



**Arab American University
Faculty of Graduate Studies**

**Challenges and obstacles facing the residents of Area
C: in Jericho and the Jordan Valley, and the role of
donors and ministries in supporting them**

التحديات والمعوقات التي تواجه سكان منطقة (ج) في أريحا والأغوار ،
ودور المانحين والوزارات في دعمهم

By

Aya Zuheir Marridi

Supervisor

Dr. Abdelrahman Tamime

Prof. Fathallah Ahmad Ghanem

**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Master of Strategic Planning
and Fundraising**

January 2022

© Arab American University 2022. All rights reserved

APPROVAL THESIS

Challenges and obstacles facing the residents of Area C: in Jericho and the Jordan Valley, and the role of donors and ministries in supporting them

By

Aya Zuheir Marridi

This Thesis was successfully defended on December and approved by

Committee Members:

Signature

Dr. Abdelrahman Tamime- Supervisor



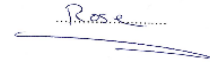
Prof. Fathallah Ahmad Ghanem-Co-supervisor



Eyad Yaqob Internal Examiner



Rose Othman External Examiner



Declaration

I, Aya Zuheir Marridi, declare that this thesis and the work presented in it are my work and has been generated by me as the result of my original research:

Challenges and obstacles facing the residents of Area C: in Jericho and the Jordan Valley, and the role of donors and ministries in supporting them

The work provided in this thesis, unless otherwise referenced, has not been submitted by others elsewhere for any other degree or qualification.

Student's name: Aya Zuheir Marridi,



Signature:

Date: 16.06.2022

Dedication

To my beloved mother who has always loved and supported me, not only during this research but also throughout all of my life.

To my father soul who has always encouraged and supported me to get here, May your soul rest in peace.

To my husband and lovely son, whose love, father's and support inspired me to reach thus far.

To my brother, sisters, and second family who support me always.

To my university and my esteemed professors who supported I step by step.

I dedicate this study to those who have always encouraged me to accomplish this mission

”أرجو ممن وجد فيه سهواً أن يغفر لي خطئي، لأنني كنت أخطه بيمينني، وأهز مهد ولدي بشمالي.”

Acknowledgements

This thesis is the final requirement for the completion of the Master's Program in Strategic planning and fundraising Acknowledgmentsican University, Ramallah, West Bank I am first grateful to ALLAH the Almighty for all His blessings in this life and for giving me good health, strength and ability to complete this study. All thanks and praise are due to ALLAH. I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Abdelrahman Tamime and Prof. Fathallah Ahmad Ghanem, for his valuable criticism and guidance during the completion of this research, and for his patience throughout the process.

My thanks are also due to my professors who have made possible for me to complete this MBA program. They have greatly enhanced my knowledge and ability to come up with this work. Last but not least, sincere gratitude and appreciation are due to my family and my husband for care, moral support and understanding during my academic study.

Abstract

This study was conducted to identify the difficulties and challenges facing the residents of Area C, to develop a strategic plan for the role of donors and ministries in supporting marginalized areas.

And that and s by monitoring the current difficulties and challenges faced by the residents who have been living for many years in the Bedouin communities in marginalized areas of Area C, and knowing the extent to which each of the ministries and donors is involved in providing support and assistance to these areas in partnership with each other.

A qualitative approach was adopted for the research. For the interviews, the questions were predetermined for the interviews. Data and information were obtained from a random sample of Bedouin residents first, and conducted with the ministries, and the supporting funders working both in the Jericho and the Jordan Valley.

The results showed that there are many difficulties faced by the population over the years until this time, and the results showed that there are some of these challenges that have been worked on by both the ministries and the funders in partnership to reduce them, and this is confirmed by the results that there is a clear relationship between each of the Ministries and funders to help these Area C in the Jericho and Jordan Valley.

The results extracted from this study indicated that there is a noticeable increase in the awareness of the population in the Bedouin communities so that the vast majority seek to push their children to complete education, apart from the bad conditions and viruses that put them to refrain from that. In addition, the results of this study indicated that the ministries operating in the Jordan Valley are striving to provide basic services to support the residents of the communities as much as possible and that the donors are working on

developing strategic plans to bring in funding to support the Bedouin communities in the Jordan Valley to spread awareness and flexibility and provide psychological services to the population for what they face. From psychological pressures, besides that, the results showed that the ministries provide basic services to the residents of the Bedouin communities in terms of health, education and other basic services. Others, apart from that, both seek to partner together to provide common services.

Most of the results, along with previous studies and related theories, showed that the majority of residents of marginalized areas suffer from dire difficulties and challenges in living in marginalized communities. Studies also confirmed that funders and ministries are the primary supporters of supporting these populations. Moreover, the opinion of the Bedouin residents of the services provided to them by the ministries and funders was not satisfactory as it should be, this is what the interviews showed, as they seek to obtain more material support services to transfer them to a better living situation.

Finally, recommendations were made to the ministries and funders supporting the continuity of work with the residents of the Bedouin communities in the Jordan Valley by focusing on the need to develop a permanent future strategic plan to develop work with them, so that this aims to adopt thinking about reducing the difficulties and challenges facing the population in marginalized areas on Calculating the population that still endures harsh living in order to establish and preserve their lands.

Keywords: Marginalized areas, Bedouin Communities and funders, difficulties and challenges, Jericho and the Jordan Valley.

Table of Contents

APPROVAL THESIS	I
Declaration	II
Dedication	III
Acknowledgements.....	IV
Abstract	V
Table of Contents	VII
List of Tables	XI
List of Abbreviations.....	XII
Chapter One: Introduction:	1
1.1. Background :	1
1.2. Research Problem:	2
1.3. Research Significance and Justifications:	4
:1.3.1 Research Significance:	4
1.3.2 Research justification:	5
1.4 Research objective:	5
1.5.2 Research Hypotheses:	6
1.6 Limitations of the Study:.....	7
1.7 Scope of the Study:	8
1.8 Delimitations of the Study:	9
1.9 Research Design:	10
1.10 Structure of the study ,.....	11
Chapter Two: Review of Literature	13
2.1 Strategic planning in Area C:	16
2.2 Political Violence:	40
2.3 Donors and Ministries:	45
2.4 Knowledge Research gap:.....	48
Chapter Three: Methodology.....	51

3.1. Research Methodology.	51
3.2. Research Strategy.....	52
3.3. Research Timeframe:	51
3.4 Framework of the Research Methodology:.....	51
3.4.1 Primary data sources:	53
3.4.2 Secondary data:	53
3.5 Design of the Study	54
3.6 Research Location	55
3.7 Research Population, Sample and Sampling Procedure.....	55
3.8 Instruments of the Study	55
3.8.1 Questionnaire Design	56
3.8.2 Pilot Study	58
3.8.3. Data Collection Method and Procedures	59
3.8.4. Data Analysis Technique.....	60
Chapter Four: Data Analysis and Discussion.....	61
4.1 Analysis of interviews with a sample of Bedouin communities	61
4.1.1 Closed Questions	61
4.1.2 Mental Health:.....	65
4.1.3 Ministries and Funders:.....	80
4.1.4 Strategic Planning	82
4.1.5 Open Questions	85
4.2 Analysis of Interviews with A Sample of Ministries and Donors.....	89
4.2.2 Medicosdelmundo- Spain.....	94
4.2.3 Ministry of Education	98
4.2.4 Ministry of Health.....	102
4.3 Ethical considerations:	104
4.4 Summary of the Analysis sunlight.	104

Chapter Five: Conclusions and Recommendations	106
5.1 Summary of the Study	106
5.2 Conclusions of the Study Objectives, Questions, and Hypotheses	107
5.2.1 Findings Related to Objective:	108
5.2.1.1 Findings Related to First Objective	108
5.2.1.2 Finding Related to Second Objective	109
5.2.1.3 Finding Related to Third Objective	109
5.2.1.4 Findings Related to Fourth Objective	111
5.2.1.5 Findings Related to Challenges and Implementation	112
5.2.2 Findings Related to Questions:.....	115
5.2.2.1 Findings Related to First Questions.....	115
5.2.2.2 Findings Related to second Questions.....	116
5.2.2.3 Findings Related to Third Questions.....	116
5.2.2.4 Findings Related to Fourth Questions	117
5.2.2.5 Findings Related to Fifth Questions	117
5.2.2.6 Findings Related to Sixth Questions	117
5.2.3 Findings Related to hypothesis:.....	118
5.2.3.1 Findings Related to First hypothesis	119
5.2.3.2 Findings Related to Second hypothesis	119
5.2.3.3 Findings Related to Third hypothesis.....	119
5.2.3.4 Findings Related to Fourth hypothesis	120
5.2.3.5 Findings Related to Fifth hypothesis.....	120
5.3 Recommendation.....	120
5.3.1 To Implement the Strategic Plan:	121
5.3.2 General Recommendations:	122
5.3.3 Further Research.....	122
Reference:	124
Appendix (A) Appendix	176

Appendix B : Appendix C	177
المخلص	179

List of Tables

Table 1: Data Analysis136

Table 3: Arabic Questioner:146

Table 4:154

Table 4 Interview Questioner :158

Table 5 Interview Questioner:162

Table 6 Interview Questioner: Summary of results : 6.1 RUSULT168

List of Abbreviations

MOH Ministry of Health

MOE Ministry of Education

OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

MDM Medicos Del Mundo

ICA Israeli Civil Administration

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

WB West Bank

GP General Practitioner

CSOS Child Support Service

NGO Non-Government organization

Chapter One: Introduction:

This chapter begins with an introductory overview of the research study. It a background of the study and a clear understanding Working with marginalized areas especially Area C. Then it moves to the research problem, its significance, and justification. Furthermore, the chapter spells out the objectives of this study, the research questions and research hypotheses.

The chapter concludes with research delimitations and its scope and thesis structure with the intention of the literature review procedure.

1.1. Background :

Marginalized areas are among the neighborhoods that suffer from the most difficulties and challenges in all areas of daily life. Accordingly, working with marginalized areas, especially Area C, is considered one of the strategic priorities of studies, as is the case for many studies and research. This is because development in the Palestinian territories is an almost impossible process.

Since 1967, the Israeli governments have considered the Jordan Valley areas a vital area for Israeli security and economy, and accordingly, there have been several measures, the most important of which are: preventing construction and urban development in all the villages of the Jordan Valley, and controlling groundwater sources with the aim of emptying the area as a military area.

After that, the second Oslo Agreement, which was signed in 1995 between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel, divided the West Bank lands into three areas(A,B,C), each with different security and administrative arrangements and

authorities. B The second type of classification of the Palestinian territories according to the Oslo Accords, which are the areas in which the responsibility for public order rests with the Palestinian Authority, and Israel retains full authority over security matters, and therefore it is under Palestinian civil and Israeli security control and covers an area of 1,035, or 18.3% of the total area of the West Bank, and the remaining areas are Area C: which are the areas that fall under the full control of the Israeli government, and constitute 61% of the total area of the West Bank.

Area C is considered an essential part of the West Bank lands, including East Jerusalem. It extends from the southernmost part of the West Bank to its north, passing through the Jordan Valley and the eastern and western borders.

Accordingly, the idea of this study came to identify the possibilities and obstacles to develop a strategic plan in areas C, and to know the difficulties and challenges facing the residents of these areas in all aspects of life, and accordingly to know the role of each of the ministries and Donors to support these areas and to know the type of services that each of them provides to the residents Bedouin communities in Area C, and accordingly, the researcher studied the conditions faced by the residents of Area C, and began collecting general information about these areas. And after collecting information from the field in the Bedouin communities, the researcher moved to discuss each of the ministries and funders with the results, know their opinions, and know their future plan to help these areas. On this basis, the results and recommendations were developed, and through these steps, the most important gaps they face were emphasized. The Resident of these areas is the most important, this is confirmed by one of the studies. Based on what applies to the challenges faced by Chakhuma, Rapalli and Chimbo regions in South Africa, whose challenges were revealed through official surveys and focus

groups, so that all the gaps related to financial factors and land ownership, these limitations were how to be able to access the market, the different prices of the tools they need to practice agriculture, the high cost of transportation and the high restrictions (Mpandeli, S & Maponya, P.2014). This is similar to the restrictions facing the population from the difficulty of transportation, the lack of sufficient quantities of water, as well as the absence of health, educational and purchasing centers nearby. Thus, the researcher sought to search for auxiliary solutions to solve these gaps in these areas, By communicating with ministries and institutions to convey the voice of these residents, to work hard to develop, A strategic plan for the residents of these areas, and this is done by confirming or denying the hypothesis that indicates the existence of clear strategic planning between ministries and donors in Area C. Accordingly, the researcher seeks to clarify all aspects, challenges and possible solutions

1.2. Research Problem :

The Oslo Accord stipulated that Area C would initially be under Israeli control before being transferred gradually to the Palestinian Authority over the course of five years⁴, however this never materialized. Instead, Area C remains under total Israeli civil and military control and is subject to extensive restrictions seen to hamper Palestinian development while simultaneously facilitating Israel's exploitation of Area C's resources (UNDP, 2016) this includes the some of the issues that Area C faces:

- The most important of which is what the Bedouin Community faces directly and daily with their lives, which is their livelihood in a marginalized area that is not preceded by the provision of sustainable development factors for them and does not provide a decent life for them and their children to live, and this is because they

Suffer from several problems:

- There is no electricity .
- They do not have healthy water to drink or use of sanitation
- Difficulty moving, as well as rough roads, due to the lack of infrastructure in Area C.
- Forced displacement. Many residents are forced to leave their lands and move to another city on an annual basis their lack of interest in the aspect of health Care.
- Weakness in reproductive education and child rearing information, Nearest maternal health center 12 Km.
- Have high unemployment and food insecurity rate.
- Limited access to services including health, education and transportation.
- Continuous years of drought.
- Move away primary school sites, nearest elementary school 6Km.

In this thesis, the researcher discusses some of the problems that have been presented, and puts forward the remaining recommendations of the problems for other researchers to specialize in.

1.3. Research Significance and Justifications :

1.3.1 Research Significance:

This thesis presents the clear truth about the way of life of the residents of Area C, so that this study sheds light on the economic, material and political situation experienced by the residents of Area C in Jericho and the Jordan Valley, in addition to that it aims to identify the economic, material and political situation of the residents of Area (C). It

also shows in a broader way what is the role of local ministries and international funders to support these areas in order to know the services they provide and what decisions help the Resident to gain their rights in these areas, and finally knowing the methods that prompted the funders to determine the type of services over others.

1.3.2 Research justification:

The researcher pushed to prepare this study for the lack of studies on strategic planning from the Palestinian reality according to the limits of the researcher's knowledge, and the desire to increase her scientific knowledge as she considers the subject of study an important element in the development of institutions. The researcher chose the ministries and funders to be the subject of this study, being one of the employees of this sector and for desire to raise awareness among employees about strategic planning and to enhance her understanding of them

1.4 Research objective:

Determining the possibilities and obstacles of strategic planning in areas (C).

- Identifying the ways of life and the attempts used by the residents of Area C, and knowing the obstacles facing the strategic plan with the ministries and funders.
 - * Providing methods and methods that facilitate the lives of the residents of Area C in Jericho and the Jordan Valley
 - * To learn about the role of each of the local ministries and international donors in achieving aid and services for these areas.
 - * Knowing the role of ministries and financiers in providing basic and secondary services to the residents of Area C.
- 1.5.1 this thesis will seek to answer the following

questions:

Main Question:

- Is there a clear strategic plan for areas (C), and what are the obstacles facing strategic planning with ministries and funders in these areas?

Sup- Questions:

- What are the means used by the residents of areas (C) to continue their lives in this area, and to whom do they shelter to provide them with initial aid?
- What is the role of each of the local ministries and international donors towards these regions and their residents?
- Are ministries and funders in the process of providing services to residents of Area (C) in cooperative and coordinated ways?
- Do donors provide services based on a study of the basic needs of these areas, or do they directly resort to secondary services?
- What is the way to help the donors to find out the services needed by the residents of (C) areas?!

1.5.2 Research Hypotheses:

This thesis is based on a number of main and subsidiary hypotheses:

The main hypothesis: The lack of clear strategic planning between ministries and financiers with the residents of the local communities in Area C. As for the sub hypotheses, they were as follows:

- ✓ There are many challenges and economic constraints facing Area C.

- ✓ That the residents of (C) areas directly turn to the ministries and Donors for their help.
- ✓ That there is a partnership in making decisions and opinions between ministries and donors.
- ✓ That the Donors resort to implementing and providing secondary services to Area (C).
- ✓ That there is a weakness in the concepts of health care, mental health, and attention to children among the residents of (C) areas.

1.6 Limitations of the Study:

The researcher may encounter several potential obstacles during collecting Data, and obtaining data, and in order to obtain the results of the thesis, and they are divided into two parts:

A) Difficulty in reaching the population centers in Area C in Jericho and the Jordan Valley.

1. The possibility of some residents of these areas not being able to accept dealing with the researcher and conducting interviews with the audio recording required to obtain the information.
2. The difficulty of filling out forms individually for some residents of Area C, due to the increase in the number of illiterates in these areas, and this is one of the reasons that prompted researchers to conduct individual interviews instead of forms.
3. It is possible that the number of women will be more than the number of males, and this will increase the number of Forms for women than for males, due to men going to work and women staying at home.

4. Difficulty and dangerous access to areas (C) in the event there are closures due to the spread of Corona virus.

B) Some obstacles that may face the researcher when conducting oral interviews with ministries and funders:

1. It is the difficulty of taking accurate appointments with the decision-makers in these ministries and international donor institutions.

2. Difficulty in getting answers from donors and ministries based on confidentiality of information.

3. Delay in obtaining clear approval for an interview due to long steps according to the Ministries Researchers Law

4. Some ministries refused to hold face-to-face interviews due to the spread of viruses

1.7 Scope of the Study:

To achieve the goals and objectives of this research study, the scope of the study focused mainly on the difficulties and challenges facing the Bedouin communities in Area C in the Jordan Valley, so that the scope of data collection in this study was limited to the following:

The population of the Bedouin communities in the different regions of C were chosen randomly, and the reason for choosing the Bedouin communities in regions C is that these populations are among the most people who have difficulties in living. Moreover, the systematic literature review of this study focused on the most important difficulties and challenges facing the population. Develop clear terms for the strategic plan, in addition to how it is possible to develop a strategic plan in cooperation with ministries and funders.

1.8 Delimitations of the Study :

- **Geographical:** This study covered the population of Area C in the Jordan valley region and East Jerusalem.
- **Population and Sample:** The study population included two groups:
 The first group: a sample of members of the Bedouin communities: it contained 20 people, both men and women.
 As for the second group, it was with ministries and funders. Decision-making persons were interviewed for each of them. Two ministries and two funders and donor institutions in the Jericho region were interviewed.
- **Knowledge:** The study focused on the difficulties and challenges facing the residents of Area C in order to study and reach logical solutions, as well as work on developing a strategic plan cooperation with each of the ministries and donors in the Jericho area and the Jordan Valley, thus helping to adopt the thinking of putting basic aid, not just secondary, An extended systematic review of the literature was conducted to review relevant previous studies that addressed these challenges.

Approach and Instrument: The researcher used qualitative survey research to measure the desired objectives, the technique was intended questions for individual interviews with the sample, the main purpose of the interviews was first to meet the objectives of the research, then to answer the study questions, and finally to collect data in order to support and discuss the results of the study, as well as to help in writing recommendations.

- **Time:** The interview survey was conducted over a period of one month for the first group, 1-30 September

The interviews were conducted over a period of two weeks in the ministries and funders 10-20 December

1.9 Research Design:

To achieve the research objectives, the following stages were followed:

- The problem was specified by developing the research themes: aims, objectives, hypotheses, and key research questions, as well as research plan/strategy. He researcher also developed a research approach and technique she also conducted a thorough review of relevant literature in the field. Groups of main factors were well defined to support the initial questionnaire building. A conceptual framework was also planned in this stage.
- Interviews were developed based on the extensive literature review.
- Interviews question were tested for reliability and validity by the Primary supervisor and secondary Also, by three professionals at the Arab American University, Ramallah.
- Pre-testing of the interview questions was done to ensure the quality of the collected data.
- A pilot study was conducted by call in order to explore the strengths and weaknesses of the interview questionnaire, to make necessary changes, and to get valuable feedback.
- The main interview questionnaire was administered to 20 Bedouin' living at the Bedouin community at Jorden valley.

- Qualitative data analysis methods were performed, by unloading the information on Deductive Approach to obtain the cross-ratio with the information, and then the researcher analyzed the information.
- Findings were concluded and recommendations were suggested.

1.10 Structure of the study

this study has been divided into five chapters to create a good flow of the information:

Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter begins with the background of the research. It introduces the reader to the research topic. It covers the statement of the problem, justification of the study, research objectives, questions, hypotheses, research delimitations, research design, research limitations, research contribution to knowledge as well as research outline .

Chapter 2: Literature Review

The first section explains the most important information about area C in the Jordan Valley,

The second and third sections describe secondary and basic matters, in terms of their concept and the historical background of each problem, and the role of ministries and institutions in solving basic and secondary problems in areas C was discussed. The sections give different opinions of scholars on these topics.

Chapter 3: Research Methodology

This chapter dwells on the research design and method. It also details technique used in the analysis and the manner related to data collection

Chapter 4: Data Analysis and Discussion

Chapter four is devoted to the study findings and their discussion. The researcher

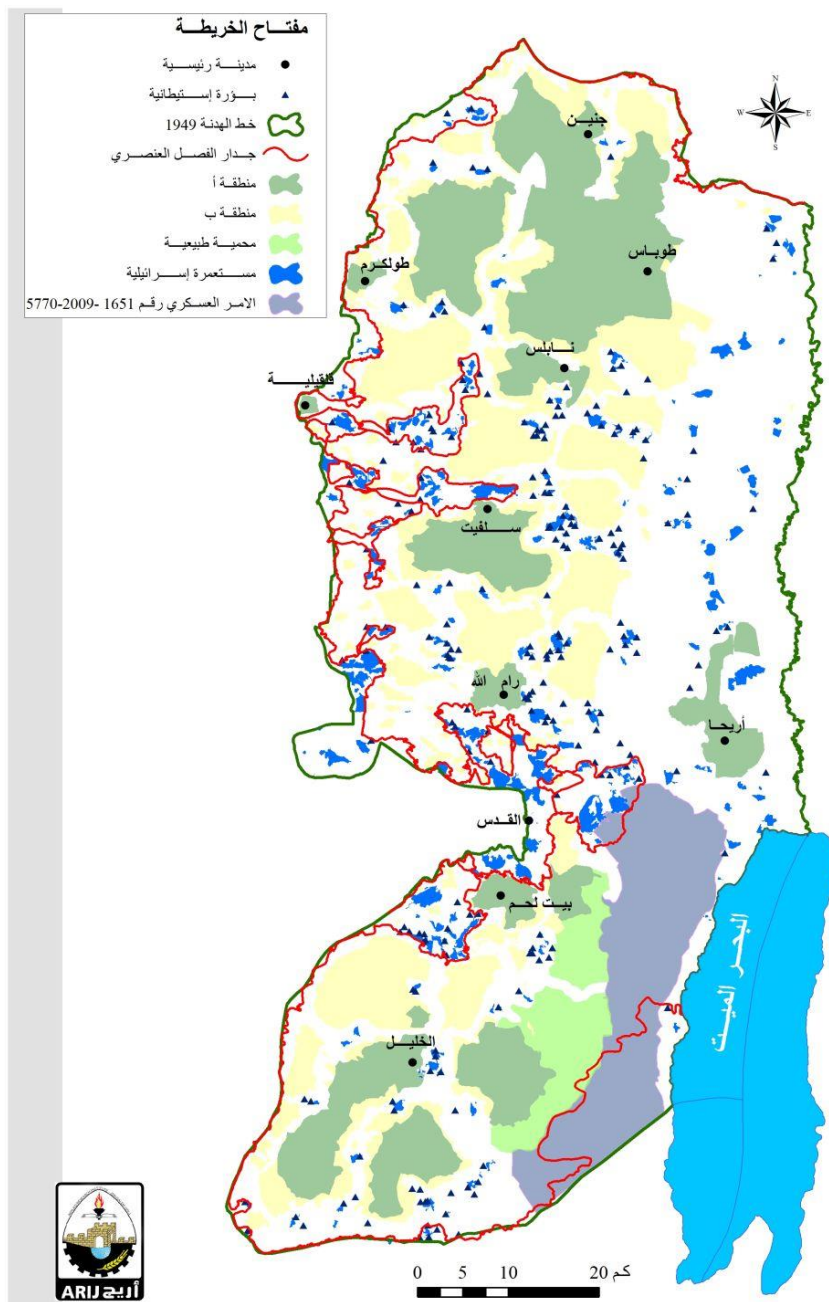
provides an analysis and discussion of the findings and holds a comparison between them and findings of previous studies.

Chapter 5: Conclusions and Recommendations

References

List of Table

Appendices



Chapter Two: Review of Literature

Area C is considered part of the West Bank areas controlled by Israel in terms of security and administrative control, as part of its occupation of the Palestinian areas, and in accordance with what was agreed upon in the terms of the Oslo Agreement. The “Oslo II” agreement, signed in 1995 by the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel, divided the occupied West Bank into three juridical zones – A, B and C. Palestinian urban centers (Area A) and villages (Area B) came under the jurisdictions of the newly-created Palestinian Authority. Also, Article 5 of the Agreement "states that Israeli settlements and military zones are not included in the geographical authority to be transferred, and the executive branch is limited to specific powers transferred under this Agreement and excludes Israelis from authority to individuals." Later, the parties addressed the roles within talks that did not result from any agreement or change in the positions of Israeli Governments for Palestinians.

In 2000, the Camp David talks at most of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, but by: Israel, including: Israel is allowed to deploy its forces in the Jordan Valley if they are subject to threat from the east and allow Israel to install early warning stations In the mountains overlooking Jordan and other regions, allowing the Israeli observation on the crossings with Jordan and, and Israel is allowed to rent areas in the Jordan Valley or maintain a temporary sovereignty for 25 years. (مومنه, إيناس , غروف , حسن, وأخرون, 2020)

The surrounding territory (comprising more than 60% of the West Bank and encompassing the majority of its farmland and water resources) was designated Area C and left under complete Israeli control. The existing Israeli military infrastructure there (including numerous army installations, training areas and firing zones) and 120 Israeli

settlements were also left untouched. This artificial division of the occupied West Bank was supposed to last for a five-year interim period at the end of which Area C would no longer exist as a separate entity outside Palestinian jurisdiction. But more than 25 years later this situation has hard-ended into a seemingly permanent condition of ever-tightening Israeli control over Palestinian life and development in Area C, and ever-worsening policies aimed at dispossessing Palestinian households and communities located there (Hammami, 2019).

Area C constitutes most of the fertile land and natural resources, and about 300,000 Palestinians live there, who are distributed in more than 500 rural communities, in addition to those living in the peripheries of the urban centers, This is because The Jordan Valley is of great importance in being a warm natural area that can be used for agriculture throughout the year. Addition to soil fertility; The availability of water sources in it; It sits over the most important water basin in Palestine, and for this this study came to shed light on Area C in the Jericho and Al Aghwar area, the Jordan Valley constituting a quarter 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 is 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 2021 to be about 62854 people. The arable lands in the Jordan Valley are 280 thousand dunums; That is, 38.8% of the total area of the Jordan Valley. Palestinians exploit 50 thousand dunums of it; While the residents of the Jordan Valley settlements exploit 27 thousand dunums of agricultural land there, and Israel controls 400 thousand dunums under the pretext of using closed military areas; That is, 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, and Israel has

established 90 military sites in the Jordan Valley since its occupation in 1967, and the occupation has displaced more than 50 thousand residents of the Jordan Valley since 1967. In addition to entire population centers, under the pretext of their residence in military areas; In addition, the Palestinian Jordan Valley is witnessing continuous and repeated demolitions by the occupation authorities of Palestinian communities in whole and in part, with the aim of displacing citizens to facilitate the control operations of the Jordan Valley after its ethnic cleansing, and also the occupation forces completely separated the Jordan Valley from the rest of the West Bank during the Al-Aqsa Intifada in 2000. To hinder the arrival of Palestinian citizens of farmers and workers (وكالة الأنباء , 2019 وفا), and accordingly, these areas clearly contain the most vulnerable population groups in the West Bank in terms of basic humanitarian needs, and this is because they are subjected to demolition, its sources, forcible expulsion and other political violence For the population, and this in turn reduces their ability to work and earn a livelihood, which leads them to poverty, and increase the resort to foreign aid, and this also has a direct impact on children because of their insecurity, constant tension and fear, (شبيطة , 2018).

And this is what was confirmed by another study in areas C in the Jordan Valley that the cause of constant anxiety and tension among the residents of this area who are vulnerable to feeling insecure and stable is political violence, and it was confirmed that 42% of the residents of these areas have these symptoms due to the attacks launched by Occupation,(دنيا الوطن, 2017).

Also, due to the fragmentation of the Occupied Palestinian Territories, the Palestinian Authority lacks access to some areas and is therefore unable to provide basic services to the Palestinian population living there, who are particularly vulnerable.

In East Jerusalem and Jericho there are a total of 32,872 people in the communities who suffer ongoing forced displacement and significant restrictions on movement, constant threats, land confiscation, denial of building permits, property demolitions, and violence, perpetrated mostly by Israeli settlers living in settlements in the Palestinian territories.

Non-settlers who live in these areas:

1	The number of settlers in area C	385,900
2	Number of Palestinians in Area C	300,000
3	Area C of Palestine	61 %

2.1 Strategic planning in Area C:

Planning systems differ in all parts of the world from one country to another according to the social and cultural standards of individual places. (Khalifa, 2011) When talking about strategic planning, especially in Palestine, it is natural that we start talking after the 1993 Oslo Accords, and this is because it was difficult for Palestinian society. To know strategic planning in light of the presence of the Israeli occupation and its situation of the obstacles and obstacles facing Palestinian institutions that did not have the appropriate financial, human and environmental resources to help them develop strategic plans, especially in Area C, but since the beginning of the Palestinian National Authority, attempts at strategic planning and thinking about the planning stages began. However, it was clear that it was difficult to plan for Special Area C after it was placed under the control of the Israeli occupation. (ردايدہ , 2006), the importance of strategic planning lies in the belief that its goal is to ultimately achieve comprehensive development in all

sectors, raise the level of services and livelihood for the Palestinian people, and achieve sustainable development by preserving the rights of future , and this is confirmed by the critical review in the Egyptian context. He stressed that the most important and far-reaching is sustainable development. This seeks to enhance the political sustainability of leaders and social sustainability by including people at risk in every step of the process, the economic sustainability of projects, and the environmental sustainability of the resources used. The methodology is mostly based on a decentralized and integrated approach to address three main subject areas, which are (1) land and shelter, (2) basic urban services and social services, and (3) local economic development (Khalifa, 2011).

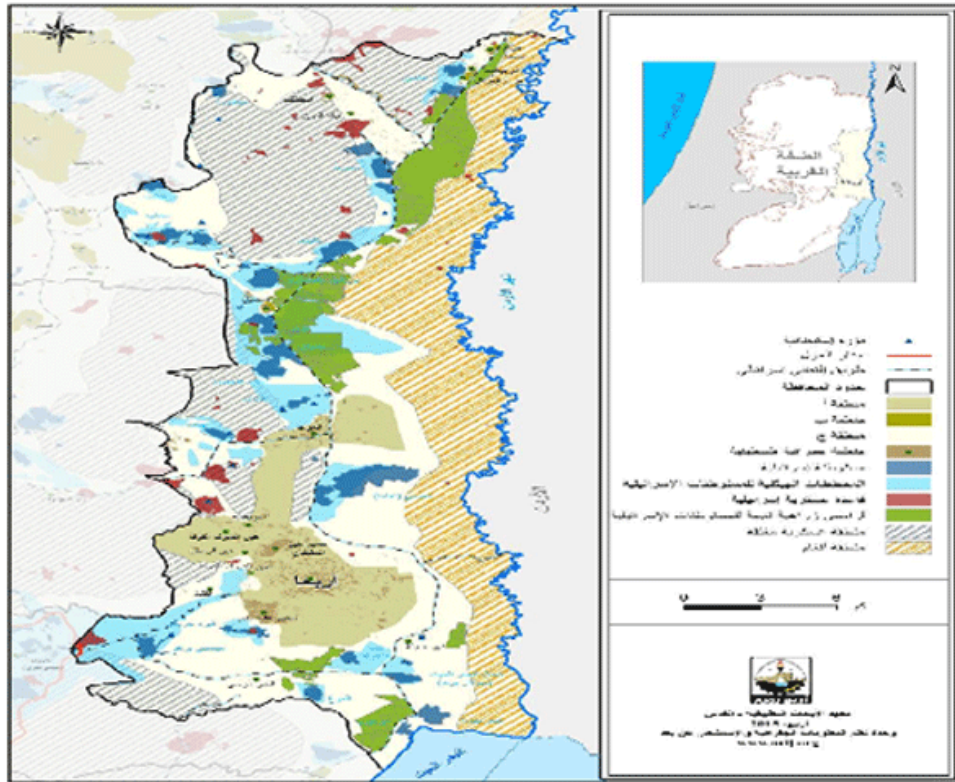
When talking about the strategic plan, it is necessary to address the primary national and sectoral development issues and challenges for Area C in a unified framework that includes all the different policies and strategies, in order to implement a clear strategic plan in Area C, and also that arrangements must be made to organize the work All governmental and non-governmental partners and international partners and develop an implementation plan for them, and this can be done by building an independent national economy to integrate areas “C” into sustainable development, and this is a priority of sustainable development, so that the strategy is adopted in area called “C” in the economic field , on developing the infrastructure that defines various economic activities, promoting the building of a production base in the region linked to the ingredients and resources available in it, and encouraging local and foreign direct investment in it, and this was confirmed by the Ministry of National Economy in the sectoral strategy, which is that intensifying efforts to work in the areas called “C Jerusalem is a priority and a strategic goal that must be worked on, which necessitates looking into the work mechanisms for supporting the economy in Area C included in the plans. And government

strategic frameworks. This is by focusing on the sectors of agriculture, energy, construction, industry, tourism, communications and information technology, and by providing the appropriate investment environment, and by focusing on the urgent and immediate investment needs of the so-called “C” area, with its connection to a general national economic vision (Omar, Ikram) .

A 2017 report clarifies the population distributions of Palestinians and Israelis in Area C, and works on evaluating the social and economic conditions in Area C, and this is because it found that the Palestinian population density in Area C is an aggregated structure that exceeds the population density in Areas A and B. The report also shows the challenges facing the regions as explained by the researcher in this study, so that the priority is to carry out development, emergency assistance and rapid intervention necessary to support and empower the Bedouin population in Area C. Where the challenges and difficulties faced by the residents of Area C, including citizens' attacks, uprooting trees, demolishing homes, and violating development risks inside and outside the areas of separation, need a study to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts of these violations.

Thus, Area C was identified as one of the priority areas in need of humanitarian assistance, because of the humanitarian needs that affect its residents. Among the main drivers of human fragility in Area C, and the policies and practices applied by the Israeli authorities, such as planning and zoning, restrictions, are exposed to its residents. On development, restrictions on the movement of Palestinians and their access, the difficulty of their access to basic services such as health, education and work, as there is a limited ability to access services (the average travel distance is 8 km from clinics and 6 km from school), which in turn leads to a decline in the percentage of education and asylum To treatment in these areas, illiteracy rates are high, and consequently, incomes fall

dramatically and debts accumulate. Area C has the potential to contribute significantly to the Palestinian economy and future economic development; however, current restrictions under the Israeli occupation prevent these opportunities from flourishing. (Ghattas, Roubina, Rishmawi, Khaldoun, Isaac, Jad, Others, 2016).



From here, the researcher can identify the main ideas and challenges facing these areas and their residents to work on writing a strategic plan that works to help and try to direct donors and ministries to provide support and empowerment to these areas, so that the Palestinian economy has witnessed strong growth in recent years, supported by large flows of budget support from donors, and some easing of Israeli restrictions on movement that intensified during the second intifada

And this is what the researcher will discuss in detail in this research paper, where the researcher will make a strategic plan for areas "C" extending from 2024-2021. Also, when we talk directly about Areas c and achieve development for them to live a

decent life, we find this in terms of secondary and basic matters. Some of the things that will be talked about secondarily in this study are such as:

1. Demolition

Restrictive Israeli planning and zoning policies have effectively allowed Palestinian construction in only 1% of Area C. Israel's policy of severely limiting and outright refusing planning permission condemns Palestinian households to perpetual cycles of home demolitions, overcrowding, and lack of infrastructure. This, in turn, leads to coerced transfer as residents are simply unable to remain any longer in their communities. In Area C, planning authority rests exclusively with the Israeli Civil Administration (ICA), Israel's military government. This means that only the ICA is authorized to issue building permits. The ICA regulates the construction and rehabilitation of Palestinian infrastructure such as water cisterns, wells, sewage and water treatment/purification plants, waste disposal sites, electricity utilities and roads, public buildings such as schools and medical clinics, and houses and agricultural structures. In areas that are unplanned, thousands of Palestinian residents cannot apply for building permits and are therefore compelled to build their homes and other structures without a permit, risking demolition. The vast majority of Area C, then – 99.5 percent. (Hammami, Rema, 2019). This is confirmed by the report published by OCHA, which shows the increase in illegal demolitions during the Corona period, and this is confirmed by the statement issued by the Humanitarian Coordinator Jimmy McGoldrick: where he confirmed that between March and August 2020, or The confiscation of 389 Palestinian-owned buildings, or an average of 65 buildings per month, which represents the highest average rate of demolitions in four years (OCHA, 2020), This confirms that the demolition and confiscation operations are still continuing for our time.

In addition to the permanent demolition that takes place in Area C, the Israelis also confiscate and destroy the remaining properties of the residents, as they confiscate water tanks and follow them from the systems to help rationalize rainwater, and thus work to reduce the population numbers living in Area C. (Al-Haq, 2018).

The Israeli authorities' destruction of Palestinian-owned structures in Area C of the West Bank on grounds of lack of building permits is preceded by the issuance of demolition orders. Together with other policies and practices, the threat of destruction of homes and sources of livelihood represented by these demolition orders, contributes to the generation of a coercive environment pressuring people to leave their areas of residence. (OCHA, 2020).

2. Area C has major global tourism potential:

the tourist importance of Areas C is that they form the surrounding envelope of Areas A and B, which is the connection between them, and despite the tourist importance of this area, the Palestinian side is unable to control it, and this is due to the investment neglect of these areas and therefore because Israel is allowed to implement its plans to get rid of the tourist side of these The regions, by setting up plans to eliminate freedom of movement of people and freedom of access to natural resources and tourist places, and this was confirmed by Dr. Hamdan Taha, Assistant Undersecretary at the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities: So that he said The most prominent challenge in these areas is the occupation's control over the archaeological and tourist areas of these areas.

(Tourism and Antiquities website, 2015).

Also, the study also indicated to Nasir al-Din that he it is reasonable to assume that Palestinian tourism investors would, in the long run, not directly compete with Israel for

tourists. This is because there are two reasons for this. The first is that the great majority of those who visit hotels on the Israeli Dead Sea shore are Israeli Equivalent to about (83 percent). The second is the strong likelihood of tourism growth world- wide.

(Niksic, Nasser Eddin, Cali, 2012)

3. The development of the Palestinian telecommunications sector:

The development of Palestinian mobile and landline services in the West Bank is significantly constrained by poor access to Area C, the difficulty of obtaining permits to build infrastructure, restrictions on use of the electromagnetic spectrum and problems with importing essential telecommunications equipment, including fiber optics, switches, and Ethernet materials. The telecommunications sector contributed 5.6 percent to Palestinian GDP in 2011, in line with countries at similar levels of development—but the sector has not been able to meet demand or attain achievable price and quality standards. . (Niksic, Nasser Eddin, Cali, 2012).

4. The Mobile Operators—Jawwal and Wataniya.

Restrictions on building cellular infrastructure in Area C limit Palestinian mobile operators' ability to serve Palestinian residents in this area and also in large swathes in Areas A and B that would need to be connected through infrastructure in Area C. This is manifest in the overall cellular penetration rate in the Palestinian territories. This is what a study showed by comparing it with other countries Internet and landline penetration rates are comparable to other nearby Arab countries, cellular penetration is only 77 percent—much lower than the Middle East and North Africa average of 123 percent. Some communities in Areas A and B cannot obtain Palestinian cellular service

at all; this problem is more acute in Area C, where the mobile penetration rate is a mere 16 percent. The inability to serve customers in Area C and in some parts of Areas A and B lead to potential revenue losses for the operators. (Niksic, Nasser Eddin, Cali, 2012).

5. Annexation:

Annexation ‘refers to a unilateral act of a State through which it proclaims its sovereignty over the territory of another State. It usually involves the threat or use of force, as the annexing State usually occupies the territory in question in order to assert its sovereignty over (Al-Haq, 2020), so Israel’s policies in this area manifest themselves in a variety of practices that are geared toward creating increasingly unlivable conditions for Palestinian communities located in the Jordan Valley, de facto forcing them to leave the region. Addressed in turn, these practices include the illegal appropriation of Palestinian land, mainly to build Israeli agricultural settlements in the area; the exploitation of Palestinian natural resources; and the imposition of harsh building and movement restrictions, which also severely hinder Palestinians’ access to and use of their land and other natural resources in the Jordan Valley (Al-Haq,2018) , This is what his was confirmed in Area C, so theses what was explained by a representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, that human rights have concluded that these conditions create pressure on Palestinians in Area C to move to urban areas (A and B) as well as create policy Israeli in Area C very coercive environment forcing [Palestinians] to leave she said: This imposed new geopolitical map favors Israeli hegemony, control and even annexation (Hammami,2019).

In light of the acceleration of the settlement tide and the readiness to approve the annexation project, there is a weakness in drawing Palestinian policies capable of

detering the settlement plans of the occupation, and this coincides with the continued division and crisis experienced by the authority, in addition to the limited Arab support for the Palestinian cause on the moral level in many cases, without programs And clear working mechanisms, whether at the level of Arab governments or the League of Arab States, and the lack of reliance on international condemnations of the violations of the Israeli occupation. These factors contributed to weakening the current Palestinian policies, and their inability to formulate field equations that would enable the Jordan Valley and its residents to withstand, and this encouraged the occupation to continue its settlement (مومنه, إيناس , غروف , حسن , واخرون , 2020) without deterrence plans . The plan envisions the Israeli annexation of a vast strip of agricultural land that spans the breadth of the fertile Jordan Valley, which runs roughly from the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea and includes areas abutting the Israeli settlements near Jerusalem. If realized, the annexation of a chunk of the West Bank, captured by Israel in the 1967 war, would be the final nail in the coffin of a two-state solution, killing any scope for a contiguous, viable Palestinian state (France 24, 2020).

6. Agricultural Production:

Area C is considered a vital and important resource for the Palestinian economy, as it contains about 60% of the agricultural land in the West Bank, which includes permanent crops, arable land, heterogeneous agricultural land, and greenhouses, but based on Israel's access to limit the amount of water that the Palestinians can use, this works to restrict access to the land and to develop irrigated agriculture indirectly in Palestine and in Area C, and thus the availability of water level is linked to agricultural lands in an automatic way, if one of them is affected by the other.

In the event that there is sufficient space for cultivation, then the agricultural land is not available for its use. There is at least 50,000 dunums of land in the Jordan Valley suitable for irrigated agriculture. From the favorable climate, year-long agricultural production capacity in the Jordan Valley, and the quality of agricultural products. (Ghattas, Roubina, Rishmawi, Khaldoun, others, 2016)

As for the difficulties that will be discussed and the attempt to find solutions to them in this study, they are presented at these points:

*** Water:**

Water lies at the heart of the Arab-Israeli dispute in general and the Israeli- Palestinian conflict in particular Palestine in general and Area C in particular is facing a major water crisis, and this is because water scarcity in Palestine is a social and political complex that obscures the eyes of the Israeli efforts to consolidate its hegemony over the natural resources in Palestine, especially in Area C.

Israel is currently utilizing about 80 percent of the Palestinian groundwater resources and denying Palestinians their rightful utilization of the Jordan River. Palestinians are currently allocated 80 mcm per year for domestic use leaving the per capita consumption under suppressed demand at an average of 30 cm/year which is far below the required standards of water supply. For agriculture, Palestinians have access to 150 mcm per year which they are using to irrigate around 10% of their cultivated lands while Israel is enjoying abundant water to irrigate 50 % of its cultivated land. The situation is exacerbated by the colonization of the West Bank and Gaza by Jewish settlers who are consuming more than 90 mcm per year from Palestinian water resources. (Isaac, Sabbah). So that, for every person in the Palestinian population in the West Bank (50 liters / person / day) is less than 16% of the amount available to the Israelis (300 liters / person / day).

Since the Oslo II Agreement (which regulated the distribution of water between Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory), the per capita share of water withdrawal for Palestinians has been steadily declining resulting in serious water shortages (World Bank, 2009), despite the fact that there is a 50% increase in The West covers the water supply for the Palestinian residents of the West Bank, and this is because there are many different mechanisms for methods of preserving and providing water in Western countries, and this is confirmed by the report of the European Environment Agency, which shows that there are different methods of calculating the availability of fresh resources from one country to another, so that some people have developed a method To estimate renewable freshwater resources across the European Union, this method uses data from water metering networks (river gauges), supplemented with an experimental freshwater balance model linking runoff with sedimentation and potential evaporation.(Bartram, 2002)

Also, In Oslo II agreement, Israel recognized the Palestinian water rights, but these are to be negotiated in the permanent status negotiations. However, so far, no negotiations have taken place to enumerate the Palestinian water rights. The issue of Palestinian water rights will be one of the most difficult issues in the permanent status negotiations. Palestinian water rights include both the groundwater of the West Bank and Gaza Aquifer Systems and the surface water of the Jordan River Basin. (Isaac, Sabbah).

This applies to an example that shows the extent of the problem around the water supply, the problem of (the village of Hizma), which sought to dig two wells in order to improve and increase water, so that the request was submitted to the Water Committee, and there was approval to dig one well after the approval of the Israeli Civil Administration, and this is because One of the areas C, so that approval was obtained to drill a well in a quarry area, with difficult hydrological conditions, and the result was that the well was not

drilled, and this is in particular what is similar to areas C in the Jordan Valley with regard to the decrease in the per capita daily share, due to the lack of approvals to drill wells .

(دونالد, جوليان, مكدونالد, جون, واخرون, 2016)

In this study, we chose to talk about water because it is the sixth goal of the sustainable development goals, so availability and accessibility of clean water for all is an essential part of the world we want to live in.

As this study paper came to deal with the most important difficulties and challenges facing Area C due to their access to and use of safe drinking water, to show the efforts made by the Palestinians to secure their water rights and the equitable distribution of water resources. So this paper focuses in particular on the role of international donors and local ministries in supporting this situation. This study develops a strategic plan and makes recommendations about what the Palestinians can do to challenge the status quo and collect their water dues.

When starting to talk about the most important challenges facing water resources, it must be mentioned that nearly half of the water is provided to the Palestinians by the Israeli company Mekorot, the Israeli Water Authority and the Israeli settlements, either through the water network or through tanker water with inflated prices (World Bank However, one of the biggest challenges is Israel's exploitation of 85% of the shared water resources in the West Bank, in addition to extending its control over access to water resources in the West Bank, so that the Palestinian Water Authority relies entirely on Israel as the supplier. The main water source, as it buys its stocks from Israel, since the signing of the Oslo Accords. (الشبكة, 2017)

Approximately 70% of the population of Area C still lacks network services, as the communities that are not connected to the water supply networks, which are mainly

located in the northern and southern part of the West Bank, pay very high prices for poor quality water as the management of companies Supplying electricity and water, as well as those that treat wastewater very poorly. 34% of potable water is not billed, and only 50% of water bills are actually billed.

It also causes water scarcity for Palestinians in Area C because of the severe restrictions placed by the Israeli Civil Administration on building and rehabilitating Palestinian infrastructure such as water tanks, wells, sewage stations, and water treatment and purification. Thus, families living in the area spend more than 50% of their income. To buy water that was brought in by trucks (Hammami, 2019).

This is what the study showed for the year 2012 that one of the most challenges facing the population in Area C is that many communities are not connected to the Palestinian water network and face high prices for the use of water tanks. The price of this water also depends on transportation costs, which often increase due to checkpoints and other obstacles to movement. The quality of this water is also poor, and this has negative health impacts that are associated with economic losses. (Niksic, Nasser Eddin, Cali, 2012)

This is confirmed by the study conducted by the Dutch team of experts for the year 2016, which showed that the collection and treatment of wastewater in the West Bank is very weak and the situation in rural communities in Area C is worse. As only 31% of the Palestinian population is connected to the sewage network, and only four cities have wastewater treatment plants that produce poor quality wastewater. 25 million cubic meters of raw sewage water is discharged every year in 350 sites in the West Bank, from Israeli settlements and Palestinian communities, and from the environment, and the quality of the groundwater was the biggest victim that affected the health of the

population, especially children, under these conditions threatened, With the increase in waterborne diseases (Dutch multidisciplinary expert team, 2016).

The level of water service provision most common in Palestine is the individual household connection to the pipeline network. Moreover, there are still about 120 communities in the Bedouin communities, inhabited by more than 180,000 citizens, who are deprived of the existence of water networks and distribution systems. (Water Authority, 2016), where the strategic plan for the water sector (2017-2022) defined the strategic objectives for the infrastructure sector for the period between (2014-2016), including goals for the water sector to secure water. The rights of citizens, as it was emphasized that the government supports this sector in establishing the rehabilitation of water networks and ensuring their access to all citizens, with a focus on marginalized areas and areas classified (C) to work on providing sufficient water for daily uses with acceptable specifications. . Among the political priorities is to work to provide localities with adequate water in terms of quantity and quality, so that population centers in the Jordan Valley are completed and equipped. With some reservoirs, as well as some cisterns to collect rainwater that were dug with the support of NGOs, the result was that the water was not reallocated to ensure fair supply due to the political situation as well as insufficient funding (Water Authority, 2016).

So that the international donor community and the local ministries are keen to implement many attempts to solve the crises facing the residents of Area C, and although the approach of donors and ministries is to increase the availability of water and protect the health of people and the environment, achieving this under occupation is by accepting the status quo with some attempts. Which is difficult to be a long-term intervention, but rather

should provide support to actors and communities in order to be able to develop sustainable resource reclamation and ownership.

So that international donor investments focused on building wastewater treatment plants in the West Bank, and this was confirmed by the report that researched the water crisis in Palestine in 2015, which was evident through the European Union and the Palestinian Water Authority signing an agreement to build a wastewater treatment plant worth 20.5 million Dollars in Tubas Governorate in the northeast of the West Bank, where the President of the Palestinian Water Authority commented that untreated wastewater is a major challenge in Palestine and leaves its effects on health, the environment and agriculture, and he also stressed that this project will significantly reduce health risks facing the population, The project will also allow the use of treated water in agriculture, and this means that we can preserve the limited groundwater resources in Palestine. (الشبكة) (2017 ,.

It is necessary to clarify some of the responses to the issue of water, so that he wrote a lot on the issue of water, especially in recent years, and the focus of most of these writings was on the next war that will revolve around water, and all this pushes to find a solution to water in marginalized areas, and one of the factors that help to solve the problem It is to start exchanging data about these areas, and work to publish them in several languages so that donors and donors can access them, and this is in order for their work to enhance water supply, and the role of the population in these areas is to work to conserve water and its fair use and to try to store it if they are able to do so .

But despite the existence of these ideas to respond, there is still a wide gap between the regional parties, and this is due to the differences of both the Israelis and the Palestinians.

We also strongly believe that creating a common understanding of water issues in the

Middle East would go a long way in enhancing the prospects for stabilization in the region. (Isaac, Sabbah).

Education:

Getting a quality education is the foundation for improving people's lives and achieving sustainable development. Substantial progress has been made towards increasing access to education in all its stages, and increasing enrollment rates, especially for women and girls. Literacy and writing skills have improved tremendously, but more bold efforts are needed to achieve leaps in the achievement of the global goals set for education. For example, the world has achieved parity between girls and boys in primary education, but the number of countries that have been able to achieve that goal at all levels of education is still small, and among these areas are areas (C) that education is exposed to many challenges and difficulties. The Minister of Education described that education in these areas is considered resilience and resistance to the people of Area (C) and that it is a model for solid education (Wafa, 2017), so that the communities in Areas (C) Face difficulties in obtaining education or that they have facilities Education is inappropriate and insufficient, and this is due to the applied Israeli policies, and there are a large number of schools subject to demolition and confiscation by the occupation army due to their lack of building permits , so that a number of students study in unsafe schools or they urgently need cleanliness when they suffer From a shortage of water (Report, 2011).

This is confirmed by the 2019 study Educational attainment levels in Area C households are significantly lower than those across the West Bank and are at their lowest in households located in area c , where Israeli obstacles to education are at their most acute. Moreover, the data shows that these disadvantages have a relatively higher impact

on female access to education in Area C, This is because lack of access to education is often associated with early marriage of females.

Overall, educational attainment was low, with nearly 60% of Area C households reporting male or female members who had left school before completing compulsory education (10th grade), compared to a significantly lower 45% among West Bank households in the same year. One-third (32%) of individuals in Area C have only the lowest levels of a primary education (four years) or less, in comparison to one-fifth (22%) among individuals across the West Bank. The lowest levels of educational attainment among respondents of both sexes were found in contexts in which Israeli obstacles to educational access are most acute: in hamlets/encampments 50% of individuals have less than 5 years of education; in the Jordan Valley the rate is 52% and among individuals in communities completely located in Area C, 47% have attained less than 5 years of education.

Also, there are great difficulties for students to reach schools, especially in areas where does not provide a means to transport students, and this pushes students to go on foot for long arduous distances and bear the summer heat and winter cold, but this possible to be exposed to violence from the settlers During going and returning from school, and this is recently confirmed by a clear report that clarifies what is happening with the residents of Al-Auja area, which includes (656 individuals, 212 children of school age), of whom only 140 children go to school, so that children need to walk several kilometers on roads It is not safe in light of the harsh weather to get to school, and this is what prompted some students to abandon their studies and go to the job market (JLAC, 2020).

This is confirmed by study That illustrates the impact of infrastructure quality and cost impacted considerably by the restrictions present in Area C, Transportation infrastructure

is particularly problematic as Palestinian use of roads in Area C is highly restricted, he inability in practice to use land in Area C (Niksic, Nasser Eddin, Cali,2012)

Also, the educational situation in Area C was compared to what is happening in the educational sector in the Gaza Strip, where indicated that there is a decline in the performance and motivation of students due to the conditions in which they live in terms of poverty in electricity supplies and poverty in education, as the Ministry of Education clarified that it needs to \$ 130,000 per month for the ability to supply electricity to students in schools (OCHA, 2018).

In the year 2020-2021, there was a significant impact on the scope of education in all countries of the world, and this left great marks on all students in general, and in particular on students of schools in marginalized areas, especially schools and students of Area C in the Jordan Valley, so that this community suffered from A general lack of information about the Corona virus, and this has led to an increase in the rate of bullying among students via the Internet, because they spend most of their time using their mobile phones, and the disruption of schools has resulted in many political problems, and this has increased the exposure of children who live near Military areas, especially Palestinian Bedouin pastoral communities, from exposure to explosive remnants of war.

However, there have been many attempts to respond and cooperate with these difficulties experienced by education and students in marginalized Bedouin areas, so that the Protection Cluster has set its priorities in the response plan to confront the Corona virus based on the new and emerging needs identified by partner organizations, focusing on the most vulnerable individuals. This is by launching alternative activities over the phone and the Internet to ensure the continuity of essential protection services and referral pathways Partner organizations will adopt strategies to reach these vulnerable populations through

enhanced referral pathways, targeted assistance (such as assistive devices), holistic dissemination of necessary information, and material support To mitigate the increased risks (OCHA, 2020).

These clear indications about the impact of the virus on education due to the closure of schools and the resort to distance learning, and the need for a rapid response, came this aspect of the research, which aims to collect global evidence about the methods that found success in providing the response through the provision of distance education, and this It is clear to us by linking what happened in marginalized areas in Area C in the Middle East and North Africa, so that the difficulties in the African region have been exacerbated by past conflicts with the presence of the virus, and it has been pointed out that there are major conflicts with children and large numbers of people who have been cut off from school. The study, where the World Bank report clarified data received from 157 countries to show educational losses caused by Covid 19, as the closure of schools caused a loss of 3 to 9 years of education, and the response to these marginalized areas in North Africa was to work on building a supportive psychological team to rehabilitate students And help them adapt to return to a new school year away from psychological pressures and interruption of education (UNICEF, 2020).

Health:

The third and most important goal of the Sustainable Development Goals is good health and well-being to ensure that everyone enjoys healthy lifestyles and well-being at all ages, so that the third goal aims to achieve universal health coverage to include access to essential medicines. Vaccines, and the health sector in Palestine is not witness to developments and improvements. This is what prompts citizens in some areas of primary

health care to seek treatment in the Jordanian and Israeli regions (Abdullah, 2018). This is due to the challenges and difficulties faced by the Palestinian territories in training and employing workers in the health sector. The Ministry of World Health warned that this problem is difficult to address easily because the training of nurses needs a period of no less than three years, and thus we need many years to develop the health system (سمير, عبدالله, 2019).

Health in general garners a great deal of attention and importance to human life, especially from the authorities concerned with public health, but in order to obtain complete physical health without problems, attention and attention must also be drawn to provide attention and assistance to mental health as well, and this is because mental health and psychosocial support is considered An integral part of public health, and there is a strong relationship between them, because they have an impact on each other, the safety of mental health is part of the availability of human physical health, just as health is not limited to taking medications and physical treatments only, there is also mental health that we must address In this thesis, especially in marginalized areas, where access to basic health care and psychological care is difficult, including Area C, which is one of the fragmented areas into dozens of Palestinian islands located between military settlements and controlled roads, and in which part of the population is separated from local health services Because they are subjected to inspections and checkpoints, the estimated number of people who face restrictions to access health services is 253,625, and this is because there are no health centers In their residential areas, according to a 2016 report, What increases the difficulty of treatment for them is the presence of the occupation and what the occupation poses to them, the development of health systems in a specific way, and the stigma resulting from mental illness and its disorders, and this is prevalent in Palestinian society

and these two obstacles are either obstacles to providing treatment services for mental health disorders (دونالد , جوليان , ماكدونالد , جون , واخرون , 2016)

This is due to what the population (C) suffers from through exposure to traumatic events and mental health, as confirmed by the study conducted on 455 children aged 5-16 years, whose physical health condition was measured using the strength and difficulties questionnaire, and it was found that 44% of the participants in The study suffers from a possible psychological disorder due to exposure to traumatic events and poor mental health of the mother, and the results highlight the importance of the mother's mental health as a main factor contributing to the weakness of children. The study confirmed the need of Bedouin mothers and their children for psychological and social intervention (مسعد ، 2017)

In comparison with the Bedouin communities in the Jerusalem area, where 2,500 Palestinian Bedouins live, we find that there is a study confirming that the Israeli occupation demolished the tents and metal huts in which they lived to force them to leave their lands and pay them. To live in areas of the West Bank, where these affected communities told psychologists that they have a sense of stress, fear and helplessness about their future, and this leads their children to bed-wetting and difficulties separated from their mothers (MSF response in East Jerusalem, 2014)

This is confirmed by the theory of the analytical psychologist Freud that anxiety is a disturbed feeling that arises automatically when the self is overwhelmed by uncontrollable stimuli. person is exposed to it, and therefore it has many symptoms such as excessive thinking and bed-wetting (عودة ، 2019)

This is what the researcher will address in this paper, which is mental health and the attention it acquires, as in the past few years, mental health has acquired an increasing

proportion of the attention of the concerned authorities, and this is due to the large percentages of the presence of behavioral disorders and others related to mental health disorders , So that physical and psychological well-being is an integral aspect of both giving the right to health, and this is one of the most important rights that must be preserved by the legal obligation to protect the health of Palestinians, despite the presence of human beings. Violations of rights in the West Bank, especially in marginalized areas and Area C, and this is not only on physical health, but more importantly on the effects of mental health, and this is because of their exposure to insecurity and exposure to violence, especially under the occupation. .This sums up the talk about how the political and social conditions that Palestinians suffer from undermine their mental health and cause unnecessary trauma and suffering. (Map, N.D).

In this research paper, the researcher will present the most important psychological problems faced by the residents of marginalized areas in Area C, and present the main reasons that work on the high number of psychiatric patients, and the researcher will seek to find solutions to be presented in this research paper

Based on a study in Asian regions based on international mental health care standards, many Western health systems have established contemporary health policy and guidelines that include the provision of mental health care in the community. However, providing high-quality and appropriate community mental health care remains an ongoing challenge for countries with high and low socioeconomic status. Difficulties and obstacles in implementing comprehensive community service models include insufficient funding, availability of a trained mental health workforce, integration with primary care services and community agencies, and 2-3 collaboration between public and private health systems. Adequate to provide services, a severe shortage of adequately trained mental

health staff continues to hamper the progress of mental health reform (NG, CHEE, HERRMAN, HELEN, others,2009)

It is necessary to refer to the term psychological health, psychological support, which is the person's ability to adapt and agree socially as well as psychologically, and this person's feeling of happiness and joy, as well as expressing the person's ability to reach what he wants in his life (جبريل , لیلی , 2021) but in the areas C Sometimes it is difficult for them to reach comfort and mental health for several basic reasons, which revolve around their lives.

Among the forms that affect mental health are the trauma caused by the violent conflict resulting from the threat that poses a threat to the mental health of Palestinians living under occupation, in addition to the persistent restrictions on freedom of movement and the presence of checkpoints in addition to the ongoing demolition of homes in areas of the West Bank in marginalized Areas C

This is illustrated by one study where a survey conducted by the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research showed that 78% of Palestinians reported having their homes raided, 62% having been verbally abused, and 43% being physically assaulted by soldiers or police between 1987 and 2011. 68% reported they are unable to do so. Access to medical care at some point due to restrictions on movement including checkpoints, roadblocks and curfews, it is clear to us that security and constant fear are closely linked to the violence of occupation. There is often a feeling of frustration, a lack of opportunities, and broken dreams. Indeed, the indirect consequences of the occupation and the restrictions imposed on the lives of Palestinians have a significant impact on mental health and amount to far more than mental disorders. "Dr. Jawad Awwad, Minister of Health, 2016". The viability of this system is significantly limited, and this depends

entirely on funding from donors, which are subject to fluctuations and priorities in providing support (Donald, Julian, McDonald, John, Reinicke, Corina, 2016, report on a field assessment of health conditions in the Palestinian territories). occupied), but through cooperation with donors and other surrounding ministries, it is necessary to work to achieve some needs that help alleviate psychological disorders and problems, that is, through conducting sessions for exchanging information and psychological discharge, and conducting awareness activities, and this is what was indicated by the report of one of the institutions With international donor support in the Gaza area, where in 2009 the Israeli army attacked the residents of Gaza, health professionals collaborated with each other to give their best to support.

Professionals, general hospital staff and paramedics through health group sessions, it was a great example of teamwork as they all focused on keeping services running under these extreme conditions. The medical and paramedical staff (management and maintenance personnel, cleaners, drivers, etc.) and all workers in health sites helped facilitate work for each other. They have also supported the Crisis Intervention Team and the Trauma Center in their field work in the most affected areas. With the aim of improving the quality of services for people who are still experiencing traumatic events, (medicusdelmundo, 2019) These areas can reach these services, and find it in general and what is required is more research and conceptual clarity around health care delivery. It is clear in this study in European capitals that people with marginalized groups can face problems in health services and that services struggle to reach people with losses in health services financial, and behavioral barriers to accessing health services, and tourism unanalyzed distribution can lead to a lack of educational programmes, which is precisely what it does in working with marginalized areas in education districts with funders working in health while

working in Distribution of services to all regions and people in need of services, permanent transfers to institutions, associations, transactions in this region, where the European Commission Green Papers on mental health list that support for vulnerable groups can improve mentality , enhance social cohesion and avoid social burdens . Their strategy drew both an increase in access to services aimed at research in key areas, and the development of their skills

2.2 Political Violence:

When starting to talk about political violence, it is necessary to start talking about human rights, and this is because one of the most important rights that a person must enjoy is respect for his dignity and value, so that human rights are considered universal rights that must be applied to all people without discrimination. There are many treaties and declarations International treaties dealing with human rights, some of which are directly related to violence, where violence is related to physical force or the use of some kind of force or pressure to control other people, and if we allocate the talk about political violence to physical assault or through the threat of weapons, It can even be through intimidation or any form of psychological or social pressure. (UNFP)The Palestinian cause is exposed to a great conflict between confronting the violence based on it and trying to confront the repressive practices it faces, especially the areas classified as C, and this is due to its importance as it constitutes 60% of the area of the West Bank. The area of C area is estimated at 297,986 dunums, and its population ranges from 300,000 Palestinians, and it includes 532 communities So that most of them are subjected to demolition or they have demolition orders, and they are also exposed to daily attacks by settlers, from sabotage and harassment to citizens and their livestock, and Area C

witnesses many cases of marginalization and a lack of basic services provided to them, and they are exposed to the apartheid wall and military checkpoints on a daily basis, and this is what It takes most of their time to go out and go home.

This is confirmed by a study conducted in one of the areas C in the village of Qasra in the countryside south of Nablus, and formal and informal interviews were conducted with several groups of the village. The study aimed to clarify several concepts, the most important of which are resilience, marginalization and settlement.

The study showed that steadfastness means for the Palestinian citizen who is directly and indirectly exposed to political violence, is the production of complementary knowledge that is reflected in the practices of social adaptation with the aim of maintaining survival, and this is what gives permanent hope to the Palestinian people who are exposed to permanent violence to live in these besieged areas and to survive, as the study shows Evictions, construction and exploitation to which citizens are exposed, which in turn led to the collapse of the economy in marginalized rural areas and the imposition of economic dependence on the Israeli occupation, and economic, food and social insecurity. In addition to the daily violence that the residents are subjected to through the lack of their daily need for usable water, and the attempts to strike the Zionist occupation of the main services, and this is precisely what the residents of Area C in the Jordan Valley are exposed to, and this is what is classified under the concept of political violence that the population is exposed to in these regions, and this shows the extent of the concept of steadfastness they are making to stay in this land.(سالم , فيروز , 2020).

So that Area C is subjected to violence in all its forms by the Israeli occupation, this violence is represented by many measures, such as the establishment of 26 military sites

in the Jordan Valley, the control of groundwater and the destruction of tourism, especially in Jericho and Al-Auja..(مومنه, إيناس , غروف , حسن , اخرون, 2020)

Similar to the violence that the residents of Area C are exposed to, this report shows the challenge faced by the marginalized population in Kenya, so that many citizens consider that this state is available only to people who have economic power or who have a direct relationship with the owners of political power, and this in turn It increases suffering and injustice to the indigenous people of Kenya.

This 2012 Kenya report aims to review the literature and discuss groups through interviews with selected marginalized citizens to highlight opportunities and constraints in terms of ensuring increased political participation of minorities.

The study considers the importance of preserving a unique culture and identity from assimilation and this is because the violence faced by minorities in Kenya is that under the constitution a marginalized community must be outside of social and economic life, for example hunters or pastoralists are considered marginalized groups.

This study had several recommendations, the most important of which are for donors to strengthen the capacities of minority candidates in the 2013 elections for the constitution in the same way that support is provided to candidates of the upper classes. This is to try to reduce violence against marginalized minorities in Kenya. (Ghai, Jill Cottre,Ghai,Yash ,others ,2012)

In this report, it becomes clear that there is a large gap between the categories of the internal society itself, between urban and rural groups, and this is internal violence between the strongest over the weakest, and in my opinion, the researcher that increases this internal violence is the lack of interference by the ruling authorities in this country and highlighting its decisions, and this is what differs from The violence that the Jordan

Valley areas are exposed to in Palestine, so that there is an external control from the Israeli settlement on these areas. The Israelis are not allowed to deploy their forces in the Jordan Valley, and Israel is only allowed to install warning stations to monitor the crossing with Jordan and Egypt. If we talk about the legal dimension of this injustice and violence that the residents of Area C suffer from, it must be clarified that the establishment of settlements according to international law with its branches contradicts all principles and the Charter of Nations United.

Accordingly, the Authority did not stop supporting the Jordan Valley economically by providing financial support and development projects as well as solidarity campaigns with the residents of the Jordan Valley and Area C, and it also cooperated with Palestinian NGOs to implement support and empowerment programs, such as what the Commission for the Resistance of the Wall and Settlement did in 2020 The project of plowing and cultivating the lands of the Jordan Valley.

But the problem here remains the acceleration of the settlement tide, the increase in political violence in all its forms against the residents of the Jordan Valley, and the start of preparations for the annexation project. There is a weakness in drawing up Palestinian policies to deter settlement plans and their political violence.

(مومنه, إيناس , غروف , حسن أخرون , 2020)

This is what differs in the types of violence also from another study in Kenya that confirms the difference in living conditions between urban and rural people's lives, through urban control of ten percent of the national wealth, while rural people control two percent, and this violence that increases unemployment and employment poverty and vulnerability among women (Study, 2012)It can be matched with one of the types of violence in Area C, which is a lack of jobs and excessive poverty, and this is due to the

lack of wages and the inability to find work in Area C, and this is what drives citizens to go to work in occupied Jerusalem because of the high salaries they have and the availability of jobs, and this is confirmed by One of the reports of the Arab land workers for the year 2013, the unemployment situation that has befallen the population in the Palestinian areas and the Jordan Valley, where the economic growth began to decrease and the increase in poverty and food insecurity and the beginning of its spread, and the population began to be unable to bear and remain silent. This is what prompted the Palestinian workers to search for work in Israel and the settlements. Israelis work out of their preference for Palestinian workers. (مكتب العمل الدولي جنيف, 2013).

This is precisely what is confirmed by his study in Britain, where the study showed one of the riots and political marginalization in Britain, due to the reasons for the increasing unemployment and urban violence. Thus, citizens began to look at the riots and vandalism as acts of self-defense and to demand rights and not as selfish and uncivilized acts, and the recurrent violence the police is the one who ignites the sparks among the citizens. Thus, the correct political perspective that must be worked on was determined, which is to pump resources into the inner cities to create job opportunities and repair damages to the population, and thus to get rid of this violence that the population is exposed to by stopping the escalation of any kind of police violence (Lea, John, 1981).

This study also confirmed the reason for the presence of high levels of internal violence in countries with high democracy, and this could be due to the imposition of a system of material inequality and violence due to democratic integration, and this pushes citizens to resort to non-governmental security service providers for protection, and thus they become Criminals and rebels, and this in turn increases internal and social political violence, also called the violence of privilege (Kleinfeldl ,Rachel ,Barham,Elena

,Complicit States and the Governing Strategy of Privilege Violence: When Weakness Is Not the Problem)

This applies to Area C, as they practice gender-based domestic violence, and this is due to their inability to address the violence based on them from the Israeli occupation, as a general survey published by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics indicated that 37% of married Palestinian women were subjected to violence at the hands of their husbands.

A study conducted on gender equality in the Middle East and North Africa showed a clear relationship between exposure to violence and distress related to the occupation.(OCHA., 2018)

2.3 Donors and Ministries:

Israel will continue to demolish and destroy these projects until the Donors witness the recurrence of the Israeli rebellion, perhaps the countries of the financing world will proceed judicially to hold Israel accountable for destroying foreign and European-funded facilities and for wasting the humanitarian services provided in those areas by donor countries (عريقات, 2019).

From here we can determine the places that the residents of (C) resort to when they are exposed to financial, political and economic crises, as there is no alternative or option for them except for international donors and ministries, so that there are many funders in these areas that support the gatherings in areas (C), but they are Most of their services and support are secondary, that is, they do not resort to searching for problems from their roots to their condition, and this is due to the complexity of the political situation in which the inhabitants of these areas live, and the ministries make agreements and provide

assistance to them, and there is permanent cooperation between both funders and ministries to serve and assist these marginalized groups. This is what is shown by the study of one of the donors in these areas as it implements humanitarian, emergency and developmental interventions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, focusing its work with the Bedouins in the eastern slopes of the West Bank and the Jordan Valley in a variety of areas of support and making a long-term relationship and trust with the Bedouin communities in The Jordan River region, so that upon its establishment in 2011, it sought to act as a structure to provide the herders with services such as veterinary activities and general assistance in breeding (Advance, 2014). This confirms what was previously mentioned about the priority of the services provided by the Donors, Donors have been among the most influential promoters of decentralized governance in Latin America, using aid as a means to support reform and initiatives. Support has focused on laws, norms, financial and fiscal systems, as well as participation, accountability and transparency. There have been limited systematic cross-country or comparative evaluations of donor support for decentralized governance, considering the effectiveness of such aid. Available empirical evidence about the impact of these efforts is generally limited, and shows mixed results. (Berthin, 2018).

The role of donors in providing aid to them, so that the role of donors is important, but not to the degree of dependence of the Government of Sri Lanka on it, and this is due to the growth of the economy in these areas with the stability of the support provided by the donors, or in some cases its decline, and with awareness in the political context in which the provision is made. The support through this is what has increased the demand for providing services to marginalized areas and prompting other organizations to provide as much assistance as they can.

Also, this study coincides with some facts in Area C, so that donors and donors do not provide the basic needs of citizens in critical times. The ideal solution in this case would be to have non-English speaking bodies more critical of donors because it is possible that donors need to draw a wider range of opinions, rather than a narrower group of like-minded institutions (Burke, Adam, Mulakala, Anthea, 2005).

One of the studies in Mali showed the developmental capacity produced by donors, through cooperation with ministries and the government, and this is through the adoption of a new strategy by the government in Mali, which is compliance with donors, with the aim of increasing the flow of aid to the country, taking into account the preservation of the current situation. Giving donors minimal commitment, as time has shown, the compliance strategy is very effective in attracting donor interest and increasing aid flows. This confirms that stability in a country located in a turbulent region pushes donors inside the country to question the system, which they see as corrupt and indifferent. (Bergamaschi, Isaline, 2008)

This is what the researcher confirms in this paper, that if there is no cooperation between both international donors and local ministries in the troubled country, this will work to scatter results and aid to sectors that need financial support from donors, and this is what must be addressed in areas C so that it is necessary to know The goals that motivate donors to work in these areas, because if the goals are different with the results, this will change the perceptions of Western donors about Palestine, and this is confirmed by the comprehensive study published by the "Follow-up International Support for Palestine" organization, which dealt with the perceptions of nine donors - Canada, the Union European, Germany, International Monetary Fund, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, World Bank - 2010-2016 This study was evaluated based on 80 donor

reports and supplemented the evaluation with interviews with officials involved in policy making, the objective of this study is Specifically, to gain a better view of donors on the Palestinian situation after the Oslo process for peace and Palestinian development and to understand the situation that the Palestinians are going through during the continuous periods of colonization of the Palestinian land and the resulting violence, in order to motivate donors to provide assistance in neutral ways. (Wildman, Jeremy, 2019)

This is what the researcher confirms that it is necessary to do a study and more research about donors, their interventions and goals in serving the needs of marginalized areas, and the way they seek to provide their assistance.

2.4 Knowledge Research gap:

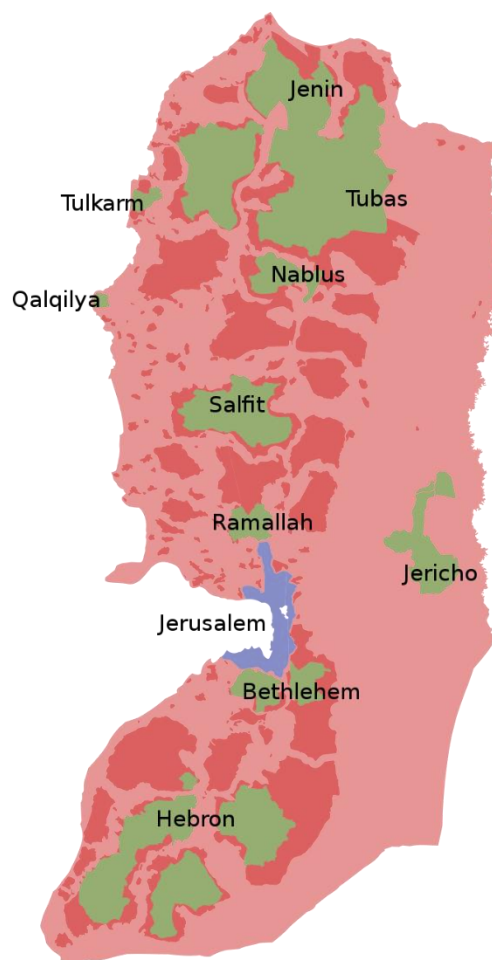
Based on the numerous studies and various articles that the researcher relied on in his study, and the studies of other countries agree with this study, however, there are many clear differences as a result of their convergence and similarity between the difficulties and challenges faced by the population in other countries, including Afghanistan, which is facing difficulty in Implementation of strategic plans. And Egypt, which is trying to overcome the problems of sustainable development, and other countries that were addressed in this study, and despite that, the researcher found that there is a large gap between studies in other countries and his studies in the region of Palestine. , for many reasons, including that there are no Arab studies that study the challenges and difficulties of the inhabitants of the Bedouin life, and this is exactly what this study focused on, which is the Bedouin life in the Jordan Valley, which is Area C, under the control of the Israeli occupation. The study also focused on the Jordan Valley region in Palestine, which is represented by many difficulties added to the challenges faced by the population, and it

is the occupation that narrows the lives of the population from all sides and multiplies the difficulties in front of them, and this imbalance is clear between other studies and this study, and this is exactly what makes the variables diverse and different from Other studies.

In addition, a population sample in a particular area, pre-determined by the researcher, was chosen, not random.

There was also a difference in many matters that other studies did not address, such as: the issues of annexation that the residents of the Jordan Valley areas are exposed to, and it is the future plan that is being studied for implementation starting from the Jordan Valley. In addition to the issue of demolitions that the residents are exposed to on a daily basis in the Bedouin communities. This is what the map below shows.

All this confirms the necessity of addressing various other studies in order to increase knowledge and permanently deal with different information.



Control status of the West Bank as per the Oslo Accords:

■ Annexed by Israel

■ **Area A:** Palestinian security and civil control

■ **Area B:** Joint security and Palestinian civil control

■ **Area C:** Israeli security and civil control

Chapter Three: Methodology

3.1. Research Methodology

This chapter covers the research design, population, sample size, data collection, questionnaire design and content, instrument validity, pilot study, and methods of data processing and analysis.

3.2. Research Strategy

To answer the research questions about the difficulties and challenges facing the residents of Area C, starting from the alternative methods adopted by the residents of these areas, to the aspects that support them.

3.3. Research Timeframe

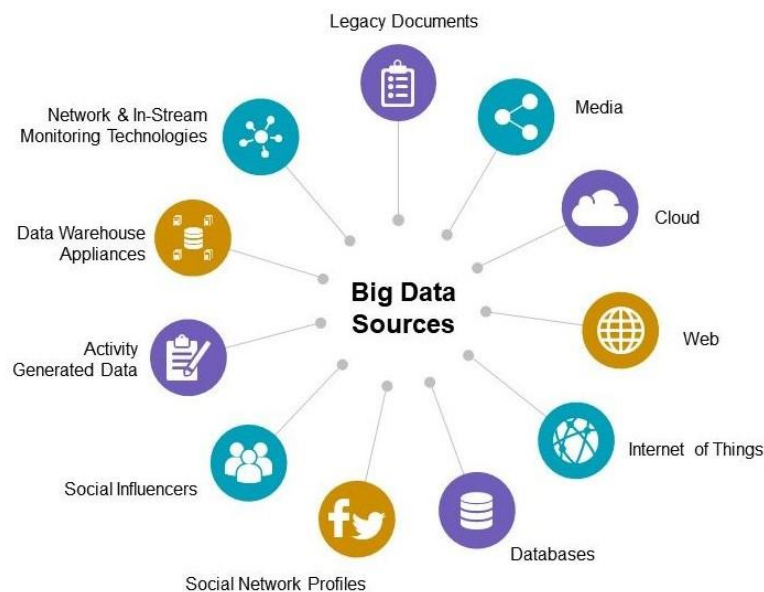
the study commenced in March 2021 immediately after the approval of the proposal. The literature review was completed at the end of April 2021. Testing of validity, pilot study questionnaire administration and data collection were completed at the beginning of OCT 2021. Data analysis, discussion, conclusions, and recommendations were completed at the end of Dec 2021.

3.4 Framework of the Research Methodology:

There is no formal definition of a methodological framework in the academic community, though it has been agreed that a methodological framework provides structured practical guidance or a tool to guide the user, using phases or a step-by-step approach. The methodological framework contains the set of rules, methods, and

assumptions used by a particular procedure. Or a set of actions is also considered a "series of methods". (BMC, 2020).

One of the articles also clarified the most important benefits of using methodological frameworks, the most important of which is that they improve robustness and activity reporting, improve research quality, standardize curricula, and most importantly increase the credibility of results. (BMC, 2020).



A data source may be the initial location where data is born or where physical information is first digitized, however even the most refined data may serve as a source, as long as another process accesses and utilizes it. Concretely, a data source may be a database, a flat file, and live measurements from physical devices, scraped web data, or any of the myriad static and streaming data services which abound across the internet. The data is divided into primary Data and secondary Data, in order to complete the completion of data collection, as this model shows:

Data sources:**3.4.1 Primary data sources:**

Obtained from the original source of the information. The primary data was more reliable and had a greater level of confidence in decision making with reliable analysis valid directly as the events occurred. Primary data sources are business environment (through observation, pictures and photos), ministries and funders (interview, questionnaires, and discussions).

3.4.2 Secondary data:

A desk review was performed to collect data from various secondary sources. This includes reports and project documents for some sectors. Secondary data sources were obtained from the literature related to areas C and the extent of funders and ministries cooperation, the remaining data were from manuals and articles of previous writers and scholars for the status of these areas and their reports and some documents of funders and ministries that were included in the desk review. Various magazines, books, articles, periodicals, facts, magazines, newsletters, newspapers, websites and other reputable sources in various sectors were considered. Data obtained from working documents, manuals, procedures, reports, statistical data, existing policies, regulations and standards were also taken into account for the review.

Overall, for this research study, desk review to this end has been completed, refined and modified according to evidence and documents obtained from selected ministries and funders. (Jilcha, Kassu, 2019).

3.5 Design of the Study

This research was conducted using a qualitative approach, in which qualitative data collection techniques and analysis procedures are used either at the same time or one after the other, and this method relates not only to “what people think” but also “why” they think,

The researcher will also use the focus group method: focus group is also one of the commonly used qualitative research methods, used in data collection. A focus group usually includes a limited number of respondents (6-10) from within the target market.

The main objective of the focus group is to find answers to the 'why', 'what' and 'how' questions. One advantage of focus groups is that you don't necessarily need to interact with the group in person. Nowadays, an online questionnaire can be sent to focus groups on various devices and responses can be collected with the click of a button.

The use of the qualitative method was chosen for several purposes, the most important of which are: The researcher was able to identify a large number of points of view related to the problem or subject of the research, which are difficult to express by statistical or quantitative methods. The data is through methods that depend on confrontation, such as interview, and observation, with a focus on what the phenomenon represents for the participants.

While conducting this study, using a qualitative approach, qualitative methods are explained in this chapter. For the qualitative approach, the researcher conducted interviews with randomly selected participants in selected locations.

3.6 Research Location

The research was conducted in the headquarters of the Bedouin communities in Area C in Jericho, the Jordan Valley and East Jerusalem, where there are 32 communities such as: Al-Auja , Al-Fasayel, Al-Duok Al Fouqa , Al-Khan Al-Ahmar, and Al Ghawanmeh. A number of residents were randomly selected for these areas, who live in these communities, to participate in this study

Research was also conducted in some ministries, such as the Ministry of Education in Jericho, and some funders in Jericho region. The map is shown in the appendix A

3.7 Research Population, Sample and Sampling Procedure

Population and sample were very important in this study as they provided critical information or inputs which the researcher used to make inferences, It would normally be impractical to study a whole population, for example when doing a questionnaire survey. Sampling a method that allows researchers to infer information about a population based on results from a subset of the population, without having to investigate every individual. Reducing the number of individuals in a study reduces the cost and workload, and may make it easier to obtain high quality information, but this has to be balanced against having a large enough sample size with enough power to detect a true association (Health Knowledge).

For the qualitative method, samples were taken from the population using a simple random sampling technique. A simple random sample is a probability sample that enables the researcher to choose the sample randomly from the sampling frame.

3.8 Instruments of the Study

The instruments used in this study were based on the qualitative research Approaches.

1. Interview questions based on the objectives of the study
2. Structured Interviews: a less formal set of questions

The Researcher introduced modifications to the sequence and wording of the questions

3.8.1 Questionnaire Design

The initial questionnaire draft was designed to be revised depending on the pilot results, the questionnaire framework was modified and revised by the main supervisor and the secondary supervisor. The questionnaire included a cover letter explaining the objective of the research, the confidentiality of the information to encourage a high response rate, and the method of response. The diversity of questions aimed at achieving the objectives of the research and obtaining answers to the questions covered the main areas of the study and allowed the researcher to collect all the necessary data to support and discuss the results of the study conclusions and recommendations. The questionnaire was divided into three sections: Section A, Section B, and Section C.

Section A: Demographic Information

Section A mainly contained the demographic characteristics: background information about the participants. This section had six items: gender, age, position, educational level, Number of years of residence in the Bedouin community, and number of children in the family.

Section B: Challenges and Difficulties Facing the Residents of Area C and How to address them Impact From the point of view of the Bedouin population

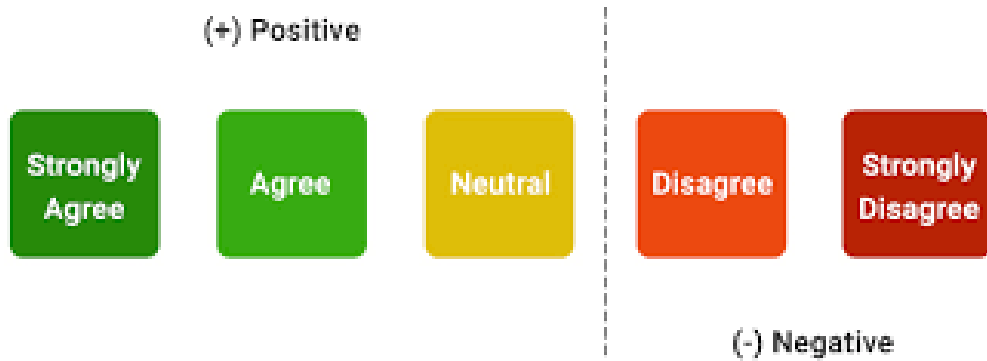
this section consists of subsections. In this section, the researcher used a five-point scale to obtain the participant's preferences or degree of agreement with a set of statements generated in the questionnaire. In addition, this allowed the participants to have a wider choice of answers. The neutral option can be considered an easy option when the participant is unsure of the generated statement in the questionnaire set.

Section C - Open-ended Question (Optional)

The use of open-ended questions is designed to encourage residents to provide comprehensive information and Open answers through their words. Two samples of the open questions in this study were the most important, what are the most challenges you face in the assembly, and how do you try to solve them, did any of the funders or ministries try to help you to solve them, These questions are considered the most important because the subject of the study revolves around getting the answers to these questions.

Sample of Likert Scale

TABLE 3.1



this type of questionnaire has the following advantages:

1. It is easy to compare the results of the research between the populations in the different Bedouin areas of the Jordan Valley.
2. The respondents will not be affected by the researcher.
3. It is easy to analyze the collected data using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).
4. Give respondents enough time to answer the questionnaire

3.8.2 Pilot Study

A pilot study is one of the basic stages of research. It is necessary and useful to provide a research sample preceded by the interviews, and this is vital to achieve clear results. (Abu Hassan, Zilinawati, others, 2006).

The pilot studies were conducted at the GP clinic in Kuala Lumpur during the period of three months, from July to September 200. So that in the first trial, the interim study

protocol was strictly adhered to a small-volume version of a full survey tested by recruiting patients to analyze the data. The researcher agreed to enroll 20 adult patients aged 18 years and over. Training of responsible clinicians and research assistants in other centers were simultaneously conducted to demonstrate their understanding of the project's objectives and protocol to determine the number of research assistants needed for the study. (Abu Hassan, Zelinawati, others, 2006). Hence, it was found that one of the most important issues that was observed among patients during the trial of the questionnaire was their ability to understand the instructions contained in the accompanying letter.

In this research, the pilot study was conducted by the researcher, who had a list of numbers and names of some people who live in the Bedouin communities in the Jordan Valley. Moreover, the survey questionnaire was approved by the supervisors of this study experimental and was conducted over the phone, to take advantage of the time and approve the samples in order to conduct an interview. The experimental study was carried out after adopting the interview questions. It is worth mentioning that the researcher had, through the results, to modify some of the terms and questions to be more compatible with the residents of the Bedouin communities' mindset and culture. The researcher also excluded the pilot sample from the interview questions.

3.8.3. Data Collection Method and Procedures

Two types of data collection methods were used in this study. The first type is primary data and the second type is secondary data. The primary data was used by the researcher to collect data using a questionnaire and interviews. The secondary data was mainly based on books and newspaper articles. For the qualitative part, the researcher carried out two

stages of collecting information. The first stage was by taking a pre-appointment with the residents of the Bedouin communities and going to them to conduct interviews, information was collected from them over a period of four weeks, while the second stage was by sending interview questions directly to the decision-makers in each of the ministries and funders institutions, after obtaining approval Of them, the questionnaire was collected over a period of three weeks. Next, the researcher had to re-check the number of completed questionnaire forms.

3.8.4. Data Analysis Technique

Qualitative data was converted into quantitative data to simplify the analysis process. The researcher did data on Deductive Approach to obtain the percentages and frequencies of the information. The quantitative analysis allows verification and giving an explanation of the relationship between the residents of the Bedouin communities and the opinions of the ministries and donors. This study uses deep analysis by the researcher for evaluation. The evaluation of the data consist of a descriptive evaluation, and a primary evaluation. After gathering the information, this study made an assessment of things in evaluating the dominant aspect. Following the conceptual framework, it became the best advanced standard economic version due to the evaluation version. The goal of cryptography is to help categorize and identify the links between variables in the accumulated information, allowing correlations to researched theories and summaries.

Chapter Four: Data Analysis and Discussion

4.1 Analysis of interviews with a sample of Bedouin communities

4.1.1 Closed Questions

- The data analysis technique of the qualitative approach included many processes and techniques. In a qualitative approach the research data were examined and analyzed as well as the analysis and description of the interviews conducted by the researcher.
- Before analyzing the qualitative information its relevance to the research hypotheses was tested, and the data was checked to ensure that it was correctly described. So, it is known as data checking technique as part of the information cleaning process in the qualitative method.

Working on this research will be on an ethical and sensitive manner. This is due to the cooperation and participation with the selected sample by obtaining their consent and getting their approval to answer questions clearly in a manner that benefits the study.

This is the same as confirmed by one of the 2020 research that was applied to serve the health aspects conducted in healthcare settings in three National Health Service institutions in the UK. This article focuses specifically on ethics in reaching participants and building informed consent during the study and information gathering. , It also shows the necessity of selecting researchers with high ethical aspects, and this is what must be applied within the name (research case reality), meaning that ethics must be dealt with as a process for conducting qualitative research (Paula1, Lokman, other, 2020). This is confirmed by the researcher and what he has

done in detail, to respect the participants and their opinions and give them the freedom to accept or refuse to join the interview for this study.

- After the research and discussion in selecting the research sample to conduct interviews with them, it was important to work on the formulation of smooth and interactive research questions with the sample people, otherwise it was important to choose easy terms to deal with the sample from the Bedouin community residents, so the researcher began to obtain the results from the community sample Bedouin women and men, this has been clarified by linking the variables together:
- At the outset, it is important to ask about gender, especially in Bedouin communities, in order to link it to some of the beliefs and challenges faced by both males and females in areas C.
- It was also important to ask about the age variable, social status and the number of children in the family, and this will confirm to the researcher later some of the beliefs of the Bedouin community residents, and the reason about polygamy and the increase of offspring. The variable number of years of residence in the Bedouin communities was linked to the position and educational level of the selected sample.
- Accordingly, the researcher has asked seven basic variables before starting the interviews, these variables were put in interrelated relationships, each variable is related to another variable to get a clear result, and to help the researcher summarize the results to formulate a clear strategic plan for these areas, the variables were (gender, age Social status, number of years of residence in the Bedouin community, position, number of children in the family, and finally the educational level), and this is to examine basic criteria in the Bedouin communities of areas C, as well as the

researcher's ability to ascertain the identity of the community and some beliefs associated with these basic variables, which lead The researcher reached many results, all the results of the variables be explained in the list of table A.

- After completing the initial questions, the researcher placed several sections to facilitate the process of accessing information from the selected sample, in order to facilitate the process of discussion and dialogue between them.

Health:

- In the first section of the closed questions, health issues were discussed, So that the interviews clarified that the majority of the research sample confirmed that they could not obtain treatment in the event of their illness, due to the difficulty of accessing hospitals or clinics due to the difficulty of transportation, and the lack of health insurance that would enable them to receive treatment with small amounts of money. A minority of people were neutral, because they were able to get treatment twice a week or once a month via a mobile car for medical services. Moreover, one of the most important results was that the vast majority reported that there were no nearby treatment centers that push them to get a treatment for their illness. This was the main dilemma that the researcher was trying to solve through Ministries and funders. For that reason, the main aim is to develop a strategy that helps to establish health centers close to the Bedouin communities. As a result of an interview conducted in 2020 with some Bedouin people, it was clarified that the most important challenges and difficulties facing the residents of the Bedouin communities lie in obtaining treatment and medicines. Accordingly, the results were similar to the difficulty of obtaining treatment in these areas, due to distances, and the difficulty of movement (Office of

Grievances, 2020). Thus, the researcher has concluded that the remoteness of health centers and the lack of transportation and transportation mean health negligence due to large number of populations.

In another question that was asked to the selected sample, confirming the extent of providing and receiving medical aid to the residents of these communities, the consensus was that the large majority confirmed that they did not receive any medical aid from the Ministry of Health in the Jericho and Jordan Valley region, while the minority of the sample confirmed that they receive some services are provided by the Ministry of Health, so that the researcher will prove the validity of these information with the results after conducting interviews with the Ministry of Health to discuss with them the results of the sample from the residents of the Bedouin communities, So that these results will be proven or denied after conducting interviews with the Ministry of Health and discussing the results with them.

- Since the stage in which interviews were conducted with the available sample was full of the spread of viruses and diseases, especially the Corona virus, they were asked whether they had received vaccinations against the Covid-19 virus from the Ministry of Health or not, the answer was clear and similar from the sample as a whole, so that it confirmed The result of the entire sample is that they did not receive any vaccination from the Ministry of Health at the beginning of the virus's spread, and this is a discrepancy between the sample for different reasons, half of the sample wanted to get the vaccination, but did not get it from the Ministry of Health at the beginning of the virus, and the other half until this time does not have it His conviction that it is necessary to take the virus, especially for women, and this is because the residents of the Palestinian communities have beliefs that women do not

go out of the house, so they do not need this vaccine, and despite that, some men who work in occupied Jerusalem received the vaccine from the Israeli health authority for their ability to continue their work.

- As for the researcher's opinion on taking the vaccination for the residents of the Bedouin communities, it was clear that some residents do not have a complete desire to take this vaccination, just as at the beginning of the virus, the residents were the ones who went to the Ministry of Health to get the vaccination, and not the Ministry of Health who went to give the vaccination, except that There are clear indications by the residents of the Bedouin communities that they do not have sufficient awareness for women and children to receive such vaccinations

4.1.2 Mental Health:

- After the researcher asked some questions related to public health, the researcher specialized more in questions about mental health and the extent of the need and knowledge of Bedouin communities regarding mental health.,The researcher touched on the aspect of mental health due to the many emergencies, attacks and harsh conditions experienced by the residents of these areas, and this was confirmed by the Ministry of World Health through its statement of some key facts, the most important of which was confirming the psychological distress of the majority, if not all, of people exposed to emergency situations. Most of them can get better with time (منظمة الصحة العالمية، 2019).

after that it was necessary to examine and focus if their mental health needs support because of the residential location in which they live, and the results were that the vast majority confirmed how difficult it is to live in these areas and adapt to this life, and only the minority of men were Confirm that there is no effect on their mental health because of their living conditions This was confirmed by the writer in an article about the psychological damage that the residents are exposed to because of the residential location, and the article also clarified through discussion with a sample of the population that they feel neglected, and no one provides them with psychological support, despite the fact that their area is one of the most contact areas with the occupation Its inhabitants, from villages and Bedouin communities, are subjected to the most severe forms of deportation and abuse on a daily basis, as some cases in this article indicate to resort to a solution to these obstacles, which is incubation and getting used to, and this, in their opinion, is part of the treatment, and this for some people, getting used to may be part of the treatment of the effects that they leave Occupation attacks and settlers. One of the residents explained that years ago his children were suffering from nightmares in their sleep due to the repeated attacks. But with the passage of time, they became immune, and this applies to the children of the area who have overcome the fear of settlers. The evidence for this is that they play in the streets while the settlers are present. (مشعلة ، فاطمة ، 2020) and this question was followed by a discussion that measured the extent to which the population adhered to these residential areas. The sample wants to change their location and the other half completely refuses to move and change their place of residence After that, the researcher started gradually asking questions by examining whether those residents had any possibility to reach the Recreational places easily, or do they feel frustrated to reach, the results of the interviews showed that the vast majority confirms their frustration with

their ability to reach recreational places and this is due to the remoteness of the place and the difficulty of transportation, and what was left of the in-kind was neutral and they are the minority of the sample who do not have a specific desire to reach the These places, and with this result, the researcher concludes that the result of this question needs more accuracy to conclude, so that the people who had a clear answer with their feelings of frustration wanted to get help to support them by obtaining recreational means, as for the section that was indifferent to obtaining recreational days, this does not He must have a type of depression , This is precisely what was matched with the results of a study conducted in South Africa for the year 2012, for one of the gatherings Marginalized who suffer from distance from public places, poverty and fear of leaving their homes for fear of theft, as the researcher explained in this study, where the study identified a group of mental health disorders suffered by shanty residents in the Western Cape Province in South Africa, starting from chronic insomnia leading to low self-esteem, as many of the people interviewed describe the current psychological problems they suffer from - such as headaches - which are clearly related to anxiety and stress, and this shows the congruence of the results with each other for the studies conducted in marginalized areas (دنيا الوطن ، 2012).

- In the last section related to health and mental health, the researcher tried to examine if there is a strong relationship between the funders, the supporting institutions, and the residents of the Bedouin communities in terms of providing mental health services, and if the residents may communicate with the funders in a solution that they feel psychological distress to obtain an unloading activity, or if they feel Embarrassed and nervous to communicate with them, the results indicated that the vast majority have no problem with direct communication with institutions and

fundings, and the minority feels embarrassed and nervous by requesting any off-loading activity or calling to do it the sensitive conversation, and this is what the researcher will verify in the interviews of institutions and funders if they receive calls or requests to provide such psychological services to the population as they wish.

At the end of this part, the researcher asked a question to ascertain the extent of the population's knowledge of mental health concepts and their impact on humans. The results showed that half of the sample believed that he had sufficient knowledge of the meanings of mental health and discussed them with different definitions, and the other half of the sample was confirming that he had no knowledge a precedent for these concepts.

Education:

One of the main themes that the researcher discussed and touched upon in his study, which is the second part of the interview questions for a sample of Bedouin community in Area C, which is the part of questions related to the aspect of education and work.

And its effect on getting to work.

The first question began to examine whether there were environmental constraints preventing students from going to school, in order to examine the environmental causes of Area C before asking about population-centric ideas. The majority of the population sample strongly agrees that the distance from schools is a basic and main reason for students not wanting to go to school on a daily basis, and this pushes them to leave school completely, While the minority asserted that this is an unconvincing reason for students to leave their schools and to constantly look for transportation to continue their children's education. This is similar to what we mention with the Al-Quds Badia School built of

zinc sheets in the Bedouin community that has been located on the top of the mountain since 1974, so that the children of this community are exposed to forced ignorance because there are no nearby schools. So that those who attend these schools are exposed to the transportation problem permanently, as the assembly is located on the main road that connects Ramallah and Hizma, which is the same street that leads to the settlement. This is what drives parents to fear for their children (Palestine Network ,2016).

- The researcher posed a question about Israeli policies and if they affect education, as well as what are the obstacles that prevent residents from enrolling their children in school. The result of the entire sample confirms that these Israeli policies applied to their areas and lands make them feel constant fear for their children and prevent them from going to school, and this is confirmed by studies, including Kevin's study. Watkins, who talks about the internal and external conflict facing students and parents due to political conflict, explained that conflict is an effective source of marginalization of education around the world, with about 14 million children between the ages of five and seventeen forcibly displaced due to conflict, often They are not within countries or across borders, and if we talk about systems that lack educational facilities, they need more independent and less measurable impact on school attendance.(Watkins, Kevin ,N.D).
- Then the gradation began with questions to find out if there is an approved means of transportation to transport students on a daily basis to schools, and the result was that half of the sample confirms that there is no means of transportation to transport their children to schools. This is a major reason why students do not want to go because of the distance between the school and the Bedouin communities. The other half of the sample confirmed the existence of a special bus for students of the Ministry of

Education that transports students on a daily basis, especially kindergarten and primary school students. This issue is similar to one of the issues discussed in Brazil, especially in the state of Sanyo Paulo as explained by the article, so that rural people in developing countries face severe restrictions on access, due to their geographical isolation, and their social and economic isolation. And the conditions in which they live, and the generally low level of transport supplies, which is exactly what Area C in Jericho and the Jordan Valley looks like, given its implications for the present and future quality of life of the rural population. Rural children in developing countries face many problems in enrolling and staying in school, however, an analysis of barriers related to distance schooling has been surprisingly neglected in the available transportation education literature. The relationship between distance and education is especially critical in rural areas. Children must walk long distances to widely scattered schools and must travel additional distances to nearby urban areas for upper elementary grades. With a lack of public transportation and an inability to pay for private transportation, most rural children leave the school system after a relatively few years. While rearranging schools (known as “nuclear” in Latin America and “inclusion” in the US and Europe), the first case involves supporting the creation, acquisition, and operation of affordable local transportation, such as bicycles and modified vehicles. The second possibility means closing small schools and concentrating students in select central schools. But if we compare these results with the areas of Jericho, we find that the problem is similar to the distance and bumpy roads, but if we reach the application of the result, we find that we need funding or a ministry to take care of the transportation of students, and that we cannot close the small schools and go to the big ones, because the distant schools will increase

distances on students, and it will also increase pressure on the number of students in schools (Violoncellos, Eduardo).

- With regard to the current situation that all students are exposed to in the conditions surrounding viruses, especially the Corona virus, the researcher touched on the extent to which the virus affects academic progress or decline, due to the long-term interruption of viruses. Education by resorting to distance learning. There was a negative impact on the students and there was a clear academic regression because of what they had gone through, so that the entire sample confirmed that its children had been affected by the Corona virus, and one of the articles confirmed that it is necessary to formulate measures that lead to raising the quality of education in higher education institutions. Quality education to raise the level of skills and abilities, which may enable these individuals to gain self-sufficiency. To pursue higher education, researchers and students need to be well-equipped with the use of technologies. They need to make use of technologies in carrying out various tasks and activities. In some cases, individuals feel weak and anxious, when they need to use computers to prepare their tasks, reports, projects and even to get information in terms of different topics and concepts online. But with regular practice, they will be able to increase their skills and abilities. When individuals are well-equipped in terms of technologies and the internet, they will not only be able to pursue educational goals but can also bring about improvements in their situation. Therefore, it can be said that learning how to take advantage of technologies and the Internet are critical ways to bring about improvements in the situation.(Kapur, Radhika) .
- We always feel that customs and traditions are an obstacle to completing some of the basics of our lives, so the researcher went to confirm that customs and traditions were

part of the reasons that prevent a girl from completing her education. Education and obtaining the certificate, and the minority was neutral in this matter, and this is when there is a difference between a Bedouin group and others with these customs and ideas that allow or prevent the opportunity for education. To support the family and get a high grade, and this is what a study showed that millions of children are deprived of their human right to education for the simple reason that their parents cannot allow them to keep them in school. Social and cultural barriers to education are another formidable obstacle. In many countries, girls' education is widely seen as less valuable than boys' education, with traditional practices such as early marriage adding another layer of disadvantage. Members of ethnic minorities often face deep-rooted obstacles to equal opportunity. Denied the opportunity to learn in their own language and facing social stigma, they are put on an early path of disadvantage (Watkins, Kevin).

- The researcher asked a confirmatory question on the research sample, to ensure the correctness of the information circulated about the Bedouin gatherings, which is confirmed by many studies. Surveys indicate the inability of parents to educate as a major factor behind the non-attendance. Family poverty goes hand in hand with vulnerability. Even a small economic shock from drought, unemployment, or disease, such as that, can force parents to adopt coping strategies that harm children's well-being. Girls are often the first to feel the effects. In Pakistan and Uganda, climate-related shocks are driving far more girls out of school than boys. Child labor is another natural consequence of poverty that is detrimental to education. There are an estimated 166 million child laborers in the world. Many of these children are fighting a losing battle to combine work and education. In Mali, about half of children aged

seven to 14 reported working. Since work activities take an average of 37 hours per week, most of these children do not attend school. Language and ethnicity lead to marginalization in education through complex channels. Poverty is an important part of the equation. In Ecuador and Guatemala, malnutrition rates among indigenous children are twice the level of non-indigenous children (Watkins, Kevin)

- As for the results of the interviews of the Bedouin societies, it is difficult for males and females to enroll in schools, and the results of the interviews showed that half of the selected sample is that all males go to school and work on a daily basis, with the aim of completing their education, while the other half of the sample confirmed that males do not enroll with education and that they drop out permanently from schools as well as the daily non-compliance with working hours, in order to support the head of the family in work instead of joining through education

As for the results of female enrollment in education, the vast majority of the sample indicated that all females began again to commit and enroll in education, as well as obtain high degrees in education, for several reasons. The rest of the sample was neutral for female enrollment in education, because sometimes the refusal to education comes from her guardian and not from the girl herself

- To confirm the result of the previous question, the researcher asked an interrogative question to confirm the enrollment of females in education, and not to leave their education for early marriage. The result was that the majority of the sample confirmed that one of the most important reasons for leaving education for females is early marriage, and this is because it is one of the most important customs and traditions in

the Bedouin communities. It is to form an extended family for their females, and that is more important than education in their opinion. As for the minority, it was confirmed that females are not deprived of education unless they themselves do not want it.

- It was also ascertained whether work was one of the reasons for males leaving education. The results of the sample were that the vast majority confirm that male enrollment in work is the reason that prevents them from enrolling in education, because they go early to work and cannot study or even go to school. As for the neutral group she emphasized that in most cases, the matter was neutral, depending on the availability of schools and money for male education.
- The researcher asked a question to clarify whether the difficult financial situation is one of the reasons that prevent parents from preventing their children from education, and the result was that the opinion of half of the selected sample from the Bedouin communities confirms this because of financial pressures. The situation that prompted them to push their children to stop going to school and stop their education, while the other half was between neutral and not in agreement with this idea. The category is such that they are in a state of deprivation, and they are still using traditional methods to carry out their household responsibilities and to treat their health problems and diseases, and they are not aware of the developments and innovative modern methods(Kapur, Radhika) .
- To ensure that the surrounding situation of the residents of the Bedouin communities helps them to enroll in education and adhere to the teaching hours, it was necessary to ascertain whether there are schools or educational centers surrounding them. The vast majority of the sample confirmed the lack of support for the availability of nearby schools or educational centers that help students and encourage them to continue with

education, Apart from that, the parents stressed that there are no safe means of transportation to go and back to school, while the minority was neutral to this opinion, as there is a difference in areas from other areas of the Bedouin gatherings.

- The interviews with the residents of the Bedouin communities were ended by asking if they had a connection with education and work, and if they had beliefs about the connection between them. Half of the sample indicated that they were neutral on the subject, and that they had no ideas towards this connection, or that they did not consider education to be related to work. As for the other half of the sample, it was explained that it is possible to complete their education in order to obtain a high-ranking job after that.

Water:

- The researcher moved to the question of environmental impacts (water) as part of the interview questions, in order to further research and clarify the information he touched upon at the beginning of the research. They get enough water to sustain their livelihood, but a minority of the sample expressed their dissatisfaction with the ease of access to water, and this is quite similar to the marginalized areas in Gaza and what was shown by the latest reports of the residents' discomfort with access to water and depriving their children of it, so that between The 2019 report states that the percentage of the population that receives safe water does not exceed 1%, and thus they find that the solution is only to convey the voice of all residents in marginalized areas to the world to help them provide and vaccinate water to enable it to be available to the population (سلطة المياه، 2019)

- Since only a minority of the sample population does not receive sufficient quantities of water, the researcher asked a question if there is a financial burden to obtain clean water, so the results were divided into 3 results equally, the first agrees not to form a financial burden to provide Water, and this is because there are tax exemptions on the payment of water for some communities. As for the second part, it was neutral to this idea, and this is because it suffers from irregular access to water without a financial burden, and the last part made it clear that he suffers permanently from obtaining clean water without a financial burden.
- In this part of the interviews, the researcher began by examining whether the methods of rationalizing and rationalizing water use were clarified and explained what the term rationalization means for the sample population. Neutral to the idea so that my opinion was that it depends on the amount of water available and the duration of its interruption from collection, and that they did not have the concept of rationalization and reducing consumption unless I explained it to them. This is similar to the statement issued for the year 2021 that explains the water shortage due to the large consumption of water in the Corona period And the resulting sterilization and excessive washing, in addition to consuming water in larger quantities during the quarantine period, and accordingly, one of the most important recommendations in this statement was to contribute to providing water for all, especially for those who suffer from a shortage of water in some Palestinian governorates, in addition to the communities that suffer as a result of Arbitrary water occupation policies, as in marginalized areas and Area C
- Does the lack of water affect the work in agriculture, as studies confirm that the Bedouin communities are among the most involved in farming, and accordingly they

need irrigation for these crops, but the result of the presented sample was different from these studies so that it confirmed and this was confirmed by the results of these studies so that it was Half of the sample agrees on the impact of water shortage on agriculture, and the other half is neutral based on the presence of agriculture(سلطة المياه, 2021).

- The researcher rephrased the question whether they get clean water in their surroundings, and the result of the question was that the vast majority get clean water and the minority do not. The goal of rephrasing this question was to find out if they knew the concept of clean water or not, and the result was that The vast majority have sufficient knowledge about the concept of clean water usable, and the minority does not have the slightest idea, so that their concept was clarified to them and the previous question was re-asked to confirm the validity of the results for the researcher.
- The interview questions were moved to see if there were any wastewater disposal problems. The entire sample, with the exception of a few partial ones, confirmed their agreement with this statement, as they suffer from accumulated and significant problems in the disposal of sewage, viruses, diseases and unpleasant odors that emit with the exception of a partial of them. Few of the sample confirmed that they are in a Bedouin area. This water is disposed of periodically without problems, as this information was confirmed by a UNICEF report, which conducted a clear study that showed that the infrastructure and sanitation facilities available for wastewater disposal and treatment are insufficient to meet the needs of people, which causes groundwater pollution and increasingly threatens public health. . Awareness should be raised on ways to adopt domestic water treatment methods and safe storage to ensure the most efficient use of limited water resources and improve hygiene. The

appropriate solutions to this problem were the work of water, sanitation and hygiene in close cooperation with the Palestinian Water Authority and support the national capacity to provide safe water and sanitation services, especially in marginalized and at-risk areas, to better access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure and services (UNICEF, N.D).

- Since the researcher visited the Bedouin sites before proceeding with the interviews with the population of the presented sample, he noticed the presence of water in the surrounding spring, so make sure in the interview if they use the water around them, half of them. The sample used water and had a great dependence on using this water to irrigate farms and livestock, and the other text was difficult for it to use because of the distance and the need for a water tank, which required a high cost. Work has begun on the establishment of a recreational area surrounding the water spring to attract the people to these areas threatened with confiscation from the occupation, and the extension of a water network capable of feeding the surrounding lands and the establishment of a youth cooperative for agricultural work in it.
- Since the study is about supporting ministries and funders, it was important to know people's opinions if they had received special water support from funders and their surrounding ministries. The vast majority of the sample results indicated that they do not receive any support from any party regarding the issue of water, and the minority confirmed that they received some assistance from them in laying water pipes and its flow, so that when donor countries present projects that contribute to solving the water crisis, these projects are stopped Soon after its inception due to Israeli obstacles, the donor countries do not exert any pressure on Israel. Donor countries' money is spent on water projects with purely technical interventions, such as

establishing networks, reservoirs, and household collection wells, while the Palestinians need to increase access to groundwater, which means that they do not seek to address the root political causes, but rather focus on formal projects designed to suit Israeli desires (N.D, عبد الغني ، سلامة) .

- After asking all these questions and obtaining their negative and positive results for this sample, the researcher examined whether the residents wanted to change the location of their residence if they had the opportunity. The whole sample, except for a few partial ones, showed that it is impossible to leave their land despite all these problems and suffering to obtain water. In their area, as for the small part, she confirmed that she feels permanently frustrated at not obtaining services, and that if given the opportunity, she can change her location and move.
- The researcher moved to the complementary part of the interviews and their analysis, which is to talk about the role of each of the surrounding ministries in the Jericho and the Jordan Valley, and the donors supporting them. His questions were to ensure that the residents of the Bedouin communities had confidence in the ministries and funders to solve their problems. The results for the ministries side constituted the vast majority of their approval that the ministries are able to intervene to solve the problems that the Bedouin community suffers from, while the opinion of the minority of the sample was that the ministries could not live them with the luxury that they wish, As for the funders, the interviews showed that half of the sample agreed on the ability of the funders to provide aid to them, and the other half did not agree with this.\

This corresponds to the 2019 article, which was used to identify four databases of literature reviewed through electronic references to 180 documents for reference, and

which emphasizes the role of donors in transferring the responsibility of funding to governments to meet the needs of countries through development goals and the burden of disease. Civil society organizations can play a critical role as accountability mechanisms for their governments, and this has been the result of donor support to a variety of civil society actors, including individual organizations and networks, through capacity building, access to information, and limited donor flexibility. (Rodríguez, McDonough, 2020)

4.1.3 Ministries and Funders:

- The researcher moved to a question: If the residents of the locality obtained a service from the ministries and funders, the result was that with regard to the ministries, the entire sample confirmed that it had not obtained any previous service from the ministries, except for a very small sample that does not exceed 10% of the sample that was impartial for obtaining Previous service on the part of the ministries, and this contrasts with what is happening with the local government in Bangladesh, which seeks to serve rural areas through the implementation of a number of agricultural support programs and safety nets with the aim of providing a strategic paper for poverty reduction and alleviating the difficulties caused by the ecosystem, as well as helping them to provide water supply and provide The benefits of social service related to food, employment, education, health care, housing programs, and despite all these achievements made by the government, it failed to gather the votes of marginalized areas and did not achieve its goals. Resources that include rural communities (Hessen, 2017), and this It completely contradicts what is happening in marginalized areas in Area C, as well as the opinion of the residents of Area C. As

for the opinion of the sample from the residents of Area C to support their funders, the results of half of the sample agreed that they had received previous services from their funders, and the other half denied receiving any kind of services.

- The discussion was moved with the selected sample on the issue of whether they receive basic needs from each of the ministries and funders. The result was that the vast majority confirmed that they do not receive any basic needs from the ministries and funders, and the minority was neutral with the idea of receiving that from each of the ministries and funders.
- The researcher discussed with the residents the previous results and accordingly, since they do not receive any services from them, do they have any ability to communicate with them when needed to request support or assistance, so the percentage of resorting to ministries to request assistance, half of the sample confirmed that they do not resort to ministries in case they need any assistance And the other half agreed to his desire to request assistance from the ministries to receive any services provided by them. As for the donors, the results showed that the vast majority of the sample refused to resort to the donors to seek help from them, while the minority of the sample agreed to request assistance from them.

What follows the previous discussion in the interviews is a question for the group that agrees to resort to the ministries and funders to request assistance, so they were asked if they had received a quick response after their request for assistance, and the results for the ministries and funders were similar so that the vast majority of the group that requested assistance from the ministries and funders You do not get help from them after they asked for it, and the minority says that they did.

4.1.4 Strategic Planning

- When the researcher finished the gradation with questions, he had to conclude the closed questions in the interview to ask about the important part of the study, which is the strategic plan and the extent of their knowledge of its concept and application in their lives. The lack of clarity of the concept of the strategic plan for them, and this is what the researcher gradually did to explain the concept to be able to reach the results, so that the sample was divided into three parts equally, so the first part had no idea of the existence of a strategic plan, and the second part was neutral to the idea of the existence of a strategic plan For a long time, as they believe that they are the children of today and there is no need to think about the future, as for the third part, which was agreeing to the existence of a plan and knowing its meaning and planning for his future life, this is what applies to one of the studies for the year 2020 in Romania, which showed that there are some cities that are still in A situation in which no one knows about the number of people and families and the social and economic conditions in which they live, and for this reason work has been done to implement projects in it with European funding at the present time, but the allocation of funds is conditional In the presence of an integrated local development strategy, and this in itself was a great challenge to use strategic planning as a tool to involve citizens in marginalized neighborhoods in the steps of developing the strategic plan, and the result was that actions were taken that attracted citizens' attention to identify priorities (Maier, Andreea, 2020).
- As for the strategic plan for water, how to rationalize it, and the importance of its existence, the vast majority were neutral due to its importance and presence, and the rest of the sample was a very small part that agreed on the importance of its existence

and the other part believed that its existence had no importance, and this is what differs in its case with a clear study in India that worked on developing a plan A strategy from 2011-2022 with the aim of avoiding diseases and viruses caused by the lack of clean water and the disposal of waste water, so that the problems were combined due to neglect to develop a clear plan from the beginning. For water in terms of quantity and quality, as well as a decrease in the per capita share of available water, and this is due to the over-exploitation of groundwater (Strategic Plan ,2011- 2022).

- It was examined if the residents had a clear plan to stay in the Bedouin communities in which they live, and the result was that the vast majority had a clear plan for the continuation of their life in the area they inhabited and planned for their life as it is without moving, while the minority was neutralizing this idea to develop a plan
- We also talked previously about the existence of the idea of annexation, which will start from Area C, especially in the Jericho Valley, and accordingly, it was important to examine with the selected sample in these areas if the implementation of this plan would affect their lifestyle or if they had any alternative plans in case it was started In this scheme, it was clear that half of the sample confirms that it will be affected by the annexation plan and will affect their lives, while the minority was neutral to this thought, and this is what recent reports for the year 2021 began to clarify through the policy followed in Area C of aggression, settlement, building prevention and permanent confiscation, all of this It aims, as the report explained, to force people to leave the land and move them towards areas (A) and (B). This is a persistent feature of life in Area C. In addition to solar panels and other structures. It is often built with

European Union funding and has been regularly destroyed or confiscated by the Israeli army. (Kuttab, Jonathan, Oct 2021)

- As for their opinion, if they had an alternative plan if the implementation was started, the results were that the vast majority of the sample did not have an alternative plan, nor which area they would move or what jobs they would do, and only the minority of those who were thinking about the issue to find opportunities in other areas to move to This confirms the lack of a clear basic plan for the population in areas C.
- When talking about the last part of the subject of strategic plans, the question was asked if the ministries and funders of the population were helped to develop a strategic plan or introduce them to its concept. The result was that the complete sample stated that it was not preceded, and the ministries assisted them to develop a strategic plan or assisted them with these issues. As for the funders, the result was special. By them, half of the sample confirms that they do not help them with these concepts, and the other half agrees and neutralizes the idea.
- The researcher moved to direct open questions to the members of the selected sample, and this is in order to give them the freedom to express their opinion and answer freely to the questions, and thus the interview questions for this study are considered open and closed interviews, the transition to the third section of the form, in this section there are six open questions, these questions are available The opportunity for people to talk absolutely freely about all their ideas, difficulties and requirements that they need.

4.1.5 Open Questions

- In the first question from the Open Questions section, the researcher asked a question that summarizes the ideas and beliefs of the residents of Area C. If they believe that there is cooperation between ministries and funders in the Jordan Valley areas, the answers were extensive and limited to several similar answers, some of whose answers were that there is certainly no relationship Between them, and this is because they do not find any participation in projects and cooperation to serve these areas, and this section of people confirmed that if there is any participation between them, these gatherings do not see it nor do they feel it, and in their opinion it is not useful for these areas because their lack of cooperation with each other means They do not visit the Bedouin communities together and accordingly do not have the slightest information about their needs,
- This was confirmed by a study of 2011, that funding systems form relationships between funding agencies and research actors for decision-making, and thus the great interaction between funders and actors is key to the function of systems (Lepori, B. 2011). As for the opinion of the other part of the population of the sample, it was his opinion that there must definitely be cooperation between ministries and donors so that they can complete some work and provide services to the gatherings. Some residents explained that they are sure of the existence of cooperation, but cooperation without providing any assistance that benefits the population and marginalized areas.
- This question was also followed up by another branch to be answered by the residents, who believed that there was cooperation between them, if they had received any common services between them, and the result was that the majority of

the population who supported the partnership of both ministries and institutions had obtained common services from them, such as paving roads And modernizing water networks, providing emergency foodstuffs, some education and health activities, and finally providing pesticides and agricultural relief, and this indicates that there are some basic services that were provided to these communities, which is of permanent benefit to them and benefits them for a long period of time. As for the gatherings that do not, they feel this cooperation. It is possible that their areas will be invisible to the donors and ministries like others, and from here the researcher can start looking for these areas to show it to each of the donors and ministries to provide the services they need.

- One of the primary objectives of the research that the researcher seeks to achieve is to know the needs and services that the residents of the Bedouin areas want to obtain, and this prompts us to develop a strategic plan that helps them to obtain such services, and this is what the researcher did and assigned questions to each of the needed services from the ministries as well as the donors. The results are limited to several answers to the services that the population desires from the ministries, the most important of which is the greater opinion that they want to obtain a safe house that protects them from the heat in the summer and the cold in the winter, replacing solar energies with permanent electricity they have because they spend most of their time without electricity, obtaining sterile and clean water so that they are not exposed to For any disease injuries and germs, providing transportation to transport students to and from schools, providing job opportunities for the residents of Bedouin communities and helping them to set up small projects, and some services required from the Ministry of Health were identified specifically for their desire to obtain

nearby health centers that provide them with medicines and appropriate treatment, and to obtain Basic vaccinations to protect against viruses, in addition to the need for a mobile health clinic to provide free supplies, and this was confirmed by a study In Kenya in 2010, where the health sector was considered one of the most important sectors supporting these areas, but this sector began to suffer from many problems such as lack of human resources, lack of infrastructure and widespread cataract, and this is what prompts the appropriate institutionalization of effective community participation and this is certainly what Explains the need for cooperation between ministries and funding institutions for the ability to balance services and their survival (Kimathi, L. (2017)), As for the Ministry of Education, the most important needs were the presence of nearby schools to facilitate transportation to schools, in addition to the need for permanent awareness sessions, This was confirmed by one of the symposiums that explores the bottlenecks facing the population in marginalized areas, and pushes the importance of partnership between the community and the university in some diverse regions, with the aim of promoting mutual activities that meet the needs of the community in addition to providing new conditions for access to universities and education. (S., Beagrie, L., Brail., others (2013)

- Turning to the services that the residents of the Bedouin areas desire from the donors, the most important of which were unloading psychological activities in addition to the presence of summer camps to relieve their daily pressures, providing support and assistance in cases of demolition, providing free and safe transportation, assistance in providing sums of money to restore roads, support during Critical cases of

demolition and arrests, in addition to legal protection to prevent demolition, confiscation and vandalism of these areas.

- After the researcher activates all the ideas that the residents in these areas seek to obtain from the ministries and funders, he concludes the interviews by asking a question that examines the type of services provided by international funders, and if these services are considered primary or secondary, and it is also important to know if the above And they don't received anything from the donors , the result was that the residents feel that the donors are collecting information in order to provide them with basic services, and after that no type of them is provided, and some of the sample confirmed that they have received services at the time of emergency and demolition, As for the rest of the sample, it was clear that he did not receive any kind of basic services from the funders. One of the studies showed one of the issues that affect the provision of services from organizations, which are due to contracts and legislation concluded with governments, which in turn affect the ability of civil society organizations to provide services. The study also summarized the issues that will remain at the core of the organizations' participation in providing services, the most important of which is maintaining performance.

The extent to which CSOs are more accountable to international donors than the poor they are meant to serve, and the ability of CSOs to broaden the focus of their work in service delivery and incorporate a more rights-based approach (Clayton, A., Oakley, P, other 2000)

Then they were asked about the services that were previously received, and the answers were that they get food and barracks at the time of the demolition in addition

to tents for sheep at the time of demolition, mental health services and support for self-discharge, infrastructure and street repair work, and finally solar energy was provided to some areas as well.

4.2 Analysis of Interviews with a Sample of Ministries and Donors

4.2.1 War Child

The ministries and funders are one of the reasons of strength and support for the population and its regions, for the services and needs they provide. After the researcher completed interviews with random samples from the residents of the Bedouin communities, it was necessary to discuss some of the ministries and funders with the results that appeared, and to take their views of some of the basic ideas that they seek to achieve in C areas in the Jordan Valley.

In the beginning, an attempt was made to obtain interviews with most of the ministries that were talked about and their services in the Bedouin community interviews, in order to know their opinions and directions and the extent of convergence of ideas between them and the residents of the Bedouin communities.

Some funders who work in the Jericho area and its valleys and provide their services to the residents of the Bedouin communities were carefully and specifically selected, with the aim of knowing the basic and secondary services provided by them to the residents of the Bedouin communities, and exchanging consensus and differences of opinions between them and the results of the interviews of the Bedouin residents.

The first interview with the funders is an interview with the War Child Foundation, an organization that works to improve the lives of children affected by conflict. So that it is working directly with children and with adults important in their lives and with the

surrounding communities to provide vital psychological and social support, in addition to providing educational and child protection services. The objective of designing these integrated programs is to increase children's ability to adapt and enhance their psychosocial well-being, in addition to enhancing their participation in their communities and providing them with protection from those communities.

This corresponds to one of the articles for the year 2020 related to a group of stakeholders, especially transitional health care funders, as the implications of this article clarified that there is an important role for funders to provide health-related services and this is considered one of the basic aid, and this article is similar to the work of the War Child Foundation from Where the transitional transformational processes carried out by the Foundation through its partners to provide assistance and care to the beneficiaries of the population (Colver, A., Rapley, T, Parr, JR, Others. 2020).

It was important to know whether the War Child Foundation relies on providing basic or secondary services to the beneficiaries. As a result, it was found that the War Child Foundation, their services are not direct, but rather depend on networking and coordination with other supportive institutions and funders.

Such as their work on the child protection program, and among the most important programs is case management and psychosocial support programs with the child, which includes protecting the child exposed to violence in all its forms and facilitating his access to service providers to obtain the service that suits his needs and providing him with some basic needs by the War Child Organization, in addition to integrating The child in some

of the organization's psychosocial support methodologies that are provided to facilitators and we train them on them to integrate children in some life and psychological skills.

Although some of the referral cases received by the War Child Foundation are the provision of health care and are considered a basic service, it was important to know why they did not resort to providing basic services on a permanent and comprehensive basis to the beneficiaries, or if they were providing material services to them, and the result was that they provide The costs of treatment and simple sessions that the child needs, including speech and treatment sessions, and provision of some food and basic needs in emergency situations to the Bedouin communities in the Jordan Valley, and this result exactly matches the results extracted from the Bedouin community sample, so that the vast majority indicated that some funders do not provide permanent basic services, and clarified The minority said they had already received basic services from the funders.

Although the War Child Foundation has been working to cover the northern and southern regions from the beginning of 2017 until the present day in the case management program, meaning that it includes all areas (Gore Jericho, Ghor Tubas, Bethlehem, and Hebron), their goal as an institution of supporting these areas is to facilitate The access of services to these areas due to the remoteness of the areas and the lack of availability of services and institutions that reach them, and the research also touched on these difficulties, so that after providing services, the institution tries to measure the impact and benefit of the services provided through tools that are dimensional assessments that we carry out after the completion of the services With kids .

The results were confirmed with the War Child Foundation, despite its provision of some basic services, but it feels that the Bedouin communities need more services, and this is because there are areas that need more comprehensive coverage by providing aid.

Based on this, it was important to ensure that the War Child Foundation has a strategic plan for five years in the future to work with the Bedouin communities. The result was that they have a strategic plan that they carry out for the institution and not only for the Bedouin settlement areas, because these areas are part of a program that we do in the institution, which is a management program. The case, and the result was that it was possible to summarize the proposals that the Bedouin communities in the Jordan Valley need, to work on presenting them as proposals for upcoming projects to the donors, and this is what will benefit the Bedouin communities in the coming years, and they also confirmed that they do not receive any calls from the Bedouin community residents to get help or any unloading activities, but this appears to them while working with the residents in the communities and our communication with them shows us some of their demands, especially women, and this completely matches what appeared in the results of the sample from the residents of the Bedouin communities, so that the result shows that the vast majority of the population does not communicate with funders to ask for their support.

Despite this, the researcher finds that it is important to develop a future strategic plan that supports the residents of the Bedouin communities, to have a direct line of communication between the donors and the residents of the Bedouin communities to encourage them to request needs that help them overcome the difficulties of their lives. Many countries have introduced university research assessments. The methods used in

twelve countries in Europe and the Asia-Pacific region were evaluated, in order to compare and focus on the regions of Britain, with the aim of examining the disadvantages and advantages of financing, by comparing it with other methods of financing, and to know the initial benefits of costs. It also measured comparisons with the way of cooperation and partnership between funders and the surrounding ministries, but the result was with time that the system provides contradictory returns that cannot be easily examined. (Geuna, A., & Martin, B. R. (2003))

One of the results reported that 75% of the population with whom random interviews were conducted report that they are psychologically affected by the conditions in which they live, and accordingly the War Child Foundation reported that they provide

Methodologies for training institutions and facilitators on them to provide psychosocial support to the community, not just direct support.

Numerous reports and studies in New York indicated that a large part of the science about solving problems is not related to decisions. In fact, three cases of a competitively funded project were studied with the aim of determining what funders should do in order to link science with decisions rather than generate new knowledge.

However, a lot of data suggests that funders can and should do more. Demanding more user participation throughout the project, (Matso, K., & Becker, M. (2014)) ,These results have important implications for how the funders review and support science, especially when using competitive processes, so that this study is similar to the researcher's opinion if the funders were able to solve the problems of the Bedouin communities, the result of the interview with the war child was that they provide part of the services to the beneficiaries, but not all Services We seek to provide all services by delivering their voice and facilitating service access to them through our networking and communication with

the existing institutions to provide support, and this confirms the results of the interviews with a sample of Bedouin communities in the Jordan Valley, as 60% of the population that was interviewed randomly reported that the donors are able to solve problems

4.2.2 Medicosdelmundo- Spain

MDM- Spain is an international, humanitarian, independent and multidisciplinary association, made up of volunteers and united employees and committed to building a more just world. It was established in 2007, its work area is in Jericho, its target group is to work with Bedouin communities in the Jordan Valley, and MDM Spain contributes in the universal right to health care, through a real and effective framework to ensure human rights. As the organization focuses its work on creating social change and providing support and advocacy for the access of all residents to comprehensive health care. This is with the aim of raising awareness of the universal right to health through health care, denunciation, testimony, social mobilization and advocacy for marginalized and vulnerable populations or victims of crises.

MDM Foundation Spain is an international, humanitarian, independent and multidisciplinary association, made up of volunteers and united employees and committed to building a more just world. It was established in 2007, its work area is in Jericho, its target group is to work with Bedouin communities in the Jordan Valley, and MDM Spain contributes in the universal right to health care, through a real and effective framework to ensure human rights. As the organization focuses its work on creating social change and providing support and advocacy for the access of all residents to comprehensive health care. This is with the aim of raising awareness of the universal right

to health through health care, denunciation, testimony, social mobilization and advocacy for marginalized and vulnerable populations or victims of crises.

An interview was conducted with one of the coordinators in the institution, due to the similarity of the target environment for the research and the work that the institution is searching for and the goals that it is looking for. Psychological ones, whose absence could be a main reason for the increase in health and psychological diseases. They also work in the field of transfers to institutions that provide basic services to beneficiaries, and this matches the results of the residents of Bedouin communities, as the vast majority confirmed that they receive basic services from the donors, and the results showed that the institution does not provide material services because the institution did not obtain significant financial funding to work in the field of material support, only their work is focused on providing services for mental health, in a specific geographical area in the Jordan Valley areas in Jericho and East Jerusalem, and they also adopt clear criteria for requesting funding that are according to the needs on the actual field of the population that is being worked with, and according to communication with the supporting ministries that encourage projects, many of the projects focused on Previous Studies on Basic Criteria for Risk Assessment of donors and PPP Projects The purpose of the previous studies was to explore the perspectives of financiers in the UK on how to deal with critical risks in how to access donors, particularly between the public and private sectors.

The study methodology was based on purposeful sampling. The study examined school projects through interviews, documents and focus group discussions, with the aim of verifying the phenomenon within the context of real life.

The results of the study revealed the criteria for susceptibility to finance when combined with the corresponding risks and mitigation strategies, and also provides a quick and

effective view of the susceptibility to risks in the application of finance. (Owolabi, H., Oyedele, L, Others (2019)).

The researcher asked questions related to the goals of providing support to areas C, and the result was for MDM Foundation Spain A. Their goals revolve around obtaining funding from countries abroad to support areas that are considered marginalized and unstable in a residential place, always exposed to movement and emergency situations of demolitions and arrests, and this is because they are under the circle of Area C They also work to measure the impact and benefit on their services provided by doing pre and post tests and evaluations with the beneficiaries to ensure that the training, information and services provided have been properly utilized, and they keep in constant contact with the beneficiaries to build a trust relationship with them and thus they can break the barrier With them to ask them about their needs smoothly.

The opinion of the institution was taken if they feel that the Bedouin communities are satisfied with their services provided, it was confirmed by them that the Bedouin communities need a great diversity in providing services because they suffer from a shortage in all aspects, and they confirmed that they provide an important part of their needs and try to help them by networking them with other institutions that working to support them.

The move was made to the important future part in developing a strategic plan for their work with the Bedouin communities in marginalized areas. The Foundation was assured that they have a future plan, and this is through obtaining large projects to support the population more and expanding in their areas, by trying as much as possible to start providing returns Concrete for them after obtaining relevant funding, and this is done through the exchange of permanent contacts from the residents of the Bedouin

communities in cases of emergency such as demolitions, arrests and attacks, so that they intervene within 24-72 hours to support the residents and provide psychological service to them, and their contacts are received to conduct unloading activities And awareness of specific Mwadaat according to their needs.

MDM Foundation confirmed that there is cooperation between it and the ministries in the Jericho region, so that it had several examples, such as its cooperation with the Ministry of Education so that they carry out educational and educational activities in schools through the ministry and coordinate with it and examine the necessary needs for each age group.

In addition, cooperation with the Ministry of Health is carried out in projects related to viruses and diseases, to spread awareness among the residents of the Bedouin communities, and to conduct related activities. In 1990 a Dutch study showed how fluctuations and government programs shape the relationship between a Dutch development NGO and its funder, and it was a component of government as it stimulated shifts towards programmatic goals of cost awareness, increased professionalism, and enhanced NGO cooperation. Within this process, the creation of competition for funding between NGOs emerged as a goal of accountability and thus offered a counterpoint to previous research in which competition for funding is often viewed as an explanation for the increased interest in NGO accountability.(Boomsma, R. & O'Dwyer, B. (2019))

It was discussed after the results that emerged from the interviews of the residents of the Bedouin communities, so that 60% of the beneficiaries believe that the financiers have no cooperation between them and the ministries, so the Foundation confirmed that it is clarified to the beneficiaries that the service is joint, and 60% of the population that was interviewed Randomly with them they report that you are able to solve educational and

health problems and you did not do so, so their opinion was that they do the work according to the capacity of the institution and the funding that it obtains, but they encircle a future strategic plan to try to get rid of all the basic problems they face through supporting the institution and also through networking with institutions Other supportive support and support of the surrounding ministries

4.2.3 Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education has a great role in working and influencing Area C and its residents. That is why the researcher conducted interviews with legal persons in the Ministry of Education to obtain results related to schools in Area C, to know the role of the Ministry of Education in working with school students in Area C and how to help them to reduce The challenges and difficulties that they face, after the writer obtained the official papers necessary to conduct an interview with the employees of the Ministry of Education, there were several approved questions about the researcher's ability to talk in depth to obtain the results. Bedouin and Area C, the answer was limited to that the role of education is to work to support schools that are subjected to violations by the occupation in order to cover the educational process on an ongoing basis, through the implementation of educational development projects aimed at providing quality education for all students, and also aims to help students and educational bodies in Schools of areas named "C" to raise the capabilities of the target schools in terms of the school environment and school staff to reduce Among the effects of the occupation violations and settlers' attacks on these schools, and providing a safe and appropriate school environment for education, by providing training in first aid, evacuation, closure, forming a crisis or emergency cell, risk reduction requirements (surveillance cameras,

warning system) and environmental adaptation, And mechanisms for dealing with emergency cases resulting from violations of the occupation.

Education also aims to maintain the presence of schools in Area C, so it works to follow up on building AI- challenges schools in the targeted areas with the relevant authorities, as the number of challenges schools reached 24 schools.

Since educational reform plans are considered among the priorities of decision-makers in all developed and developing countries, the Egyptian government implemented various educational programs targeting marginalized groups in Egypt. The study examined the strategies of educational reforms in the selected developed and developing countries. Special attention has been given to studying the role of NGOs in many developing countries such as Ghana, Bangladesh and Afghanistan, so that there was a great demand from local NGOs in Egypt in serving marginalized groups through AI-Adiri of development programs, so that this research covered four case studies of NGOs A local NGO in Afghanistan working to provide educational services to marginalized children in Greater Cairo. The results of the study showed that the local NGOs interviewed helped children enhance their educational attainment in their public schools, encouraged them to complete their primary education successfully and empowered them through good values and self-confidence to play as positive social and economic elements. Changes in their poor communities. The study came out with a set of recommendations, including the need for government cooperation with local NGOs, and the need for the private sector and local communities to support local NGOs to help them implement their educational programs in a better way and achieve better results.(Alaraji, F. (2016)).

The representative of the Ministry of Education clarified in the interview that there are Bedouin communities that do not have schools, and this is due to the small number of the

existing population and this means the small number of students who need a school, and it may be for financial reasons as well as the lack of funding from the Ministry to build schools in them or because there are The assembly is within the areas where construction is prohibited in any way by the Israeli occupation. , and this confirms the result obtained by the researcher that 55% of the residents of the Bedouin communities, with whom random interviews were conducted, report that there are no nearby schools near them for their children to go to, and this results in parents preventing their children from going to school because of the distance.

Despite this, the Ministry of Education indicated that it provides a transportation service for students to more than one area, but there is still a large number of students who need to provide a transportation service for them, and this is one of the difficulties faced by the residents of the Bedouin communities, as the results confirmed that 55% of the population Those who were interviewed at random reported that, uh, their children do not have transportation to take them to schools. In fact, this is mostly what many residents suffer from in different countries, so that in Europe the number of the Roma population is estimated at about 12 million, they are considered the most marginalized and stigmatized in The European Union, which leads to an economic crisis and a lack of effective integration within the member states of the European Union, has surprised several articles to describe the situation of children in schools, to develop a plan to highlight opportunities to improve education and ways to access it (Chireac, SM, & Arbona, AD (2016)) .The researcher's opinion here comes that despite the obstacles and difficulties facing the students of the Bedouin communities, and their attempt to communicate their voice to the responsible authorities such as education to solve transportation problems to obtain education, there are some initial solutions that were discussed with the Education in

providing transportation for students in The areas they can reach, but they seek to build schools in the areas where there are sufficient population centers to establish a school.

For the residents of the Bedouin communities, there are several facilities that are obtained by the ministries, one of which is their non-payment of material installments so that, according to what the Education Ministry reported, the school donations are paid within the instructions of the Ministry, and this clearly contradicts the apparent results with the residents of the Bedouin communities, they bear a financial burden Great for getting their kids to school.

Thus, my opinion of the researcher is that he will conduct meetings with the residents of the Bedouin communities to explain to them the basic tasks carried out by the Ministry of Education towards providing aid to them, except that the Ministry of Education made it clear that it can contribute to solving some educational problems in the Jordan Valley within its powers and capabilities, but it cannot solve All problems are due to a large limitation of occupation.

From this point it is important to return to ascertaining the relationship of the ministry with the funders, and if the obstruction of the occupation narrows the population and the ministries, it is important to know the role of each of the funders and ministries together to solve these difficulties. The educational process consists of school buildings, students and teachers, and the donors provide moral and material support in some cases, thus there is integration. The Ministry of Education also confirms the existence of a future work plan for how to work with schools and develop them.

4.2.4 Ministry of Health

The Ministry of Health in the Jericho District is working hard to serve all citizens and provide them with the appropriate treatment at the right time, especially with the residents of marginalized communities, who are in dire need of health support due to the viruses and diseases they are exposed to, and this was clarified in a telephone interview with Hajji employees of the Ministry of Health , so that the services provided to the residents of the Bedouin communities were defined as providing medical services to the residents of the Bedouin communities free of charge to the holders of the Ministry of Health insurance. The beneficiary this is due to the high prices of medicines, and the employees of the Ministry of Health are a member of the Child Protection Network, which conducts permanent activities for the residents and schools of these areas.

But based on the results from the interviews of the residents of the Bedouin communities, it appeared that 70% of the population reported that they did not receive treatment at the time of their illness. The opinion of the Ministry of Health in Jericho was that treatment is provided as needed, but it may be difficult for these residents to reach the Ministry of Health for that They do not receive the required treatment, and from here the researcher believes that it is important that there be another plan to help the Bedouin communities' residents to reach the Ministry of Health in easier ways, and this is because they suffer from transportation difficulties, so it was suggested that a means of transportation be provided for the Bedouin communities to reach the Ministry of Health This is what will be discussed to develop a strategic plan for the Ministry of Health in the coming years.

In Nepal, a 2016 study was conducted on one of the sensitive topics to study the role of the Ministry of Health in serving marginalized women to provide them with safe delivery.

The study included 3,837 women who suffered from live birth, from both marginalized and non-marginalized women. The results were that the percentage of marginalized women who give birth at home is 47% While the percentage of non-marginalized women accounted for 26%, women confirmed that it is not necessary to give birth in a health facility and this is because health facilities are 30 minutes away. The conclusion was that preventing mothers from giving birth at home requires focusing on specific geographical areas in addition to taking into account the broader social and economic determinants. (Devkota, B, Maskey,J,Others 2020)

Since the Ministry of Health does not have a system for transporting treatment, there was another solution, which is the presence of health centers in the Bedouin communities. There are 6 health centers in villages near the Bedouin communities such as Al-Auja, Al-Fasayel, and others. The Ministry of Health is also working on encouraging and providing vaccines against viruses for all Population, especially for the inhabitants of the nomadic communities, but in the main center of the Ministry of Health for the maintenance of vaccinations, in Brazil the situation of the Corona virus and the role of the health government is described, so that the new forms of solidarity and mutual assistance that have emerged in the slums are highlighted, it is difficult to write a history of the emerging public health disaster . So that the unprecedented public health disaster spreads throughout the economy and political system, exacerbating the lives of the country's most marginalized citizens, due to their inability to provide the necessary vaccinations for citizens.(Ortega, F., & Orsini, M. 2020)

It was confirmed by the Ministry of Health that they have a strategic plan for how to deal with manual gatherings, and this is what the researcher seeks to reach, which is the

presence of future ideas and plans to improve the health conditions of the residents of Bedouin communities

4.3 Ethical considerations:

Out of respect for the ethical standards of the research, the researcher did everything in his power to maintain the confidentiality of the information about the interviews and collect qualitative data, and the participants were informed that it would be kept securely in the study database and was used only for scientific research purposes in order to protect the privacy of the participants so that no Determining any identifying information with the exception of gender, age, marital status, occupation and educational level, and some documentary photos of the interviews were taken with their approval, and finally the number of years of residence in the Bedouin complex. Additionally, to maintain anonymity, research participants were informed about how they used the purpose of the research and the information provided by the questionnaire in the introduction. (Lamer 2018).

4.4 Summary of the Analysis

Based on what the researcher had done in writing questions for interviews with the residents of the Bedouin communities, and on them he conducted an experimental study by phone and using the lists of names and numbers he had for the residents in the Bedouin communities in the Jordan Valley, to ensure the effectiveness of the questions with the residents of the Bedouin communities, and then interviews were conducted With what was available from the Bedouin gatherings and with people who had no objection to discussing topics related to the difficulties and challenges they face, as well as thinking

about the topic of future strategic plans for their Bedouin life, and accordingly, results and ideas were obtained for these residents, so that all the difficulties and challenges facing them were summarized in Living in these gatherings, and it was discussed how to work to replace these needs to ensure the continuity of their lives, and accordingly the information was analyzed and collected, and then interviews were conducted with the available employees in the ministries operating in the Jericho and Jordan Valley, and interviews were also conducted with the financiers, and from here The researcher's opinion comes from what he found in these gatherings during his long visit to them to conduct interviews, so that the researcher was able to examine some of the visual difficulties for him. Because of his visit to the available gatherings to conduct interviews, and this encouraged the brainstorming of questions, the researcher found that the residents of the Bedouin communities suffer from the difficulty of living in open spaces that are not protected from the summer sun or the cold of winter, and that women and men have to do daily hard work to maintain the running Their lives start from herding sheep, watering crops, baking and making food. This is all that needs to start their day with early hours to take advantage of the sunlight. The researcher witnessed these difficulties live on the ground. With this, he had a strong motivation for discussion and obtaining results to discuss the ministries and their funders. The ministries report that they It works as much as possible to support and assist these Bedouin communities, but at the same time there is an obstacle to providing aid to the fullest extent to the ministries, and this is due to their inability to build or help renovate homes, for example, due to the presence of the occupation that monitors the movements of the residents of these areas with roaming planes daily, and this shows The reason for the inability of the Ministry of Education and

the Ministry of Health to build new health centers and schools close to the residents of the communities.

The researcher's goal in this study was to find alternative solutions to the difficulties faced by the residents of these areas and to work out a strategic plan for a period of 5 years, to give them more hope and support them in steadfastness and survival for the coming years, so that it was confirmed through the ministries that there are broad proposals to work with these gatherings in the next five years.

Chapter Five: Conclusions and Recommendations

The main objective of this study was to develop a strategic plan for a period of five years to support and assist Area C, to get rid of difficulties and challenges, by linking them with ministries and funders in the surrounding areas.

This chapter is devoted to conclusions and recommendations based on the results of the study. The researcher recommends the gradual adoption of each of the ministries and donors to provide basic pre-secondary services to the residents of Area C in order to improve their living conditions. Then the chapter concludes with an overview, discussion and evaluation of the extent to which the research objectives have been achieved. The chapter also touched upon the need for future research in this field.

5.1 Summary of the Study

This study investigated the potential efficacy of the difficulties faced by the residents, starting with the lack of adequate amounts of water, as well as the lack of health, education and purchasing centers nearby.

In addition, the study conducted a comprehensive review of the literature relevant to working with these communities in order to reduce these challenges and provide them with basic needs. The study also conducted a comprehensive review of the relevant literature. The link was to achieve its goals, and the purpose of it was to fill all the gaps that the researcher found in this study, including the lack of continuity of work in the Bedouin communities on the part of each of the ministries and Funders, meaning that work is done on certain periods or clear social occasions and not permanently and continuously, and also clarified The results are that there are some remote Bedouin areas that no one can reach for their support from funders and ministries, and this is because of their distance, and most importantly, the provision of joint services between ministries and financiers to these residents is done without informing them that these are common services, and this weakens their experience of the partnership relationship that was clarified by the results of the interviews. .

This is by identifying the key factors that play a major role in this relationship. The results of the questionnaire were qualitatively analyzed and presented using the descriptive and explanatory approach to analyze qualitative data in an interactive and clear manner with the selected sample, to exchange conversations and obtain information in a cooperative manner and directly related to the sample, and this is to add support and encourage them to change and try to always get the best.

5.2 Conclusions of the Study Objectives, Questions, and Hypotheses

To achieve the purposes of the study, five main objectives have been identified through analysis of data. These objectives have been linked to the study questions raised to increase one's knowledge and familiarity with this field.

5.2.1 Findings Related to Objective:

5.2.1.1 Findings Related to First Objective

The aim was to verify and learn about the lifestyles and attempts used by the residents of Area C, and what are the difficulties and challenges they face, and this would allow the researcher to know the most important problems of water shortage, poor educational opportunities, as well as the difficulties and challenges they face.

The results obtained from the managed interviews indicated that the residents of Area C face many difficulties and daily challenges, so that when the researcher verified the relationship between the impact of the difficulties and challenges they face and their consolidation in their land, it was found that they have a high level of adherence and affirmation in it, and it was found that the relationship was positive strongly (high).

However, a discrepancy was found in the opinions of the sample regarding the difficulties they face, so that the difficulties were different from one residential area to another, according to the location and according to its proximity to public places, as well as according to the different variables of gender, age, educational degree, and also occupation, for example in some Clusters The possibility of obtaining treatment was easier than other gatherings, due to the presence of some donors who provide mobile clinics to these areas. As for the remote areas, they had a lack of access to medicines and treatment, so they resorted to moving to the Jericho area to obtain medicines from the Ministry of Health.

The study found that the residents of the Bedouin communities suffer from many challenges and difficulties over the long years in which they live in these communities,

but they try as much as possible to overcome these difficulties and try to solve them in simple ways to manage their lives.

5.2.1.2 Finding Related to Second Objective

The aim was to define the role of both local ministries and international donors in providing aid and services to these areas. The results of data analysis indicated that each of the donors and the ministries play a different role than providing support and assistance to the Bedouin communities' residents, as the researcher previously explained with the results of the interviews with each of them. The provision of education and means of transportation to receive an education. As for the donors, their services ranged from secondary services to basic support, but according to the results, the donors rely on providing secondary services according to the funding and projects they receive.

5.2.1.3 Finding Related to Third Objective

The objective was to know the extent of cooperation and agreement between ministries and funders with each other to achieve basic aid and services for these areas. The results of the interviews to achieve this goal were divided into two parts with different opinions and people, so that the researcher conducted interviews with a sample of the Bedouin communities and the researcher asked a question that summarizes the ideas and beliefs of the residents of Area C. If they believe that there is cooperation between the ministries and donors in the Jordan Valley areas to support the residents of the Bedouin communities in Area C, the answers were wide-ranging and were limited to several similar answers, some of which were answers that there is definitely no relationship between them, and this is because they do not find any participation in Projects and

cooperation to serve these areas, and this section of people confirmed that if there is anything by sharing among themselves, these gatherings do not see or feel, and in their opinion they are not useful for these areas because their lack of cooperation with each other means that they do not visit the Bedouin communities together and therefore not. They have the slightest information about their needs.

As for the opinion of the other part of the population of the sample, it was his opinion that there must definitely be cooperation between ministries and donors so that they can complete some work and provide services to the gatherings. Some residents explained that they are sure of the existence of cooperation, but cooperation without providing any assistance that benefits the population and marginalized areas.

As for who believed that there was cooperation between them, if they had received any common services between them, and the result was that the majority of the population who supported the partnership of both ministries and institutions had obtained common services from them, such as paving roads And modernizing water networks, providing emergency foodstuffs, some education and health activities, and finally providing pesticides and agricultural relief, and this indicates that there are some basic services that were provided to these communities, which is of permanent benefit to them and benefits them for a long period of time. As for the gatherings that do not they feel this cooperation. It is possible that their areas will be invisible to the donors and ministries like others.

After completing the interviews with each of the donors and the ministries operating in Jericho and the Jordan Valley, it became clear from both of them that there is permanent cooperation between them, so that the donors depend on their projects to work with the ministries to be able to interfere with school work and conduct training and activities, so that the work of identifying the needs of some residents from Through the ministries, and

the ministries always submit proposals for projects that support regions in need.

5.2.1.4 Findings Related to Fourth Objective

The goal, in cooperation with a sample of the Bedouin community's population, ministries and donors, was to work on developing a clear plan to get rid of the difficulties facing the Bedouin communities, and to develop a strategic plan for 5 years.

The results of data analysis with the Bedouin communities indicated the need to clarify the basic concepts about strategic planning and its importance.

A. Develop a strategic plan for water, by estimating the amount they will receive per month, and work to rationalize their consumption of water, as well as working to use the surrounding water to irrigate agriculture

B. Were the results showed that the residents of the Bedouin communities adhere to their lands, and despite the difficulties and challenges they face, they do not think about moving and living elsewhere, and accordingly a strategic plan was developed for that Improving their way of life, by trying to obtain the approval of the Israeli Civil Administration to build enough rooms for all family members, and working in cooperation with the donors to provide kitchens and bathrooms qualified for use and also in cooperation with the residents of the Bedouin communities, the donors and the ministries, work is also done to pave the roads to facilitate movement, movement, and transportation.

C. Develop an alternative strategic plan in the event that the annexation was implemented in Area C in the Jordan Valley. The plan depended on the support of the donors and their ability to cooperate with the residents to protect them in the event that implementation

began, besides that, providing alternative living places in other areas that guarantee their rights and livelihood.

D. Support for the remaining residential communities for solar crews of a certain capacity by the donors, provided that the residents of the Bedouin communities cooperate in an attempt to rationalize electricity.

5.2.1.5 Findings Related to Challenges and Implementation

The researcher's goal was to identify the challenges and difficulties faced by the residents of Area C in the Jordan Valley. The researcher found that what the Bedouin community faces most directly and on a daily basis is its source of livelihood in a marginalized area that is not preceded by the provision of sustainable development factors for them and does not provide them with a decent life. So that their children could live, because they suffer from several problems that the researcher found results revolving around:

1. There is no electricity: based on this basic challenge faced by the residents of the Bedouin communities, the researcher tried to reach clear results, so that the researcher concluded, during the interviews, that there is a possibility to solve this problem through the availability of electric power generators that help to provide electricity and the use of electrical tools such as fans in In the summer and the heater in the winter, but this is with a limited amount of consumption with amounts of money that depend on the amount of consumption of the Bedouin community's residents, and this amount is charged to the residents of the community, and these energies as the researcher found from interviews that the international donors are the ones who supply them to some Bedouin communities.
2. They do not have healthy water to drink or to use sewage: the researcher reached preliminary results that indicate the ability to provide water in a different but not

permanent way, and this is because they are not able to extend permanent water pipes in the communities, so there is a solution for them, which is to obtain the water of the nearby spring from them at the times when Is there plenty of water? To graze sheep, irrigate crops, and perform basic duties at home. It is also possible to obtain water from Israeli water lines and fill it with a special tank for the residents of Bedouin communities, and this is what some Bedouin communities do, but this exposes them to danger.

3. Difficult movement and off-road due to lack of infrastructure in Area C.

Working on asking some questions to the donors who are able to provide support to the communities that suffer from bumpy roads and the inability to move, and this is based on the results of some interviews with the residents of the Bedouin communities, which showed that some of the donors paved roads at the entrances to the communities, and this helps them with ease of movement and movement.

4. Their lack of interest in the aspects of health care: the results of this basic aspect were for every citizen, especially for the residents of marginalized communities, which suffer from difficult environmental conditions. The results of interviews with ministries, donors and some Bedouin communities were reached, that it is possible to cooperate and work on this aspect through some methods, the most important of which are:

* Some donors supported these areas by helping to provide the necessary tests and medical and psychological referrals that are required for these gatherings with the necessary diagnosis, so that an interview was conducted with some of the donors and there was support for this idea, provided that they allocate visits to all the gatherings in the Jordan Valley areas to support them psychologically at a time crises, and making medical transfers to other institutions when necessary.

* The presence of a mobile medical vehicle that performs medical examinations and prescribes the necessary medicines for free, and there is a mobile clinic only for pregnant women that will specialize in the Jordan Valley several times a month to support them healthily.

* The existence of a refugee card for some residents of the Bedouin communities, which helps them to receive treatment free of charge in the medical centers of the Ministry of Health.

5. Weakness in reproductive education and child-rearing information, the nearest mother's health center is 12 km., and this was the result of a project by one of the funders who will conduct awareness sessions for women and adolescent girls regarding the issue of reproductive education and how to deal with children, and this was shown in the interviews with the funders in Jericho area.

6. The high rate of unemployment and food insecurity: the result of this problem was the support of men to continue their work as usual in sheep grazing and agriculture with the help of women, as well as support for women to resort to women's support centers to work on women's initiative projects, as it was shown in one of the interviews with the Bedouin Gatherings Union, one of the initiatives From the women of the assembly to work on a simple sewing and knitting workshop, and the last simple photography center in the Bedouin assembly, as attached in the annexes

7. Staying away from primary school sites: the result was based on an interview with the Ministry of Education to discuss a topic after schools and the lack of transportation for students. The result was that this year a new school was opened in the Al-Auja area that includes 8 gatherings with their extended families, which includes approximately 145 A child in the school, to be close to the students, and another school will be opened by next

year 2022 after the availability of the necessary staff. The Education also reported that there is a permanent means of transportation for the Bedouin communities that are far from the schools.

5.2.2 Findings Related to Questions:

The researcher was able to answer the research questions after addressing the interviews with the residents of the Bedouin communities in the Jordan Valley, and interviews with each of the ministries and funders.

5.2.2.1 Findings Related to First Questions

the first question answers whether there is a clear strategic plan for Area C and what are the obstacles facing strategic planning with ministries and funders, Based on the results from the interviews the answer was The residents of the Bedouin communities do not have any idea of developing a strategic plan for the conduct of their lives, but they are fully sure that they plan to stay in the Bedouin communities without deportation and this planning is approved by them. As for the ministries and funders, they confirmed both the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health to the existence of a clear future strategic plan to work with the residents of the Bedouin communities in the Jordan Valley. As for the financiers, they confirmed the existence of strategic planning to support these communities by developing a strategic plan to develop proposals for the financiers to support these areas.

There were some obstacles facing them, which is their inability to control the implementation of the strategic plan as required, and this is due to the presence of

obstacles beyond their control, such as the presence of an occupation that controls the Jordan Valley as a whole and the subsequent demolition mechanisms.

5.2.2.2 Findings Related to second Questions

The second question was looking for an answer to find out the ways in which the residents of the Bedouin communities continued their condition, as the results of the interviews with the residents of the Bedouin communities showed, that the residents of these areas have been camping in their tents for tens of years on the same life that depends on natural factors more than others, such as Al Ein water is used to irrigate crops and graze sheep, on the sun's rays to exploit the light and start work since sunrise, on solar energy, and they also use the donkey as a daily means of transportation for their work and schools. As for if they need help, the results showed that the population turns to the Funders in the beginning to ask for help. If they do not receive any support, they can contact the ministries

5.2.2.3 Findings Related to Third Questions

The results of the interviews with the local ministries in the Jericho region and the Jordan Valley showed that they seek to provide full services to the residents of these communities in terms of education and health, so that the Ministry of Education tries as much as possible to obtain building permits for schools and kindergartens in all communities to facilitate distances for students, and the Ministry of Health is working to open Health centers and hiring employees to work in them

As for the Funders, they are striving to provide supportive services to these areas, but they are currently working to provide secondary services. In the future, it is possible to work on providing basic services.

5.2.2.4 Findings Related to Fourth Questions

the results showed that there is an extensive and coordinated cooperation between each of the funders and the ministries, so that they consider that their work is integrated, and they are working on cooperation to examine the needs before implementing the activities and providing support to these areas

As for the residents of the Bedouin communities, in my opinion, there was great criticism, as they believed that there was no cooperation between them

5.2.2.5 Findings Related to Fifth Questions

Interviews with funders interviews, working in the study in Palestine, housing in housing, working in housing, and working in an atmosphere to serve housing, and funding provided to provide secondary needs only, according to the case, which provides support to the State of Palestine and these residential areas

5.2.2.6 Findings Related to Sixth Questions

Based on the findings, the financiers are working to help the residents of the Bedouin communities by supporting them in secondary services, and then cooperating with the ministries operating in Jericho and the Jordan Valley to provide basic services, and they are also working on networking with institutions operating in these areas that work to

provide basic and material services By referring cases that need support to them, especially in emergency situations.

The results showed that there is a clear relationship between the results of the research questions and the results of interviews with a sample of Bedouin residents and each of the ministries and financiers, so that the results of the research questions showed what are the challenges facing the residents of the Jordan Valley, and what are the ways in which they conduct their lives, and this is what The interviews explained it in detail, just as the questions dealt with the role of each of the ministries and funders in the blood of these areas. The results showed the role of each of them, and the basic or secondary services they provide, and this in turn confirms the compatibility between the research questions raised and the results obtained from the interviews.

5.2.3 Findings Related to hypothesis:

The main hypothesis revolves around lacking a clear strategic planning between line ministries in Jericho and the Jordan Valley, and the residents of Bedouin regions. Based on the approved results and interviews with the ministries and people, the results have shown that there was a missing link between both parties. Despite the fact that Ministries do have a clear strategic plan for their work, there is a deficiency in presenting it clearly to the residents of Bedouin regions. Thus, in the researcher's opinion, the Ministries are fairly implementing all the required tasks as planned. On the other hand, residents of Bedouin regions need as much genuine assistance as possible from Ministries without asking. This results in making the residents of the Bedouin communities feel an inadequacy about enjoying ministries' services.

5.2.3.1 Findings Related to First hypothesis

The first hypothesis is consistent with the results of the study the researcher showed through the interviews, which states that the residents of Area C face many challenges and economic difficulties.

5.2.3.2 Findings Related to Second hypothesis

The second hypothesis imposes direct recourse for the residents of the Bedouin communities in a time of emergency and when they need for assistance from ministries and donors, but the results showed in this study that the population resorts directly to asking for help from the donors, and if they do not receive assistance and support, they resort to asking for help from the ministries and this to some extent is compatible with the hypothesis.

5.2.3.3 Findings Related to Third hypothesis

According to the interviews conducted with the ministries and donors, the results have shown that there is constant communication and good relations between both parties. As they both coordinate to implement the work to support the residents of the Bedouin communities. The interviews results also confirmed that the donors, through cooperation with the ministries, are working to identify people's needs. This means that the results are compatible with the hypothesis.

5.2.3.4 Findings Related to Fourth hypothesis

The donors who were interviewed, especially those working in the Jericho and Jordan Valley areas, confirmed that they provide only secondary services to the residents of the Bedouin communities, and this is based on what they receive from funders and according to work indicators of supporting countries. However, they simultaneously seek to make other institutions and ministries provide basic services as well.

5.2.3.5 Findings Related to Fifth hypothesis

Findings of this hypothesis illustrate that there is not only a health-care conceptual impairment but also, a deficiency of mental health and attention to children of Area C. This was confirmed by the study results and interviews with the people. Moreover, there is a fundamental-information poverty related to health and how to take care of children. This is due to the lack of awareness in such areas.

5.3 Recommendation

In the environment of the Bedouin communities, the strongest influence is in the hands of their residents, who are always trying to be steadfast to stay in their areas, with this there is a great influence of the ministries and donors with their ability to change and develop in these areas, and this not only affects the lives of the residents of the Bedouin communities from one aspect only, but is due to change in all aspects their lives, as it has a significant impact on the supportive environments surrounding them,

These changes can be achieved by the ministries and funders, but with the support and cooperation of the residents of these communities, they strive to strive for change, and to work together to achieve their goal, provided that the residents of the Bedouin communities are aware of all the information and efforts provided by the ministries and funders.

5.3.1 To Implement the Strategic Plan:

The researcher recommends to ensure the continuation of the implementation of the strategic plan in the Bedouin areas, it is necessary to work together to obtain results that benefit the population, and this is through the cooperation of the population with the supporting group, whether ministries or donors, such as:

When there is any medical or psychological condition that needs to be referred to a supportive institution, the role of the population is the obligation to go to the appointments necessary to receive the service.

When there are mobile clinics to provide medical examinations, to adhere to the dates of their arrival, and not to neglect the required treatment.

When there are nearby schools and a private bus to transport students, be careful to motivate children to go to school and encourage them to complete their education by their parents.

5.3.2 General Recommendations:

- Recommend visiting the selected areas and examining the services you need with the support and partnership of both funders and ministries.
- Recommending continued support for the residents of these communities at times when they need assistance from funders and ministries working in the area.
- Recommend permanent joint work between ministries and financiers, and introduce services provided to citizens, where they are shared with them.
- There is communication between the residents of the Bedouin communities and the financiers to know their needs on a permanent basis.
- The existence of relationships and communication between ministries and funders to conduct an examination of the need for areas in need
- The researcher recommends the existence of future studies of these marginalized areas to recommend ministries and funders to focus on working with them.
- The need for ministries to cooperate with researchers to obtain a clear result
- For researchers to get a clear result.

5.3.3 Further Research

The researcher recommends conducting further research:

A. Explore the perspectives of private institutions, new donors in this region, and permanent primary ministries in the Jordan Valley.

This research is very important because a large number of information can be collected and shared. At the same time, such research will enable future researchers to delve deeper into the knowledge of different environments, and to know the degree of cooperation between ministries and funders to support these areas.

B. Conduct comparative studies on ministries / international funders

One of the areas of future research could be conducting comparative studies on ministries/international funders after and before presenting the basic and secondary needs of the Bedouin communities, as well as after developing a strategic plan to support the

Reference:

Arabic References

التعامل مع العنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي في التجمعات السكانية في المنطقة (ج) بالضفة (OCHA., 2018, بالصفة الغربية)

<https://www.ochaopt.org/ar/content/addressing-gender-based-violence-area-c-communities-west-bank-0>

رابطة المتطوعين للخدمة الدولية، (10، مايو، 2018). *التعامل مع العنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي في التجمعات السكانية في المنطقة (ج) بالضفة الغربية*. فلسطين. موقع أوتشا. تم الاسترجاع من الرابط

<https://www.ochaopt.org/ar/content/addressing-gender-based-violence-area-c-communities-west-bank-0>

ليلي جبريل، مقال. (3، يونيو، 2021). *مفهوم الصحة النفسية وأهدافها وأهميتها*. تم الاسترجاع من الرابط

[/https://mqaall.com/importance-mental-health](https://mqaall.com/importance-mental-health)

دلال عريقات، (2019، 6، 16) *فلنستقط مسمى مناطق (ج)*. فلسطين: شبكة راية الاعلامية. تم الاسترجاع من الرابط

<https://www.raya.ps/articles/1067139.html>

اليونسيف، (بلا مؤلف)، (بلا تاريخ). *المياه والصرف الصحي والنظافة العامة- توفير المياه النظيفة الأمانة*

للأطفال في دولة فلسطين. دولة فلسطين : موقع اليونسيف. تم الاسترجاع من الرابط

<https://www.unicef.org/sop/ar/what-we-do/wash-water-sanitation-and-hygiene>

عبد الغني سلامة، (2014). *الصراع على المياه في فلسطين- واقع وحلول*. فلسطين: منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية –

مركز الأبحاث. تم الاسترجاع من الرابط

<https://www.prc.ps/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B5%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%B9-%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%89->

[%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D9%8A%D8%A7%D9%87-%D9%81%D9%8A-](#)

[%D9%81%D9%84%D8%B3%D8%B7%D9%8A%D9%86-](#)

[/%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%82%D8%B9-%D9%88%D8%AD%D9%84%D9%88](#)

فاطمة مشعلة، (23، يونيو، 202). الجرائم الاسرائيلية: أضرار نفسية يخلفها الاحتلال ومستوطنوه. رام الله: العربي الجديد. تم الاسترجاع من الرابط

<https://www.alaraby.co.uk/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%A6>

[%D9%85-](#)

[%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A5%D8%B3%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%A6%D9%8A](#)

[%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A9-](#)

[%D8%A3%D8%B6%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%B1-](#)

[%D9%86%D9%81%D8%B3%D9%8A%D8%A9-](#)

[%D9%8A%D8%AE%D9%84%D9%81%D9%87%D8%A7-](#)

[%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AD%D8%AA%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%84-](#)

[%D9%88%D9%85%D8%B3%D8%AA%D9%88%D8%B7%D9%86%D9%88%](#)

[D9%87](#)

الهيئة المستقلة لحقوق الانسان-ديوان المظالم، (3، اغسطس، 2021). ورقة حقائق: أوضاع سكان التجمعات البدوية في الضفة الغربية. الضفة الغربية: الهيئة المستقلة لحقوق الانسان. تم الاسترجاع من الرابط

<https://www.ichr.ps/reports/4527.html>

جيرمي وايلدمان، (19، يونيو، 2019). تصورات المانحين عن فلسطين: قيود على فعالية المعونة. كاليفورنيا :

الشبكة : شبكة السياسات الفلسطينية. تم الاسترجاع من الرابط

[<shabaka.org/commentaries/%D8%AA%D8%B5%D9%88%D8%B1%D8%A7%D>](https://al-</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox=)

[8%AA-](#)

[%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%AD%D9%8A%D9%86-](#)

[%D8%B9%D9%86-%D9%81%D9%84%D8%B3%D8%B7%D9%8A%D9%86-](#)

[%D9%82%D9%8A%D9%88%D8%AF-%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%89-](#)

[/%D9%81%D8%A7%D8%B9](#)

صندوق الأمم المتحدة للسكان، (بلا تاريخ)، ادارة برنامج العنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي في حالات الطوارئ:
الدليل المصاحب للتعليم الالكتروني. برنامج المعونة الخارجية للحكومة الاسترالية و صندوق الأمم المتحدة للسكان
تم الاسترجاع من الرابط UNFPA

<https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/GBV%20E->

[Learning%20Companion%20Guide_ARABIC.pdf](#)

، يوليو، 2017). المقاربة اللاسياسية لأزمة المياه في فلسطين. كاليفورنيا : الشبكة : شبكة 30منى دجاني،
(السياسات الفلسطينية. تم الاسترجاع من الرابط

<https://al->

[shabaka.org/briefs/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D8%B1%](shabaka.org/briefs/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D8%B1%20%D8%A8%D8%A9-)

[D8%A8%D8%A9-](#)

[%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%B3%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%B3](#)

[%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D9%84%D8%A3%D8%B2%D9%85%D8%A9-](#)

[%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D9%8A%D8%A7%D9%87-%D9%81%D9%8A-](#)

[/%D9%81](#)

اللجنة الدولية للصليب الأحمر، (12، أكتوبر، 2016). الصحة النفسية والدعم النفس-اجتماعي. جنيف : موقع
اللجنة الدولية للصليب الأحمر. تم الاسترجاع من الرابط

<https://www.icrc.org/ar/publication/4174-mental-health-and-psychosocial-support>

جوليان دونالد، جون مكدونالد، كورينا راينكي، كلود دي غويت، اميروجيو مانينتي، (فبراير ، 2016). تقرير
عن تقييم ميداني للأحوال الصحية في الأراضي الفلسطينية المحتلة . الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية : منظمة الصحة
العالمية. تم الاسترجاع من الرابط

[https://apps.who.int/gb/Statements/Report_Palestinian_territory/Report_Palestinian territory/Report Palestinian territory-ar.pdf](https://apps.who.int/gb/Statements/Report_Palestinian_territory/Report_Palestinian_territory-ar.pdf)

، 7 ، 2020). الصمود الفلسطيني اليومي يواجه عنف المستوطنين في مناطق (ج): قرية قُصرة 20 فيروز سالم، (حالة دراسية). رام الله : مؤسسة الدراسات الفلسطينية-سلسلة الأغوار الفلسطينية: الواقع وسجلات الضم. تم الاسترجاع من الرابط

<https://www.palestine-studies.org/ar/node/1650378#>

محمود مزهر، رانية قراقعة، عبد الناصر كحلة، دعاء عمرية، ولاء أبو رعد، أسعد البزرة، لبنى بسيسو، احمد دلول، (2019) سلطة المياه -تقرير الانجازات السنوي 2019-2020: تحديات قطاع المياه والصرف الصحي. تم الاسترجاع من الرابط

<http://www.pwa.ps/userfiles/server/reports/report2019.pdf>

غاي رايدر ، (2013). تقرير المدير العام: وضع عمال الأراضي العربية المحتلة . سويسرا : مكتب العمل الدولي -جنيف

جمعية الصحة العالمية الرابعة والسبعون، (2021). تقرير المدير العام: الأحوال الصحية في الأراضي الفلسطينية المحتلة بما فيها القدس الشرقية وفي الجولان السوري المحتل . فلسطين: منظمة الصحة العالمية . تم الاسترجاع من الرابط

https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA74/A74_22-ar.pdf

تقرير التنمية الانسانية العربية للعام 2016: الشباب في المنطقة العربية آفاق التنمية الانسانية في واقع متغير نيويورك : المكتب الاقليمي للدول العربية ، برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي. تم الاسترجاع من الرابط

<https://www.utoledo.edu/library/help/guides/docs/apastyle.pdf>

كُتَب:

عبد الله، سمير وجبارين ، علي وأبو هشيش، أروى. (2018). نقص وفجوة المهارات في القطاع الصحي في الأراضي الفلسطينية المحتلة. رام الله-فلسطين: معهد أبحاث السياسات الاقتصادية الفلسطيني -ماس-. تم الاسترجاع من الرابط

<http://library.mas.ps/records/index/1/22977>

دراسات:

مومنة، ايناس وغروف، حسن والشرقاوي، عبد الفتاح، عبد الله ، عدنان . (2020). برنامج التفكير الاستراتيجي وإعداد السياسات-: نحو سياسات فلسطينية فاعلة لمواجهة الاستعمار الاستيطاني في الأغوار. الدورة السادسة. فلسطين : المركز الفلسطيني لأبحاث السياسات والدراسات الاستراتيجية -مسارات. تم الاسترجاع من الرابط

<https://www.masarat.ps/article/5451/%D9%86%D8%AD%D9%88->

[%D8%B3%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%A7%D8%AA-](#)

[%D9%81%D9%84%D8%B3%D8%B7%D9%8A%D9%86%D9%8A%D8%A9-](#)

[%D9%81%D8%A7%D8%B9%D9%84%D8%A9-](#)

[%D9%84%D9%85%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%AC%D9%87%D8%A9-](#)

[%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%B9%D9%85%D8%A7%](#)

[D8%B1-](#)

[%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA%D9%8A%D8%B7%D8%A7%](#)

[D9%86%D9%8A-%D9%81%D9%8A-](#)

[%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A3%D8%BA%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%B1](#)

English References

Ghai, J., Cottre, Y., Sing'Oei, K., Wanyoike, W. (2012). Minorities and Political Participation in Kenya.

Kleinfeld, R., Barham, E. (2018) Complicit States and the Governing Strategy of Privilege Violence: When Weakness Is Not the Problem.

Violoncellos, E. (1997). Rural transport and access to education in developing, Brazil.

Abu Hassan, Z., Schattner, P., Mazza, D. (2006). Doing A Pilot Study: Why Is It Essential

Al-Haq (2018). Settling Area C: The Jordan Valley Exposed.

Al-Haq (2020). Establishing Guidelines to determine whether the Legal Status of ‘Area C’ in the Occupied Palestinian Territory represents Annexed Territory under International Law, Palestine.

Bartram, J. (2002). Water and health in Europe: A joint report from the European environment agency and the WHO regional office for Europe.

Bergamaschi, I. (2008). GLOBAL ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME, Mali.

BMC Medical Research Methodology. (2020). How methodological frameworks are being developed.

Burke, A., Mulakala, A. (2005). Donors and Peace Building in Sri Lanka 2000-2005, Sri Lanka.

Colver, A., Rapley, T., Parr, JR, McConachie, H., Dovey-Pearce, G., Le Couteur, A., & Vale, L. (2020). Facilitating transition of young people with long-term health conditions from children's to adults' healthcare services—implications of a 5-year research programme: Clinical Medicine.

Donors Proposal Indicators. (2020).

Dr. Awwad, J. Minister of Health. (2016).

Kurian R., Leusink, A., Lieshout, P., Noorloos, M., Zarkov, D. (2016). Report Collapsing Prospects Palestinians in Area C, west bank. a report of the Dutch multidisciplinary expert team on the situation of the Palestinian population in Area C under the Israeli military regime.

Daou, M. (2020). Area C, the chunk of the West Bank the Israeli right has long coveted.

Ghattas, R., Rishmawi, K., Isaac, J., Zboun, I., Hilal, j., Abu Zahra, A., Khalifeh, I. (2016). Opportunities and Challenges of Palestinian Development actions in Area C, Jerusalem.

Hammami, R. (2019). ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF PALESTINIAN HOUSEHOLDS IN AREA C OF THE WEST BANK.

Health Knowledge.

Hessen, A. (2017). Local governments' roles to protect the marginalized communities, South Asia.

Jilcha, K. (2019). Research Design and Methodology.

Kimathi, L. (2017). Challenges of the devolved health sector in Kenya: teething problems or systemic contradictions. Africa Development.

Kuttab, J. (2021). Israel Is Almost Done Absorbing Area C of the Occupied West Bank, Palestine.

Lea, J. (1981). Urban violence and political marginalization, Britain.

Lepori, B. (2011). Coordination modes in public funding systems Research policy.

Maier, A. (2020) INCLUSIVE STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES, ROMANIA.

Medicos Del Mundo. (2020). Doners proposal Indicators.

Medicos Del Mundo. (2019). Resilience in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Gaza.

Chee, N., Herrman, H., Chiu, E., Singh, B. (2009). Community mental health care in the Asia-Pacific region, Asia.

Orhan, N., Nur, N., Massimiliano, C. (2012) Area C and the Future of the Palestinian Economy.

OCHA. (2020). Palestine.

<https://www.ochaopt.org/ar/content/covid-19-emergency-situation-report-6>

Ikram, O. (2020). The economic reality of the so-called “C” areas, policies and capabilities, study.

Lokman, P., Rowland, E., Nicolson, P. (2020). Research Ethics in Accessing Hospital Staff and Securing Informed Consent.

Andersen, I., Sherman, M., Ferro, M., Funck, B., Niksic, O., (2013). Report United Nations: West Bank and Gaza Area C and the Future of the Palestinian Economy.

McDonough, R., (2020). How donors support civil society as government accountability advocates.

Beagrie, S., Brail, L., Hawthorne, S., Levesque, T., Visano, B. (2013). Building and sustaining community-university partnerships in marginalized urban areas. *Journal of Geography*.

Allison, S., Joanna, S. (2017). Mixed methods research.

Government of India. (2011). Ensuring Drinking Water Security in Rural India: Strategic Plan 2011- 2022.

Ebert, F. (2012). Regional disparities and marginalization in Kenya.

UNICEF. (2020) Jordan.

Watkins, K. (2010). Reaching the marginalized: The key to Education for all.

Isaac, J., Sabbah, W. (1997). The Intensifying Water Crisis in Palestine.

Berthin, G. (2018). The Role of Donors in Strengthening Local Governments and Decentralization, USA.

Priebe, S. (2013). Mental Health-care provision for marginalized groups across Europe: findings from the PROMO study.

Devkota, B., Maskey, J., Pandey, A. R., Karki, D., Godwin, P., Gartoulla, P& Aryal, K. K. (2020). Determinants of home delivery in Nepal–A disaggregated analysis of marginalized and non-marginalized women from the 2016 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey. Plos one, 15(1), e0228440.

Kapur, R. (2020). Role of Higher Education in Improving Status of Marginalized Groups.

Alaraji, F. (2016). Primary education reforms targeting marginalized groups: The role of local non-governmental organizations in slum areas in Cairo.

Boomsma, R., & O'Dwyer, B. (2019). Constituting the governable NGO: The correlation between conduct and counter-conduct in the evolution of funder-NGO accountability relations. *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, 72, 1-20

Chireac, SM, & Arbona, AD (2016). Improving and protecting human rights: A reflection of the quality of education for migrant and marginalized Roma children in Europe. *Regions and Cohesion*, 6(3), 52-76.

Clayton, A., Oakley, P., & Taylor, J. (2000). Civil society organizations and service provision (pp. 1-23). United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

Geuna, A., & Martin, B. R. (2003). University research evaluation and funding: An international comparison. *Minerva*, 41(4), 277-304.

Matso, K. E., & Becker, M. L. (2014). What can funders do to better link science with decisions? Case studies of coastal communities and climate change. *Environmental management*, 54(6), 1356-1371.

Mpandeli, S., & Maponya, P. (2014). Constraints and challenges facing the small scale farmers in Limpopo Province, South Africa. *Journal of Science agricultural*

Ortega, F., & Orsini, M. (2020). Governing COVID-19 without government in Brazil: Ignorance, neoliberal authoritarianism, and the collapse of public health leadership. *Global public health*, 15(9), 1257-1277

Owolabi, H., Oyedele, L., Alaka, H., Ajayi, S., Bilal, M., & Akinade, O. (2019). Risk mitigation in PFI/PPP project finance: A framework model for financiers' bankability criteria. *Built Environment Project and Asset Management*.

List of Table:

Table 1: Data Analysis

var	Gender	Age	social situation	position	Educational level	#of years residence Area	The number of children in the family
A.	55% Female	40% Less than 25 years old	65% married	10% They work in the Bedouin community.	75% for school degree.	90% More than 10 years.	55% From 2 children to 5
B.	45% Male	15% between 25-34 years old	35% single	55% they don't work.	10% Bachelor's degree.	5% less than two years.	25% less than two children
C.		20% between 35-44 years old		20% They work in occupied Jerusalem.	5% Below school grade.	5% between 2-5 years.	20% more than 10 children
D.		10% between 45-55		15% others.	5% Diploma or less.		
E.		15% more than 55			5% Other.		

Table 2 English Questioner:**Section one: Respondents' Demographic Data:****1.1 Gender**

- Male Female

1.2 Age

- Less than 25yrs 25-less than 35 yrs.
 35- 44 yrs. 44- less than 55yrs
 more than 55yrs

1.3 Social status

- Single married
 Divorced widower

1.4 Position

- don't work Work in the Bedouin community
 Work in occupied Jerusalem Other

1.5 Educational level

- up to school less than school
 Diploma or less Bachelor's degree
 other

1.6 Number of years of residence in the Bedouin community

- less than two years 2-5 years
 6-9 year's more than 10 years

1.7 number of children in the family

- less than two children 2-5 kids
 6-9 kids More than 10 children

The second part:

This part consists of five sections. Its components measure the challenges and difficulties of the (mental health) and (education, work) impacts, and finally the (water) facing the residents of Area C in the Jordan Valley. I kindly ask you to rate your level of agreement with the following statements on a five-point scale:

Strongly disagree takes #1 while strongly agree takes #5

Please evaluate your level of agreement with each of the following statement, using the following criteria:

1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neutral 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree

First construct: social effects (Health)

NO	Statement	Degree of Agreement				
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Can I get treatment easily if I get sick?!	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Do we have health centers nearby to receive treatment?!	1	2	3	4	5
3.	We get medical aid from the Ministry of Health?!	1	2	3	4	5
4.	Have you obtained the necessary vaccinations during the period of the spread of viruses?!	1	2	3	4	5
5.	Sometimes I and my family feel in need of humanitarian help?!	1	2	3	4	5
6.	Do I feel like changing my current residential location?!	1	2	3	4	5

7.	The environmental conditions in which you live affect my mental health?!	1	2	3	4	5
8.	Difficulty in accessing entertainment places frustrates me?!	1	2	3	4	5
9.	Have you ever had a psychiatric or recreational session?	1	2	3	4	5
10.	One of my children was previously disturbed by the traumatic events (demolitions, seizures, attacks by settlers) in the area?!	1	2	3	4	5
11.	I communicate with the supporting institutions to obtain a specific service, in case I feel distressed by the circumstances surrounding me!	1	2	3	4	5
12.	I feel embarrassed and stressed when communicating with institutions to express my feelings regarding my mental health!	1	2	3	4	5
13.	Do I have enough knowledge of the concepts of mental health and its impact on humans?!	1	2	3	4	5

Second Construct: (education, work)

NO	Statement	Degree of Agreement				
1.	I feel that the distance from the Bedouin communities to the school is one of the reasons for leaving students to study?!	1	2	3	4	5
2.	I see that Israeli policies negatively affect the educational system of students?	1	2	3	4	5

1.	My family and I get enough water for our livelihood?!	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Is not providing clean water a financial burden to obtain it?!	1	2	3	4	5
3.	I resort to the use of rationalization and regulation in the use of water? To try to save it longer!	1	2	3	4	5
4.	Does the lack of water affect my farming work?!	1	2	3	4	5
5.	My family and I get clean water!!	1	2	3	4	5
6.	I have enough information about the concept of clean water and its specifications!	1	2	3	4	5
7.	My family and I suffer from the lack of sewage drains to dispose of the waste water!	1	2	3	4	5
8.	Do I resort to using the water of the eye in the surrounding areas?	1	2	3	4	5
9.	Have you received assistance from donors and ministries regarding water projects?!	1	2	3	4	5
10.	Despite the lack of water, I am sure to stay on my land!!	1	2	3	4	5

Fourth Construct: The role of ministries and funders

NO	Statement	Degree of Agreement				
1.	I think that the ministries are able to solve the problems of the Bedouin communities?!	1	2	3	4	5

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 2. | I think the funders are able to solve the problems of the Bedouin communities?! | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3. | Have you ever received support from the ministries on a permanent basis?! | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4. | Have you ever received permanent support from funders?! | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5. | Do I receive the basic needs from the financiers provided to the residents of the Bedouin communities?! | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6. | Do I receive the basic needs from the ministries, provided the residents of the Bedouin communities?! | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 7. | If you need any support, go directly to the sponsors!! | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8. | Go directly to the ministries if you need any support!! | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 9. | I already got a quick response from the funders for my request! This is because they are serious about dealing with the Bedouin communities! I feel there is fast to fulfill my request | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 10. | I already got a quick response from the ministries to my request! This is because they are serious about dealing with the Bedouin communities! | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

Fifth Construct: Strategic plan for areas C

3. What are the most important services you would like to get from ministries?

4. What are the most important services that you would like to receive from sponsoring funders?!

5. Do you see that the financiers provide assistance for basic services to Area C?

6. If yes, what services have you previously received?!

Table 3: Arabic Questioner:

القسم الأول: البيانات الديموغرافية للمستجيبين:

1.1 الجنس

ذكر انثى

1.2 العمر

أقل من 25 عاماً 25-34 عاماً

35-44 عاماً 45-55 عاماً

أكثر من 55 عاماً

1.3 الوضع الاجتماعي

متزوج عزاب / أعزب

أرمل مطلق

1.4 المنصب

لا تعمل أعمل في المجتمع البدوي

أعمل في القدس المحتلة أخرى

1.5 المستوى التعليمي

درجة المدرسة أقل من المدرسة

دبلوم أو أقل درجة البكالوريوس

أخرى

1.6 عدد سنوات الإقامة في المجتمع البدوي

2-5 سنوات أقل من سنتين

6-9 سنوات أكثر من 10 سنوات

1.7 عدد الأبناء في الأسرة

2-5 أطفال أقل من طفلين

أكثر من 10 أطفال 6-9 أطفال

الجزء الثاني:

يتكون هذا الجزء من خمسة أقسام. تقيس مكوناته تحديات وصعوبات التأثيرات (الصحة النفسية) و (التعليم والعمل) ، وأخيراً (المياه) التي تواجه سكان المنطقة ج في وادي الأردن. أرجو منك تقييم مستوى موافقتك على العبارات التالية على مقياس مكون من خمس نقاط: لا أوافق بشدة يأخذ رقم 1 بينما أوافق بشدة يأخذ # 5 يرجى تقييم مستوى موافقتك على كل من العبارات التالية ، باستخدام المعايير التالية :

1. أرفض بشدة 2. أرفض 3. محايد 4. أوافق 5. أوافق بشدة

الجزء الأول: التأثيرات الاجتماعية (الصحة) :

NO	Statement	Degree of Agreement				
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	استطيع الحصول على العلاج بسهولة في حال مرضي !؟	1	2	3	4	5
2.	يتوفر لدينا مراكز صحية قريبة لتلقي العلاج!؟	1	2	3	4	5
3.	نحصل على مساعدات طبية من وزارة الصحة!؟	1	2	3	4	5
4.	لقد حصلت على اللقاحات والمطاعيم اللازمة في فترة انتشار الفيروسات!؟	1	2	3	4	5
5.	اشعر في بعض الأحيان أنا وعائلتي بحاجة إلى مساعدة إنسانية!؟	1	2	3	4	5
6.	أشعر برغبة بتغيير موقع سكني المعيشي الحالي!؟	1	2	3	4	5
7.	الظروف البيئية التي تعيش بها تؤثر على صحتي النفسية!؟	1	2	3	4	5
8.	صعوبة الوصول إلى الأماكن الترفيهية تشعرني بالإحباط !؟	1	2	3	4	5
9.	سبق وحصلت على جلسة تفرغية نفسية أو جلسة ترفيهية!؟	1	2	3	4	5

10.	سبق وتعرض أحد أطفالنا لإضطراب بسبب الأحداث الصادمة (من هدم , استيلاء , اعتداءات من المستوطنين) في المنطقة؟!	1	2	3	4	5
11.	أتواصل مع المؤسسات الداعمة للحصول على خدمة معينة , في حال شعرت بضيق من الظروف المحيطة بي !	1	2	3	4	5
12.	اشعر بالحرج والتوتر عند التواصل مع المؤسسات للتعبير عن مشاعري بما يخص صحتي النفسية !	1	2	3	4	5
3.1	لدي المعرفة الكافية لمفاهيم الصحة النفسية وتأثيرها على الانسان؟!	1	2	3	4	5

الجزء الثاني: (تعليم ، عمل):

NO	Statement	Degree of Agreement				
1.	اشعر أن بُعد المسافة من التجمعات البدوية إلى المدرسة إحدى أسباب ترك الطلاب للدراسة؟!	1	2	3	4	5
2.	أرى أن السياسات الاسرائيلية تؤثر بشكل سلبي على النظام التعليمي لدى الطلاب ؟	1	2	3	4	5
3.	يتوفر وسيلة نقل للطلاب الى المدارس بشكل سهل؟!	1	2	3	4	5
4.	اشعر بالتراجع الاكاديمي التعليمي للطلاب بسبب انقطاع التعليم خلال فترة فايروس كورونا؟!	1	2	3	4	5
5.	اعتقد ان عاداتنا وتقاليدينا إحدى الاسباب التي تحرم الفتاة من الالتحاق بالتعليم والعمل !	1	2	3	4	5
6.	جميع الذكور يلتحقون في المدرسة؟!	1	2	3	4	5
7.	جميع الإناث يلتحقون في المدرسة؟!	1	2	3	4	5

8. نزوج الإناث بسن مبكر وهذا ما يحرمهن من إكمال تعليمهم !؟	1	2	3	4	5
9. التحاق الذكور بالعمل بشكل مبكر , وهذا ما يحرمهم من إكمال تعليمهم !؟	1	2	3	4	5
10. الوضع المادي المرهق أدى بي إلى منع أولادي من إتمام تعليمهم !!	1	2	3	4	5
11. في منطقتي لا يوجد مدارس ولا مراكز تعليمية تشجع أبنائي على الالتحاق بالتعليم !	1	2	3	4	5
12. ارغب بالحصول على شهادة تعليمية من أجل الالتحاق بوظيفة ذو مرتبة عالية !؟	1	2	3	4	5

الجزء الثالث: التأثيرات البيئية (الماء)

NO	Statement	Degree of Agreement				
1.	أحصل أنا وعائلتي على الكميات الكافية من المياه لمعيشتنا !؟	1	2	3	4	5
2.	لا يشكل توفير المياه النظيفة عبء مادي للحصول عليه !؟	1	2	3	4	5
3.	أجأ لإستخدام عمليات الترشيد والتنظيم في استخدام المياه ؟ لمحاولة توفيرها بشكل أطول !	1	2	3	4	5
4.	يؤثر نقص المياه على عملي بالزراعة !؟	1	2	3	4	5
5.	أحصل أنا وعائلتي على مياه نظيفة !!	1	2	3	4	5
6.	لدي معلومات كافية عن مفهوم المياه النظيفة ومواصفاتها !	1	2	3	4	5
7.	أعاني أنا وعائلتي من عدم وجود مصارف للصرف الصحي للتخلص من المياه العادمة!	1	2	3	4	5
8.	أجأ لإستخدام مياه العين الموجودة في المناطق المحيطة ؟	1	2	3	4	5

9.	حصلت على مساعدات من الممولين والوزارات بما يخص مشاريع المياه؟!	1	2	3	4	5
10.	على الرغم من نقص المياه إلا أنني متثبت بالبقاء بأرضي !!	1	2	3	4	5

الجزء الرابع: دور الوزارات والموولين

NO	Statement	Degree of Agreement				
1.	أعتقد بأن الوزارات قادرين على حل مشاكل التجمعات البدوية؟!	1	2	3	4	5
2.	أعتقد بأن الممولين قادرين على حل مشاكل التجمعات البدوية؟!	1	2	3	4	5
3.	سبق وحصلت على دعم من الوزارات بشكل دائم؟!	1	2	3	4	5
4.	سبق وحصلت على دعم من الممولين بشكل دائم؟!	1	2	3	4	5
5.	أتلقي الاحتياجات الاساسية من الممولين مقدمة لسكان التجمعات البدوية؟!	1	2	3	4	5
6.	أتلقي الاحتياجات الاساسية من الوزارات مقدمة لسكان التجمعات البدوية؟!	1	2	3	4	5
7.	ألجأ بشكل مباشر إلى الممولين الداعمين إذا كنت بحاجة أي مساندة !!	1	2	3	4	5
8.	ألجأ بشكل مباشر إلى الوزارات إذا كنت بحاجة أي مساندة !!	1	2	3	4	5
9.	لقد سبق وحصلت على استجابة سريعة من الممولين لطلبي ! وهذا لجديتهم بالتعامل مع التجمعات البدوية ! اشعر بوجود سريعة لتلبية طلبي	1	2	3	4	5

10. لقد سبق وحصلت على استجابة سريعة من الوزارات
لطلبي !! وهذا لجديتهم بالتعامل مع التجمعات البدوية !

الجزء الخامس: الخطة الإستراتيجية للمناطق ج

NO	Statement	Degree of Agreement				
1.	يوجد خطة زمنية مستقبلية لمدة 5 سنوات لمناطق ج في !؟	1	2	3	4	5
2.	يوجد خطة استراتيجية لترشيد المياه !؟	1	2	3	4	5
3.	أشعر أن لدي مخططات مستقبلية للبقاء في هذه التجمعات !؟	1	2	3	4	5
4.	أشعر أن فكرة الضم من الممكن ان تؤثر على خطتك المستقبلية ونمط معيشتك !؟	1	2	3	4	5
5.	يوجد لدي خطة بديلة في حال تم تطبيق نظام الضم !؟	1	2	3	4	5
6.	سبق وتم مساعدتي من طرف الوزارات لوضع خطط بديلة !	1	2	3	4	5
7.	سبق وتم مساعدتي من طرف الممولين لوضع خطط بديلة !	1	2	3	4	5

القسم الثالث :

1. برأيك هل هناك تعاون بين الوزارت في منطقة أريحا والممولين الداعمين لمناطق الأغوار

2. هل سبق وتلقيت خدمة مشتركة منهم معاً؟!

3. ما هي أهم الخدمات التي ترغب بالحصول عليها من الوزارات ؟

4. ما هي أهم الخدمات التي ترغب بالحصول عليها من الممولين الداعمين ؟!

5. هل ترى أن الممولين يقدمون مساعدات لخدمات اساسية لمناطق ج ؟

6. إذا نعم ما هي الخدمات التي سبق وتلقيتها!؟

Table 4:

أسئلة مقابلة حول: التحديات والمعوقات التي تواجه المنطقة (ج): لوضع خطة استراتيجية لمدة خمس سنوات لدور المانحين والوزارات في دعم المناطق المهمشة.

هذه الدراسة هي جزء من رسالة الماجستير . الغرض من هذه الاسئلة هو الحصول على لمحة عامة عن الخدمات المقدمة من طرفكم للفئة المستهدفة , ولمعرفة مدى تعاون الوزارات والممولين في دعم ومساندة مناطق ج في الأغوار , وهذا بهدف العمل على وضع خطة استراتيجية لدعم التجمعات البدوية في مناطق ج .

أرجو مساعدتكم في توفير إجابات دقيقة، وموضوعية على الاسئلة الواردة في هذه المقابلة .
إن المعلومات التي تجمع من خلال هذه المقابلة سيتم استخدامها لأغراض البحث العلمي فقط مع الحفاظ على السرية التامة لهذه المعلومات ومصدرها. إذا كان لديكم أي استفسار، يمكنكم مراسلتي على البريد الإلكتروني
(Aya.marridi27@hotmail.com)

إن مشاركتكم ووجهات نظركم هي موضع تقدير واحترام كبير .

مع وافر الشكر والاحترام

أية مريدي

4.1 اسئلة لمقابلة الممولين الداعمين في منطقة أريحا والاغوار (طفل الحرب) :

• عرف عن مؤسستك وخدماتها المقدمة !!

عمل منظمة طفل الحرب حصريا على تحسين حياة الأطفال المتأثرين بالصراعات. نحن نعمل بشكل مباشر مع الأطفال ومع الكبار المهمين في حياتهم ومع المجتمعات المحيطة بهم لتقديم الدعم النفسي والاجتماعي الحيوي، والخدمات التعليمية وخدمات حماية الطفل. صُممت برامجنا المتكاملة لزيادة قدرة الأطفال على التكيف وتعزيز رفاهتهم النفسية الاجتماعية، إضافة إلى تعزيز مشاركتهم في مجتمعاتهم وتوفير حماية تلك المجتمعات لهم.

• هل انت تقدم خدمات اساسية أم ثانوية؟!

خدمتنا ليست مباشرة بل تعتمد على التشبيك والتنسيق مع مقدم الخدمة من قبل اخصائي ادارة الحالة

ما هي هذه الخدمات التي تقدمها ؟

نحن نعمل على برنامج حماية الطفل ومن ضمن أهم البرامج هو إدارة الحالة وبرامج الدعم النفسي الإجتماعي مع الطفل التي تتضمن حماية الطفل المتعرض للعنف بكافة أشكاله وتسهيل وصوله لمزودي الخدمات للحصول على الخدمة التي تناسب احتياجاته وتوفير له بعض الاحتياجات الأساسية من قبل منظمة طفل الحرب بالإضافة الى دمج الطفل في بعض منهجيات الدعم النفسي الإجتماعي الخاصة بالمنظمة التي تقدم للميسرين ونقوم بتدريبهم عليهم لدمج الأطفال في بعض المهارات الحياتية والنفسية

لماذا لا تقدم خدمات اساسية للمستفيدين ؟هل تقدم خدمات مادية لهم ؟!

- فقط توفر تكاليف العلاج والجلسات البسيطة التي يحتاجها الطفل من جلسات نطق وعلاج وتوفير بعض الأغذية والأحتياجات الأساسية في حالات الطوارئ
- ما هي المناطق التي تقدم لها الدعم؟!
نحن نقوم بتغطية مناطق الشمال والجنوب من بداية 2017 لغاية يومنا الحالي في برنامج ادارة الحالة (غور اريحا، غور طوباس، بيت لحم، والخليل)
- ما هي المعايير التي تعتمدها لطلب دعم من الممولين الدوليين , معايير كتابة المقترحات (proposal) !!
ليس لدي فكرة عن الموضوع فلدي زملاء هم مسؤولون عن الموضوع
- ما هو هدفك من تقديم الدعم لهذه المناطق؟!
تسهيل وصول الخدمات لهذه المناطق نظرا لبعد المناطق وقلة توافر الخدمات والمؤسسات التي تصل اليهم
- كيف تعمل على قياس الاثر والفائدة من الخدمات المقدمة لك!!
نحن لدينا أدوات عبارة عن تقييمات نقوم بها بعد الانتهاء من الخدمات مع الأطفال
- هل تشعر ان التجمعات البدوية مكتفية من الخدمات المقدمة من طرفك!!
لا هناك مناطق بحاجة لتغطية وتقديم الخدمة فيها
- هل يوجد لديكم خطة استراتيجية مستقبلية لمدة 5 سنوات لعملكم مع التجمعات البدوية المهمشة؟!
نعم لدينا خطة استراتيجية نقوم بها للمؤسسة وليست فقط لمناطق التجمع البدوي لأن هذه المناطق جزء من برنامج نقوم به في المؤسسة وهو برنامج إدارة الحالة
- هل يوجد لديكم خطة أو مقترحات للممولين لإضافة أو تقديم اي مساعدات او دعم لسكان التجمعات البدوية؟!
نعم
- هل تتلقوا اي من الاتصالات من سكان التجمعات البدوية يطالبون بالحصول على نشاطات تفرغية ترفيهية من طرفكم؟ هذا يظهر لنا أثناء العمل مع الناس في التجمعات وتواصلنا معهم يظهر لنا بعض من مطالبهم خاصة النساء

2. اسئلة نابعة من نتائج عينة مقابلات المستفيدين :

- هل يوجد تعاون بين مؤسستكم والوزارات في منطقة أريحا؟!
نعم

وما هي الخدمات المشتركة التي تقدموها معاً؟

نحن أعضاء في شبكة الحماية ونقوم بتوفير بعض الأنشطة والخدمات للتجمعات التي تنفذها شبكة الحماية

- عند تقديم خدمة مشتركة من طرفكم والوزارات هل تخبروا المستفيدين ان هذه خدمة مشتركة بينكم؟!

نعم بالتأكيد

هل تعلم ان هناك نسبة 60% من المستفيدين يعتقد ان الممولين لا يوجد تعاون بينهم وبين الوزارات !! ما رأيك بهذه النتيجة!؟

- هل تقدم الصحة النفسية للتجمعات البدوية!؟

نحن نقدم منهجيات نقوم بتدريب مؤسسات وميسرين عليها لتقديم الدعم النفسي الاجتماعي للمجتمع وليس دعم مباشر

75% من السكان التي تم عمل مقابلات عشوائية معهم يفيدون انهم متأثرون نفسياً من الاوضاع التي يعيشون بها !

- هل سبق وتلقيت اي مناشدة لتقديم المساعدة من التجمعات البدوية لتقديم الدعم النفسي!؟

نعم وعملنا بحالات طوارئ كثيرة بسبب المناشدات التي تلقيناها

25% من السكان التي تم عمل مقابلات عشوائية معهم يفيدون انهم من الممكن التواصل معكم لطلب المساعدة ! لماذا برأيك لا يتقدم ما تبقى من العينة للتواصل معكم !

- هل تعتقد انك قادرة على حل مشكلات التجمعات البدوية في منطقة الاغوار!؟

نحن نقدم دعم ونقدم جزء من الخدمات لهم وليس كافة الخدمات نحن نسعى لتقديم كافة الخدمات من خلال توصيل صوتهم وتسهيل وصول الخدمة لهم من خلال تشبيكنا وتواصلنا مع المؤسسات الموجودة لتقديم الدعم

60% من السكان التي تم عمل مقابلات عشوائية معهم يفيدون بأنكم قادرين على حل المشكلات التعليمية للطلاب ولم تقوموا بذلك !

نحن نقوم على تغطية برنامج تعليمي مستمر للأطفال الذين هم ضمن برنامج ادارة الحالة وظهر بالتقييم أنهم بحاجة الى بعض دروس التقوية لاستمرارهم بالتعليم وعدم انسحابهم من صفهم الدراسي فنحن نقوم بتوفير بعض من العقود مع الخرجين لتوفير فرص لهم وإفادة الأطفال

- هل سبق وتلقيتم طلبات مباشرة من سكان التجمعات البدوية ؟ اذا كان الجواب نعم هل تسعوا لتلبية

طلباتهم ؟ كم تحتاجوا من الوقت للتدخل وتلبية احتياجاتهم !!

نعم ويتم توفيرها لهم حسب إمكانية المنظمة

31.6% من السكان التي تم عمل مقابلات عشوائية معهم يفيدون انهم من الممكن ان يلجأوا اليكم اذا كانوا بحاجة لمساعدة,

هل تعتقد ان النسبة قليلة ؟ ما السبب برأيك !!

نعم ، لأن الناس بحاجة لمزيد من التوضيح والتوعية حول الخدمات التي نقدمها والتي يمكن أن تكون مفيدة لهم وهم لايعتبرونها شئ مهم ولهذا نحن نعمل الى توسيع عملنا في مناطق كثيره

Table 4 Interview Questioner :

4.2 اسئلة لمقابلة الممولين الداعمين في منطقة أريحا والاغوار (اطباء العالم اسبانيا)
1. اسئلة عامة :

- عرف عن مؤسستك وخدماتها المقدمة لمناطق ج في الاغوار !!
- مؤسسة للعمل في مجال الصحة النفسية والدعم النفسي , من طرف التمويل الاسباني , تعمل في عدة مجالات في منطقة الاغوار مع كان التجمعات البدوية , تعمل في حالات الطوارئ لتقديم الدعم النفسي واعادة التأهيل , تعمل في مجال التحويلات للمؤسسات الداعمة الشريكة التي تعمل في المنطقة , واخيرا تعمل في مجال المرونة في تقديم التدريبات والجلسات الداعمة ذو معلومات مفيدة وداعمة للسكان التجمعات .
- هل انت تقدم خدمات اساسية أم ثانوية؟! ما هي هذه الخدمات التي تقدمها؟ لماذا لا تقدم خدمات اساسية للمستفيدين ؟
- نقوم بالعمل على تقديم الخدمات الاساسية بالدعم النفسي الذي من الممكن ان يكون غيابها سبب اساسي بزيادة الامراض الصحية للأشخاص
ايضا نحن نعمل في مجال التحويلات للمؤسسات التي تقدم الخدمات الاساسية للمستفيدين
- هل تقدم خدمات مادية لهم ؟! لماذا ؟
- لا , بسبب عدم حصول المؤسسة على تمويل مالي كبير للعمل في مجال الدعم المادي , فقط عملنا يتركز بتقديم الخدمات للصحة النفسية .
- هل يوجد مناطق محددة تقدم لهم الدعم ؟ ما هي هذه المناطق؟! لماذا تم اختيار هذه المناطق ؟
- مناطق الاغوار في اريحا ومنطقة وشرق القدس
- ما هي المعايير التي تعتمد عليها لطلب دعم من الممولين الدوليين , معايير كتابة المقترحات (proposal) !!
- حسب الاحتياجات التي نراها على ارض الواقع من السكان التي يتم العمل معهم , وحسب التواصل مع الوزارات الداعمة التيبت شتجع المشاريع التي سنعمل بها

- ما هو هدفك من تقديم الدعم لهذه المناطق؟!

نحصل على التمويل لدعم هذه المناطق لأنها تعتبر مناطق مهمشة غير مستقرة بمكان سكني ,
معرضة دائما للتنقل ولحالات الطوارئ من الهدم والاعتقالات وهذا لانها تحت دائرة منطقة ج
- كيف تعمل على قياس الاثر والفائدة من الخدمات المقدمة منك !!

نقوم بعمل اختبارات وتقييمات قبلية وبعديّة مع المنتفعين للتأكد من ان التدريبات والمعلومات
والخدمات المقدمة تم الاستفادة منها كما يجب , كما اننا نبقى على تواصل دائم مع المستفيدين لبناء
علاقة ثقة معهم وبهذا نتمكن من كسر الحجز معهم لسؤالهم عن حاجاتهم بسلاسة .
- هل تشعر ان التجمعات البدوية مكتفية من الخدمات المقدمة من طرفك !!

في التأكيد التجمعات البدوية بحاجة الى تنوع كبير في تقديم الخدمات لانها تعاني لانقص لجميع
الجوانب
فنحن نقدم جزء مهم من احتياجاتها ونحاول مساعدتهم بتشبيكهم مع غيرنا من المؤسسات .
- هل يوجد لديكم خطة استراتيجية مستقبلية لمدة 5 سنوات لعملكم مع التجمعات البدوية في المناطق
المهمشة؟!

نعم بالتأكيد , من خلال حصولنا على مشاريع كبيرة لدعم السكان بشكل اكبر كما والتوسع في
مناطق عملنا
- هل يوجد لديكم خطة أو مقترحات مستقبلية للممولين لإضافة أو تقديم اي مساعدات او دعم لسكان
التجمعات البدوية؟! اذا نعم ما هي المواضيع المقترحة للدعم ؟

نحاول قدر المستطاع البدء بتقديم عوائد ملموسة لهم بعد الحصول على تمويل ذو علاقة
- هل تتلقوا اي من الاتصالات من سكان التجمعات البدوية يطالبون بالحصول على نشاطات ترفيهية
ترفيهية من طرفكم ؟

نعم بالتأكيد , نتلقى اتصالات في حالات الطوارئ من الهدم والاعتقالات والاعتداءات , ونقوم بالتدخل خلال 24-72 ساعة لدعم السكان وتقديم الخدمة النفسية لهم , كما ونتلقى اتصالاتهم لعمل نشاطات تفرغية وتوعوية بموضوعات معينة حسب احتياجاتهم

2. اسئلة نابغة من نتائج عينة مقابلات المستفيدين :

- هل يوجد تعاون بين مؤسساتكم والوزارات في منطقة أريحا؟!

وما هي الخدمات المشتركة التي تقدموها معاً ؟

نعم بالتأكيد يوجد تعاون , يتم التعاون مع وزارة التربية والتعليم بحيث نقوم بعمل نشاطات في المدارس تكون توعوية وتفرغية من خلال الوزارة والتنسيق معها وفحص الاحتياجات الازمة لكل فئة عمرية .

ويتم التعاون مع وزارة الصحة في مشاريع خاصة بالفيروسات لنشر التوعية بين سكان التجمعات البدوية وعمل أنشطة ذو علاقة

- عند تقديم خدمة مشتركة من طرفكم والوزارات هل تخبروا المستفيدين ان هذه خدمة مشتركة بينكم؟!

هل تعلم ان هناك نسبة 60% من المستفيدين يعتقد ان الممولين لا يوجد تعاون بينهم وبين الوزارات !! ما رأيك بهذه النتيجة؟!

نعم بالتأكيد , كما ويتم تواجد كل من الوزارة والممولين في نفس الوقت

- هل تقدم الصحة النفسية للتجمعات البدوية؟!

75 % من السكان التي تم عمل مقابلات عشوائية معهم يفيدون انهم متأثرون نفسياً من الاوضاع التي يعيشون بها !

كما تحدثنا سابقاً كل ما نقوم بعمله يتمحور حول الصحة النفسية وعواقبها واحتياجاتها

- هل سبق وتلقيت اي مناشدة لتقديم المساعدة من التجمعات البدوية لتقديم الدعم النفسي؟!

25% من السكان التي تم عمل مقابلات عشوائية معهم يفيدون انهم من الممكن التواصل معكم لطلب المساعدة ! لماذا برأيك لا يتقدم ما تبقى من العينة للتواصل معكم !

نعم بالتأكيد

- هل تعتقد انك قادرة على حل مشكلات التجمعات البدوية في منطقة الاغوار؟!

60% من السكان التي تم عمل مقابلات عشوائية معهم يفيدون بأنكم قادرين على حل المشكلات التعليمية والصحية ولم تقوموا بذلك !

نستطيع العمل حسب مقدور المؤسسة والتمويل التي تحصل عليه , ولكن نطوق لخطة استراتيجية مستقبلية لمحاولة التخلص من جميع المشكلات الاساسية التي يواجهونها من خلال دعم المؤسسة وايضاً من خلال التشبيك مع مؤسسات داعمة اخرى بدعم ومساندة الوزارات المحيطة

- هل سبق وتلقيتم طلبات مباشرة من سكان التجمعات البدوية ؟ اذا كان الجواب نعم هل تسعوا لتلبية طلباتهم ؟ كم تحتاجوا من الوقت للتدخل وتلبية احتياجاتهم !!
31.6% من السكان التي تم عمل مقابلات عشوائية معهم يفيدون انهم من الممكن ان يلجأو اليكم اذا كانوا بحاجة لمساعدة, هل تعتقد ان النسبة قليلة ؟ ما السبب برأيك !؟

نعم نتقدم سريعاً بتلبية احتياجاتهم لان هذا بالاساس عملنا الذي نسعى للقيام به

نقوم بالتدخل من 24-72 ساعة بعد تلقي المعلومات والاحتياج

Table 5 Interview Questioner:

5.1 اسئلة مقابلة وزارة التربية والتعليم في منطقة اريحا :

- عرف عن الخدمات المقدمة من طرف وزارة التربية والتعليم للتجمعات البدوية ومناطق ج؟!
 - دعم المدارس التي تتعرض لانتهاكات الاحتلال، وتقطيع العملية التربوية بشكل مستمر، وذلك من خلال تنفيذ مشاريع تطويرية تربوية تهدف إلى تقديم تعليم نوعي لجميع الطلبة دون استثناء، كما وتهدف إلى مساعدة الطلبة والهيئات التعليمية في مدارس المناطق المسماة "ج" على رفع قدرات المدارس المستهدفة من حيث البيئة المدرسية وطاقم المدرسة للتقليل من أثر انتهاكات الاحتلال واعتداءات المستوطنين على هذه المدارس، وتوفير بيئة مدرسية آمنة ومناسبة للتعليم، وذلك عن طريق توفير تدريبات فيما يخص الإسعافات الأولية، الإخلاء، الإغلاق، تشكيل خلية أزمة أو طوارئ، مستلزمات تقليل المخاطر (كاميرات مراقبة، نظام الإنذار) والتكيف بيئي، وآليات التعامل مع الحالات الطارئة الناتجة عن انتهاكات الاحتلال.
 - ضمان الوصول الآمن من وإلى المدرسة للطلبة من خلال: توفير باصات وسيارات الدفع الرباعي لنقل الطلبة في المناطق الأكثر عرضة للانتهاكات، حيث تم توفير الخدمة لمدارس الضفة الغربية والقدس.
 - تعزيز الشراكة مع الإرتباط العسكري الفلسطيني والأمن الوطني الفلسطيني في حماية المدارس والتعليم.
 - تدريب المدارس على الرصد والإبلاغ وتوثيق الانتهاكات الإسرائيلية لتوفير الحماية، وإعداد التقارير الشهرية والسنوية الخاصة بذلك.
 - حشد الدعم والمناصرة مع الشركاء الدوليين من خلال المؤسسات العاملة في التعليم لحماية المدارس من إخطارات الهدم والإعتقال.
 - بناء نظام التحويل مع المؤسسات ذات العلاقة لمعالجة القضايا القانونية والنفسية والجسدية الناتجة عن انتهاكات الاحتلال.
 - تنفيذ زيارات لمدارس المناطق المسماة "ج" والبلدة القديمة في الخليل (H2)، وذلك لدعم صمودهم والوقوف على أبرز احتياجاتهم.
 - التنسيق مع المؤسسات القانونية الشريكة في الدفاع عن المدارس والطلبة في المحاكم الاسرائيلية، وخاصة الانتهاكات الخاصة باخطارات الهدم والوقف عن العمل.
 - العمل على حصر احتياجات المدارس التي تتعرض للانتهاكات والعمل مع الجهات ذات الاختصاص على تلبية الاحتياجات وتوفير الدعم للمدارس.

- إعداد نشرات تخص الطلبة حول رفع الوعي لديهم عن ما هي حقوقهم أثناء الاعتقال من قبل الاحتلال.
- المتابعة في بناء مدارس التحدي في المناطق المستهدفة مع الجهات ذات العلاقة حي بلغ عدد مدارس التحدي 24 مدرسة.

- هل يوجد مدارس قريبة في جميع التجمعات البدوية؟!؟

55% من السكان التي تم عمل مقابلات عشوائية معهم يفيدون انهم يمنعون اولادهم من الذهاب للمدرسة بسبب بعد المسافة !

لا. بعض التجمعات تحتوي مدارس والاخرى لا تحتوي أما لقلّة عدد السكان وبالتالي الطلبة أو لعدم توفر تمويل لدى الوزارة لبناء مدارس فيها أو لوقوع التجمع ضمن المناطق التي يمنع فيها البناء بأي شكل من الاشكال من قبل الاحتلال الاسرائيلي.

- هل يتوفر من طرفكم وسيلة نقل للطلاب !

55% من السكان التي تم عمل مقابلات عشوائية معهم يفيدون اه لا يوجد لدى ابنائهم مواصلات لنقلهم الى المدارس !

توفر الوزارة خدمة نقل الطلبة لأكثر من ، ولكن ما زال هناك عدد كبير من الطلبة بحاجة لتوفير خدمة النقل لهم.

- هل تقوم التربية والتعليم (المدرسة) بالمتابعة مع الطلاب في حال ترك المدرسة ! في حال الزواج للاناث أو العمل للذكور؟! كيف آلية المتابعة؟

نعم بالتأكد

يتم المتابعة من خلال مرشد المدرسة مع الاهل بشكل مباشر , ويتم عمل لقاءات مع الطالب/ة لمعرفة الاسباب التي تدفعها لترك تعليمها .

- هل يوجد قسط مادي على الطلاب من التجمعات البدوية !! كم المبلغ تقريبي؟

50% من السكان التي تم عمل مقابلات عشوائية معهم يفيدون انهم منعوا اولادهم من الالتحاق

بالتعليم بسبب وضعهم المادي المرهق ! كيف تستطيع تقديم المساعدة في هذه الحالة !!؟

يتم دفع التبرعات المدرسية المتعارف عليها ضمن تعليمات الوزارة.

- هل تعتقد انك قادرة على حل مشكلات التجمعات البدوية في منطقة الاغوار؟! كيف؟

75% من السكان التي تم عمل مقابلات عشوائية معهم يفيدون بأنكم قادرين على حل المشكلات التعليمية للطلاب ولم تقوموا بذلك !

تستطيع الوزارة المساهمة في حل بعض المشكلات التعليمية في الاغوار ضمن صلاحياتها وإمكاناتها، ولكن لا تستطيع حل جميع المشكلات بسبب وجود قيود كبيرة من الاحتلال.

- هل تقدموا دعم مادي او معنوي للتجمعات البدوية؟ ما هي الطرق؟

الوزارة مسؤولة عن تقديم الدعم للمدارس والطلبة في تلك التجمعات، وما هو خارج إطار العملية التعليمية ليس من صلاحيات الوزارة.

تتمة الإجابة ضمن إجابة السؤال الاول أعلاه.

- هل تخبروهم ان الدعم مقدم من الوزارة في حال تم تقديمه من طرفكم؟! ما هي طريقة اعلامهم؟ (شفوي , بوسترات , غير ذلك)؟

هل تعلم ان 90% من السكان التي تم عمل مقابلات عشوائية معهم يفيدون انهم لم يسبق ويحصلو على دعم من طرفكم! ما رأيكم

الوزارة لا تقدم الدعم للسكان وإنما لأركان العملية التعليمية من مباني مدرسية وطلبة ومعلمين ، وعند تقديم الدعم تخبر الوزارة إدارة المدرسة بذلك.

- هل سبق وتلقيتم طلبات مباشرة من سكان التجمعات البدوية؟ اذا كان الجواب نعم هل تسعوا لتلبية طلباتهم؟ كم تحتاجوا من الوقت للتدخل وتلبية احتياجاتهم !!

30 % من السكان التي تم عمل مقابلات عشوائية معهم يفيدون بأنهم من الممكن التواصل معكم اذا كانوا بحاجة الى مساعدة ! هل تعتقد ان نسبة لجوءهم لكم قليلة ! ما السبب برأيك !؟

نعم نتلقى طلبات مباشرة تتركز في توفير خدمة نقل ابناءهم الى المدارس .

• هل يوجد لديكم خطة استراتيجية مستقبلية لمدة 5 سنوات لعملكم مع التجمعات البدوية المهمشة !؟

نعم يوجد .

• هل يوجد لديكم خطة أو مقترحات ل تمويل لإضافة أو تقديم اي مساعدات او دعم لسكان التجمعات البدوية !؟

نعم .

• هل يوجد تعاون بينكم وبين مؤسسات الممولين لخدمة ومساعدة التجمعات البدوية !؟
60 % من السكان التي تم عمل مقابلات عشوائية معهم يعتقدون انه لا يوجد تعاون او عمل مشترك بينكم !! لماذا برأيك !؟

نعم

Table 5 Interview Questioner :

5.2 اسئلة مقابلة وزارة الصحة في اريحا :

- عرف عن الخدمات المقدمة من طرف وزارة الصحة للتجمعات البدوية ومناطق ج ؟!

تعمل وزارة الصحة على تقديم الخدمات الطبية لسكان التجمعات البدوية بشكل مجاني لحاملي تأمين وزارة الصحة , اذا كان جسدي او طبي فيتم استخدام التأمين , أما اذا كان نفسي ويحتاج الى علاج بالدواء فيتم اخذ مبلغ رمزي من المستفيد

- هل يتم تقديم خدمات للمناطق المهمشة في منطقة الاغوار ؟ وبالاخص للتجمعات البدوية !

نعم بالتأكيد
تعمل وزارة الصحة ع تقديم العلاج لهم اما باستخدام التأمين الصحي او بمبالغ رمزية , كما أن موظفي وزارة الصحة أحد اعضاء مع شبكة حماية الطفولة التي تقوم بعمل نشاطات دائمة لسكان ومدارس هذه المناطق

- ما هي الخدمات الصحية المقدمة لهم ؟!
70% من السكان التي تم عمل مقابلات عشوائية معهم يفيدون انهم لا يحصلو على علاج وقت مرضهم ! ما رأيك؟!

يتم تقديم العلاج حسب الحاجة بالتأكد , من الممكن ان يكون صعب على هؤلاء السكان الوصول الى وزارة الصحة لذلك لا يحصلون على العلاج المطلوب .

- كم عدد المراكز الصحية المتوفرة في المراكز الطبية ؟ هل يوجد طاقم طبي في المراكز بشكل يومي؟! **90% من التجمعات يفيد انه لا يوجد بالقرب منه مراكز طبية لتقديم العلاج !**

يوجد 6 مراكز تابعه لوزارة الصحة موزعة في عدة مناطق حسب الحاجة لسكان التجمعات البدوية , يتم تقديم العلاج بها لمن يحتاجه كما انه يوجد بها اخصائيين نفسيين ايضاً في بعض الاوقات .

- هل تم تقديم لقاح ومطاعيم ضد فايروس كورونا للتجمعات البدوية؟! **90% من السكان التي تم عمل مقابلات عشوائية معهم يفيدون انهم لا يحصلو على اللقاح وال 10% المتبقية من العينة افادت انها حصلت على التطعيم في القدس المحتل ! ما رأيك !**

نعم بالتأكد تم تقديم لقاح ضد فايروس كورونا لجميع السكان ويشمل سكان التجمعات البدوية , ولكن يقدم فقط في وزارة الصحة , لمن يتقدم الى الوزارة يحصل على المطاعيم اللازمة

- هل سبق وتلقيتم طلبات مباشرة من سكان التجمعات البدوية ؟ اذا كان الجواب نعم هل تسعوا لتلبية طلباتهم ؟ كم تحتاجوا من الوقت للتدخل وتلبية احتياجاتهم !!

لا يوجد لدينا طاقم ميداني للعمل مع السكان في مواقعهم , ولكن يوجد لدينا شبكات مع المؤسسات الاخرى التي تستطيع زيارتهم وقت الحاجة

- هل يوجد لديكم خطة استراتيجية مستقبلية لمدة 5 سنوات لعملكم مع التجمعات البدوية المهمشة؟!

نعم بالتأكد

- هل يوجد لديكم خطة أو مقترحات لممولين لإضافة أو تقديم اي مساعدات او دعم لسكان التجمعات البدوية؟!

نعم , نعمل دائماً لتطوير خطط العمل مع التجمعات البدوية من خلال تطوير حياتهم والحفاظ على صحتهم , فندعو اي مؤسسة ان تضع بعين الاعتبار الصحة في اولوياتها للعمل مع سكان التجمعات البدوية .

- هل يوجد تعاون بينكم وبين مؤسسات الممولين لخدمة ومساعدة التجمعات البدوية؟! **60 % من السكان التي تم عمل مقابلات عشوائية معهم يعتقدون انه لا يوجد تعاون او عمل مشترك بينكم !! لماذا برأيك؟!**

نعم بالتأكيد , يتم العمل مع الممولين لتبادل المعلومات والافادة للفئات المستهدفة .

Table 6 Interview Questioner:

Summary of results :

6.1 RUSULT

question
number

RUSULT

- 1 The majority confirmed their inability to obtain treatment directly due to the difficulty of transportation, and a few of the sample were neutral in their ability to obtain treatment, and the vast majority confirmed that there are no nearby treatment centers to provide them with treatment
- 2 The vast majority confirmed that they did not receive any medical assistance from the Ministry of Health, while the minority of the sample confirmed that they received some health services.

- 3 The full sample result confirmed that they did not receive the necessary vaccinations for viruses, especially the Corona virus, from the Ministry of Health
- 4 The vast majority confirmed the difficulty of living and adapting psychologically in these areas, and only a minority of men confirmed that there were no problems for their mental health, and the minority confirmed that they wanted to change their place of residence, while half of the sample completely refused to change their residence location, and it was also clarified that the vast majority confirmed They felt frustrated about their inability to reach recreational places, and the rest of the sample was neutral for this idea.
- 5 The vast majority have no problem in direct communication with institutions and funders, and the minority feels embarrassed and stressed by requesting any offloading activity or calling for a private conversation.

6.2 RUSULT

question number	RUSULT
1	The majority of the population sample strongly agrees that the distance of the school from the Bedouin gathering sites leads to students leaving schools, and the minority of the sample does not agree with these ideas.
2	The results of the interviews confirmed that the complete sample confirms the extent of the impact of Israeli policies on education for students
3	The result of the question made it clear that half of the sample confirmed that there is no daily transportation, and the other half indicated that the Ministry of Education undertakes the transportation of students on a daily basis.
4	The entire sample showed that there is a clear academic regression for students due to the Corona virus and their long-term absence from education
5	The result of the sample showed that half of the sample is affected by the customs and traditions that prevent the girl from completing her education. As for the rest, it is confirmed that it does not affect them at all
6	Half of the sample emphasized male enrollment in education, and the other half denied that. As for females, the vast majority emphasized the commitment of females and their enrollment in education, and the rest of the sample was neutral to that.
7	The majority confirmed that early marriage is one of the reasons for leaving education for females, or the minority asserted that females are not deprived of education. As for males, the vast majority indicated that male enrollment in work is one of the reasons that motivate them to leave work,

and the minority confirmed that it is a neutral side according to people.
And her motivation to learn.

6.3 RUSULT

question number	RUSULT
1	The vast majority have sufficient quantities of water to complete their livelihood, and the minority objects to the lack of sufficient quantities of water.
2	The results were divided into three equal parts, the first agrees that there is no financial burden, the second part is neutral to the idea, and the last part confirms the existence of a stressful financial burden on the family.
3	Half of the sample confirms its work to rationalize and conserve water, and the other half is neutral on doing so.
4	Half of the sample confirms the effect of its cultivation under water shortage, and the other half is neutral for that.
5	The vast majority have access to clean water, and the minority does not. As for their knowledge of the concept of clean water as well, the vast majority had knowledge of the validity of the concept and the minority did not
6	The entire sample, except for a few partial ones, confirmed the existence of environmental problems due to their inability to dispose of wastewater, while the few partial samples confirmed the absence of any problems.
7	. Half of the sample resorts to using the surrounding water of the spring, and the other half does not depend on it at all
8	The vast majority of the sample does not receive any support on the issue of water, and the minority has already received
9	The complete sample, except for a small part of the sample, confirmed that it could not leave its location and move. As for the small part, it confirmed

that if given the opportunity, it was possible to leave the area and move.

6.4 RUSULT

question number	RUSULT
1	The vast majority confirmed that they agree with the ministries' ability to provide support to them, while the minority does not agree with that, and half of the sample agreed on the ability of funders to assist them, and the other half does not agree with that.
2	The whole sample confirmed its assertion that it did not receive any kind of services from the ministries, except for a very small sample that was neutral with this idea
3	The vast majority confirmed that they do not receive any basic needs from the ministries and funders, and the minority was neutral with the idea of receiving that from each of the ministries and funders.
4	Half of the sample does not agree to resort to the ministries to request assistance, and the other half agrees. As for the funders, the vast majority rejects the request for assistance from the funders, and the minority agreed to the request for assistance.
5	The vast majority of the category that requested assistance from the ministries and donors did not receive assistance from them after they requested it, and the minority reported that they had received assistance.

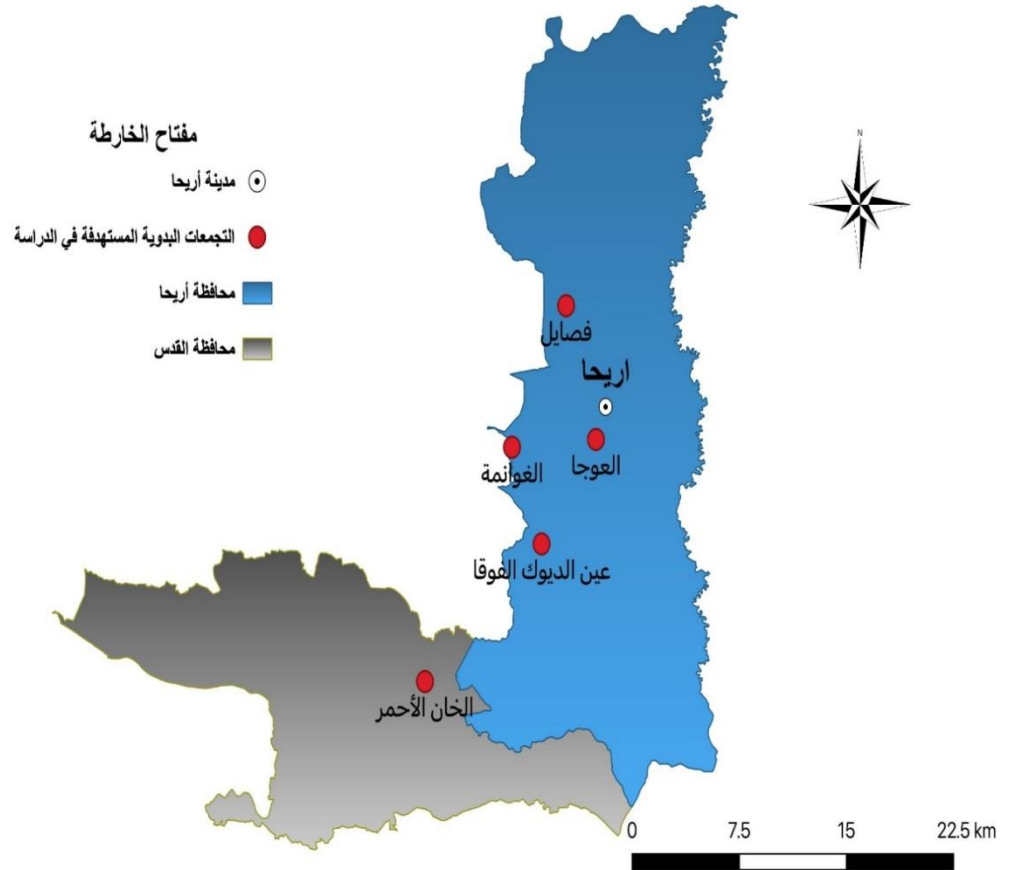
6.5 RUSULT

question number	RUSULT
1	The results were divided into three parts, the first had no idea of the existence of strategic plans, the second part was obscured by its existence, and the last part had a clear plan for the future.
2	The vast majority are neutral due to its importance and its existence, and what remains of the sample is a very small part that agrees on the importance of its existence, and the other part believes that its existence is of no importance.
3	The vast majority had a clear plan for the continuation of their life in the area they inhabited and planned for their life as it is without moving, while the minority was neutralizing this idea to develop a plan
4	Half of the sample confirms that it will be affected by the annexation plan and it will affect their lives, while the minority was neutral to this idea, As for their opinion if they had an alternative plan if the implementation was started, the results were that the vast majority of the sample did not have an alternative plan, nor which area they would move or what jobs they would do, and only the minority of those who were thinking about the issue to find opportunities in other areas to move to This confirms the lack of a clear basic plan for the population in areas C
5	The result was that the complete sample stated that the ministries did not assist them to develop a strategic plan or assist them with these issues. As for the donors, their result was that half of the sample confirmed that they did not assist them with these concepts, and the other half agreed and neutralized the idea.

Appendix

(A) Appendix

الصعوبات والتحديات التي تواجه سكان مناطق (ج) في منطقة الأغوار



Appendix B :



Appendix C



الملخص

أجريت هذه الدراسة للتعرف على الصعوبات والتحديات التي تواجه سكان مناطق ج , لمعرفة دور المانحين والوزارات في دعم سكان المناطق المهمشة في منطقة اريحا والاغوار . وذلك من خلال رصد الصعوبات والتحديات الحالية التي يواجهها السكان الذين يعيشون منذ سنوات طويلة في التجمعات البدوية في المناطق المهمشة من منطقة ج في اريحا والاغوار , ومعرفة مدى علاقة كل من الوزارات والممولين في تقديم الدعم والمساعدة لهذه المناطق بالشراكة مع بعضهما البعض .

تم اعتماد المنهج النوعي للبحث , مع كل من عينة سكان التجمعات البدوية , ومع الوزارات والممولين , بالنسبة للسكان فكانت الاسئلة محددة مسبقاً للمقابلات , فتم الحصول على بيانات ومعلومات من العينة العشوائية من سكان التجمعات البدوية أولاً , وبعد ذلك تم عمل مقابلات مع الوزارات , والممولين الداعمين العاملين العاملين كليهما في منطقة أريحا والأغوار . أظهرت النتائج أن هناك العديد من الصعوبات التي يواجهها السكان على مر السنوات إلى هذا الوقت، كما وبينت النتائج أن هناك بعض التحديات التي تم العمل على حلها من طرف كل من الوزارات والممولين بالشراكة ، وهذا ما تؤكد النتائج ان هناك علاقة واضحة بين كل من الوزارات والممولين لمساعدة هذه المناطق ج في منطقة اريحا والاغوار, ولكن هذا بطرق تخطيطية بسيطة .

أشارت النتائج المستخلصة من هذه الدراسة أن هناك ارتفاع ملحوظ بنسبة الوعي لدى السكان في التجمعات البدوية، بحيث كانت الغالبية العظمى تسعى لدفع اولادها لاتمام التعليم، عدى على الظروف السيئة والفايروسات التي تدفعهم للإمتناع عن ذلك. بالإضافة إلى ذلك , أشارت نتائج هذه الدراسة أن الوزارات العاملة في مناطق الاغوار تسعى جاهدة لتوفير الخدمات الاساسية لدعم سكان التجمعات قدر المستطاع , كما أن الممولين يعملون على وضع خطط استراتيجية لجلب التمويل لدعم مناطق التجمعات البدوية في الاغوار لنشر التوعية والمرونة وتقديم الخدمات النفسية للسكان لما يواجهونه من ضغوطات نفسية , الا ان , بينت النتائج أن الوزارات تقدم الخدمات الاساسية لسكان التجمعات البدوية من الصحة والتعليم وغيره من الخدمات الاساسية, أما ما يخص الممولين فإنهم إلى هذا الوقت يقدمون الخدمات الثانوية, من خدمة نفسية اجتماعية وتوعوية وتحويلات إلى مؤسسات أخرى , عدا عن ذلك , كلاهما يسعى للشراكة معاً لتقديم الخدمات المشتركة .

أظهرت معظم النتائج مع الدراسات السابقة والنظريات ذات الصلة أن غالبية سكان المناطق المهمشة يعاني من صعوبات وتحديات وخيمة في العيش في التجمعات المهمشة , كما ان اكدت الدراسات ان الممولين والوزارات هم الداعم الاول لمساندة هؤلاء السكان . علاوة على ذلك , كان رأي سكان التجمعات البدوية بالخدمات المقدمة لديهم من طرف الوزارات والممولين غير مرضي كما يجب , هذا ما اكدته المقابلات , بحيث انهم يحتاجو للحصول على المزيد من الدعم المادي والخدمات الداعمة لنقلهم لوضع معيشي أفضل .

واجه الباحث تحديات عديدة خلال سعيه لعمل المقابلات مع سكان التجمعات البدوية في منطقة ج والوزارات والممولين , كان اهملها وجود الاوضاع السياسية والصحية الصعبة بالفترة ما بين 2020-2021 , غير انه واجه صعوبة الحصول على مواعيد لعمل لقاءات معهم , وهذا من اجل الحصول على المعلومات الداعمة للبحث , للحصول على النتائج .

أخيراً , تم تقديم توصيات للوزارات والممولين الداعمين من أجل استمرارية العمل مع سكان التجمعات البدوية في الأغوار من خلال التركيز على ضرورة وضع خطة استراتيجية مستقبلية دائمة لتطوير العمل معهم , بحيث يهدف هذا الى تبني التفكير في الحد من الصعوبات والتحديات التي تواجه السكان في المناطق المهمشة على حساب السكان الذين ما زالو يتحملون العيش القاسي من أجل التثبيت والحفاظ على اراضيهم .

الكلمات المفتاحية: المناطق المهمشة، التجمعات البدوية، الوزارات والممولين، الصعوبات والتحديات، أريحا والأغوار.