conditional funding. at the level of  $\alpha \leq 0.05$ .

Correlations		Governance	Financial terms	Political terms	Effects of political conditions on the institution	The extent to which conditional funding is achieved for development goals	Motives of political funding in Palestine	future vision of foreign funding	long-term impact of funding
Financial terms	Pearson Correlation	-.083-	1	0.074	.516*	-.336-	0.457	0.217	0.419
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.742		0.771	<b>0.028</b>	0.173	0.057	0.387	0.084
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

The data in the previous table indicate that the level of significance between the two variables (funding conditions and political effects on institutions is (.28), which is less than (.05), which means rejecting the null hypothesis that claims that there is no relationship between the two variables and accepting the alternative hypothesis that confirms the existence of their relationship.

- The third hypothesis:

There is no statistically significant relationship between the motives of political funding in Palestine and the political effects of funding on institutions at the level of  $\alpha \leq 0.05$

Correlations		Governance	Financial terms	Political terms	Effects of political conditions on the institution	The extent to which conditional funding is achieved for development goals	Motives of political funding in Palestine	future vision of foreign funding	long-term impact of funding
Effects of political conditions on the institution 4	Pearson Correlation	-.070-	.516*	0.07	1	0.1	.587*	0.386	.524*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.784	<b>0.028</b>	0.784		0.694	<b>0.01</b>	0.114	<b>0.026</b>
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

The data in the previous table indicate that there are statistically significant differences at the level  $\alpha \leq 0.05$  between the political effects and the financial conditions, as the significance value (0.028) is less than the level  $\alpha \leq 0.05$ , and therefore we reject the hypothesis that says there is no relationship and accept the alternative hypothesis that confirms relationship between them.

The table also shows that there are other statistically significant differences between the political effects of conditional funding and the effect of funding in the long run, as the significance level (.026) is less than  $\alpha \leq 0.05$ , which means rejecting the null hypothesis that

denies the existence of a relationship and accepting the alternative hypothesis that confirms the relationship between them.

- Fourth Hypothesis:

There is no statistically significant relationship between the motives of political funding in Palestine and the effects of political conditions on institutions.

Correlations		Governance	Financial terms	Political terms	Effects of political conditions on the institution	The extent to which conditional funding is achieved for development goals	Motives of political funding in Palestine	future vision of foreign funding	long-term impact of funding
Motives of political funding in Palestine	Pearson Correlation	0.337	0.457	-.097-	.587*	-.006-	1	.567*	.676**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.172	0.057	0.702	0.01	0.98		0.014	0.002
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

The data in the previous table indicate that there are statistically significant differences at the level  $\alpha \leq 0.05$  between the political motives for funding in Palestine and each of the political effects of conditional funding, where the analysis showed that the significance value was (.01), which is less than (.05), which means Reject the null hypothesis that denies **تؤكد** the existence of a relationship and accept the alternative hypothesis that confirms the existence of a relationship.

- Fifth Hypothesis:

There is no statistically significant relationship between the motives of Palestinian funding in Palestine and the far-fetched effects of funding at the level of significance  $\alpha \leq 0.05$ .

The evidence after analysis showed that the significance level was (.02), which is less than the level (.05), which means rejecting the null hypothesis and accepting the alternative silver that confirms the existence of a relationship.

- Sixth hypothesis:

There is no statistically significant difference between the future vision of foreign funding and the effects of long-term funding at the level of significance  $\alpha \leq 0.05$ .

Correlations		Governance	Financial terms	Political terms	Effects of political conditions on the institution	The extent to which conditional funding is achieved for development goals	Motives of political funding in Palestine	future vision of foreign funding	long-term impact of funding
future vision of foreign funding <sup>7</sup>	Pearson Correlation	.478*	0.217	-.258-	0.386	0.017	.567*	1	.514*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.045	0.387	0.302	0.114	0.947	0.014		0.029
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

The data in the previous table indicate the rejection of the null hypothesis that claims that there is no relationship between the future vision of foreign funding and the long-term effects of funding, as it reached a peak of significance (.29), which is less than the level of .05, which

means rejecting the null hypothesis that denies the existence of a relationship between The two variables are accepted and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, which confirms the existence of a cause between them.

- Seventh Hypothesis:

Correlations		Governance	Financial terms	Political terms	Effects of political conditions on the institution	The extent to which conditional funding is achieved for development goals	Motives of political funding in Palestine	future vision of foreign funding	long-term impact of funding
long-term impact of funding8	Pearson Correlation	0.283	0.419	-.100-	.524*	-.234-	.676**	.514*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.255	0.084	0.694	0.026	0.351	0.002	0.029	
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

The data in the previous table indicate that there are statistically significant differences at the level  $\alpha \leq 0.05$  between the long-term effects of funding and each of the political effects of conditional funding, political funding motives and the future vision of funding, as the significance value in the three variables is (0.010), (0.014) and (0.002), respectively, which is less than  $\alpha \leq 0.05$ , which means rejecting the null hypothesis that denies the existence of a relationship between those variables and accepting the alternative hypothesis that acknowledges the existence of a relationship.

## Chapter VI

### 6.1 Conclusions

This chapter includes a summary of the study results and conclusions as well as recommendations based on the summary of the results. The conclusions reached by the researcher through his study and analysis of the results can be summarized as follows:

- The study found the extent of the importance of administrative governance in achieving credibility and confidence in non-governmental organization, which qualifies them to recruit funds and obtain the required support for them, as the financiers impose such conditions to confirm the institution's commitment to standards of transparency, accountability and objectivity during the provision of The researcher also attributes the reasons that led to the low level of partnerships between NGOs to the diversity in the work environment and the lack of experience of some institutions in the fields of work of other institutions, which makes them prefer to work in a specific field. In addition to the refusal of some institutions to external funding, it makes them commit to independent work. The majority of international donor institutions require the existence of a governance system in the institutions receiving support, and perhaps this is a positive indicator to prove the validity of what we have presented. In addition, achieving maximum benefit from foreign support requires the institutions receiving support to have a governance system as an effective tool in managing grants and aid on the one hand, and from Another aspect to ensure the flow of aid and foreign funding.

The researcher also concluded that there is a strong statistically significant relationship between governance and the future of political funding.

- The study concluded that the institutions' weak ability to communicate with donors on the one hand, and on the other hand that the nature of the work of these institutions does not require that level of funding or the attention of financiers.

(financial governance)

This is certainly consistent with what some respondents mentioned about their lack of knowledge of how to communicate with funders or donors.

I believe that the projects implemented by institutions that receive foreign support are those institutions that work in the agricultural and industrial sectors, livestock, as well as infrastructure projects, as they cannot rely on self-funding or local community contributions or rely on it at a minimum, which leads it to turn to international donor institutions. Especially since these projects require huge amounts of money to implement, whether with regard to the material or in-kind aspect, such as equipment and machinery. In addition, these institutions adopted foreign support before the coming of the authority, and this situation continued after the coming of the authority to the present time, and this confirms what I reached as a result of the question regarding the source of funding for the institution in personal interviews, and the result was that local or Arab support is less support.

The researcher concluded the impact of the policy pursued by the donors towards the NGOs, as they began to impose conditions and restrictions on the grants and aid provided to the NGOs, which hinder the implementation of humanitarian and economic projects. These conditions led to the reluctance of those in charge of these institutions to apply for funding, as it contradicts the national and societal goals, on the one hand, and on the other hand, there is a problem with the distribution of such aid between the institutions, which is frustrating for some.

This is fully consistent with what some of the interviewed personalities expressed their dissatisfaction with the policies and conditions imposed by the financier, which aim to compel these institutions to sign a document renouncing terrorism

- The study also concluded that the political conditions of donor institutions led to the orientation of NGOs to alternative, supportive international institutions.

The researcher attributes the result is the non-governmental organization' rejection of the policies of some funders, which force them to abide by unfair funding conditions in return for accepting support, which are used by the funder as a tool of pressure, blackmail, domination and denial of human rights. Also, the refusal to change the development goals of some institutions is an expression of rejection of the conditions that the funder seeks to oblige. recipients, and therefore there are many NGOs that turned to donors and financiers as an alternative to those institutions that impose conditions that are primarily political ones.

This result coincided with the opinions of some of the interviewed individuals that the percentage of foreign funding they had was (0.50), which means that the support provided is not sufficient to implement all the projects of that institution, and as we mentioned that this is due to the unfair conditions and requirements of the donors, and as a natural result this will lead to a trend These institutions turn to alternative, supportive international institutions that enable them to achieve their development goals and to compensate for the deficit of these institutions in their financial budgets. We can infer that the share of the Ministry of Agriculture does not exceed 1% of the authority's general budget, which calls for international donors to fill this gap.

This leads us to the second hypothesis, which proved the validity of a strong relationship between political funding and the political conditions imposed by the financier on the beneficiary institution.

- The study concluded that foreign funding can achieve development goals if it is properly utilized, meaning that the funding contributed to many things, the most important of which was creating job opportunities for its beneficiaries. Achieving a balance between all sides so that humanity enjoys prosperity.

For example, the number of workers in Palestinian NGOs, based on the report of the Mass Institute for Economic Studies, was estimated at about 40,000 employees, and therefore, the NGOs' role in this role and through external funding has contributed to solving the problem of unemployment by creating job opportunities for those workers. Otherwise,

The authority must assume its national responsibilities to those citizens. Likewise, there are many projects that have been implemented for the benefit of the Bedouins to serve livestock, for example, projects related to providing water tanks in remote areas and providing milking facilities for sheep and barns, and this certainly contributed to improving the quality of life and also contributed to raising the level of domestic product of livestock related products, and most importantly Moreover, the presence of the Bedouin population in those areas has prevented the confiscation of these lands by the Israeli occupation or stopped settlement expansion in them.

With regard to the motives for political funding in Palestine, the study concluded that the donors have political goals par excellence through their funding of projects in Palestine, which are diverse and different.

This answer is consistent with the views of many of those in charge of NGOs that the conditions set by donor's limit accepting funding or even cooperating with each other, and on the contrary, some donors provide great facilities to recipients, since their goals are purely humanitarian.

It is very clear that there is a strong convergence in the views of NGOs that despite the declared goals of many donors, which is the relief nature, the political goal of the funding still exists and exists. It may aim to achieve political goals behind providing support. The only difference between the two parties is the conditions required for providing funding. Relief support does not require immediate or political conditions for its provision, as is the case with political funding but its results appear in the long run through the link between the beneficiaries and the supporting party, which is difficult for them to separate or give up, and here the reality of the

goals of relief funding appears at the beginning and the political in the end, and here the beneficiary must pay attention by making the most of the support provided by transferring it to Development goals that enable beneficiaries to reach self-reliance through the support provided to them. With regard to the occupation, international law has imposed on the occupying country its responsibilities towards the lands it occupies,

This means that the funding provided to the Palestinian lands provides the occupier with huge sums of money in return for carrying out his responsibilities towards Palestine in terms of health, education, infrastructure, agriculture and other affairs of the country. We also note that projects that do not comply with the objectives of the occupation are rejected and prevented from being implemented, and this is an indication that the occupation always seeks to thwart any projects aimed at achieving sustainable development in the Palestinian territories that may compete economically on the one hand, and on the other hand prevent any attempt that might affect it from any political dimension and this is what some of the interviewed individuals stated that funding has humanitarian goals, but there may be other political goals, for example, that the occupation funds some projects that serve them or do not affect them, for example projects in the Jordan Valley and their strong opposition to them.

This supports the validity of the alternative hypothesis that emphasizes the strong relationship between political funding motives and effects.

- With regard to the future vision of funding, the study concluded that NGOs do not object to accepting unconditional funding that complies with their humanitarian and national goals and achieves the desired goals for the work of the institution, without any prejudice to national and institutional rights from its work. The researcher attributes these conclusions to the fact that foreign donors played An important role in providing support and assistance to the Palestinian people, in particular the donors who do not place any conditions on their support during periods

of the Palestinian people's struggle against the occupation and they did not have any clear political goals, and therefore there is no harm in accepting foreign or Arab funding if it is consistent with the legitimate goals of the Palestinian people.

It is clear by looking at the respondents' opinions of their rejection of conditional funding and their approval of funding in general, that conditional funding has political dimensions that contradict national goals, whether for non-governmental organization or the Palestinian society as a whole, and for all those in charge of non-governmental organization to realize that conditional funding is a type of political hegemony a denial of the Palestinian right to resist for liberation, on the one hand, and on the other hand, decades of experience have proven that the Arab countries alone cannot provide support and assistance to the Palestinians because they are linked to political understandings with donors and the occupation, while recognizing that the authority has not and will not be able on its own to shoulder its responsibilities towards the people The Palestinian, and as an accepted concept, "the one who lacks something does not give it." As long as there is an occupation that controls all the country's financial and natural resources, and it is sufficient here to remember the issue of clearing, which is the right of the Palestinian citizen to rule the occupation with the largest financial resource of the authority sufficient to prove this theory

- The study also concluded that NGOs, under conditional funding, will search for institutions that provide them with support and cling to them, due to the small number of institutions that do not set conditions, and these institutions - donors - will become the destination of all NGOs that depend on external funding, and this will result in intense competition And it may be negative sometimes because the recipients of the support may resort to changing their goals in order to overcome the funding problems. On the other hand, the effect of funding on the dimension will inevitably lead, as mentioned above, to the imposition of foreign domination

from what we have mentioned above on the beneficiary institutions, which will make them have two options: either the solution or the orbit of the donor institution.

This is consistent with what one of the interviewed officials mentioned that there are many NGOs that have had to diversify in their work and make changes in their programs, projects and agenda in exchange for maintaining their survival and sustainability by reaching the largest possible number of donors and attracting and recruiting support in any way.

We also conclude that there is a strong relationship between the long-term effects of funding and each of the political effects of conditional funding, political funding motives, and the future vision of funding.

#### Final words

In spite of the differences in the answers of all the respondents, according to the nature of the organization and the kind of its funding, Although financing in general achieves positive results in the lives of civil institutions, represented in creating job opportunities and finding a source of income for institutions in financing their needs and obligations such as salaries and current expenses such as electricity, water, telephone and others, in addition to funding the services that the institution seeks to implement, but the results That consequences of financing these institutions have negative reflections on the existence of these institutions, specifically if these institutions depend entirely on external financing, as the donor constantly seeks to extend his influence and dominance over the receiving institution, whether intentionally or unintentionally. However, the difference between conditional funding and regular funding is that regular funding does not require any conditions on the grants and aids it provides, and therefore the beneficiary who determines the aspects in which these aids will be spent or exploited, unlike conditional funding that is fundamentally essential and aims to achieve

Political gains via humanitarian cover, as is the case with the aid provided by USAID through the conditions it imposes on aid and grants for projects supported through it.

Perhaps the best evidence of this is the suspension of many projects funded by some international bodies, such as the aid provided by the American people, Canadians, SID, and finally the European Union and others, as these bodies require signing a document renouncing terrorism as a condition for providing funding and aid, otherwise no party or institution will be able to get any assistance, which actually proves that there are political goals for funding other than the stated goals.

## **6.2 Recommendations:**

Through the conclusions of the current study, the researcher suggests the following recommendations that can help the concerned and competent authorities in this matter to continue the research and develop it in a way that ultimately leads to an end to the issue of conditional or political funding, or at least reduce foreign control of the country's capabilities and NGOs:

1. Strengthening the concept of governance and the importance of its presence in non-governmental organization in the administrative, financial and political aspects.
2. Focusing on the presence of supportive international institutions that depend on funding as a humanitarian rather than a political aspect.
3. Focus on development programs and projects that achieve financial sustainability for institutions.
4. Work on preparing comprehensive national plans within a strategic vision for the needs of non-governmental organization, not dependent on conditional foreign funding, but within the national agenda and goals.

5. Attempting to exclude international institutions that rely mainly on conditional funding for funding.
6. The necessity for the authority to assume its responsibilities and obligations towards the Palestinian society.
7. NGOs should promote a culture of self-reliance and establish income-generating projects capable of providing them with self-sustainability opportunities, thus ensuring the decline in the role of dependence on external funding.
8. Establishing and building a base of Arab and foreign funders supporting the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian right far from political funding.
9. Strengthening partnership and networking between reputable institutions and society and making it an integrative and not a competitive relationship to achieve the objectives of the national development plan and to establish a qualified supervisory body.
10. Forming a Palestinian entity and a supervisory body of NGOs enjoying standards of integrity and credibility, supervising the method of disbursing grants and aid, and in line with the national development goals.
11. Attracting international supporters and advocates for the Palestinian cause in order to put pressure on donors who use the funding as a goal to establish control and domination and serve the occupation.

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## Appendix

### Annex No. (1) of the Palestinian Valley



The Palestinian Jordan Valley extends from Bisan to Safad in the north; From Ein Gedi to the Negev in the south; From the middle of the Jordan River to the eastern slopes of the West Bank in the west. The total area of the Jordan Valley is 720,000 acres.

The Jordan Valley is of great importance in that it is a warm natural area that can be used for agriculture throughout the year. In addition to soil fertility; availability of water sources; It sits over the most important water basin in Palestine.

The Jordan Valley area constitutes a quarter of the area of the West Bank; According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, "the 2017 census," 56,908 people live in it, including the city of Jericho; This represents 2% of the total Palestinian population in the West Bank, and the agency estimates the number of residents of the Jordan Valley in the middle of the year 2021

About 62,854 people. The number of Palestinian communities in the Jordan Valley is 27 permanent settlements on an area of 10,000 dunums, and dozens of pastoral and Bedouin communities.

- The area of arable land in the Jordan Valley is 280,000 dunams; That is, 38.8% of the total area of the Jordan Valley; Palestinians exploit 50,000 dunams of it; The residents of the Jordan Valley settlements use 27,000 dunams of agricultural land.
- Israel controls 400,000 dunams under the pretext of using closed military zones; i.e. 55.5% of the total area of the Jordan Valley; The Palestinian residents are prohibited from practicing any agricultural, urban or any other activity in these areas.
- Israel has established 90 military sites in the Jordan Valley since its occupation in 1967.
- The Jordan Valley areas are divided into: Areas (A), which are under the control of the Palestinian National Authority, with an area of 85 km<sup>2</sup>, and 7.4% of the total area of the Jordan Valley; and Areas B, which is a joint sharing area between the Authority and Israel, with an area of 50 km<sup>2</sup> and 4.3% of the total area of the Jordan Valley; And Areas C, which are under full Israeli control, have an area of 1155 km<sup>2</sup>, and constitute the vast majority of the Jordan Valley (88.3%).

There are 36 settlements in the Jordan Valley, the majority of which are agricultural, built on 12,000 dunams, in addition to 60,000 dunams attached to it, and inhabited by approximately 9,500 resident settlers. Mega lot".

- The occupation has displaced more than 50,000 residents of the Jordan Valley since 1967; In addition to entire population centers, under the pretext that they reside in military areas; Such as the displacement of the people of Khirbet Al Hadidiya in the northern Jordan Valley >
- The Palestinian Jordan Valley witnesses continuous and repeated demolitions by the occupation authorities of Palestinian communities, in whole and in part, as happened in the Khirbet al-Ras al-Ahmar, Atouf and al-Farsieh; With the aim of displacing and displacing citizens to facilitate the process of controlling the lands of the Jordan Valley after its ethnic cleansing, according to B'Tselem data, between 2006 and September 2017, the Civil

Administration demolished at least 698 residential units in Palestinian towns in the Jordan Valley, in addition to the exposure of many residential communities. Repeated evacuations under the pretext of military exercises and the accompanying destruction and confiscation of property of citizens.

The occupation forces set up the "Al-Hamra" and "Taysir" checkpoints at the entrances to the Jordan Valley; To be used in the closure policy that has been applied, to prevent the products of the Jordan Valley from reaching the Palestinian market.

- The occupation forces completely separated the Jordan Valley from the rest of the West Bank during the Al-Aqsa Intifada in 2000 AD; To obstruct the arrival of Palestinian farmers and workers.

- The Southern Jordan Valley contains 91 wells; the Central Jordan Valley on 68 wells; As for the northern Jordan Valley, it contains 10 wells, 60% of which were dug during the Jordanian era. The occupation often prevents its renewal within the policy of restricting the population.

The Jordan Valley produces 50% of the total agricultural areas in the West Bank; and 60% of the total vegetable output.

- Ahead of the Israeli elections in September 2019, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu announced that

"If he is re-elected as prime minister, he will annex the Jordan Valley."

Reference:

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## **Annex No. (2) ATC (Anti-Terrorism Clause )**

Following the ratification of the Oslo accords between PNA and Israel, President Bill Clinton issued an Executive Order (EO) classifying some organizations as terrorist organizations and prohibited transactions with such organizations that “disrupt the Middle East Peace Process.” Following this EO, the United States has taken several steps to ensure that U.S. resources, including aid to the West Bank and Gaza, do not support terrorist activities.

Following September 11, 2001, President Bush prohibited, through EO 13224 issued on September 23, 2001, any support to any of the individuals or organizations that were Classified as terrorists.

According to the Anti-Terrorist Clause (ATC), The Recipient, to the best of its current knowledge, did not

provide, within the previous ten years, and will take all reasonable steps to ensure that it does not and will not knowingly provide material support or resources to any individual or entity that commits, attempts to commit, advocates, facilitates, or participates in terrorism acts, or has committed, attempted to commit, facilitated or participated in terrorist acts, as that term is defined in paragraph 3. (USAID)

after that, the United States start to impose conditions at all donations and aids provide to the PNGOs and all the bodies that request

Next few years some countries start also to impose the same conditions like CIDA, FORD Foundation, United Nations, Australia, UNESCO

Two years ago, in 2019 the European Union decide to impose also conditions for everybody (NGOs or individual institution) desire to ask for donation or aids.

### **The position of Palestinian national authority (PNA)**

The position of the official authorities on the conditions of the donor countries represented between an opponent and a supporter, as there were many official institutions that agreed to get support and signed the document ATC, while a number of institutions refused it, each side had its justifications, and this conduction led to the weakening of the position of the Palestinian Authority and the weakening of the opponents. It is under the pretext that we cannot continue providing services without getting grants, especially since the United States and European countries are among the most supportive of Palestine.

Regarding to the NGOs position, they were reject it, and the majority of institutions refused to sign any clause regarding to ATC, for the following reasons:

### **The position of NGOs**

The Position of the Palestinian Non-Governmental Organization's Network are rejecting to sign on ATC, for many reasons:

1. Absence of a Universal Definition of Terrorism. there are numerous definitions of what constitute a terrorist and terrorist activity. In spite of all the conditioned states give indicators for terrorism like support, engage, facilities, transfer, but they forget the purpose of donations or aids.
2. The PNGO Network is alarmed with the increased degree of international organizations directly implementing projects since INGOs are placing Palestinian NGOs in the periphery of the developmental work. Palestinian NGOs are developmental organizations that aid and empower Palestinian society through service oriented activities and awareness raising, based on the principles of democracy, social justice

and respect for human rights. Social change and development of a society should come from within or at least be locally anchored. USAID is in this case replacing the role of service delivery, a role that has historically been played by Palestinian civil society organizations in fields covering various sectors of development such as infrastructure, education, health and governance.

3. The PNGO Network rejects equating legitimate resistance with terrorism.
4. The PNGO Network emphasizes that the endorsement of the ATC and other vetting measures are illegal and in contravention with the Palestinian National Authority law prohibiting NGOs from accepting conditional aid>

<http://www.ma-an-ctr.org> > pdfs > PositionPaper

### Annex (3) the questionnaire



My dear brother/dear sister

Greetings,

This study aims to identify the conditional funding of NGOs and its strategic impact on development indicators in Palestine, and the Jordan Valley region was adopted as a case study, in order to complete the requirements of the Master's Program in Strategic Planning and Fundraising, - Arab American University, knowing that all data extracted from a form The study will be used for scientific research purposes only.

Accordingly, you are kindly requested to provide answers according to your opinions and personal experience in all honesty and objectivity.

Yours sincerely,

Researcher: Sami El-Gamal

Supervision of Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Tamimi

**The first section:** the institution data

1. Job title:  Chairman  Board of Directors,  Director in charge of a department
2. The nature of the work:  charitable institution  Non-governmental organization
3. Established in:  1960 - 1980  1980 - 2000  2000 – 2020
4. The place is a:  Bedouin  camp  village
5. Type of project:  Infrastructure  Agriculture  Industry  Training  
 Economic political empowerment  Other humanitarian rehabilitation and construction (specify)
6. Does your organization receive foreign support?  Yes  No
7. Does your organization have a source of income other than foreign funding?  
 Yes  No  joint
8. Does your organization have a strategic plan?  Yes  No
9. Do you have a project in Jordan valley?  Yes  no
10. Donor Body:  Arab  State  International Foundation  Private Sector  
 Local Community

**The second question: study axes**

fields	Study questions	Strongly agree	agree	Neutral	Opposed	Strongly opposed
The first axis						
First field: Governance	The organization is obligated to submit periodic reports					
	The organization is committed to the standards of integrity, transparency and democracy					
	The organization has a code of conduct for its employees					
	There is a system for complaints and suggestions in the organization					
	The organization adheres to professional standards in recruitment and appointment					
	The organization adheres to official standards in the functional staff					
	The organization is committed to setting an annual budget to manage its activities					
	The organization adopts an auditing organization for its accounts					

	The organization adopts a quality management system in its performance and projects					
	The organization has a strategic plan for the future					
	There is a staff in the organization to supervise its projects					
	The organization has external partnerships in its projects					
	The organization has a website					
	The organization is committed to publishing the names of the financiers and supporters on its website.					
second field:	The organization relies 100% on foreign funding					
Financial terms	The organization relies more than 50% on foreign funding					
	Foreign funding does not constitute more than 10% of the funding					
	The interruption of tax funding does not hinder the work of the organization and does not affect its continuity					
	The terms of the funders are politically acceptable according to Palestinian law					

third field: political terms	The terms of the funders do not conflict with international law					
	The terms of the funders are not acceptable under any circumstances					
	The political conditions are acceptable to the Palestinians as long as they are applied internationally					
	The terms of the political funders do not contradict the UN plan					
	The political terms of the funders are international consensus and are therefore acceptable					
	Political conditions are unacceptable without a definition of terrorism					
	The political conditions are unfair to the Palestinians					
	The position of the authority of the conditions is clear					
the second axis						
Effects of political conditions on the organization	There is a halt in one or more projects due to conditional funding					
	Reluctantly accept the project					
	Huge shortage of funding					
	A number of the organization's employees stopped working					

	Difficulty finding another funder					
	Change in the development goals of the organization					
	Heading to alternative, supportive international organizations					
	Create conditional funding as a challenge for the organization towards achieving the goal					
	A change in the quality of the enterprise's target projects					
the third axis						
The extent to which conditional funding for development goals is achieved	Funding contributes to generating a source of income for the beneficiaries for many years					
	Funding contributes to creating job opportunities for beneficiaries					
	Funding contributes to changing the lifestyle of the beneficiaries from consumers to producers					
	Funding contributes to improving the quality of life for beneficiaries					
	Funding contributes to the implementation of sustainable projects such as infrastructure					

	Foreign funding contributes to reducing dependence on the authority for allocations					
	Funding contributes to helping its beneficiaries achieve self-reliance					
	Funding contributes to attracting attention and diverting attention towards the beneficiary					
the fourth axis						
Motives for political funding in Palestine	Donors have political goals par excellence through their funding of projects in Palestine					
	Donors have economic goals par excellence through their funding of economic projects					
	Donors have purely humanitarian and social goals through their funding of projects in Palestine					
	Donors have relief goals through their funding of projects in Palestine					
	Donors have intellectual and cultural goals through their funding of projects in Palestine					
	Israel is the main instigator of politically conditioned funding					

	The policy of states in combating terrorism requires political conditions					
the fifth axis						
The future vision of foreign funding	Based on my experience in civil work, I see the continued flow of international aid					
	I see reliance on foreign funding only to implement investment projects such as factories					
	There is no objection to accepting unconditional international aid					
	I propose the establishment of a national body with integrity and independence to administer international aid					
	He proposed self-reliance and refused all international aid					
	He suggested accepting international aid from some countries that do not impose conditions on funding					
	I suggest accepting funding from Arab countries only					
	the sixth axis					
The effect of funding in the long run	Conditional funding in the long term contributes to dependence on foreign money					

	Conditional funding in the long run increases the vulnerability of political and development decision					
	Conditional funding in the long run increases negative competition among Palestinian organizations					
	Conditional funding in the long run creates internal political problems					

**Annex No. (3) personal interview**

The first question:

1. What is the nature of your institution's work (charitable, cooperative, civil)?  
.....
2. Are your activities self-funding, local or foreign?  
.....
3. Have you ever requested or received funding from any party?  
.....
4. Did you encounter any problems before or during implementation? If yes, can you mention it please?  
.....
5. What kind of projects are you applying for funding for? Meaning, what are the services and goals that you seek to achieve?  
.....
6. Were you asked for requirements, including the grant framework, or political requirements?  
.....
7. Do you think that foreign aid achieves the desired goals of your institution? Explain the answer, whether it is yes or no?  
.....
8. Do you feel a decline in funding during the three years? What is the drop rate?  
.....
9. What is the reason behind marginalizing the Jordan Valley area from aid (international or local), whether economic or humanitarian projects?  
.....
10. Is the reason for the decline political?

.....

11. Do you have any notes you would like to mention regarding conditional funding, restrictions on funding, etc.?

.....

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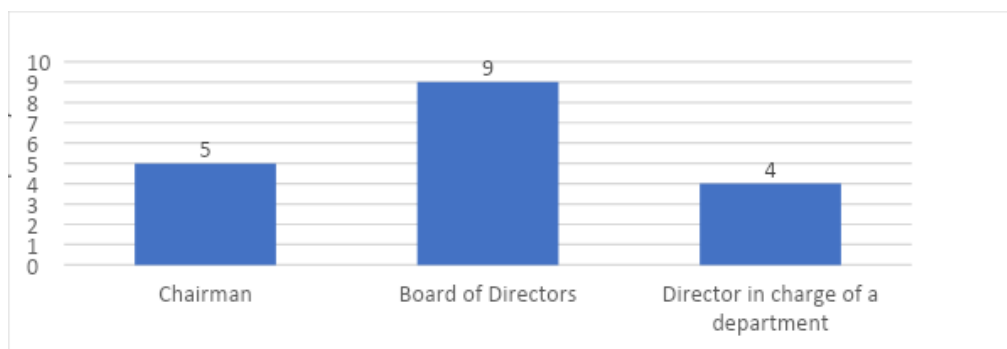
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The characteristics of the demographic sample

(Table 1) Distribution of people according to job title:

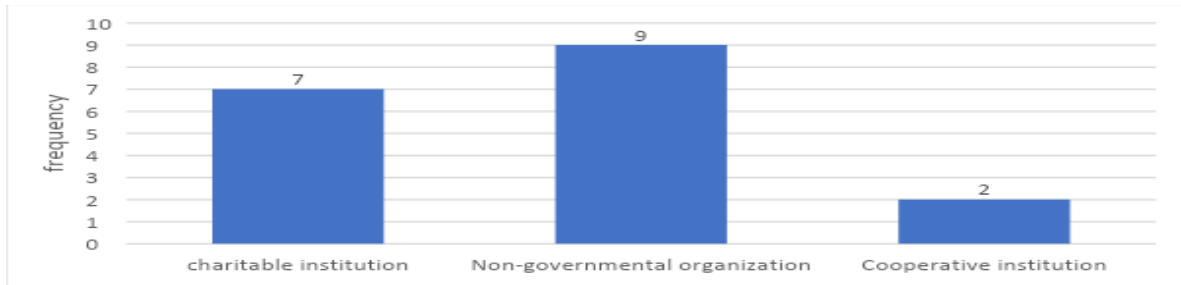
Description		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Chairman	5	27.8	27.8
	Board of Directors	9	50	77.8
	Director in charge of a department	4	22.2	100
	Total	18	100	



(Chart1)

(2) Distribution of the sample according to the nature of work:

(Table 2) The nature of the work			
Description		Frequency	Percent
Valid	charitable institution	7	38.9
	Non-governmental organization	9	50
	Cooperative institution	2	11.1
	Total	18	100

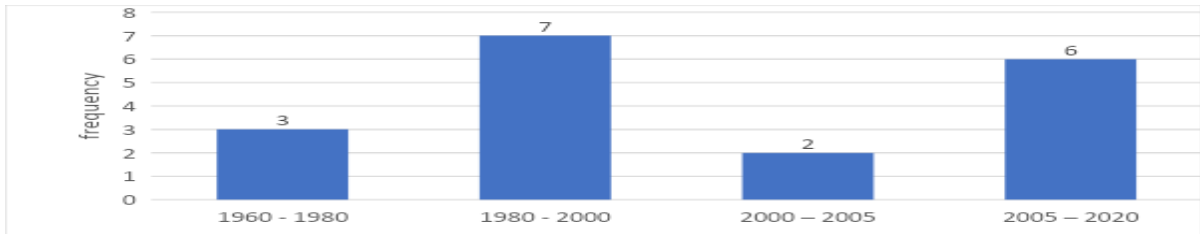


(chart 2)

(3) Distribution of the sample members according to the year of establishment:

(Table 3) Established in			
Description		Frequency	Percent
Valid	1960 - 1980	3	16.7
	1980 - 2000	7	38.9
	2000 - 2005	2	11.1

	2005 – 2020	6	33.3
	Total	18	100

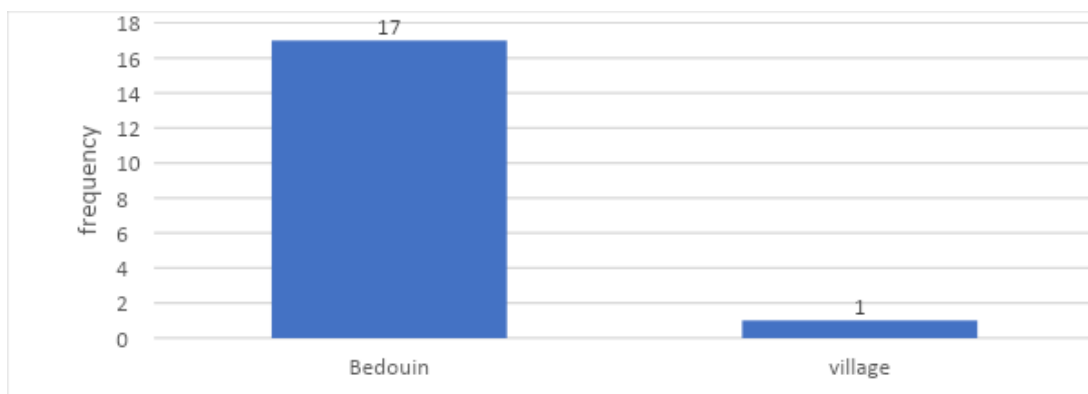


( chart3)

(4) The table shows the distribution of the establishments operating in the Jordan Valley:

(Table 4) The place

Description		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Bedouin	17	94.4
	village	1	5.6
	Total	18	100



(chart 4 )

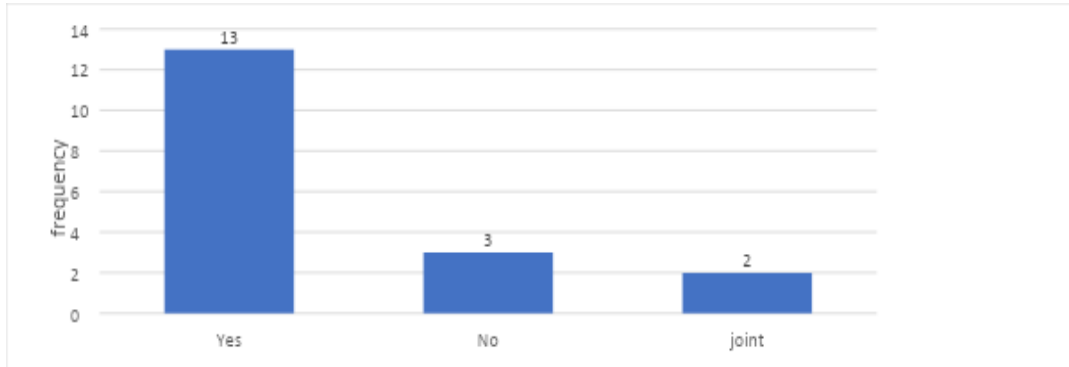
(5) Distribution of the sample members according to the type of project

Description		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Infrastructure	1	5.6	5.6	5.6
	Agriculture	9	50	50	55.6
	A Training	3	16.7	16.7	72.2
	economic empowerment	4	22.2	22.2	94.4
	Other humanitarian and rehabilitation construction	1	5.6	5.6	100
	Total	18	100	100	

( chart 5)

(6) Distribution of the study sample according to the source of support:

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	13	72.2
	No	3	16.7
	joint	2	11.1
	Total	18	100

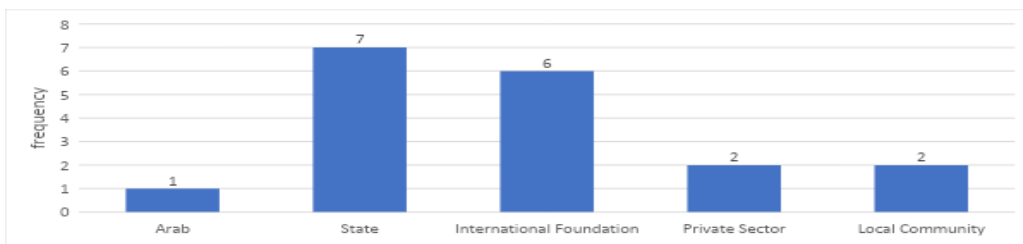


( chart 6 )

(7) Distribution of the study sample members according to the source of income or the donor:

(Table 7) Donor Body

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Arab	1	5.6
	State	7	38.9
	International Foundation	6	33.3
	Private Sector	2	11.1
	Local Community	2	11.1
	Total	18	100



( chart 7 )

(8) Distribution of the sample members according to receiving foreign support:

(Table 8)

	Yes	No
Does your organization receive foreign funds?	83.30%	16.70%
Does your organization have a strategic plan?	88.90%	11.10%
Do you have projects in the Jordan Valley?	77.80%	22.20%



( chart 8 )

## Research hypotheses

Correlations		Governance	Financial terms	Political terms	Effects of political conditions on the institution	The extent to which conditional funding is achieved for development goals	Motives of political funding in Palestine	future vision of foreign funding	long-term impact of funding
Governance	Pearson Correlation	1	-.083-	-.222-	-.070-	0.218	0.337	.478*	0.283
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.742	0.376	0.784	0.386	0.172	0.045	0.255
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Financial terms	Pearson Correlation	-.083-	1	0.074	.516*	-.336-	0.457	0.217	0.419
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.742		0.771	0.028	0.173	0.057	0.387	0.084
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Political terms	Pearson Correlation	-.222-	0.074	1	0.07	0.044	-.097-	-.258-	-.100-
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.376	0.771		0.784	0.863	0.702	0.302	0.694
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Effects of political conditions on the institution	Pearson Correlation	-.070-	.516*	0.07	1	0.1	.587*	0.386	.524*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.784	0.028	0.784		0.694	0.01	0.114	0.026
	N	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
The extent to which conditional	Pearson Correlation	0.218	-.336-	0.044	0.1	1	-.006-	0.017	-.234-
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.386	0.173	0.863	0.694		0.98	0.947	0.351



## الملخص

تعد دراسة التمويل المشروط واحدة من الدراسات الحالية والتي بدأ الاهتمام بها في بدايات القرن الحالي، حيث أخذت عدد من الدول بفرض قيود وشروط سياسية على المساعدات والمنح التي تقدمها لدول العالم الثالث كشرط للحصول على تلك المساعدات.

وتعد فلسطين واحدة من الدول التي فرضت عليها تلك الشروط مما أدى إلى إعاقة وتباطؤ في عملية التنمية.

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى إلقاء الضوء على التمويل المشروط للمؤسسات الأهلية الفلسطينية وأثره الاستراتيجي على مؤشرات التنمية في فلسطين، وقد اعتمدت الدراسة منطقة الأغوار كنموذج للدراسة، ولتحقيق أهداف الدراسة تم مراجعة الدراسات السابقة ذات العلاقة، وتم اعتماد المنهج الوصفي التحليلي للوصول إلى النتائج، وتم استخدام الاستبيانات والمقابلات كأدوات للدراسة.

الفئات المستهدفة في الدراسة هي مؤسسات المجتمع المدني الفلسطيني في الأغوار وعددها الإجمالي 80 مؤسسة، في حين أن المؤسسات الفاعلة فقط 50 مؤسسة، تم اختيار عينة عشوائية مكونة من 22 مؤسسة. تم توزيع 22 استبانة واستبعاد 4 استبانات وبالتالي أصبحت العينة مكونة 18 استبانة، تم معالمتها من خلال تحليلها من خلال برنامج SPSS

بالإضافة لذلك فقد استخدم الباحث المقابلات الشخصية كأداة ثانية فعالة لجمع المعلومات بغية الوصول إلى نتائج دقيقة تمثل واقع مجتمع الدراسة وأهداف البحث.

وفي ضوء تحليل الاستبيان توصلت الدراسة إلى أهمية الحوكمة في المؤسسات الأهلية في استقطاب وتجنييد الدعم ، فضلا عن وجود تأثيرات كبيرة للظروف السياسية على المؤسسة (3.11) ، كما وجدت الدراسة أن التمويل (وليس التمويل السياسي) يحقق أهداف المؤسسة. (4.11) ، كما أن دوافع التمويل سياسية بامتياز (3.63) وأخيرا لا مانع من قبول الدعم والتمويل الخارجي غير المشروط (3.22).

ووجدت الدراسة أيضاً أن هناك علاقة قوية بين الحكم والظروف السياسية ، كما أن هناك علاقة بين الرؤية المستقبلية للتمويل والآثار بعيدة المدى ، وأيضاً بين دوافع التمويل السياسي والآثار بعيدة المدى.

وفي ضوء نتائج الدراسة أوصى الباحث بمجموعة من التوصيات، أهمها : تعزيز مفهوم الحوكمة المالية والسياسية والتركيز على برامج التنمية والمشاريع المعتمدة على التمويل ومحاولة استبعاد المؤسسات التي تفرض شروطاً سياسية على التمويل ، فضلاً عن إنشاء قاعدة من الممولين العرب والأجانب الداعمين للفلسطينيين. تعزيز الشراكة والتشبيك بين المؤسسات الأهلية ، وأخيراً أوصت الدراسة بتشكيل كيان فلسطيني وهيئة رقابية بين المنظمات الأهلية تتمتع بمعايير النزاهة والمصداقية.