

# تعداد المنظمات غير الحكومية الفلسطينية في الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة 2007

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Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute

# **Mapping Palestinian Non-Governmental Organizations in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip**

**2007**

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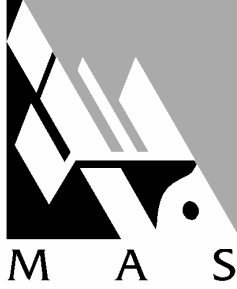
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Jerusalem and Ramallah

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## **FOREWORD**

The first mapping of NGOs in the WBGS to be undertaken by MAS was in 2000. This study is a report on the recent update of that first mapping, providing vital information on developments within the NGO sector, especially given the adverse conditions that the Palestinian economy has been subjected to in the past few years.

This study provides information and preliminary analysis on the number of NGOs in the WBGS, their geographical distribution, sectoral allocation, nature of work, organization, financing, and service provision. This information should provide the basis for studying the role and efficiency of these organizations, in addition to providing guidance on what can be done to move the sector forward.

This is one of three studies that build on information gathered from the NGO mapping. The second study is concerned with wage differentials between the private, public and NGO sectors, while the third looks into the effectiveness of NGOs working in democracy, human rights, good governance, and women's issues. Between them, the three studies provide a detailed account of the main developments within this vital sector.

I am grateful for the generous support of Cordaid, who funded this entire project, the mapping and the three studies. Also, I would like to extend my thanks to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, who carried out the mapping. Thanks are also due to the team of researchers and assistants who worked diligently on this project.

**Dr. Samir Abdullah**  
**Director General**



# Contents

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 The importance of the survey with the shortage in comprehensive quantitative data	3
1.2 General Objectives of the Survey	5
1.3 Most Important Standards to Evaluate the NGOs	6
1.4 Data Collection	7
1.4.1 Rates of Response:	9
1.4.2 Organizing and Administering the field work:	9
1.4.3 Handling and tabulating the data:	10
<b>2. General Features of the PNGOs</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1 Year of Establishment	12
2.2 Legal Entity	12
2.3 Registration	13
2.4 Recruitment	13
2.5 Volunteering	14
2.6 Beneficiaries from the non-governmental sector	15
2.7 Funding	15
2.8 Internal Structure of PNGOs	18
2.9 Objectives of the PNGOs	20
2.10 Programs of the PNGOs	22
<b>3. Geographical and Categorical Distribution of the NGOs</b>	<b>25</b>
3.1 Geographical distribution of PNGOs	25
3.1.1 Geographical Distribution of PNGOs in Terms of their Type	27
3.2 Distribution of PNGOs according to population area	28
3.2.1 Distribution of PNGOs in population areas according to organizational category	29
3.3 Categorical distribution of the PNGOs	32
<b>4. Capabilities of the PNGOs and their Needs</b>	<b>35</b>
4.1 Distribution of PNGOs According to their Areas of Activity	35
4.2 Revenues of PNGOs	36
4.2.1 Revenues of PNGOs According to the Area	37
4.2.2 Categorical Distribution of PNGOs Revenues	40
4.2.3 Budget Deficit of PNGOs	41
4.3 Paid Employees at PNGOs	43
4.4 Volunteering	46

4.5 The Needs of PNGOs and the Restrictions They Endure	47
4.5.1 <i>The Needs of PNGOs</i>	47
4.5.2 <i>Restrictions Imposed on PNGOs</i>	49
<b>Conclusions</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Statistical Annex</b>	<b>55</b>

## Definitions of the Main Concepts Used in the Study<sup>6</sup>

*Geographical Divisions:* The study adopted the administrative divisions determined by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS). The Palestinian territories were divided into two areas: the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The West Bank was divided into three regions with nine governorates:

1. Northern WB: including the governorates of Nablus, Tulkarm, Qalqyia, Jenin, Tubas, and Salfit.
2. Middle WB: including the governorates of Ramallah and El-Bireh, Jerusalem and Jericho.
3. Southern WB: including the governorates of Bethlehem and Hebron.

The Gaza Strip was divided into five governorates: Northern Gaza, Gaza City, Deir Albalah, Khan Younis, and Rafah.

*Population Areas:* The survey of the PCBS adopted three kinds of population areas: rural, urban, and refugee camps. Urban areas are defined as: (1) a population area where the number of residents equals 10,000 or more; (2) a population area where the number of residents is between 5,000 and 9,999 and four out of the five conditions are met: there is a water network, a health clinic, an electricity network, and a high school. The center of a governorate is also considered to be an urban area regardless of its size.

The PCBS defines the areas which are neither urban nor camp as rural. The Bureau used to use the terms city, village, and camp, defining “city” as a population area with a municipality which pre-dates 1967.

*Civic Activity:* Any social, economic, cultural, or other kind of service that is provided on a voluntary basis to society that may enhance the wellbeing of its citizens. This sense of improvement may have many qualities, such as better housing, better health care and education, improved economic conditions and social relations, improved professional and athletic standards, and greater awareness of spiritual, artistic, and cultural issues.

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<sup>6</sup> The fieldwork team training booklet, attached at the end of this study, contains definitions for all of the concepts used in the data sheet. This section aims at providing an accurate definition for some of the concepts that were not defined there.

*Activity Range of the Organization:* The range or the size of the area the organization covers through its activities. This could be the locality such as the area where the organization is located (be it a city, village or camp); at a governorate level reaching the locality and its vicinity (of urban, rural, and camp areas); at a territorial level reaching the WB or GS; or at a national level encompassing all oPt.

*Objectives of the Organization:* These are the objectives which the organization aims at pursuing through the programs and activities it does. They can also be thought of in terms of outputs or expected outcomes from these programs and activities.

*New Organizations (Vocational Centers):* These are organizations formed at the end of the seventies and beginning of the eighties, which adopted new methods of administration and tackled issues previously left unattended by the main Palestinian players. Such organizations depend on a specialized professional staff for both their structure and function and include full-time, part-time, and voluntary workers. Usually, their high authorities are composed of a small number of interested people who agree on the objectives of the organization and its message.

*Traditional Organizations:* These are organizations that use more traditional administrative methods in their set-up. Their interests usually include charity work and activities related to local society, such as youth clubs and charitable institutions.

*Development Organizations:* These are organizations who aim to generate long-lasting impact on Palestinian society.

*Relief Organizations:* These are organizations whose programs aim at covering immediate social needs such as food, shelter, housing, health and other services.

# Executive Summary

## General Objectives

The survey aims at examining the changes in Palestinian non-governmental and charitable organizations (PNGOs) and up-dating the database which was established following the completion of the first survey on PNGOs in 2000. Such an up-date allows for the geographical and categorical mapping of PNGOs and for the examination of their capacities, roles and needs under the current political and economic climate.

In order to produce comparable data, the survey adopted the same definition of an NGO as in 2000: the organization must have an officially recognized legal existence; it must be an independent organization; it must be a non-profit organization; it must contain a level of voluntary participation; and it must not be an inheritable, representative, or factional.

The fieldwork collection and coordination of data took place between 22/1/2007 and 28/2/2007, and was executed according to the instructions and tools prepared particularly for this project.

The results of this survey indicate that the number of NGOs in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (WBGS) reached 1,495. The number includes organizations that did and did not complete the forms, as well as those who are legally established but not yet functioning. The number of the NGOs with completed data by early 2007 reached 1,388. The majority of these organizations are located in the West Bank (WB) (68.5%), while the rest are in the Gaza Strip (GS) (31.5%). The majority of these organizations are concentrated in the urban areas, where their numbers reached 57.2% of the total. The number of organizations working in the rural areas reached 30.3% and those in refugee camps reached 12.5%.

In comparison with the 2000 survey data, three main observations can be made:

1. There was a 61.5% increase in the total number of PNGOs. The number in mid-2000 was just 926 organizations.
2. The percentage of these organizations in the WB decreased in comparison to that of the GS - in 2000, 76.6% of PNGOs were in the WB while 23.4% were in the GS.

3. 60.5% of PNGOs were established after 1994, 33.7% of them between 1994 and 2000, and 26.6% after 2000.

The increase in the number of organizations had an impact on the ratio of citizens to organizations. In 2007, this ratio was 2,848 citizens per organization, while in 2000 it was 3,569 per organization. The reduction in ratio was greater in the GS than in the WB due to the significant increase in the number of PNGOs in the Strip. There was also a significant increase in the number of organizations in northern WB as reflected by the ratio of citizens per organization in this region in comparison with that of the middle and southern parts of the WB. It should be noted that the highest ratio of citizens to organizations is in the district of Jerusalem – though this was not the case in the survey of 2000. The closure of some organizations in Jerusalem and the difficulty in establishing new ones due to obstructive Israeli policies explains the high ratio in this area.

In terms of numbers, the vast majority of the PNGOs are located in urban areas (57.2%), the rest are located either in rural areas (30.3%) or refugee camps (12.5%). This is mostly true in the WB. In the GS, the number of PNGOs in refugee camps is higher than those in rural areas. Considering the limited number of rural areas in the GS, these figures are not surprising.

In the WB, the rural-urban trend of the middle and southern parts mirrors the trend on the national level. In the northern parts, the greatest numbers of organizations are located in rural areas, followed by the urban areas and then by refugee camps. In comparison with the 2000 survey, the WB saw an increase in the percentage of the organizations in the rural areas and in the refugee camps but this came at the expense of those in the urban areas. Meanwhile the GS experienced the opposite trend, the percentage of organizations in the urban areas actually increased.

The vast majority of the functioning organizations in the WBGS are charitable ones. They reached 51.7% of the total number of PNGOs. In 2000, this percentage was 40.4%. This indicates a significant increase in charitable work since the second *Intifada*.

The percentage of athletic and youth clubs decreased from 30% in the year 2000 to 19.2% in 2007. This indicates that the number of these clubs almost did not change, as the reduction in percentage is proportional to the overall increase in PNGOs. In general, the well-established organizations still hold the lion's share of the total number of the PNGOs (70.9%) and

the remaining 29.1% is distributed amongst new organizations which fall within the following groups: 9.4% are developmental organizations, 7.9% are cultural centers, 4.5% are training and rehabilitation centers, 3.2% are cooperative societies, 1.7% are legal organizations, 1.4% are research organizations, 1% are relief organizations<sup>1</sup>, and 0.1% (two organizations) are organizations that lie outside all of the above mentioned categories.

The 2007 survey shows there are various programs and activities performed by PNGOs, many of which conduct more than one program. Together they conduct 4,581 programs within various categories. In comparison with the 2000 survey, there is a significant increase in the number of programs offered by these organizations. The number then was only 3,084. Thus, the percentage of increase in services offered by PNGOs is 48.5%.

The highest ratio of activities in 2007 is for cultural, scientific, and educational programs (44%). This percentage has decreased from 56% of the total in the 2000 survey.

Educational programs were fourth in rank of services provided by organizations, at 27%. This is related to the focus on extracurricular activities offered by PNGOs, especially charitable organizations. Despite the increase in the number of these programs, there was a decrease in the percentage of educational programs since 2000. Organizations that offer childhood programs came second in rank with 41% - amounting to a small increase in these services since the 2000 survey.

Charitable programs came in third place with 39% - witnessing a slight increase from the 2000 survey, where the ratio was 33%. The charitable and relief dimension in the work of many PNGOs reflects the severe economic conditions facing the Palestinian population. Palestinian society is enduring rising levels of poverty and unemployment, and increasing numbers of families who have lost relatives in the conflict, due to Israeli policies such as closures, travel restrictions, curfews, invasions and military attacks. The number of social aid programs has risen from 291 to 537 from 2000 to 2007.

The rise in aid programs follows the aforementioned analysis. The percentage of relief and aid programs was only 6% in the year 2000. In 2007, it is 12%. In other words, the number of relief and aid programs rose from 55 to 167 from 2000 to 2007.

Programs offering youth and athletic activities went down from 30% to 27% between the two surveys. This is despite an increase in their actual numbers and their rank against other programs remaining 5<sup>th</sup>.

Programs related to women affairs have risen significantly between the two surveys. There was an increase in the percentage of organizations that target women's issues, from 17% (150 programs) in 2000 to 26% (363 programs) in 2007.

Data shows a clear rise in the number and percentage of publicity programs (democracy and good governance). Their percentage was 6% (50 programs) in 2000 and 10% (142 programs) in 2007.

Data also shows that health, rehabilitation and job-training programs slightly increased in relation to the overall rise in numbers of programs offered by PNGOs.

In general, the number of programs offering services in humanitarian relief, social aid, advocacy and women's issues had increased significantly in comparison to other programs.

### **The Legal Situation**

It is noted in this survey that all of the PNGOs in the WBGS submitted their registration applications to the Ministry of Interior and to one of the related specialized ministries. The percentage of registered organizations with the Ministry of Interior has reached about 81.3%. In 2000, the percentage did not exceed the 41.8% mark. However, the percentage of organizations registered with a related ministry<sup>2</sup> reached 74% of the total number of PNGOs, whereas it was 80.6% in 2000.

### **Numbers of Employees and Volunteers**

The number of employees in PNGOs had risen in the past six years of the *Intifada*. There were 10,375 paid employees in mid 1999, working in 573 organizations – an average of 18 employees per organization. By 2007 there were 16,882 paid-employees in 845 organizations – averaging 20 employees per organization. Paid employees are concentrated in health organizations, which employ 31.6% of the total non-governmental employees. On the other hand, charitable programs employ 19.2%,

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<sup>2</sup> The percentage of organizations registered in ministries exceeds 100% as a significant number of PNGOs are registered with more than one ministry at the same time.

organizations conducting scientific and cultural programs employ 9.2%, and the remaining organizations all have very low numbers of paid employees.

The findings of the survey show that the percentage of organizations that use volunteer workers rose from 62.3% of the total number of PNGOs in the WBGS in 2000, to 78.3% in 2007. But the total number of volunteers in these organizations went down from 64,936 in 2000 to 53,622 in 2007. Regardless of the fall, this number is very high. Careful reading of the 2007 survey questionnaire revealed that some PNGOs consider the members of its General Assembly volunteers. And since all of the organizations registered with the Interior Ministry must have a General Assembly, the number of organizations claiming to have volunteers increased, despite the actual decrease in the total number of volunteers in 2007 compared to that in 2000.

These volunteers are mostly concentrated in charitable organizations and youth/ athletic clubs whose members often also volunteer in the club. The rest of volunteers are mostly involved with cultural and educational organizations, followed by developmental organizations.

### **The Beneficiaries**

The number of beneficiaries from Palestinian Non-governmental Organizations rose from around 4.5 million in 2000 to around 11 million in 2007. The numbers are high despite some 57 organizations declaring their inability to determine the number of their beneficiaries. The number of beneficiaries claimed by all organizations exceeds the total number of Palestinian population in the WBGS. This is explained in the following reasons:

- ✧ Some organizations, such as those working in the health field, consider the number of beneficiaries as the same number of service cases. This is not an accurate method of measurement as the same person may receive more than one service in the same year.
- ✧ Some organizations work on infrastructural development and consider all members of a building/ residential complex as their beneficiaries.

### **Sources of Funding**

The survey shows that the PNGOs receive funds from several sources at the same time. The percentage of organizations receiving external (Western or Arabic) funds have risen from 38.9% in 2000 to 46.8% in this

survey – i.e. by the end of 2006. The percentage of organizations that self-fund part of their budget went down from 88.2% in 2000 to 81% in 2007. The percentage of organizations receiving funds from the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) fell from 29.2% in 2000 to 13.4% in 2006. The number of organizations receiving local donations also decreased from 71.5% to 62%. The number of organizations receiving funds from individual Palestinian donors or Palestinian institutions inside the “Green Line” was also reduced from 19.5% to 4.8%. The percentage of organizations receiving funds and donations from Palestinian donors and institutions abroad reached about 17%. Lastly, the percentage of organizations receiving donations from other sources reached 4%.<sup>3</sup>

The findings also reveal that the percentage of PNGOs depending on outside funding as a **basic source**<sup>4</sup> increased from 19.4% of the total in the 2000 survey to 33% in this survey. Additionally, the percentage of organizations depending on self-funding rose from 39.5% to 44% from 2000 to this survey.

The total amount of revenues received by PNGOs in the WBGS doubled. It rose from USD \$112,736,506 in 1999<sup>5</sup> to USD \$223,607,358 in 2006.

The per capita income, for the Palestinians living in the Palestinian territories, for revenues coming from PNGOs, reached \$56.6 (\$64.9 in the GS and \$51.6 in the WB). This rate is much bigger than what it was in the 2000 survey when the rate of individual income was \$37.3, \$36.9 in the WB, and \$37.8 in the GS.

With respect to the distribution of revenues according to the sectors of service of these organizations, health organizations got the biggest percentage of the total revenues (22.2%), followed by organizations who work in the field of charitable aid (19.3%), and organizations working in the field of literature, science and culture came in third place (13.1%).

Comparison with the 2000 survey reveals a change in funding priorities. The share given to the following activities was significantly reduced: childhood, caring for the elderly, family organization, health services,

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<sup>3</sup> The total sum of the percentages cited in this paragraph exceeds 100% due to most organizations receiving funds from multiple sources. The percentages represent sources of funding not its size.

<sup>4</sup> Basic source of funding means the type of funding which exceeds 50% of the total funds of the organization.

<sup>5</sup> These revenues include the funding sources of all NGOs including those self-funding one. It should be mentioned that these revenues are for only 710 NGOs. 171 organizations did not reveal their source of income.

research, and education. On the other hand, the share of the following activities increased significantly: charitable aid, cultural and scientific activities, rural development, human rights, women's issues, religious aid, democracy-building and good governance projects.

The number of organizations suffering from a shortage of funding reached 52% of the total number of PNGOs. The total amount of deficit reached USD \$21.6 million for the year 2006. This represents a significant increase from the 1999 when the deficit was just USD \$9.3 million.

### **Organizational Structure**

The findings of the survey show an increase in the percentage of organizations with General Assemblies. This percentage rose from 70.6% of the total number of PNGOs in 2000, to 86% in this survey. This is due to the laws pertaining to the registration of PNGOs.

These laws require that any PNGO forms a General Assembly, whereas in the past, such requirement was applicable only to the traditional PNGOs like the charitable organizations and the youth and athletic clubs.

The findings also demonstrate there are numerous methods used by PNGOs in choosing their Executive Committees. The percentage of organizations that choose their Executive Committee through direct election rose from 70.4% in the 2000 survey to 83.6% in this survey. This is due to regulation relating to organizations and societies stressing the importance of elections in the selection of Executive Committees. Previously this was only applicable to traditional organizations.

Some 85% of the total number of organizations in the WBGS depend on a time-line to execute their programs and conduct their activities. The main obstacles faced by PNGOs in pursuing their objectives are:

- ✧ The interference of foreign donors. 24% of organizations claiming problems in achieving their goals cited such interference.
- ✧ The lack of cooperation from the beneficiaries with the plans of the organization. 26.5% suffered from this problem.
- ✧ The shortage of time available for the members of these organizations to contribute to the organization. 18% of organizations suffered from such a shortage. This problem applies mostly to organizations that do not employ paid workers.

### **The Objectives of PNGOs**

The results of this survey show that the objectives related to enhancing work qualifications through training and professional courses, and the objectives related to the enhancement of awareness and education became the most popular during the past six years. It is also noted that the percentage of the PNGOs whose objectives are to empower the youth and develop the capacity of children has increased. This could be explained by the growing interest of donors in such objectives and by the increase in the number of youth clubs in the years after the Second *Intifada*.

Regarding the main objectives of these organizations, it is noted that the percentage of organizations whose main objective is to empower the youth through sport, culture, and social activities remained the highest, despite its decrease compared to the results in the 2000 survey. This percentage reached 18% of the total active number of PNGOs in the WBGS. Ranked second, with 12.5%, are organizations whose main objective is to enhance professional qualifications through training and specialist courses.

### **The Area of Activity**

Most PNGOs operate on the governorate level, making up 36.9% of the total number of organizations, followed by those who operate on the neighborhood level, such as residential complexes, which come to 31.9% of the total.

The number of organizations who target the entire oPt in their activities reached 11.4% of the total, and are concentrated in the middle area of the WB. In the 2000 survey, the percentage of those which operate on the level of the oPt was 19.3%. The drop can be accounted for by the rise in activities at the governorate level.

### **The Needs of the PNGOs**

The basic needs of PNGOs are the following: fund-raising, institution-building, acquisition of new equipment and technology, networking with external parties, and enhancing cooperation with local society. Comparison between the surveys of 2000 and 2007 reveals that fund-raising remained the main priority for these organizations, with 95.6% of PNGOs stating their biggest need was in raising funds. The percentage of organizations stating they need institution-building increased. On the other hand, the percentage of organizations stating that they need equipment and technology, networking, or the cooperation with local society decreased.

These results show an increasing interest by these organizations in developing themselves, and in improving the efficiency of their employees and departments.

### **Restrictions on the Work of PNGOs**

Restrictions on the work of the PNGOs are the following (in decreasing order of impact): restrictions imposed by the donors, restrictions imposed by the Israeli occupation, restriction imposed by local society, and finally, restrictions imposed by the PNA. The percentage of organizations stating that restrictions imposed by the donors are hindering their work, increased from 43.5% to 58.6%. The percentage of organizations stating they suffer from restrictions from local society also increased. There was also a small increase in the percentage of organizations stating that they suffer from restrictions imposed by the Israeli occupation. The percentage of organizations stating that they suffer from restrictions imposed by the PNA decreased in period between the two surveys.



# 1. Introduction

This study observes the situation of the PNGOs operating in the Palestinian territories. These organizations are considered as one of the basic elements of Palestinian society within the WBGS. Their objectives, social roles, institutional structure, financial sources, and capacity to survive in such an unstable political and economic environment, are the most urgent issues of their concern. There is no doubt that this sector has played an important role in providing a wide range of services for Palestinians since the *Intifada* years and before the Oslo Accords. These services include many areas of civic life: education, health, human rights, women, children, elderly, agriculture, research, vocational and professional training, general development and relief services such as those provided by *Zakat* and other charitable organizations. They aimed at tackling poverty and other problems caused by the Israeli occupation.

Creating a precise and accessible database about the local NGO sector and other charitable societies in the oPt (the PNGOs) is a significant step towards enhancing the administration, planning efforts, and development policies in this sector. Furthermore, classifying and drawing a geographical and sectional map for these organizations provides decision makers with credible data and helps them to make well-informed decisions.

These organizations grew and spread fast during the eighties, especially during the years of the first *Intifada*, when “new” civil organizations<sup>7</sup> led by younger and more professional leaders emerged. This phenomenon made a lasting impact on the programs and objectives of this sector. The PNGOs became the backbone of the construction and development processes of Palestinian society under Israeli occupation.

With the establishment of the PNA, a new political and social reality emerged. Consequently, new areas of work for the PNGOs came into being. At the same time, work in other areas became part of the responsibility of the PNA and no longer within the range of interest of PNGOs. This context pushed PNGOs towards a competitive relationship with one another, mainly over the sources of funds. Some organizations

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<sup>7</sup> These are organizations that depend in their operation on a specialized professional team (which may include full or part time employees, or volunteers). Usually, their authorities compose a small number of interested people who agree on the mission and objectives of the organization.

formed partnerships and established cooperative relationships with one another in the coordination and implementation of service programs, especially in areas of health, agriculture, and education.

However, during the second *Intifada*, the new repressive measures undertaken by the Israeli occupation created new challenges for the Palestinian society. Such challenges greatly affected the PNGOs sector as they are an integral and crucial part of Palestinian society. Like the rest of society, PNGOs had to adapt to the new repressive conditions they were under, and like the vast majority of Palestinians, they seemed to adapt rather effectively, perhaps reflecting the degree to which Palestinian society is capable of absorbing stress and coping with extreme crisis.

Israeli repression during the second *Intifada*, such as the geographical and financial siege of the oPt, and the arbitrary segregation of the territories, threw Palestinian society into an unprecedented whirlwind of instability and insecurity in all respects. This further burdened the PNGOs and confronted them with new challenges. The most prominent challenge was the coordination between different priorities, the continuation of construction and development work on the one hand, and the provision of emergency relief on the other.

The challenges endured by PNGOs due to the political and economic instability caused by the Israeli occupation of the oPt escalated. In addition to these, PNGOs face other particular difficulties. Unlike any other non-governmental organization, PNGOs formulate policy and deliver their services in the absence of a sovereign state, and in the context of an occupation which practices a purposeful and determined policy of military domination and control, targeted assassinations, economic exploitation and land appropriation. It is within this specific Palestinian context which PNGOs direct many of their programs towards enabling Palestinian society to preserve its existence. This makes PNGOs crucial partners in any development process.

Based on the importance of PNGOs and their peculiar role within the Palestinian political and economic context, there is a necessity to monitor the features of these organizations and point out the transformations they witnessed during the second *Intifada*. It is expected that the six year long uprising has left its footprints on the PNGO community. This study will reveal if this is the case. The database for these organizations built up after the first survey in 2000 will be updated and improved so that it may achieve widespread credibility.

## **1.1 The importance of the survey with the shortage in comprehensive quantitative data**

It is difficult to monitor all aspects of the transformation that took hold of the PNGO sector during the past *Intifada* years through statistical studies alone. Of specific importance is the fact that these transformations are ongoing and are still connected to the historical development of the Palestinian charitable societies and the PNGOs. No doubt these organizations have played pivotal roles in Palestinian society. Most notable is their participation in the socio-economic development of the Palestinian society and their efforts to reduce suffering. The fact that these organizations became an alternative to the non-existent state pre-Oslo is a clear sign of their significance. As such, PNGOs hold a rather prominent position in society.

The political change stemming from the Oslo Accords led to the establishment of the PNA on parts of the oPt. Then, the return to conflict conditions under military occupation, accompanied by repressive and abusive measures against all sectors of Palestinian society, including the state, forced changes in the roles played by PNGOs, especially the domains of policy mapping and implementation and evaluation of development plans.

This change had provoked a wide discussion on the role of PNGOs and the nature of their relationship with the PNA. Opinions on the subject ranged from outright support to opposition to their existence, though many opinions were based on self-interest, or political or ideological considerations.

The debate about the role of PNGOs was not based on accurate and precise data. It is noted that data available about them is still limited and imprecise. This gives this survey particular importance, especially in that it adheres to the same standards used in the 2000 survey thus allowing for some comparisons and analysis to be made. Through comparing results, testing their credibility and monitoring the changes which occurred in the features of these organizations during the past six years, the 2007 database will contribute to the coordination, planning, and formulation of public policies. It will also help decision makers in the PNA and PNGO sector to map the policies which govern their work and build better grounds for their relationship.

It is also noted that despite the importance of this sector and its role in society, there is still a shortage in data and quantitative research on this area. Since 2000 not a single comprehensive quantitative study has been published on the changing features of civic society in the oPt, except for one: *A Guide to the NGOs in the West Bank*, which was published in 2006 by the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator (UNSCO).

This *Guide* has many problems. The most important of which is that it deals with NGOs in the West Bank only. It neither deals with NGOs in Gaza, nor differentiates between local (Palestinian) NGOs and foreign ones. It is also noted that the *Guide* is not comprehensive enough from a quantitative perspective. It deals with 716 organizations only. This number includes non-Palestinian organizations as well as private, profitable and semi-governmental organizations. Furthermore, the *Guide* presents only basic information about each organization: the name of the organization, its objectives, a short summary about it, number of employees and volunteers, its programs and activities, and its publications. This may not assist in forming a clear picture about each individual organization, or about them as a sector. As such, the *Guide* is not suitable reference material for formulating public policies, nor for research purposes.

It is also noted that the *Guide*, alongside other studies which dealt with NGOs in the WBGS and were subject to detailed review in the 2000 survey, did not clearly define the Palestinian NGO (PNGO). This made it difficult for a framework to be built through which NGOs could be analyzed. It is also noted that most of previous quantitative studies about NGOs did not have a clear methodology to collect data. This weakness was discussed thoroughly in the 2000 survey. It was mentioned there that most quantitative research concerning this sector suffers from methodological problems as well as a clear shortage in the basic data that is available about this sector. Despite these difficulties, the studies tried to provide a comprehensive and precise database based on secondary sources and some primary ones. However, they did not achieve this objective (Shalabi, 2000:3).

Some of the studies dealt with PNGOs on a sectoral level only, while others dealt with them on a regional level, limiting their study to certain governorates. Some even dealt with organizations that are connected to one network only. They all tended to present only general information about their members, objectives, programs and activities, target group, major achievements, and future projects. The studies did not discuss

important aspects of the PNGOs such as their financial and administrative structures (Shalabi, 2000:4).

It is also noted that there is a weakness and shortage in the available data about the PNGOs in the governmental departments and institutions related to them. The Ministries of Interior, Culture, and NGO Affairs, as well as the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics still lack precise and accurate information regarding PNGOs. The lists these bodies have contain fictitious organizations, out-dated statistical data and imprecise contact details. An added level of importance to this survey stems from its precise and comprehensive data it provides.

## **1.2 General Objectives of the Survey**

To draw a new geographical and sectoral map for the distribution of PNGOs and other charitable societies, and to determine their capabilities, roles, and needs under the difficult political and economic conditions facing Palestinian society. In order to achieve this, this survey aims at monitoring the changes in the PNGO community and updating the database available since 2000.

This objective has the following purposes:

1. To establish a database of Palestinian NGOs and other Palestinian charitable societies for the purpose of mapping public policies in different areas.
2. To monitor changes in the PNGO community, detecting trends of change in their programs, activities, and areas of operation and also to determine their needs and the restrictions imposed on them. This is needed so that PNGOs can improve their performance and be better able to represent civil society and its stage of development. This would also reflect a more comprehensive form of development based on human capacity and well-being.
3. To examine the rules of administrative work and existing practices in order to understand an organization's administrative structure. Such a picture would help the organization to modernize and reach its objectives with minimum of cost and effort.
4. To verify data by checking its sources, level of credibility, validity, and existence.

### 1.3 Most Important Standards to Evaluate the NGOs

In order to allow a comparison of data, this survey adopted the same standards used in the 2000 survey to define and categorize the NGOs. These standards are:

1. *To be of official legalized presence:* meaning an institutionalized presence for the organization. An institutionalized presence means that the organization must have a headquarters, an administrative and financial system, a membership system, clear objectives, and a long-term operation program that distinguishes it from a temporary gathering of a group of people.
2. *To be independent:* meaning to be institutionally separate from the government, be of dignified character and self-governed, i.e. to be ready and able to control activities and not be governed by an external power.
3. *To be a non-profit organization:* it should not have the objective of seeking profit for its members. If some of its programs seek profit, it should be designated to serve the objectives on which the organization was established.
4. *To contain a reasonable degree of voluntary participation:* this should be either in its administration or in its activities. This could be implemented only with regards to the executive council or the trustees as an indicator of voluntary participation.
5. *To be un-inheritable:* this means that membership should be voluntary and should not be based on blood relations, such as is the case in clan ties.
6. *To be unrepresentative:* membership in the organization should not be limited to a specific sector. Its objective should not be to defend the interests and privileges of a particular sector, such as student unions, workers unions, and professional unions.
7. *The organization must not be factional:* meaning the organization should not be fundamentally related to specific faction or promote a faction in its work, such as aiding a nominee to win a political position. This does not mean that the organization should not interest itself in education or promotion of political awareness, which aims at making certain change in the society.

## 1.4 Data Collection

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) conducted a data collection project about the PNGOs in the WBGS in 2007. The process of collecting data went through three major stages: preparing all requirements for the project, field collection of data, handling and analyzing the data. Executing the first stage required the following:

*Firstly:* A literature survey and review based on available international, Arabic, and local writings which deal with the subject of surveying PNGOs, the drawing of a geographical and sectoral map of PNGOs, and the creation of a general database. The purpose of the review was to formulate the right questions for the questionnaire and to reveal the gaps in the PNGOs specific data.

*Secondly:* The preparation of the research questionnaire (enclosed at the end of this report) which contained three parts: the identification of data about PNGOs, the qualitative control over the data, and the main variables required by the study to make it possible to present the data in tables. The questionnaire included the following variables:

1. The organization's general objectives and its domain of operation.
2. The organization's programs, any changes to the programs, reasons for such changes, trends and local and international relationships.
3. An evaluation of the organization's work, programs, and performance, and the obstacles it faces while executing its programs.
4. The administrative conditions of the organization, its staff and future plans.
5. The financial situation and self and external financing projects for the organization.
6. An evaluation of the role of organization in society and the benefit presented to its target group.

As the questionnaire is the basic tool for this study, we took into consideration the technical necessities of fieldwork stage and the handling of data. As such, it was designed in a way that would make it be easy to handle the data by computer.

*Thirdly:* The study determined to include all organizations which met the international definition of a 'civil society' organization and a charity. Such organizations or societies must be operating in one of the areas for NGOs. This standard was based on the institutions' record that was the

result of the general survey of institutions conducted by the PCBS by the end of 2004. The study also benefited from a special framework for the NGOs that was prepared in 2000. The organizations that met the classification standards were determined during the data collection period. After collecting the primary framework data, it was treated to avoid repetition and to exclude those organizations that do not meet the standards of the definition of NGOs adopted in the study. The result was a framework that contains the names of around 1,894 organizations located in all cities and governorates all over the WBGS.

In addition to filling out the questionnaires of the organizations that were included in the primary framework, which was done by the staff, the fieldwork aimed to identify organizations that were not included in such framework in order to fill out their data sheet. Fieldworkers were instructed to question the organizations they visit and the residents of the complexes that they were working on, defining the organizations that include them in their operations in order to establish the existence of any organizations that were not included in the primary framework.

*Fourthly:* ‘Executing a priori experiment’ – this was an exercise conducted by the research team on 30 PNGOs in the Ramallah governorate after providing its requirements, such as hiring field researchers and training them. The objectives of conducting such exercises were:

1. To test the questionnaire and check if it fitted the fieldwork study. Then, based on the results of the test, the questionnaire and documents related to the survey would be modified accordingly.
2. To test the average accomplishment of field workers to establish the number of researchers needed to carry out the survey within the allocated timeframe.
3. To identify the potential problems and difficulties facing the researchers so that they could be prepared for these during the training sessions and end up building techniques to overcome them.

*Fifthly:* ‘Training and hiring’ – before starting the fieldwork, a special booklet for the training of fieldwork researchers was published. The booklet included techniques for completing the questionnaire, coding the indices, conducting the fieldwork and observing technical scrutiny. It was used as a basic document for fieldwork preparation as well as a reference for the researchers during the fieldwork. The training process aimed at giving researchers, supervisors, and fieldwork observers the basic skills to

work on this project, especially in the area of completing the questionnaire.

Training was conducted throughout the WBGS.

#### ***1.4.1 Rates of Response:***

The total number of the NGOs reached 1,894. This includes:

- ✧ 748 organizations listed in the 2000 General Framework.
- ✧ 926 organizations listed in the NGOs General Framework.
- ✧ 220 organizations whose data was collected through the fieldwork.

The rates of response were as follows:

- ✧ 1,388 organizations answered all questions (73.3%).
- ✧ 126 organizations were permanently closed (6.7%).
- ✧ 64 organizations had stopped functioning temporarily (3.4%).
- ✧ 73 organizations' addresses were not found (3.9%).
- ✧ 38 organizations refused to cooperate (2%).
- ✧ 5 organizations were under preparation (0.3%).
- ✧ 53 organizations had a branch that is not authorized to release information (2.8%).
- ✧ 69 organizations that were repeated but in different names (3.6%).
- ✧ 78 other organizations (4.1%).

As such, the number of PNGOs and charitable societies operating in the oPt is about 1,495. Some 92.8% completely filled-in the questionnaires and it is this batch which was used in the breakdown and analysis of this study.

#### ***1.4.2 Organizing and Administering the field work:***

The PCBS collected the data and administered the fieldwork during the period of 22/1/2007 to 28/2/2007, in accordance with the plan. It also prepared the fieldwork instructions, forms, and tools. The fieldwork team composed of a coordinator, office managers (in the governorates) and fieldwork teams – who were trained for three days on how to use the questionnaire. The offices in the governorates were set up in order to supervise, follow-up, and observe the different activities of the survey. These offices were located in places close to the different fields of work and were used to assemble the fieldwork teams.

### ***1.4.3 Handling and tabulating the data:***

All of the programs needed for the handling of data were prepared and the data-entering screen was set up and the final tables were drawn. The necessary testing for the programs was done and the rules for mechanical inspection were set put and loaded into the data-entry program. The objective was to exclude any irregular data and thus, to preserve the internal harmony, connectness, and rationality of the data. This would limit the impact of non-statistical mistakes (such as human error). Scrutinizers were also selected to scrutinize the questionnaires after entering the data. Finally, the survey administration cleaned and tabled the data so that it would be ready for use in generating conclusions.

## **2. General Features of the PNGOs**

This chapter discusses the general features of PNGOs in the WBGS and observes the changes undergone by them between 2000 and 2007 (the period between the two surveys). However, the analysis and discussion include only those organizations which completed their questionnaires in full. The discussion does not include those organizations which refused to release information, did not release information during the fieldwork period, were not established fully, were shut down permanently, or had temporarily stopped operating.

The results of the survey reveal that the number of the PNGOs operating in the WBGS has reached 1,495. This number includes those who completed their information sheet, those who refused, and those who are still under establishment. The number of organizations which fully completed their information sheet was 1,388. Most of these organizations (68.5%) are concentrated in the WB, the rest (31.5%) are in the GS. These organizations also concentrate in the urban areas where their percentage reached 57.2% of the total number of the PNGOs.

The percentage of those organizations located in the rural areas came second and reached 30.3%, whereas the percentage of those in refugee camps reached 12.5%.

In comparison with the results of the 2000 survey, it is noted that the total number of PNGOs increased by 36.5% percent. Their total number was 881 in the 2000 survey. It is also noted that the percentage of the PNGOs in the WB went down in comparison to the percentage in the GS. The percentage in the WB was 76.6% while it was 23.4% in the GS.

It is clear that the number of the PNGOs reached by this survey is different than the estimated numbers suggested by the other studies mentioned in the introduction of this report. It is noteworthy to mention that the previous studies did not adopt a precise and clear definition for what an NGO is. Meanwhile, this study adhered to a precise definition for the concept, and the survey was conducted in accordance to this definition.

It should also be mentioned that this study did not record the branches of any NGO as an independent organization. For example, the Union of Agricultural Relief Societies was recorded as a single NGO with headquarters in Jerusalem despite the fact it has many branches, of which

the Gaza branch is the most important. The same applies to other organizations with branches in the WBGS. The previous studies did not clarify whether they counted the branches as independent NGOs or as branches of a mother organization.

## **2.1 Year of Establishment**

The survey shows that the oldest organization operating in the WBGS was established in 1907. It also shows that the number of old organizations is limited. The percentage of organizations that had been established in or before 1948 is only 2.2%. The ratios of organizations established after 1948 are as follows:

- ✧ 7% between 1949 and 1967, during the Jordanian rule in the WB and the Egyptian rule in the GS.
- ✧ 9.9% between 1968 and 1979.
- ✧ 7.9% between 1980 and 1987.
- ✧ 12.4% between 1988 and 1993, during the first *Intifada*.
- ✧ 33.7% from 1994 to 2000, during the Oslo negotiations and until the point when first survey was conducted. This is the period that followed the inception of the PNA until the start of the second *Intifada*.
- ✧ 26.8% during the period between the second *Intifada* and the start of 2007.

## **2.2 Legal Entity**

The highest percentage of PNGOs operating in the WBGS is of charitable societies which amount to 51.7% of the total number of organizations. The percentage of these organizations was 40.4% in 2000. This reflects a significant increase in the number of charitable organizations during the Second *Intifada*. The percentage of youth and athletic clubs went down of 30% in 2000 to 19.2% in this survey due to the increase in the total number of the PNGOs. In fact, their number did not change. In general, the traditional organizations kept the lion's share of all organizations reaching a total of 70.9%. The distribution of the remaining percentage (29.1%) is as follows:

- ✧ 9.4% developmental organizations<sup>8</sup>.
- ✧ 7.9% cultural organizations or centers.
- ✧ 4.5% organizations working in the area of training and rehabilitation.
- ✧ 3.2% cooperative organizations.
- ✧ 1% relief organizations<sup>9</sup>.
- ✧ 1.4% research organizations.
- ✧ 1.7% legal organizations.
- ✧ 0.1%, (i.e. two) organizations where the above categories did not apply.

### 2.3 Registration

The percentage of organizations registered with an official body reached 95.7% of the total number of the PNGOs operating in the WBGS. Only 4.3% of these organizations did not register with any official body. The results of this survey show that the PNGOs operating in the WBGS registered mainly with the Ministry of Interior or with one the ministries related to their mission. The percentage of organizations registered with the Ministry of Interior in 2007 reached 81.3%, whereas in the 2000 survey it did not go past the 41.8% mark. The percentage of organizations registered with other related ministries<sup>10</sup> reached 74%, whereas it was 80.6% in the 2000 survey.

### 2.4 Recruitment

The number of people employed in the NGO sector increased during the *Intifada* years from 10,375 paid employees distributed over 573 organizations with an average of 18 employees per organization, to 16,882 paid employees, distributed over 845 organizations with an average of 20 employees per organization in 2007.

The number of organizations with non-paid employees also increased from 308 to 395 organizations; however the total percentage of these organizations decreased from 35% to 28.4%. There is indication that the percentage of female employees exceeds the percentage of male

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<sup>8</sup> Developmental organizations are those that aim through their basic programs at making long term cultural, social, and economic changes in the Palestinian society.

<sup>9</sup> It should be noted that relief organizations include the *Zakat* committees.

<sup>10</sup> The percentage of organizations registered at the different ministries is more than 100% since a significant number of them are registered at more than one ministry.

employees, and the percentage of female employees at PNGOs in the WBGS is 54.7% compared to 45.3% male employees.

Furthermore, the number of organizations that do not have any paid female employees (557 organizations) is less than the number of organizations that do not have any paid male employees (567 organizations). The average number of female employees working in PNGOs is 11.1, while the average number of male employees working in PNGOs was 9.3. Similarly, the results indicate that 177 organizations which employ paid workers employed mostly females and not males, while 120 organizations with paid work employed males and not females.

## **2.5 Volunteering**

Aside from paid employees, the PNGO sector sometimes depends on civil society volunteers, and sometimes foreign volunteers, for the implementation of its activities. The results indicate that the percentage of PNGOs operating in the WBGS that have volunteers increased from 62.3% in 2000 to 78.3% in the 2007 survey. It is also apparent that the total number of volunteers at PNGOs decreased from 64,936 volunteers in 2000 to 53,622 volunteers in 2006. This number of volunteers is actually exaggerated because, looking back at the survey answers, it can be seen that many PNGOs considered their General Assembly as volunteers. As the vast majority of organizations registered with the Ministry of the Interior have General Assemblies, the percentage of organizations stating that they have volunteers has increased while the actual number of volunteers has, in fact, decreased since 2000. Similarly, there is indication that a number of organizations register volunteer work by activity and not per person, so each volunteer in a specific activity is considered as a new volunteer, leading to inaccurate results because one volunteer can undertake numerous tasks at the same organization .

Volunteering in PNGOs was not low among either sex, but it can be observed that the percentage of male volunteers (63.5%) is greater than the percentage of female volunteers (36.4%). Correspondingly, the percentage of organizations with male volunteers (62%) is greater than the percentage of organizations with female volunteers (53% of all PNGOs).

These numbers indicate that the volunteer reality in PNGOs is different from the employment conditions at PNGOs in relation to gender differences. Where the percentage of paid female employees is greater

than the percentage of paid male employees, the percentage of female volunteers is less than the percentage of male volunteers, indicating two things: the first is the rise in female employees due to the type of work available at organizations in areas like health and education, especially child activities. Female volunteers also experience a lower level of social acceptance in comparison to the tolerance shown to male volunteers.

## **2.6 Beneficiaries from the non-governmental sector**

It is not easy to estimate the number of Palestinians benefiting from the operations and programs of the PNGOs in the WBS. The data reveals that the number of beneficiaries increased from 4.5 million in 2000 to about 11 million in 2006 – these figures are high despite 57 organizations being unable to determine the number of their beneficiaries. The number of beneficiaries stated by the PNGOs is more than the total Palestinian population in the WBS, for the following reasons:

- ✧ Some organizations, such as those working in the health sector, consider the number of beneficiaries as the same number of service cases. This is inaccurate because the same person may receive the service more than once a year and the organization counts her or him as a beneficiary every time the service is provided.
- ✧ Some organizations work on infrastructure and register all members of the residential complex as beneficiaries. For example, The Union of the Palestinian Agricultural Relief Societies stated that the number of people benefiting from its services reached half a million when this organization paved agricultural roads for a number of communities. All people residing in these communities were recorded as beneficiaries since they benefited from the paving projects.
- ✧ A number of organizations, working in the fields of research, human rights, culture, and development, reported a significant number of beneficiaries.
- ✧ Some of the traditional organizations, such as charitable societies and youth and athletic clubs, especially those operating in rural areas, reported the majority of people residing in the area as its beneficiaries.

## **2.7 Funding**

The results of the survey show that the PNGOs generally receive funds from variety of sources. The survey confirms that PNGOs do receive funds

from several sources. It also indicates that these organizations receive funds from more than one source at the same time. The percentage of organizations receiving external (Western or Arabic) funds has risen from 38.9% in 2000 to 46.8% in this survey, i.e. from 2000 to the end of 2006.

The percentage of organizations needing to self-fund parts of their budgets decreased from 88.2% in 2000 to 81% in this survey. Also, the percentage of organizations receiving funds from the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) decreased from 29.2% in 2000 to 13.4% in 2006. The number of organizations receiving local donations decreased from 71.5% to 62%. The number of organizations receiving funds from individual Palestinian donors or Palestinian institutions inside the “Green Line” was also reduced from 19.5 % to 4.8%. The percentage of organizations receiving funds and donations from outside Palestinian donors and institutions reached about 17%. Lastly, the percentage of organizations receiving donations from other sources reached 4%.<sup>11</sup> It should be noted that the percentage of organizations that receive funding from any of the previously mentioned donors does not reflect the size of the actual funds provided by each donor. The ratios reflect the percentage of organizations who receive funds from donors. They do not reflect the amount of funding each organization receives from a specific donor.

The findings also reveal that the percentage of PNGOs dependant on outside sources as a **basic source**<sup>12</sup> of funding increased from 19.4% in the 2000 survey to 33% in this survey. Additionally, the percentage of organizations that basically depend on self-funding rose from 39.5% in 2000 to 44% in this survey. The ratios of outside funding and self-funding composed the highest percentage of the main funding followed by the local funding. The percentage of organizations depending on the latter as a main source rose slightly from about 15.2% in 2000 to 17.6%. Funding from the PNA as a main source was limited in 2000 and did not go beyond 3.0%. It went down in this survey to only 2%. The same goes for the percentage of funding from Palestinians in the diaspora, the organizations who depend on them as their main source of funding did not go beyond 1.4% in both 2000 and 2007. Limitation is also a characteristic of funding from Palestinians inside the “Green Line.” Such funding was the main source only for 14 organizations out of 1,338. This is only 1% of the total.

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<sup>11</sup> The total sum of the percentages mentioned in this paragraph exceeds 100% since most of the organizations receive funds from more than one source. The percentages here represent sources of funding and not their size.

<sup>12</sup> What is meant by basic source of funding is the one that exceeds 50% of the organization’s funds.

It may seem at the first glance that self-funding is a common necessity amongst PNGOs. However, this cannot be substantiated without revealing the total volume of these organizations' self-funding compared with funding from other sources. It could be that organizations that depend on self-funding as the main source are small ones compared with other organizations. This will be discussed in detail later.

The total amount of revenues received by PNGOs in the WBGS doubled. It rose from USD \$112,736,506 in 1999<sup>13</sup> to USD \$223,607,358 in 2006. The data shows significant discrepancy in the volume of revenues for the different organizations. As an example, the largest volume of one organization's revenues reached USD \$14 million in 1999. At the same time, the revenues of a number of organizations did not exceed a few hundred dollars in the same year. This shows discrepancy between PNGOs in their revenues. It also reveals that the average amount of revenue of each organization rose slightly from USD \$158,784 in 2000 to USD \$185,412 in 2006. This shows the continuation a big number of organizations with limited revenues. Another indicator of the discrepancy in the revenues of PNGOs is the median value, which reached USD \$9,870. This means that 50% of these organizations had revenues less than this number and the other 50% had more than this. This shows the significant discrepancy in the volume of revenues between these organizations where it ranges from zero dollars, as a lowest value, to 1.4 million, as the highest value.

As mentioned before, the revenues of PNGOs come from a variety of sources; outside donors are the primary source of funds. For the total revenues of 710 organizations, the percentage of this funding source rose from 46.8% in 2000 to 61% in this survey. It is believed that the reason for this increase is the doubling of social needs, which demanded increasing relief programs. Consequently, extra foreign aid increased in order to answer to the increasing demand of such programs. Foreign funding is followed in rank by self-generated revenues such as selling services and as revenues coming from programs and activities conducted by these organizations – this percentage went down from 28.8% in 2000 to 23.5% in this survey. It should be noted here that self sources are always related to organizations that provide services in exchange for fees, such as organizations working in the field of health services. It is also noted that

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<sup>13</sup> These revenues include the funding sources of all PNGOs including the self-funding ones. It should be mentioned that these revenues are only for 710 PNGOs, 171 organizations did not reveal their sources of income.

there is an increase in the amounts of money these organizations get from such sources. The third source in rank is the local donors, individuals and institutions inside the WBS. The percentage of this source retreated back slightly from 10.8% in 2000 to 9.3% in 2007. The revenues of the other sources are very limited and witnessed a decrease in its percentage due to the total revenues of the PNGOs. Funding from the PNA for instance went back from 4.9% to 0.7 in 2007.

The results of the survey show that there is a slight increase in the percentage of organizations that suffer from a shortage of funds. This percentage was 52.3% in 1999 and rose to 55.1% in 2006. The data reveals a discrepancy between these organizations in the size of their shortages in the same year. This will be further discussed later.

## **2.8 Internal Structure of PNGOs**

This section aims at revealing the structure of a PNGO's organizational body, the ways of electing such a body and how to make this body fulfill its responsibilities. The results revealed an increase in the percentage of the organizations which have General Assemblies from 70.6% in 2000 to 86% in this survey. This is due to new laws pertaining to the registration of the PNGOs. These laws force all types of PNGOs to form General Assemblies, unlike the previous regulations when the requirement was only applicable to traditional organizations such as the charitable societies and the youth and athletic clubs.

The findings also revealed a rise in the number of organizations which have a Board of Trustees from 13.7% in 2000 to 17.3% in this survey. This also applies to organizations that do not a General Assembly. On the other hand, 93.3% of organizations also have Administrative Boards, with only 6.7% not having one. These organizations implement an administrative system with a Board of Trustees and an Executive Body for the programs and activities of the organization. In such a system, the highest authority is in the hands of the Board of Trustees who devises the general policy of the organization and follows up on it. It is noted that the percentage of the organizations that have Steering Committees or Advisory Councils increased from 7.6% in 2000 to 21% in this survey.

The findings also revealed the varying methods in electing the Executive Committees, and the percentage of organizations choosing their Executive Committees through direct elections rose from 70.4% in 2000 to 83.6% in

this survey. This is due to new laws governing the registration of societies and organizations which require that Executive Committees be elected and not appointed. This was only applicable for the traditional organizations. Since there tend to be no salaried employees in these organizations, their Administrative Councils double up as their Executive Bodies. Administrative Councils in charitable societies and in youth and athletic clubs are the ones who execute the programs and activities of their organizations, however, during the past few years, all PNGOs, including the new ones and those who do not have general assemblies, were obligated to elect their Administrative Councils. In the past, the Boards of Trustees would appoint such Councils.

In terms of meetings held by the highest authorities of PNGOs in 2006<sup>14</sup>, the ratios varied:

- ✧ 4.8% of the total number of organizations did hold a single meeting. The majority of this percentage comprises organizations which have a General Assembly as their highest authority.
- ✧ 12% of organizations had only one meeting. This percentage also represents organizations that mostly have the General Assembly as their highest authority.
- ✧ The percentage of organizations where the highest authority held two meetings reached 10.5%.
- ✧ The percentage of organizations that had 12 meetings, one meeting per month, reached 20.6%.
- ✧ Other organizations had meetings that varied from one meeting per week to three meetings per year.

It should be noted that the high numbers of meetings per year represent organizations that do not have General Assemblies or Boards of Trustees. These organizations have only an Executive Committee or an Administrative Board.

85% of the total number of organizations in the WBSG depend on determining a time-line to execute their programs and conduct their activities. 43.9% of these organizations stated that their plans set out to achieve their objectives, and 54.4% achieve their goals occasionally. The remaining 1.7% rarely achieve their goals. Those percentages indicate the

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<sup>14</sup> The highest authority of an organization is its General Assembly, if it exists, or its Board of Trustees if the organizations does not have General Assembly. Sometimes the Executive Committee or the Executive Council is the highest authority if none of the previously mentioned bodies exist.

existence of flaws in planning or serious obstacles that hinder the implementation of the plans. The survey results show that 87.8% of the organizations who do not achieve their planned goals **always** face obstacles.

The obstacles faced by PNGOs which prevent them from achieving their goals are:

- ✧ The interference of foreign donors in the organization. 24% of organizations suffered from such interference.
- ✧ The lack of cooperation from the beneficiaries with the plans of the organization. 26.5% suffered from such a lack of cooperation.
- ✧ A shortage of time available for the active members of these organizations. 18% of these organizations suffered from time shortages. This problem affected mostly the organizations which do not have paid employees.
- ✧ A shortage in qualified manpower; 24.4% suffered from this problem. This percentage mostly represents those organizations that need special qualification in their staff in order to execute its plans and programs.
- ✧ A lack of funding. The percentage of organizations that suffer from this obstacle was the highest at 90.3%.
- ✧ The interference of the local donors was also one of the obstacles that hindered 15% of the PNGOs from achieving their set goals.
- ✧ 64.4% of PNGOs stated that Israeli measures and policies hinder their operations directly and indirectly.
- ✧ 9% of PNGOs stated that there are other problems that hinder them from achieving their planned goals. Mostly, such problems include disputes among the directors of the organization and a lack of commitment from the directors<sup>15</sup>.

## 2.9 Objectives of the PNGOs

The areas in which PNGOs operate vary. The wide range of objectives they have are just one indicator of this variety. For research purposes, the objectives of these organizations are confined to a limited set where minor objectives are reformulated into general ones in order to facilitate analysis and allow for the establishment of conclusions.

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<sup>15</sup> The total sum of the percentages listed in this paragraph exceeds 100% since many of the PNGOs declared that more than one obstacle hinder them from pursuing their objectives.

The results of this survey (*see* Table 2-1) indicate that the objectives related to enhancing work qualifications through training and professional courses, and the objectives related to improving general awareness and education became the most widespread among PNGOs during the past six years. The reasons behind this could be the increased interest by Palestinian and international organizations in institution-building, and an increased emphasis on the reformation process in the first years of the second *Intifada*. Concerning the increase in the percentage of organizations which include advocacy and cultural activities among their goals, many of these organizations consider social education as one of their operating domains, as part and parcel of ensuring the sustainability and success of their programs, and even contributing to, or furthering, the philosophy of the organization.

It is also noted (*see* Table 2-1) that the percentage of the PNGOs that include in their objectives the empowerment of youth and the improvement of child health and development, has increased. This could be explained by the growing interest of donors in these objectives and by the increase in the number of youth clubs, especially during the second *Intifada*. The increase in the number of organizations that consider caring for children as one of their objectives is due to most charitable societies in the WBGS including kindergartens in their programs. The number of such organizations has considerably increased in the past few years.

Table 2-1 also shows limited inclusion of infrastructure, agricultural development, the development of other sectors and the protection of the environment among the goals of PNGOs. Generally speaking, the table shows that PNGOs tend to adopt unspecified and general goals over precise ones. It can be noted that whenever goals are defined precisely, the percentage of organizations adopting such goals goes down.

Regarding the main objectives determined by these organizations, Table 2-1 shows that the percentage of the organizations whose main objective is the empowerment of youth through sports and social or cultural activities remained the highest, despite its relative decrease compared to the 2000 survey results. This percentage reached 18% of the total number of active PNGOs in the WBGS. This percentage is higher than the percentage of the PNGOs with any other main objective. The percentage that ranks second (12.5%) is that of enhancing professional qualifications through training and professional courses.

The table shows that the lowest percentage is that of organizations whose aim is to develop infrastructure, carry out research projects or pursue scientific knowledge. These results also affirm that these organizations tend to adopt general rather than specific objectives .

Table 2-1 also reveals there are some objectives which are considered by PNGOs to be secondary, such as: enhancing professional qualifications through training and professional courses, and better advocacy and awareness. It is noted that the PNGOs who work on these objectives have emerged recently and are considered to be part of a new wave of NGOs. This could explain the limited number of organizations that adopt these objectives as their main purpose. It was generally the organizations which were already established who adopted these as part of their objectives later on. This can be seen in the rise of organizations considering one of these objectives, but not as part of their main objective. The number of organizations considering advocacy and awareness as a secondary objective is higher than the number of PNGOs considering them as a main objective.

## **2.10 Programs of the PNGOs**

Regarding the PNGOs' programs in the WBGS, the findings of the 2007 survey (*see* Table 2-4) show that the percentage of the organizations that have programs in the field of culture, science, and literature went down by more than half since the survey of 2000, dropping to 44.3% in 2007. Still, this percentage is high overall, reflecting the wide-spread forums, conferences, and lectures organized in this field by many organizations operating in other areas. This is despite there being PNGOs who work specifically in the area of culture and arts. In comparison, these organizations whose domain is culture and arts comprise less than 10% of the total number of PNGOs. This shows that the size these organizations as secondary.

Organizations who conduct educational programs make up 27.4% of the total (as shown in Table 2-2) but the number of these who consider their educational activities as primary goals does not exceed 3.7%. This vast difference is mostly due to the fact that the majority of charitable organizations, especially in rural areas, operate and supervise kindergartens, despite their major objective being to provide aid and relief. Educational activities are therefore connected with childcare activities. Furthermore, the percentage of organizations that conduct such activities

are still high (40.6%) in comparison to the percentage that considers these activities as primary (10%).

The same is the case with health services: a number of charitable societies supervise health clinics despite their main objectives being otherwise. Nonetheless, healthcare services are an important part of achieving the objectives of the *Zakat* Committees who seek to provide social aid.

With respect to social aid, the figures show that the percentage of organizations providing charitable aid is high, 38.7%, despite this not being their primary objective. Organizations that consider charitable aid as their primary objective do not exceed 16.6%. It could be that these organizations consider any service provided to citizens in their target areas or residential complexes as relief aid, regardless of whether the aid is financial or in services. For example, organizations working in the healthcare sector consider their major mission to be the provision of healthcare services, but at the same time, they include providing charitable aid as another service as they do not charge the poor for receiving healthcare services. Healthcare organizations tend to count their free services as a form of financial assistance. We are not disagreeing with the relief dimension of the services provided by these organizations, but there is an incongruity in the volume of charitable aid and the percentage of organizations that consider providing such aid as part of their mission.

Concerning job training, rehabilitation programs, women's issues, advocacy, research, environmental, sanitation, family planning, and human rights, there is a much higher percentage of organizations conducting these programs as secondary rather than primary activities. This is due mostly to the fact that these programs are new. It is possible that these programs were included in the programs of the organizations at a later stage; these organizations therefore consider their primary programs to be different.

Generally speaking, Table 2-2 shows a variation in the programs conducted by the PNGOs working in the WBGS. Although such variation is a healthy phenomenon, it should be connected with a kind of concentration by each organization on a specific program. This was not shown by the results of the survey, where most of the organizations have no such concentration and suffer from a dispersion of programs. However, we have to be careful not to generalize this conclusion as some organizations focus all their programs on a specific area or integrate their programs with each other in order to better serve the objectives of the organization.

Data collected from PNGOs about the changes in their programs reveals the following:

- ✧ 50% of organizations observed a change in their programs.
- ✧ 46% stated that their developmental programs had increased.
- ✧ 27% of organizations increased their relief programs.
- ✧ 11% stated that their developmental programs had decreased.

It is believed that the latter organizations switched their development programs to relief ones during the second *Intifada* due to the harsh conditions that prevailed. The fact that 37% of the PNGOs stated that they changed their programs as a result of a change in the priorities of Palestinian society due to the new measures imposed by the Israeli occupation, confirms the above conclusion. 16% of the PNGOs said that they changed their programs to increase their funds, whereas 14% justified changing their programs with a change in their objectives and policies. The social consequences of the second *Intifada* had the greatest impact on the programs of PNGOs. These organizations were forced to adapt to the social changes by changing themselves, especially their programs.

### **3. Geographical and Categorical Distribution of the NGOs**

This chapter deals with data related to the geographical and categorical distribution of PNGOs. The first section of the chapter deals with the geographical distribution of PNGOs among the WB and GS, and between the different areas of the WB. The second section deals with their distribution according to the type of the population. In both sections, the distribution is measured according to the organization's category, with a focus on three major types: charitable societies, youth and athletic clubs, and new organizations. To measure the scope of change in the geographical distribution of PNGOs, and the scope of change in three kinds of population areas (urban, rural, and refugee camps), the study makes comparisons between these distributions and the data available through the 2000 survey.

The third section analyzes the PNGOs according to their programs. The different kinds of programs provided by these organizations, and the extent of their diffusion, are discussed. The study also compares the results of this survey and those of 2000 in order to measure the changes in programs in the last six years.

#### **3.1 Geographical distribution of PNGOs**

The number of PNGOs operating in the WBGS who completed the survey questionnaire came to 1,388 in 2007. These organizations were distributed with variation between the WB and the GS and between the different Palestinian governorates. The number of the PNGOs operating in the WB reached 951 – 68.5% of the total number – whereas the number in the GS was only 437 organizations – 31.5% of the total number (*see* Table 3-1).

In comparison with the 2000 survey, the number of PNGOs was only 881, thus their number has increased by 507 organizations, which amounts to a 57.5% increase between the years 2000 and 2007. The increase in the GS was more than that it in the WB. The number of the PNGOs in the WB was 675 in 2000 and in 2007 it has increased by 40.9%. The number of organizations in the GS in 2000 was 206, and 2007 saw an increase of 112.1%. This means that the number of PNGOs in the GS more than doubled (*compare* Table 3-1 and Table 3-2).

The data show a clear discrepancy in the number of organizations residing and operating in different parts of the WB. The northern part hosts a significantly larger number of PNGOs than the central and southern parts. The number of PNGOs in the northern part reached 407 whereas the central and southern areas had just 267 and 279 respectively (see Table 3-1).

By comparing data from 2000 with that of 2007 (see Table 3-1 and Table 3-1-1), it is noted that there was a significant change in the number of PNGOs in the different parts of the WB. The number of organizations in the northern part of the WB was only 231 in 2000 and saw a 75.3% rise during the *Intifada* years. Meanwhile, the number of PNGOs rose slightly in the central and southern parts of the WB. In the northern part it was 232 in 2000 and just 35 organizations more in 2007 – an increase of 15.1%. The southern part had 212 organizations and rose 31.6% (an increase of 67 organizations). As such, the northern part of the WB achieved the highest percentage of increase in the number of operating PNGOs in the entire region. The southern and the central parts ranked second and third respectively.

In comparison to 2000 data (see Table 3-1-1), an improvement in the rate of people per organization is noted. This rate was 3569 persons per organization in the WBGS. A decrease by 20.2% occurred between the two surveys. This decrease in the rate occurred in both the WB (where it went down by 11.9%) and in the GS (where it went down by 38.5%). As the previous figures show, the greater increase in the number of organizations in the GS than in the WB caused the decrease in the gap between this rate in both areas.

Table 3-1 reveals that the rate of persons per organization in the northern part of the WB (2457) is less than the rate in the central and southern parts (2813 and 2633 consecutively). In comparison with 2000 data (see Table 3-1-1), a significant change in the rate of persons per organizations occurred in these areas. Whereas the order of these rates from highest to lowest in 2000 was the northern part, followed by the southern part, and then the central part, the case in 2007 flipped where the order became the central part, followed by the southern part, then the northern part. This is due to the significant increase in the number of organizations in the northern part whereas the increase in the southern part was moderate and in the central part was minimal.

Among the factors that influenced the rate of persons per organization in the central part of the WB is the retreat in the number of organizations, specifically in the governorate of Jerusalem which had the lowest rate among all other governorates in the WB, where it reached 5080 in 2007 after it was 3617 in 2000. This is expected due to the closure of a number of organizations in Jerusalem and due to the difficulty in establishing new organizations there as a result to Israeli policies (for comparison, see Tables 3-1 and 3-1-1).

Regarding the distribution of PNGOs in terms of population, the results of the 2007 survey (*see* Table 3-1) indicate that the average is 2,848 persons for each organization in the WBGS. This breaks down to: 2,609 persons per organization in the WB, and 3,367 persons per organization in the GS.

### *3.1.1 Geographical Distribution of PNGOs in Terms of their Type*

Charitable societies are more than the PNGOs in the WBGS. Their percentage reached 51.7%. As Table 3-2 indicates, the new PNGOs, such as legal, cultural, relief, developmental, and research organizations, and training centres, rehabilitation, projects, women's institutions and human rights and democracy groups, come in second place with 29.1%. The third in rank is the youth and athletic clubs with 19.2%.

In comparison to the 2000 survey data (*see* Table3-2-1), a fundamental change had occurred in the categories of PNGOs. In 2000, the percentage of charitable societies accounted for just 40.4% and witnessed a significant increase by 2007, but the percentage of youth and athletic clubs was 30.4% and decreased significantly in 2007. The percentage of new organizations was 29.2% in 2000 and witnessed a slight increase in the 2007 survey. Generally speaking, these figures show that most of the organizations established in the time between the two surveys were charitable societies. Meanwhile, the number of newly established youth and athletic clubs was small, accounting for their relative drop as a percentage of new organizations.

The results show a closeness in the distribution of new PNGOs between the WB (28.1%) and the GS (31.4%). Where the percentage of charitable societies and youth and athletic clubs in the WB reached 71.9% from the total number of organizations (46.8% charitable societies and 25.1% youth and athletic clubs), this percentage reached 68.1% in the GS (62.5% charitable societies and 6.2% youth and athletic clubs) (*see* Table 3-2).

In comparison to 2000 data (Table 3-2-1), we do not find significant change either in the percentage of new organizations in the WB or in the GS. Meanwhile, we find a notable increase in the percentage of charitable societies in both regions. We also find a significant decrease in the percentage of youth and athletic clubs in both regions.

Table 3-2 shows a decrease in the percentage of new NGOs in the northern part of the WB in comparison to the other parts. This percentage was only 18.3% in the northern part whereas it was 41.6% in the central part and 29.4% in the southern part.

Despite what had been mentioned above, the percentage of new organizations increased from 17.7% in 2000. The greatest increase in the percentage of new organizations between 2000 and 2007 was in the central part of the WB. It was 32.4% in 2000. The percentage of this kind of organization in 2007 went down in the southern part of the WB from 37.3% in 2000. It is clear that most of the increase in the number of organizations in the central part was in the new ones, whereas such increase in the northern and southern parts of the WB was largely in the charitable societies and partially in youth and athletic clubs (see Table 3-2-1).

### **3.2 Distribution of PNGOs according to population area**

There was a variation in the distribution of PNGOs in the WBGS in the three types of population areas analyzed in the surveys: urban, rural, and refugee camps. Table 3-3 shows that urban areas host the lion's share of the number of PNGOs in the WBGS (57.2%), followed by rural areas (30.3%), and finally by refugee camps (12.5%). These percentages are slightly different from the 2000 survey (see Table 3-3-1) where the percentages were as follows: urban areas 60.2%, rural areas 29.3%, refugee camps 10.5%.

These figures reflect a retreat in the percentage of PNGOs in urban and rural areas, while the percentage in refugee camps increased.

2007 data shows a noted increase in the percentage of urban area organizations in the GS compared to the WB. The percentage reached 73.5% in the GS, whereas it reached only 49.7% in the WB. However, this percentage is higher in both areas than what it is in the rural areas and refugee camps (see Table 3-3).

Also in comparison with 2000 data (Table 3-3-1), the percentage of organizations residing in urban areas was 57% in the WB, whereas their percentage in the GS was 68.9%. This means that the percentage of the organizations in the WB's urban areas retreated between the two surveys, whereas it increased in the GS. This could be attributed to the fact that the number of organizations that were established during this period in the WB was relatively higher in the rural areas and in the refugee camps, while the relative increase in the number of organizations in the GS was more in the urban areas than in the rural areas and the refugee camps.

As Table 4-4 shows, the sequence of the distribution of PNGOs in the WB according to the population area differs from the sequence in the GS. Despite the fact that the percentage of organizations residing and operating in urban areas in both regions was the highest, the percentage of organizations residing in the urban areas in the WB, which reached 42.6%, is much higher than the percentage of organizations residing in the refugee camps (7.7% only). On the other hand, the case is exactly the opposite in the GS, where the percentage of organizations in rural areas is only 3.4%, whereas it reached 23.1% in refugee camps. This is due to the bigger number of rural areas in the WB than in the GS, on the one hand, and to the greater size, greater number of population, and greater proximity to the cities of the refugee camps in the GS than in the WB, on the other hand.

The higher percentage of organizations residing in the urban areas than those in the rural areas and in the refugee camps in the GS is applicable to the percentage of PNGOs in the central area (57.7%) and in the southern area (59.1%) of the WB. However, this is not applicable to the percentage of organizations in the northern part of the WB, where the percentage of organizations in the rural areas reaches 55.3% and is higher than that in the urban areas (38.0%) and that in the refugee camps (6.7%) (see Table 3-3).

### *3.2.1 Distribution of PNGOs in population areas according to organizational category*

The results indicate that the distribution of PNGOs amongst the three population areas (see Table 3-4) is predominantly of charitable societies in the urban areas (55.2%). This is over and above the percentages of other organizations in the whole of the WBGS. New organizations in urban areas came second with 33.8%, followed by the youth and athletic clubs with 11.1%. This sequence was the same in 2000 but with a variation in the percentages. The 2000 results were as follows (see Table 3-4-1):

charitable societies in urban areas, 44.2%; new organizations, 34.9%; youth and athletic clubs, 20.9%.

These figures show a significant decrease in the percentage of youth and athletic clubs in urban areas during the period between the two surveys. A slight decrease also occurred in the percentage of new PNGOs. Meanwhile, the charitable societies increased notably during the same time, and in the same population area.

The information above refers to statistics for PNGOs all over the WBGS. The change in the kinds of organizations operating in rural areas in the WB and GS follows the national trend (*see* Table 3-4 and Table 3-4-1).

The above also applies to the PNGOs operating in the urban areas of the northern and southern parts of the WB, whereas the central part differs. The percentage of new organizations in the rural areas is higher than the percentage of charitable societies and youth and athletic clubs in these areas. Comparison between the 2000 and the 2007 results, reveals a change in the percentages along the same sequence (*see* Table 3-4 and Table 3-4-1).

In regards to the rural areas, the results show that the highest percentage in the WBGS was for the charitable societies (46.2%), followed by youth and athletic clubs (35.2%), then the new organizations (18.6%) (*see* Table 3-4). The case was different in 2000, where the sequence was as follows (*see* Table 3-4-1):

1. Youth and athletic clubs (51.2%).
2. Charitable societies (33.7%).
3. The new organizations (15.1%).

In comparing the distribution of organizations residing in rural areas between the WB and the GS, data shows that charitable societies occupied the first rank in the WB with 44.7%, followed by youth and athletic clubs with 36.5%, then by the new organizations with 18.8%. Meanwhile, the highest percentage of organizations residing in GS's rural areas was for the charitable societies, which reached 86.7%, followed by the new organizations with 13.3%. There was no youth and athletic clubs in these areas (table 3-4). Also in comparison with 2000, a change had occurred in the WB's rural areas where the highest percentage was for the youth and athletic clubs (52.2%) followed by charitable societies (32.4%), then by the new organizations (15.4%). All of the rural organizations in the GS

were charitable societies in 2000. These areas did not have new organizations nor youth and athletic clubs (Table 3-4-1).

In regards to the refugee camps, the percentage of charitable societies (49.4%) is higher than that of the new organizations (33.3%). Both are higher than the percentage of the youth and athletic clubs (17.2%) in all refugee camps in the WBGS (Table 3-4-1). Although this sequence was the same in 2000, a significant change in the percentages of refugee camp organizations occurred. The percentage of charitable societies was 37.6%, new organizations were 35.5%, and the percentage of the youth and athletic clubs was 26.9%. This shows a high increase in the percentage of the charitable societies in refugee camps during the period between the two surveys, whereas a decrease in the percentages of the youth and athletic clubs and of the new organizations is noted (*see* Table3-4-1).

In comparing refugee camps in the WB and in the GS, the previous sequence applies only to the latter. The sequence of the PNGOs in these camps is as follows (Table 4-3):

- ✧ The new organizations with 39.7%.
- ✧ Charitable societies with 35.6%.
- ✧ Youth and athletic clubs 24.7%.

Also, in comparison with 2000, a fundamental change occurred in the percentages of organizations operating in the refugee camps. The percentage of charitable societies was only 17.6% and was in the last rank among other organizations, with 41.2% for the new organizations and youth and athletic clubs (Table 3-4-1).

This difference among the WB's refugee camps is most clear in those located in the central part, whereas the northern and southern parts follow the same general pattern for the whole WBGS. The sequence of percentages in the central part of the WB is as follows (Table 3-4):

- ✧ The new organizations 45.3%.
- ✧ Youth and athletic clubs 29.2%.
- ✧ Charitable societies 25.0%.

This was not the case in 2000 where the highest percentage was for the youth and athletic clubs in the northern and central parts of the WB, whereas the highest percentage in the southern part was for the new organizations (Table 3-2-1). This shows that most of the newly

established organizations in the WB, especially in the northern and southern parts, were charitable societies. This is related to the rising number of people living below poverty line in these two parts, especially in the refugee camps.

In general, PNGOs are based primarily in urban areas, then in rural areas, and least of all in the refugee camps. This is mostly applicable to the WB region. Meanwhile, the number of these organizations in the refugee camps is the highest in the GS, followed by their number in the rural areas. This is normal taking into consideration the limited number of rural areas in the GS. Concerning the WB, the trend in the central and southern parts goes with the general national trend, whereas the greatest number of organizations in the northern part is located in the rural areas, followed by in the urban areas, then by the refugee camps.

### **3.3 Categorical distribution of the PNGOs**

There are varying programs and activities conducted by the PNGOs in the WBGS. As this study previously indicated, many of these organizations conduct more than one program. This is clearly shown in Table 3-5 where it can be noted that the organizations collectively conduct 4,581 programs distributed over different categories. In comparison to the 2000 survey, as the same Table indicates, there is a significant increase in the number of programs carried out by these organizations, which in 2000 were just 3,084. Thus, the percentage of increase between 2000 and 2007 is 48.5%.

The 2007 survey indicates that the organizations that offer cultural, scientific, literary and educational programs have the highest percentage of activities (44.3%). This is due to the fact that apart from the organizations specializing in such programs, many of the charitable societies and the youth and athletic clubs carry out them too. Although this percentage is the highest in 2007, it has significantly decreased from the 56% mark in the 2000 survey. This is despite number of programs in these fields rising between the two surveys, from 497 in 2000 to 615 in 2007. Thus, the retreat was in the percentage of organizations carrying out such programs not in their numbers (*see* Table3-5).

Organizations that offer childcare programs came in second place with 40.6%. This is due to many PNGOs being the main provider of pre-school education. It is well known that kindergartens in the rural areas are mostly established and ran by the charitable societies. Beside preschools, these

societies conduct other activities for children. There is a slight increase in the 2007 percentage of these preschool programs; in 2000 it was 40.2% (also in second place). This indicates that the increase in the numbers of organizations and programs was accompanied by a similar increase in childcare programs (*see* Table 3-5).

Charity programs follow in the third rank with 38.7%, witnessing a slight increase with respect to the survey of 2000, where the percentage was 33%. The charitable and relief dimension in the work of many PNGOs reflects the difficult conditions facing Palestinian society. This society is going through increasingly high levels of poverty and unemployment and increasing numbers of families of prisoners and families who have lost relatives in the conflict. In comparison, in the 2000 survey, charitable programs ranked fourth, with only 33% of PNGOs conducting them.

Despite the significant rise in the general number of PNGOs, the rise in the number of relief and charitable programs was even greater. The number of these programs rose from 291 to 537 between 2000 and 2007. This is due to the deterioration in the social and economic conditions of the Palestinians as a result of the sieges, closures and restrictions on movement and labor imposed by the Israeli occupation. Consequently, there followed an increase in the number of organizations offering charitable aid programs (*see* Table 3-5). The increase in the percentage of relief programs confirms the latter statement – the percentage of organizations providing relief programs in 2000 was 6.2%, rising to 12.0% in 2007. This is a significant increase if we take into account the increase in the number of PNGOs. In other words, the number of relief programs increased from 55 programs in 2000 to 167 programs in 2007 (*see* Table 3-5).

Educational programs occupied took fourth place with 27% of organizations offering them. This is related to the extracurricular services offered by these organizations, especially charitable ones, as mentioned previously. In comparison with the 2000 survey, and despite the increase in the number of organizations conducting these programs, their overall percentage decreased. In 2000 they accounted for 35.4% of organizations and ranked third, while the 2007 they ranked fourth (*see* Table 3-5).

With regards to youth and athletic activities and programs, their percentage decreased from 30% to 27% between the two surveys (*see* Table 3-5). This was the case despite their overall numbers increasing and their rank among other programs remaining in 5<sup>th</sup> place.

The programs related to women affairs witnessed a significant change between the two surveys. The percentage of organizations providing such services rose from 17% in 2000 (150 programs) to 26.2% (363 programs) in 2007 (*see* Table 3-5).

The data show an apparent change in the number and percentage of advocacy programs (especially related to democracy and good governance). Their percentage was 5.7% in 2000 (50 programs) and went up to 10.2% (142 programs) in 2007 (*see* Table 3-5).

The data also show that the number of health, rehabilitation, and job-training programs has changed slightly. Their number increased in proportion with the total rise in programs and the total number of organizations.

In summary, the diversity of programs increased in the time between the two surveys. However, this increase did not carry a similar increase in the percentage of PNGOs providing them, if compared to the total percentage of organizations in different sectors. Instead, it carried a relatively significant change in other sectors. As Table 3-5 indicates, relief and social aid, advocacy (democracy and good governance), and women's programs have significantly risen in their numbers in relation to other programs.

## 4. Capabilities of the PNGOs and their Needs

This section concentrates on the available capabilities for the PNGOs in terms of human and financial resources. Firstly, it tackles the distribution of capabilities among the different kinds of organizations. Secondly, it describes the obstacles hindering the realization of the PNGOs' objectives. Thirdly, it states the needs of these organizations from the point of view of their officials. This data allows for the mapping of the capabilities and general developmental direction of PNGOS.

### 4.1 Distribution of PNGOs According to their Areas of Activity

Palestinian NGOs vary in their areas of activity. Some organizations confine their activities to their local communities (village or refugee camp), whereas others extend their area of activity to the whole of the oPt. The size of activity area is an important indicator on the capabilities enjoyed by the PNGO<sup>16</sup>. The results of the 2007 survey reveal the following:

- ✧ The percentage of organizations that conduct their activities on the governorate level ranked first and reached 36.3%.
- ✧ The percentage of organizations that conduct their activities on the level of residential complexes reached 31.9% and ranked second.
- ✧ The percentage of organizations conducting their activities on the level of the whole GS reached 12.4% and ranked third.
- ✧ The percentage of organizations conducting their activities on the level of the WB reached 8.1% and ranked fourth.
- ✧ The percentage of organizations conducting their activities over the entire occupied Palestinian territories (the WBGS) reached 11.4% and ranked fifth.

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<sup>16</sup> In comparison to small organizations, the wide area of activity gives the organization relative flexibility in using its different resources with better quality and efficiency. This wideness requires improving administrative and organizational skills that are necessary to run and operate a big organization that has variety of activity areas and seeks to make wide influence. These skills are counted as part its social and professional account. On the other hand, it will be a load on the organization in terms of the cost and of the complexity of its organizational structure. This means that the wide area of activity for an organization may not always be positive. In all cases, the relative weight of organizations that operate above the local level is much bigger than the relative weight of those operating on a local level, in regards to the features of PNGOs.

This indicates that in general, the interests of PNGOs are local with the majority of these PNGOs conducting their activities on the level of governorate or residential complexes (68.2%) – *see* Table 4-1.

## 4.2 Revenues of PNGOs

The financial situation of PNGOs is a significant indicator of their capacity and ability to pursue their objectives. It is also an indicator of their sustainability. This section presents some general features about the revenues of these organizations and their different sources of funding as indicators of their capabilities and potentials.

Some 1,206 organizations released financial information. This constitutes 86.9% of the organizations that completely filled their questionnaire. According to these organizations, their total amount of revenues reached USD \$223.6 million. This amounts to USD \$56.6 per capita in the entire oPt, with the GS reaching USD \$64.9 per capita and the WB USD \$51.6. This is a significant increase compared to the 2000 survey. The rate in the oPt then was USD \$37.3, with Gaza getting USD \$37.8 and the WB USD \$36.9.

The PNGOs depend on three main sources for funding: external, local (institutions and individuals) and self-funding. The current survey reveals that in 2006, the percentage of funding received by PNGOs from different sources broke-down as follows:

- ✧ 60.9% from external sources.
- ✧ 21.5% from self-funding activities.
- ✧ 9.3% from the local society.
- ✧ 3.7% from sources inside the “Green Line”.
- ✧ 0.7% from governmental sources (*see* Table 4-3).

The rise in the percentage of external funding reflects an international trend to encourage PNGOs to participate in the development process. It also reflects the desire of many international sources to support the political peace process between the Palestinians and the Israelis. Broadly speaking, external funding is connected to the political process. Meanwhile, the rise in self-funding activities relates to many organizations selling their services to the public, such as healthcare or education services. This shows the importance of these fields especially if we take

into consideration the low levels of healthcare and education services in the Palestinian society.

Local funding is also related to the organizations' ability to provide direct services to the public. This refers to the extent of appreciation by the local society to these organizations. A high percentage of funds coming from the local public are from individuals making their alms payments (*Zakat*). This money is paid by individuals to any *Zakat* Committee operating in their area. In many occasions, this local funding is given to PNGOs that serve certain vulnerable members of society, such as the elderly, the disabled and the orphans. This phenomenon is widely spread in the northern parts of the WB. This kind of funding is also linked to the participation of local society in the funding activities of the organizations themselves, such as in the case of youth and athletic clubs or charitable societies.

Concerning the direction of change in the sources of funding for PNGOs, data shows that between 1999 and 2006, there was an increase in their dependence on external funding. The percentage of PNGOs depending on external funding rose from 46.8% in 1999 to 60.9% in 2006. This increase in the relative weight of external funding came at the expense of other sources, which retreated in their contribution to the work of PNGOs (*see* Table 4-3-1). This change reflects the crisis that affects Palestinian society since the second *Intifada* to this day. The crisis results from the Israeli siege on the oPt and its policy of confiscating Palestinian land and separating its parts from one another. Such measures put the Palestinian economy on the edge of collapse, thereby increasing dependence on external funds and weakening the participation of local communities in funding the activities of PNGOs.

#### ***4.2.1 Revenues of PNGOs According to the Area***

Table 3-4 indicates that the rate of dependence on foreign aid among PNGOs in Gaza exceeds that of the WB. The percentage varies from 58.4% in North Gaza governorate to 83.4% in the Khan Younis governorate. In the WB, it is possible to split the governorates into two groups. The first has less than 50% of its support provided by foreign aid – this group includes the governorates of Jericho, Tulkarem, Jenin, Nablus, and Hebron, and their percentage of foreign aid dependency ranges from 8.1% in Jericho to 35.6% in Hebron. The second group has more than 50% dependency on foreign aid and includes the governorates of Tubas, Salfit,

Qalqilya, Ramallah and Al-Bireh, and Bethlehem, and their dependency ranges from a 63% in Qalqilya to 73.3% in Salfit.

Similarly, it can be seen that the degree of local funding for West Bank PNGOs exceeds that in the Gaza Strip. For the most part this is due to the deterioration of Gaza's economy and living conditions, but it also reflects the priorities and agendas of external funding agents (they consider factors like geography, political influence and work opportunities for their employees).

PNGOs in the governorates of Jenin, Tulkarem, Jericho, and Hebron were distinct in their reliance on local support compared to the other areas of the West Bank and the Gaza. For the most part this reflects the relatively small budgets of these organizations, but is also due to the objectives being especially tailored for the local community and therefore not tied to foreign aid criteria.

The governorates with most organizations selling their public services (health, education, rehabilitation, training etc) were in the governorates of: Jerusalem, Nablus, Tulkarem, Jericho, and Hebron. This is expected as these governorates run hospitals, specialized clinics, schools and other children's activities.

In general, the degree to which PNGOs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip depend on foreign funding indicates a weakness in their capacity. If the foreign source cuts off the funding, these organizations will fall into financial crises undermining their sustainability.

With regards to the distribution of aid in terms of location, Table 4-4 indicates that organizations in the WB received the highest percentage of total aid provided to PNGOs (62.4%). PNGOs in the GS received 37.6% of the total aid (Table 4-4). The share of aid to Gaza is greater than its share of PNGOs, reflecting the increasing charitable needs in the Strip resulting from the deterioration of the economic and living conditions in the Strip.

With regards to the areas of the WB, the central West Bank enjoys 37.1% of all resources given to PNGOs although it hosts only 19.2% of the total number of PNGOs. This goes back to the concentration of large and nationally tailored organizations in this area.

With regards to the various sources of funding based on location, Table 4-4 clarifies that the West Bank receives 56.1% of foreign funding, which is less than its share of total resources, however its share increases in terms of self-support and support coming from within the “Green Line” and the Palestinian Diaspora. However, government aid is mainly concentrated in the Gaza Strip where its share is about 61% of the total government aid given to PNGOs. These indicators illustrate the degree of susceptibility is greater among organizations in the GS compared to those in the WB. It is known that organizations in both areas are affected by unstable resources, especially in times when foreign aid is suspended.

It can be noticed from Table 4-4 that the governorates of Ramallah & Al-Bireh and Gaza City receive the greatest percentage of foreign aid (Ramallah & Al-Bireh, 36.4% ; and Gaza City 26.6%). The share given to other governorates is very small although they include the greater percentage of PNGOs, this is particularly true of the governorates of Jenin, Tulkarem, and Hebron.

In comparison to the data from the 2000 survey, we notice an important change in foreign funding:

- ✧ The Gaza Strip’s share of foreign aid increased significantly, from 23.8% in 1999 to 43.9% in 2006. This goes back to the isolation of Gaza and the consequent trend towards establishing organizations within the Strip to provide services directly. This move also coincided with foreign donors placing Gaza on their priority list in the hope to redress the economic and social devastation (*see* Table 4-3 and 4-3-1).
- ✧ The Gaza Strip’s share of all funding sources increased significantly, with the exception of aid from within the “Green Line”. This is at least partly due to the Israeli ban on aid from within the “Green Line” entering the Gaza Strip (*see* Table 4-3 and 4-3-1).
- ✧ One of the most important results from the survey is the decrease in all sources of funding of PNGOs in Jerusalem, especially foreign aid. This is a direct result of the Israeli policies of ‘judaizing’ Jerusalem and isolating it from the rest of the Palestinian territories. This resulted in PNGOs being forced to relocate their central offices to the areas surrounding Jerusalem or Ramallah so that their staff can reach the workplace and their services reach the beneficiaries in the West Bank.

These changes translated into an increase in PNGOs within the Ramallah & Al-Bireh governorate and a corresponding increase in funding, for example the percentage of foreign aid received by organizations in the

Ramallah & Al-Bireh governorate increased from 11.9% in 1999 to 36.4% in 2006 (*see* Table 4-4 and table 4-4-1).

In general, it is noted that PNGOs are more reliant on unstable sources of funding, specifically foreign aid, and are very susceptible to economic and political changes.

#### ***4.2.2 Categorical Distribution of PNGOs Revenues***

Health organizations have the greatest share of revenues given to PNGOs in the WBGS, accounting for 22.2% of the total revenues for this sector in 2006. Organizations providing charitable aid came second with 19.3%. Organizations who work in the field of literature and scientific culture came in the third place with 13.1%, and the percentage of revenues gained by the other kinds of organizations was much lower in comparison to these three, as shown in Table 4-5. Despite a high percentage of PNGOs in the WBGS being youth and athletic clubs, their revenues do not exceed 1.4% of the total revenues in 2006. This shows the general weakness in these organizations.

It is noted that service organizations (health, education, family planning, disabled-care etc.) depend on themselves for a big chunk of their funding. Data shows that 37.8% of healthcare organizations are self funding. This is largely due to these organizations selling their services to the public directly. Meanwhile, organizations that work in other fields, such as civil education, human rights, religious, cultural and scientific activities, depend mostly on external funding. Revenues coming through self-funding activities are rather limited. This is due to these organizations conducting programs which do not generate direct income, as they do not provide public services (*see* Table 4-5).

Organizations whose primary aim is to provide youth and athletic activities merit special discussion in this chapter. The percentage of revenues given to these organizations does not exceed 1.4% of the total amount of funding for PNGOs (*see* Table 4-5). This is reflective of the limited amount of programs conducted by these organizations, and the lack of donor interest of in this sector. This is despite the recent trend in programs whose objectives are to empower youths and spread a culture of tolerance and cooperation among them.

These empowerment programs are usually funded by external sources, which partially explains the increase external funds given to these

organizations. The big number of youth organizations is an indicator of their significance in the eyes of the local society. As such, the small amount of revenues received by these organizations from donors indicates a need to increase their funding in order to keep up with their growing significance in society.

In comparison with the 2000 survey, the following changes are observed (*see* Table 4-5 and Table 4-5-1):

- ✧ A change in the priorities of funding. There was a tangible decline in the share of the following activities: childcare, care for the elderly, family planning, healthcare, research, and educational activities. All of these activities are vital to the development and wellbeing of Palestinian society.
- ✧ Meanwhile, the share of the following activities significantly increased: charitable aid, cultural and scientific, rural development, human rights, women's issues, religious and democracy and good governance.
- ✧ These changes result from the deep economic crisis devastating the oPt, and the gap between the changing priorities of PNGOs and foreign donors – PNGOs became concerned with securing basic needs while the donors continue to focus on other issues. Moreover, the dependency on external sources increased making many PNGOs unstable.

#### **4.2.3 Budget Deficit of PNGOs**

Some 51.8% of Palestinian NGOs stated they have a budget deficit, which is close to the 2000 figure of 52.3%. The geographical distribution of these organizations shows that 69.7% of them are in the WB (28.8% in the northern part, 18.2% in the centre and 22.6% in the southern part), and 30.3% in the GS.

The distribution of these organizations according to their different types shows that charitable societies, youth and athletic clubs, developmental institutions and cultural centers, were the most indebted in their 2006 budgets. The breakdown of the organizations with budget deficits in 2006 is as follows:

- ✧ Charitable societies, 47.2%.
- ✧ Youth and athletic clubs, 25.1%.
- ✧ Developmental organizations, 9%.

- ✧ Cultural centers, 8%.
- ✧ Others, 10.7% (*see* Table 4-6).

Looking at the same distribution but from the point of view of their main area of activity, the data shows that more than half the organizations working in the following fields suffer from deficits:

- ✧ Childcare programs.
- ✧ Caring for the elderly.
- ✧ Family planning.
- ✧ Cultural and scientific centers.
- ✧ Rural development.
- ✧ Healthcare.
- ✧ Caring for the disabled.
- ✧ Professional training and rehabilitation.
- ✧ Education.
- ✧ Youth.

The percentage of organizations with deficits ranged from 64.4% in the case of youth organizations, to 50% in the case of elderly care. Meanwhile, a lesser percentage of the other organizations suffer from a budget deficit. Organizations that work in the field of good governance stated that they do not have deficits, whereas organizations working in the field of human rights and democracy suffered from small deficits in comparison to other organizations (*see* Table 4-7).

The above information reveals that all kinds of organizations suffered from budget deficits in 2006, except those working in the field of good governance. This indicates that in every sector, some PNGOs had enough funding to cover their activities, while others didn't. This also reflects that in every sector there are some organizations whose capacities are better than others. However, there are some vital sectors which suffer from greater instability than others.

The deficit endured by PNGOs can be because of several reasons:

- ✧ 93.7% stated that their deficits are due to shortages in funding.
- ✧ 74.2% stated that their deficits are due to limited self-generated revenues.
- ✧ 5.6% stated that bad financial management in the organization is the cause of their shortfall.
- ✧ 15.1% stated the closure or the loss of projects that generate income as one of the reasons behind their deficits.

The focus on limited funding and limited self-generated revenues is justified so long as external and local funding, including self-funding, are the main sources for revenues.

The fact that the percentage of PNGOs with significant budget deficits in 2006 is still high does not necessarily reflect a very difficult financial situation for these organizations, despite the fact that it indicates difficult conditions lived by some of the PNGOs. The examination of this survey's data shows that most of this deficit concerns a limited number of big organizations. This leads to conclude that the high percentage of organizations with budget deficits is misleading since the deficit of small organizations is rather limited, with the high figures being generated from the larger PNGOs.

The total amount of deficit as reported by the PNGOs who released information, reached USD \$21.6 million. This marks a significant increase from the 1999 figure of USD \$9.3 million.

Comparison with the 2000 survey reveals that change in this area is limited since the percentage of organizations with deficit remained almost the same. The ranking of reasons behind this deficit also remained the same, except for the inception of the PNA, which was mentioned as a reason in the 2000 survey but was not among the reasons in 2007. The PNGOs that have budget deficits attributed this to reasons such as funding shortages and belittled their financial management as a cause of problems in their budgets.

A partial explanation for stable number of PNGOs with budget deficits is that during the past six years, some organizations made adaptive changes to increase their ability to raise funds, while others established new organizations to suit the priorities of external donors.

### **4.3 Paid Employees at PNGOs**

Considering that PNGOs operate in a voluntary sector, the number of paid employees they have is a reflection of their capabilities. Data revealed that 395 organizations (31.9% of the total number of PNGOs) do not have a single paid employee. The total number of persons employed by PNGOs is 16,882, 45.2% of these are males and 54.8% females.

Table 4-8 suggests a rise in the percentage of paid female employees in comparison to male employees amongst charitable societies, relief organizations, development organizations, cultural centers, and training and rehabilitation centers. Meanwhile, in the other organizations the percentage of paid male employees is more than that of female employees.

Despite the percentage of organizations that hire paid employees being high, PNGOS actually hire a limited number of employees; one quarter of these organizations hired only one to four employees. The rate of employees per organization is just 13.6, whereas half of the PNGOs hire three employees or less. The number of paid employees in the organizations ranged from one employee to 480.

The above-mentioned figures reflect the fact that the greatest number of paid employees in PNGOs is confined to a small number of the big organizations. Data revealed that the greatest percentage of paid employees is concentrated amongst organizations working directly with the public such as:

- ✧ Healthcare organizations, with 31.6% of the total number of paid employees.
- ✧ Charitable aid organizations, with 19.2% of the total.
- ✧ Children's activities organizations, employing 6.4%.
- ✧ Disabled-care organizations, employing 6.9% from the total number of paid employees in PNGO sector.

Organizations working on literary and scientific projects and on women's affairs employ 9.2% and 6.9% of the total (respectively). A high percentage of employees in organizations whose main activities are charitable aid, are also employees in the health sector. This is because there are a significant number of hospitals and health centers for *Zakat* Committees in various governorates (*see* Table 4-9).

However, with regards to the geographic distribution of these paid employees, 63.5% are employed in WB organizations and 36.5% in the GS. Thus, the organizations of the GS employ a greater percentage of employees than their relative percentage of PNGOs, which reached 31.4%. The biggest discrepancy between the percentage of employees and the percentage of the organizations, was observed within the WB areas. The percentage of PNGO employees in the northern part of the WB reached 15.7% whereas the percentage of PNGOs in this part of the WB is 29.2%.

In the central and southern parts of the WB, the percentage of employees is greater than the percentage of the PNGOs (*see* Table 4-10).

The percentage of the organizations without paid employees was 69% in WB and 31% in the GS, which is the same as the percentage of PNGOs in both areas.

In the WB, 21% of organizations without paid employees are in the northern part, and the same in the central part. But 27% of the organizations without employees in the WB are in the southern part (*see* Table 4-10). The distribution of PNGOs without paid employees in WB is like this due to the rise in numbers of new organizations in the central part, and the relatively small size of the northern and southern organizations in relation to those in the central WB. These results emphasize what has already been said about the characteristics of PNGOs in central WB as opposed to those in other parts of the WB and GS, including their distinguished size and capacities.

Looking at the distribution of organizations without paid employees along the lines of the population areas; up to 40% are in the urban areas, whose share of the total number of PNGOs in the WBGS is 57.1%. This reflects the high percentage of organizations that do have paid employees in the urban areas. This is mainly due to the size of PNGOs in urban areas: they tend to be large and require many volunteers; and to the rise in new kinds of PNGOs and their principles of professionalism.

The situation in rural areas is the opposite. The percentage of organizations that do not have paid employees is 46.1% and is much higher than the percentage of PNGOs in these areas, which comes to 30.3% (*see* Table 4-11). This rise in the percentage of organizations without paid employees in rural areas is attributed to their relatively small size and high concentration of the youth and athletic clubs. Youth and athletic clubs in the rural areas depend on the voluntary-work of their Executive Boards and do not hire paid employees. Also, their activities are limited to sports.

The results did not show a clear discrepancy between the percentage of organizations without paid employees in the refugee camps in comparison to the percentage of PNGOs there. The percentage of organizations that do not have any paid employees reached 13.9% of the total number of organizations without paid employees. This percentage is close to the total percentage of PNGOs in the refugee camps.

These results show the distinction between organizations in the urban areas from those in the rural areas and in the refugee camps, in terms of numbers of paid employees. Consequently, it is safe to say that PNGOs in the urban areas have a higher capacity than those in other areas. This emphasizes the previous analysis in this chapter where PNGOs in urban areas have greater capacity to undertake a wider range of activities, a higher percentage of them can operate on a national level and they are allocated a higher percentage of the funding. Nonetheless, we should be careful not to generalize all urban PNGOs as somehow better-off. The statistics weigh in favor of urban PNGOs located in the central part of the WB due to their large size and quantity, and does not accurately reflect the state of urban PNGOs in the other parts of the WBGS.

The distribution of PNGOs without paid employees by category is as follows:

- ✧ 39% of organizations without paid employees are charitable societies.
- ✧ 33.4% are youth and athletic clubs.
- ✧ 10.4% are cultural centers.
- ✧ 10.1% are development organizations.
- ✧ 7.1% are distributed among the other remaining kinds of organizations.

These results reflect previous discussion about the high percentage of rural PNGOs who do not have paid employees, and that most of youth and athletic clubs are concentrated in these areas. The same can be said of charitable societies and cultural centers.

#### **4.4 Volunteering**

Civic work in Palestine has depended on voluntary work since its inception. This kind of work formed a basic source of human resources in Palestine. From the beginning, civic activities have been linked to the national struggle against the British and the Israelis. However, and since the PNGOs started shifting to professional work with specialist skills, voluntary work in these organizations has diminished.

The data show an obvious difference between the different kinds of PNGOs and their number of volunteers. Charitable societies and athletic clubs have the highest numbers of volunteers followed by organizations who work in the field of culture and development (*see* Table 4-11).

The high numbers of volunteers in the first two kinds of PNGOs is due to their widespread presence in the WBGS and their administrative structure comprising of volunteer General Assemblies and a wide membership. Because of this, they differ from the other kinds of PNGOs. Some organizations count their entire General Assemblies as volunteer assemblies. This is an inaccurate measure since being a member in the general assembly does not necessarily mean providing voluntary services to the organization, nor does it mean participation in its activities. It also should be noted that some organizations reported those who volunteered only once and for limited time as volunteers, and others counted those who took part in one day of activity as volunteers. As such, these numbers do not accurately reflect the actual size of voluntary work in PNGOs.

#### **4.5 The Needs of PNGOs and the Restrictions They Endure**

This study of PNGOs and their needs and restrictions is a measure of the ability of these organizations to achieve their set objectives under the current circumstances of occupation, political instability and economic hardship. It shows their ability to survive. This section will present these needs and restrictions based on what the officials of these organizations have reported.

##### ***4.5.1 The Needs of PNGOs***

The needs of PNGOs in the WBGS include institution-building, fund-raising, new equipments and technologies, networking and the cooperation of local society. Table 4-12 shows a rise in the percentage of organizations going through all kinds of needs. It is noted that the percentage of the need for fundraising is highest compared to other needs. This is not strange since the non-governmental sector is a non-profit sector and so depends on funds for its sustainability and delivery of its services, programs and activities.

The need for equipments and technologies came in the second place, while institution-building, networking and the need for cooperation from local communities came at the same proportion as each other (*see* Table 4-12). The percentage of organizations that stated their need for fundraising increased, and ranged from 73.3% for research centers and 98.5% for athletic clubs). Meanwhile, a significant discrepancy is noted between PNGOs regarding their need for an institutional structure. The percentage of organizations that declared their need for such structure is low in each

of relief organizations, research centers, and legal organizations. This is not unexpected since these organizations function in relatively new domains, where these domains were originally established according to new administrative and institutional rules. The majority of the other kinds of organizations are traditional in their administrative form and institutional structure. As such, they stated their need for development in this area.

The organizations of the different areas show the same trend in regards to their needs. The vast majority of PNGOs in all areas stated their need for fundraising (more than 95% of the organizations of each area). In regards to institutional structure, the organizations of the northern and southern parts of the WB stated their lesser needs than organizations in the central part, except the fundraising need.

The results of the survey stress the fact that the central part of the WB is in less need of institutional development than other areas. This indicates the necessity to support and empower the organizations in the northern and southern parts of the WB as well as in the GS.

In regard to the needs of PNGOs according to the categories of population area, we note that, aside from fundraising, for which the vast majority of these organizations stated a need (94.2%-97.7% of the organization in three categories of population area), organizations residing in the urban areas are in less need for institutional building and for equipments and technologies, whereas organizations of the refugee camps are in less need for networking relationships and for the cooperation of the local society (see Table 4-14). This conclusion emphasizes the fact that rural organizations have weaker material capabilities than urban ones, whereas urban organizations need to strengthen their interconnection with the local society. Consequently, it indicates the necessity to provide material support organizations residing in the rural areas and in refugee camps.

Comparing the 2000 and 2007 results reveals the fact that fundraising stayed the main and first priority for PNGOs, where 95.6% of these organizations declared their need for fundraising. The percentage of organizations that stated their need for institutional building increased. On the other hand, the percentage of organizations stating their need either for equipment and technologies, networking relationships, or for the cooperation of the local society went down. These results indicate that these organizations increased their interest in developing their institutional building and improving the efficiency of their staff and boards (Table 4-12 and Table 4-12-1).

In regards to the change in the needs of organizations according to the area during the period 2000-2007, all areas witnessed an increase in the percentage of organizations that need institutional building. The greatest increase was among the organizations of the southern part of the WB. Meanwhile, the percentage of organizations that need equipment and technologies or developing their networking relationships witnessed a decrease in all areas. In regards to the cooperation of the local society, the percentage of organizations that stated a need for it went down in all areas of the WB except in the southern part where the percentage increased. Regional development needs increasing the incorporation and improving partnership between these organizations and their local societies through time (Table 4-13 and Table 4-13-1).

In regards to the change in the needs of these organizations according to the population area during the same period, urban, rural, and refugee camps organizations stated their need for institution building, all of these organizations kept fundraising as a basic need, whereas the percentage of organizations in these three categories of population areas stating their need for equipment and technologies, networking relationships, or the cooperation of the local society decreased (Table 4-14 and Table 4-14-1).

#### ***4.5.2 Restrictions Imposed on PNGOs***

Some 897 PNGOs (64.6% of the total) stated that they suffer from restrictions which limit their efficiency and ability to deliver services and run their programs. Table 4-15 shows that the restrictions these organizations suffer from are as follows:

- ✧ Restrictions from the donors.
- ✧ The Israeli occupation.
- ✧ Restrictions from local society.
- ✧ Restrictions from the PNA.

The restrictions from donors make up 58.6% of the restrictions imposed on PNGOs. The restrictions imposed by the Israeli occupation account for 51.1% and other kinds of restrictions affect only a small number of organizations – 20% of whom stated they suffer from restrictions from the PNA, and 30% suffer from societal restrictions and norms.

The restrictions from donors include interfering in the design and funding allocation of programs, and in directing these toward certain priorities. The restrictions imposed by the Israeli occupation include: limiting the free

movement of workers, hindering the receipt of donations, closure or invasion of headquarters, and the confiscation of equipment and belongings.

The restrictions from local society are due to weak cooperation and interaction between the local community and the programs of PNGO. In the case of cultural organizations, this limits the ability of the organization to reach out to their target group. Finally, the restrictions of the PNA include delaying the issuing of permits, the implementation of security measures and the harassment and censorship departments.

It is noted that the organizations most dependent on external funding are the ones who suffer the most from the restrictions of donors. Meanwhile, research and legal organizations suffer the least from the PNA restrictions. This result is noteworthy in light of the fact that legal organizations are the ones who most challenge the PNA through their monitoring of human rights practices. It seems that the retreat in the power of the PNA and the continuation of Israeli breaches of human rights against Palestinians, made monitoring these abuses a common interest of both legal organizations and the PNA. The fact that legal organizations are the ones most affected by the Israeli occupation supports this conclusion.

Remarkably, 30.5% of PNGOs suffer from social restrictions. The organizations vary in their level of suffering from such restrictions. Table 4-15 shows the rise in the percentage of the athletic clubs, research centers, and cultural centers suffering from such limitations. This may indicate that organizations working directly with the public are the most vulnerable to social restrictions. Overall it seems that organizations face restrictions from the parties who are in direct contact with them.

Comparing the surveys of 2000 and 2007, with regard to the restrictions imposed upon PNGOs, there is a noticeable rise in the percentage of organizations being restricted by their donors: the percentage rose from 43.5% to 58.6%. The percentage of organizations facing restrictions from local society also rose, and there was a slight increase in the percentage of organizations facing restrictions due to the occupation. Meanwhile, the percentage of organizations claiming restrictions from the PNA decreased (*see* Table 1-15-4). This is plausible in light of the PNGOs' increase in dependency on foreign donors, and the role of politics in the allocation of support to Palestinians in general. The donor agencies have continued to develop the monitoring guidelines that allow them to control how grants are spent. However, the matter most in need of attention is that social

restrictions, where it is necessary to review the relevant PNGO's methodology and enhance its communication with the local community.

In general, Palestinian NGOs possess important resources, whether through their manpower, financial resources or the services they provide. There is also some indication of increased dynamism shown by the increase in registration and distribution of services; however this does not mean greater geographical coverage or broader coverage areas. This dynamism is also present in the increased number of employees, expenditure and resources during the past six years. All this was achieved despite the deepening crisis that has plagued Palestinian society during this time.

Meanwhile, PNGOs face other obstacles, problems, and dangers stemming from their vulnerability, especially due to their greater dependence on foreign aid. This poses a hurdle for Palestinian NGOs, as they increasingly provide society's basic needs, such as health, education, disabled care, and charitable aid. In the context of a deepening economic crisis and further deterioration of living conditions, the ability of a PNGO to guarantee foreign aid becomes an indicator of its effectiveness and ability to sustain itself.

It is also important to state that foreign aid is diverse and with its own sources of funding, set of priorities, and agendas. This is what gives Palestinian NGOs the opportunity to 'shop around' and find donors that best fits their needs. It also allows them to diversify their sources of foreign funding and somewhat protect themselves from their own vulnerability. However this is just half the picture. These varying priorities and agendas can threaten, or at least negatively affect, the work of some organizations through direct interference or neglect, while strengthening the work of others. This means the donors impact on the work of all PNGOs whether directly or indirectly.

However, the figures indicate that another big weakness of PNGOs is the decline in the spirit of volunteer work, which is one of the most important resources for these kinds of organizations and an issue which, if redressed, can benefit many other aspects of the organization.



## Conclusions

The PNGOs have played a vital role in the fabric of Palestinian society since before the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, and no one can dispute the significance of these organizations in strengthening the steadfastness of Palestinians in their own land since 1967. They played major roles in building the national infrastructure of sectors such as, healthcare, education, agriculture, and cultural and intellectual life. This has been achieved through: (a) the active participation of these organizations in drawing development plans despite the restrictions imposed by the Israeli military occupation, (b) the performance of relief programs and activities, and (c) through their active participation in political struggle and resistance.

There is no doubt that the political changes in the oPt brought about by the inception of the PNA – which in turn brought about the establishment of a political system composed of a military occupation and a limited local ruling mechanism with no sovereignty – have provoked a discussion about the political and developmental roles of PNGOs. This discussion began with the relationship between PNGOs and the PNA and continued during the second *Intifada* despite the forced retreat of the PNA and the return of the occupation in its ruling military form. There has been increased significance in the roles played by these organizations as they provide steadfast relief for the Palestinian people and expose the repressive measures of the Israeli occupation. The strategies, objectives, and programs of PNGOs show they have been influenced by changes in the political environment. In order to appreciate and evaluate these changes, a comparison with the 2000 survey needed to be made.

Departing from this point, this study attempted to explore and observe the situation of the Palestinian charitable societies and NGOs in order to update a database about them. In order to enhance the performance of PNGOs, the study has achieved the following:

- ✧ Documented the changes in the programs and activities of PNGOs.
- ✧ Mapped out the main area of activity and the extent of operations of PNGOs.
- ✧ Noted the restrictions imposed on PNGOs by various forces.

The study concluded that there was a significant increase in the number of PNGOs during the years of the second *Intifada*. It also recorded a variation

in their objectives and programs, and a noteworthy transformation in their main areas of operation towards aid and relief programs in response to the deterioration of economic and political conditions resulting from the Israeli occupation. Furthermore, the study reveals a clear diversity among PNGOs in their types of administration, leadership, membership, employees, funding and capacities. The study found that urban Palestinian areas still attract a significant number of PNGOs, especially those with large capacity.

Regarding the number of beneficiaries, the study found that the number of beneficiaries rose from 4.5 million people in 2000 to 11 million in this survey. In terms of the revenues, the amount has doubled during the same period. The sources of these revenues are varied but it is noted that external sources are at the top of the list of donors. The percentage of their financial contribution to the total revenues of the 710 PNGOs rose from 46.8% in 2000 to 71% in 2007. It is believed that the reason behind this increase is the recent surge in basic needs leading to a rise in relief programs. Consequently, the volume of external aid increased to cover these needs.

Overall, this study reveals the sustained significance of PNGOs despite the changing political environment, harsh economic conditions and current political instability. Despite their shortfalls, there is no doubt that they are resilient and will survive the current crisis, while continuing to play an important role in relieving, ameliorating and challenging the effects of the Israeli military occupation. They will also continue to contribute to the general development of Palestinian society and as such, the significance of their roles needs to be reaffirmed. Improvement in the operations of PNGOs is necessary and should be done within the framework of the specific Palestinian political situation and the context of national policies and measures.

## **Statistical Appendix**



## List of Tables

Table (1-2):	Distribution of Palestinian Non-Governmental Organizations based on their objectives and main objective, 2007	59
Table (1-1-2):	Distribution of Palestinian Non-Governmental Organizations based on their goals and on their main objective, 2000	61
Table (2-2):	Distribution of PNGOs based on their general and principle programs, 2007	63
Table (2-2-1):	Distribution of PNGOs based on their general and principle programs, 2000	64
Table (3-1):	Distribution of PNGOs based on the population by district and governorate, 2007	65
Table (3-1-1):	Distribution of PNGOs based on the population by district and governorate, 2000	66
Table (3-2):	The geographic distribution of PNGOs based on the type of organization, 2007	67
Table (3-2-1):	The geographic distribution of PNGOs based on the type of organization, 2000	68
Table (3-3):	Distribution of PNGOs based on geographical location and type of residence, 2007	69
Table (3-3-1):	Distribution of PNGOs based on geographical area and type of residence, 2000	70
Table (3-4):	Distribution of PNGOs based on type of residence, location and type of organization, 2007	71
Table (3-4-1):	Distribution of PNGOs based on type of residence, location and type of organization, 2000	72
Table (5-3):	Distribution of PNGOs' programs based on location, 2000 and 2007	73
Table (4-1):	Distribution of PNGOs based on location and the location of their activity, 2007	74
Table (4-1-1):	Distribution of PNGOs based on location and the location of their activity, 2000	74
Table (4-2):	Distribution of PNGOs based on the type of residence and area of the organizations' activities, 2007	75
Table (4-2-1):	Distribution of PNGOs based on the type of residence and area of the organization's activities, 2000	75
Table (4-3):	Distribution of PNGOs based on governorate and the percentage of aid from each source (%), 2006	76
Table (4-3-1):	Distribution of PNGOs based on governorate and the percentage of aid from each source(%), 1999	77
Table (4-4):	Distribution of PNGOs' funding based on the source of funding, per governorate (%), 2006	78

Table (4-4-1):	Distribution of PNGOs' funding based on the source of funding, per governorate, (%), 1999	79
Table (4-5):	Distribution of PNGOs' funding based on main type of activity, 2006	80
Table (4-5-1):	Distribution of PNGOs' funding based on main types of activity, 1999	81
Table 4-6:	Distribution of percentage of PNGOs with budget deficits, by legal character of the organization, 2006	82
Table (4-7):	Distribution of PNGOs with budget deficits, by main area of activity, 2006	83
Table (4-8):	Distribution of paid employees of PNGOs based on sex and the legal entity of the organization, 2007	84
Table (4-8-1):	Distribution of paid employees of PNGOs based on sex and the legal entity of the organization, 2000	84
Table (4-9):	Distribution of PNGOs based on the number Of paid employees per the main activity, 2007	85
Table (4-9-1):	Distribution of PNGOs based on the number of paid employees and are of main activity, 2000	86
Table (4-10):	Distribution of paid employees working in PNGOs based on governorate, 2007	87
Table (4-10-1):	Distribution of paid employees of PNGOSs based on governorate, 2000	88
Table (4-11):	Distribution of volunteers based on sex and the legal entity of the organization, 2007	89
Table (4-11-1):	Distribution of volunteers based on sex and the legal entity of the organization, 2000	89
Table (4-12):	Distribution of the needs of PNGOs based on their legal entity	90
Table (4-12-1):	Distribution of the needs of PNGOs based on their legal entity, 2000	91
Table (4-13):	Distribution of PNGOs in the WBGS based on their location and need, 2007	92
Table (4-13-1):	Distribution of PNGOs in the WBGS based on their location and need, 2000	92
Table (14-4):	Distribution of PNGOs based on the type of location, and needs, 2007	93
Table (14-4-1):	Distribution of PNGOs based on the type of location, and needs, 2000	93
Table (4-15):	Distribution of PNGOs that face restrictions, based on type and source of restrictions, 2007	94
Table (4-15-1):	Distribution of PNGOs that face restrictions based on type and source of restrictions, 2000	95

**Table (1-2): Distribution of Palestinian Non-Governmental Organizations based on their objectives and main objective, 2007**

Objective	All objectives		Main objective	
	Number of organizations	Percentage	Number of organizations	Percentage
Increasing professional capacity through training and professional courses.	721	52.2	173	12.5
Increasing awareness through awareness-raising activities, and civic education through meetings and conferences.	782	56.6	129	9.3
Empowering youth through sports, and social and educational activities.	653	47.3	260	18.8
Contributing to agricultural development and the development other sectors through loans.	239	17.3	78	5.6
Assistance in kind, cash, services, healthcare, orphanages and other relief.	495	35.8	136	9.8
Enabling special groups.	269	19.5	84	6.1
Raising the level of health services and development of the health sector.	365	26.4	69	5.0
Contributing to the development of work, educational services, and scientific knowledge.	440	31.9	31	2.2
Empowering women through education and loans, research, courses, and the provision of female services.	490	35.5	121	8.8
Development of research and scientific knowledge.	218	15.8	18	1.3
Protection of human rights.	218	15.8	15	1.1
Protection of the environment.	190	13.8	9	0.7
Cultural development through theatre, cinema, music, , dance, literature, and fine arts.	349	25.3	29	2.1

Objective	All objectives		Main objective	
	Number of organizations	Percentage	Number of organizations	Percentage
Development of children through extracurricular and other activities.	596	43.0	90	6.5
Infrastructural development.	157	11.4	12	0.9
<b>Other.</b>	271	19.5	127	9.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6453</b>		<b>1381</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table (1-1-2): Distribution of Palestinian Non-Governmental Organizations based on their goals and on their main objective, 2000**

Objective	All objectives		Main objective	
	Number of organizations	Percentage	Number of organizations	Percentage
Increasing professional capacity through training and professional courses.	90	10.2	4	0.5
Increasing awareness through awareness-raising activities, and civic education through meetings, and conferences.	237	26.9	54	6.1
Empowering youth through sports, and social and educational activities.	340	38.6	253	28.7
Contributing to agricultural development and the development of various sectors through loans.	23	2.6	13	1.5
Assistance in kind, cash, services, healthcare, orphanages and other relief.	330	37.5	145	16.5
Enabling special groups.	83	9.3	53	6.0
Raising the level of health services and development of the health sector.	158	17.9	36	4.1
Contributing to the development of work, educational services, and scientific knowledge.	121	13.7	27	3.1
Empowering women through education and loans, research, courses, and the provision of female services.	187	21.2	80	9.1
Development of research and scientific knowledge.	70	7.9	19	2.2
Protection of human rights.	54	6.1	23	2.6
Protection of the environment.	17	1.9	7	0.8
Cultural development through theatre, cinema, music, dance, literature, and the fine arts.	201	22.8	72	8.2

Objective	All objectives		Main objective	
	Number of organizations	Percentage	Number of organizations	Percentage
Development of children through extracurricular and other activities.	253	28.7	94	10.7
Infrastructural development.	17	1.9	1	0.1
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>881</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table (2-2): Distribution of PNGOs based on their general and principle programs, 2007**

The program	All programs		Principle programs	
	Number of organizations	Percentage	Number of organizations	Percentage
Children's activities.	563	40.6	136	9.8
Charity.	537	38.7	231	16.6
Elderly care.	51	3.7	8	0.6
Family planning.	59	4.3	9	0.6
Scientific and literary education.	615	44.3	228	16.4
Rural development.	162	11.7	77	5.5
Relief.	167	12.0	24	1.7
Water and the environment.	27	1.9	7	0.5
Health services.	328	23.6	98	7.1
Research activities.	81	5.8	16	1.2
Disabled care.	151	10.9	64	4.6
Professional training and career development.	355	25.6	73	5.3
Religious activities.	74	5.3	5	0.4
Scientific and educational activities.	381	27.4	51	3.7
Women's affairs.	363	26.2	122	8.8
Human rights.	116	8.4	28	2.0
Enhancing democracy.	113	8.1	18	1.3
Enhancing good governance.	29	2.1	3	0.2
Youth and sport activities.	372	26.8	181	13.0
Other activities.	37	2.7	9	0.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4581</b>		<b>1388</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: It is not meaningful to add columns 1 and 2 because each organization can have more than one secondary program, unlike columns 3 and 4 which show the organization's only principle program.

**Table (2-2-1): Distribution of PNGOs based on their general and principle programs, 2000**

The program	All programs		Principle programs	
	Number of organizations	Percentage	Number of organizations	Percentage
Children's activities.	354	40.2	180	20.4
Charity.	291	33.0	108	12.3
Elderly care.	42	4.8	14	1.6
Family planning.	51	5.8	4	0.5
Scientific and literary education.	495	56.2	90	10.2
Rural development.	104	11.8	25	2.8
Relief.	55	6.2	9	1.0
Water and the environment.	34	3.9	8	0.9
Health services.	226	25.7	43	4.9
Research activities.	76	8.6	23	2.6
Disabled care.	94	10.7	39	4.4
Professional training and career development.	233	26.4	31	3.5
Religious activities.	150	17.0	16	1.8
Scientific and educational activities.	312	35.4	30	3.4
Women's affairs.	110	12.5	13	1.5
Human rights.	81	9.2	18	2.0
Enhancing democracy.	50	5.7	5	0.6
Enhancing good governance.	264	30.0	200	22.7
Youth and sport activities.	59	6.7	26	3.0
Other activities.			<b>881</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				

Note: It is not meaningful to add columns 1 and 2 because each organization can have more than one secondary program, unlike columns 3 and 4 which show the organization's only principle program.

**Table (3-1): Distribution of PNGOs based on the population  
by district and governorate, 2007**

<b>Governorate</b>	<b>Number of NGOs</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Estimated population at the end of 2006</b>	<b>Average population in district</b>
Jenin	116	8.4	265528	2289
Tubras	25	1.8	48871	1955
Tulkarem	66	4.8	175243	2655
Nablus	138	9.9	341114	2472
Qalqyia	33	2.4	99112	3003
Salfeet	27	1.9	65132	2412
North West Bank	405	29.2	995000	2457
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	166	12.0	295365	1779
Jericho	20	1.4	44291	2215
Jerusalem	81	5.8	411516	5080
Central West Bank	267	19.2	751172	2813
Bethlehem	128	9.2	182844	1428
Hebron	151	10.9	551746	3654
South West Bank	279	20.1	734590	2633
Total West Bank	951	68.5	2480762	2609
North Gaza	58	4.2	284512	4905
Gaza	170	12.2	514851	3029
Deir Al-Balah	80	5.8	212605	2658
Khan Younis	71	5.1	285126	4016
Rafah	58	4.2	174498	3009
Total Gaza Strip	437	31.5	1471592	3367
WBGS	1388	100.0	3952354	2848

**Table (3-1-1): Distribution of PNGOs based on the population by district and governorate, 2000**

<b>Governorate</b>	<b>Number of NGOs</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Estimated population at the end of 2000</b>	<b>Average population in district</b>
Jenin	52	5.9	217078	4175
Tubras	8	0.9	39718	4965
Tulkarem	39	4.4	142971	3666
Nablus	90	10.2	278480	3094
Qalqyia	27	3.1	78255	2898
Salfeet	15	1.7	52238	3483
North West Bank	231	26.2	808740	3501
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	114	12.9	231715	2033
Jericho	20	2.3	35407	1770
Jerusalem	98	11.1	354463	3617
Central West Bank	232	26.3	621585	2679
Bethlehem	93	10.6	147711	1588
Hebron	119	13.5	438399	3684
South West Bank	212	24.1	586110	2765
Total West Bank	675	76.6	2016435	2987
North Gaza	20	2.3	209768	10488
Gaza	90	10.2	404973	4500
Deir Al-Balah	38	4.3	164919	4340
Khan Younis	42	4.8	222157	5289
Rafah	16	1.8	136309	8519
Total Gaza Strip	206	23.4	1128126	5476
WBGS	881	100	3144561	3569

**Table (3-2): The geographic distribution of PNGOs based on the type of organization, 2007**

<b>Governorate</b>	<b>Charitable Societies (%)</b>	<b>Youth and Sport Clubs (%)</b>	<b>New organizations (%)</b>	<b>Number of organization</b>
Jenin	49.1	24.1	26.7	116
Tubas	56.0	20.0	24.0	25
Tulkarem	57.6	22.7	19.7	66
Nablus	60.1	25.4	14.5	138
Qalqyia	60.6	33.3	6.1	33
Salfeet	48.1	44.4	7.4	27
North West Bank	55.6	26.2%	18.3	405
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	24.7	27.7	47.6	166
Jericho	55.0	30.0	15.0	20
Jerusalem	44.4	19.8	35.8	81
Central West Bank	33.0	25.5	41.6	267
Bethlehem	43.8	21.9	34.4	128
Hebron	50.3	24.5	25.2	151
South West Bank	47.3	23.3	29.4	279
Total West Bank	46.8	25.1	28.1	951
North Gaza	62.1	5.2	32.8	58
Gaza	55.3	5.3	39.4	170
Deir Al-Balah	61.3	11.3	27.5	80
Khan Younis	76.1	5.6	18.3	71
Rafah	69.0	3.4	27.6	58
Total Gaza Strip	62.5	6.2	31.4	437
WBGS	51.7	19.2	29.1	1388

**Table (3-2-1): The geographic distribution of PNGOs based on the type of organization, 2000**

<b>Governorate</b>	<b>Charitable Societies (%)</b>	<b>Youth and Sport Clubs (%)</b>	<b>New organizations (%)</b>	<b>Number of organization</b>
Jenin	42.3	51.9	5.8	52
Tubas	37.5	50.0	12.5	8
Tulkarem	48.7	38.5	12.8	39
Nablus	38.9	31.1	30.0	90
Qalqyia	44.4	37.0	18.6	27
Salfeet	13.3	86.7	0.0	15
North West Bank	40.3	42.0	17.7	231
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	24.6	39.5	35.9	114
Jericho	30.0	50.0	20.0	20
Jerusalem	49.0	20.4	30.6	98
Central West Bank	35.3	32.3	32.4	232
Bethlehem	37.6	32.3	30.1	93
Hebron	28.6	28.6	42.8	119
South West Bank	32.5	30.2	37.3	212
Total West Bank	36.1	35.0	28.9	675
North Gaza	65.0	10.0	25.0	20
Gaza	53.3	8.9	37.8	90
Deir Al-Balah	42.1	26.3	31.6	38
Khan Younis	57.1	19.0	23.9	42
Rafah	68.8	25.0	6.2	16
Total Gaza Strip	54.4	15.5	30.1	206
WBGS	40.4	30.4	29.2	881

**Table (3-3): Distribution of PNGOs based on geographical location and type of residence, 2007**

<b>Governorate</b>	<b>Urban(%)</b>	<b>Rural(%)</b>	<b>Camp(%)</b>	<b>Number of organizations</b>
Jenin	33.6	64.7	1.7	116
Tubas	24.0	52.0	24.0	25
Tulkarem	43.9	47.0	9.1	66
Nablus	39.1	51.4	9.4	138
Qalqyia	63.6	36.4	.0	33
Salfeet	18.5	81.5	.0	27
North West Bank	38.0	55.3	6.7	405
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	55.4	37.3	7.2	166
Jericho	65.0	15.0	20.0	20
Jerusalem	60.5	29.6	9.9	81
Central West Bank	57.7	33.3	9.0	267
Bethlehem	57.8	32.8	9.4	128
Hebron	60.3	33.1	6.6	151
South West Bank	59.1	33.0	7.9	279
Total West Bank	49.7	42.6	7.7	951
North Gaza	70.7	5.2	24.1	58
Gaza	94.7	2.4	2.9	170
Deir Al-Balah	23.8	2.5	73.8	80
Khan Younis	88.7	8.5	2.8	71
Rafah	63.8	.0	36.2	58
Total Gaza Strip	<b>73.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>23.1</b>	437
West Bank and Gaza Strip	57.2	30.3	12.5	1388

**Table (3-3-1): Distribution of PNGOs based on geographical area and type of residence, 2000**

<b>Governorate</b>	<b>Urban(%)</b>	<b>Rural(%)</b>	<b>Camp (%)</b>	<b>Number of organizations</b>
Jenin	<b>36.5</b>	63.5	0.0	52
Tubas	37.5	37.5	25.0	8
Tulkarem	56.4	30.8	12.8	39
Nablus	47.8	45.6	6.7	90
Qalqyia	59.3	40.7	0.0	27
Salfeet	20.0	80.0	0.0	15
<b>North West Bank</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>231</b>
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	50.9	46.5	2.6	114
Jericho	60.0	25.0	15.0	20
Jerusalem	83.7	12.2	4.1	98
<b>Central West Bank</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>232</b>
Bethlehem	62.4	34.4	3.2	93
Hebron	60.5	32.8	6.7	119
<b>South West Bank</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>212</b>
<b>Total West Bank</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>675</b>
North Gaza	75.0	0.0	25.0	20
Gaza	90.0	1.1	8.9	90
Deir Al-Balah	23.7	0.0	76.3	38
Khan Younis	59.5	9.5	31.0	42
Rafah	75.0	0.0	25.0	16
<b>Total Gaza Strip</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>206</b>
<b>West Bank and Gaza Strip</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>881</b>

**Table (3-4): Distribution of PNGOs based on type of residence, location and type of organization, 2007**

Location	Type of Residence	Charitable Societies (%)	Youth and Sports Clubs(%)	New organizations (%)	Number of organizations
North West Bank	Urban	62.3	18.2	19.0	154
	Rural	52.7	32.1	15.2	224
	Camp	40.7	22.2	37.0	27
	Total	55.6	26.2	18.3	405
Central West Bank	Urban	37.0	11.7	51.3	154
	Rural	28.1	48.3	23.6	89
	Camp	25.0	29.2	45.8	24
	Total	33.0	25.5	41.6	267
South West Bank	Urban	51.5	16.4	32.1	165
	Rural	41.3	35.9	22.8	92
	Camp	40.9	22.7	36.4	22
	Total	47.3	23.3	29.4	279
West Bank	Urban	50.3	15.4	34.2	473
	Rural	44.7	36.5	18.8	405
	Camp	35.6	24.7	39.7	73
	Total	46.8	25.1	28.1	951
Gaza Strip	Urban	62.3	4.7	33.0	321
	Rural	86.7	0.0	13.3	15
	Camp	59.4	11.9	28.7	101
	Total	62.5	6.2	31.4	437
WBGS	Urban	55.2	11.1	33.8	794
	Rural	46.2	35.2	18.6	420
	Camp	49.4	17.2	33.3	174
	Total	51.7	19.2	29.1	1388

**Table (3-4-1): Distribution of PNGOs based on type of residence, location and type of organization, 2000**

Location	Type of Residence	Charitable Societies (%)	Youth and Sports Clubs (%)	New organizations (%)	Number of organizations
North West Bank	Urban	43.4	32.1	24.5	106
	Rural	40.2	50.9	8.9	112
	Camp	15.4	46.2	38.4	13
	Total	40.3	42.0	17.7	231
Central West Bank	Urban	40.1	16.4	43.5	152
	Rural	25.7	64.3	10.0	70
	Camp	30.0	50.0	20.0	10
	Total	35.3	32.3	32.4	232
South West Bank	Urban	37.7	23.8	38.5	130
	Rural	26.8	42.3	29.9	71
	Camp	9.1	27.3	63.6	11
	Total	32.5	30.2	37.3	212
West Bank	Urban	40.2	23.2	36.6	388
	Rural	32.4	52.2	15.4	253
	Camp	17.6	41.2	41.2	34
	Total	36.1	35.0	28.9	675
Gaza Strip	Urban	54.9	14.8	30.3	142
	Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	5
	Camp	49.2	18.6	32.2	59
	Total	54.4	15.5	30.1	206
WBGS	Urban	44.2	20.9	34.9	530
	Rural	33.7	51.2	15.1	258
	Camp	37.6	26.9	35.5	93
	Total	40.4	30.4	29.2	881

**Table (5-3): Distribution of PNGOs' programs based on location, 2000 and 2007**

Program	2000 survey		2007 survey	
	No. of programs	% of total organizations	No. of programs	% of total organizations
Children's activities.	354	40.2	563	40.6
Charity.	291	33.0	537	38.7
Elderly care.	42	4.8	51	3.7
Family planning.	51	5.8	59	4.3
Literary and scientific education.	497	56.4	615	44.3
Rural development.	104	11.8	162	11.7
Relief .	55	6.2	167	12.0
Environment and water.	34	3.9	27	1.9
Health services.	224	25.4	328	23.6
Research activities.	81	9.2	81	5.8
Disability care.	94	10.7	151	10.9
Professional training and career development.	234	26.6	355	25.6
Religious activities.	110	12.5	74	5.3
Educational and scientific activities.	312	35.4	381	27.4
Women's affairs.	150	17.0	363	26.2
Human rights.	78	8.9	116	8.4
Democracy.	50	5.7	113	8.1
Good Governance.			29	2.1
Youth and Sport activities.	264	30.0	372	26.8
Other programs.	59	6.7	37	2.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3084</b>	<b>Number of organizations = 881</b>	<b>4581</b>	<b>Number of organizations = 1388</b>

**Table (4-1): Distribution of PNGOs based on location and the location of their activity, 2007**

Location	Location of activity of the organization					Total number
	Local %	Governorate %	West Bank%	Gaza Strip%	National %	
North West	49.1	37.5	8.4	0.0	4.9	405
Central West	28.1	26.2	16.1	0.0	29.6	267
South West	34.4	44.4	12.2	0.0	9.0	279
West Bank	38.9	36.4	11.7	0.0	13.0	951
Gaza Strip	16.5	36.0	0.0	39.7	7.8	436
Total	31.9	36.3	8.1	12.4	11.4	1387

Note: There are no organizations in Gaza whose work reached beyond the GS.

**Table (4-1-1): Distribution of PNGOs based on location and the location of their activity, 2000**

Location	Location of activity of the organization					Total
	Local %	Governorate %	West Bank%	Gaza Strip%	National %	
North West Bank	48.9	19.9	22.1	0.0	9.1	231
Central West Bank	29.0	20.3	6.9	0.0	43.7	231
South West Bank	47.6	32.5	7.5	0.0	12.3	212
West Bank	41.7	24.0	12.3	0.0	22.0	674
Gaza Strip	23.4	29.3	0.0	36.6	10.7	205
TOTAL	37.4	25.3	9.4	8.5	19.3	879

There are two organizations missing from these figures because they did not respond to the relevant section of the survey. One of these organizations is in the central WB and the other in the GS.

**Table (4-2): Distribution of PNGOs based on the type of residence and area of the organizations' activities, 2007**

Activity location	Urban(%)	Rural (%)	Camp(%)	Total(%)
At a local level.	15.3	63.1	32.2	31.9
At the governorate level.	40.9	24.5	43.7	36.3
At West Bank level.	9.5	6.9	4.6	8.1
At Gaza Strip level.	17.5	1.4	15.5	12.4
At the national level.	16.9	4.0	4.0	11.4
<b>TOTAL (number)</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>1387</b>

Note: There are no organizations in Gaza whose work reached beyond the GS.

**Table (4-2-1): Distribution of PNGOs based on the type of residence and area of the organization's activities, 2000**

Activity location	Urban(%)	Rural (%)	Camp(%)	Total(%)
At a local level.	20.8	69.0	44.1	37.4
At the governorate level.	29.2	16.7	26.9	25.3
At West Bank level.	8.3	12.4	7.5	9.4
At Gaza Strip level.	12.5	0.0	9.7	8.5
At the national level.	29.2	1.9	11.8	19.3
<b>TOTAL (number)</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>879</b>

There are 2 organizations missing from these figures because they did not respond to the relevant section of the survey. One of these organizations is in the central WB and the other in the GS.

**Table (4-3): Distribution of PNGOs based on governorate and the percentage of aid from each source (%), 2006**

Governorate	External aid	Self-aid	Government aid	Local aid	Aid from within the green line	Aid from Palestinian in the West	Other	Total	No. of organizations
Jenin	23.1	33.8	0.7	20.9	0.2	21.3	0.0	9.1	110
Tubas	70.7	20.1	0.7	5.5	0.0	2.3	0.6	2.0	24
Tulkarem	20.2	38.7	4.2	18.3	10.7	7.2	0.7	5.4	65
Nablus	25.0	52.8	0.7	12.9	1.0	4.2	3.6	10.4	125
Qalqyilia	63.0	28.4	0.2	6.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.7	32
Salfeet	73.3	9.1	0.1	14.4	1.0	2.3	0.0	2.2	26
Ramallah and El-Bireh	71.4	11.2	0.2	4.4	10.7	1.2	0.9	10.9	132
Jericho	8.1	66.6	3.3	20.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.4	17
Jerusalem	21.4	61.5	0.3	9.5	0.0	6.3	0.2	5.2	63
Bethlehem	63.3	21.8	0.6	10.0	0.8	3.0	0.4	8.2	99
Hebron	35.6	37.0	0.4	20.6	1.2	5.0	0.3	11.0	133
North Gaza	58.4	24.5	0.5	7.3	3.2	5.4	0.9	4.0	48
Gaza	68.1	17.2	1.5	8.9	0.1	3.6	0.6	12.4	149
Deir Al-Balah	73.5	11.9	0.2	13.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	5.8	70
Khan Younis	83.4	8.4	0.2	6.1	0.5	1.3	0.2	5.1	62
Rafah	82.0	10.6	1.8	4.4	0.2	0.9	0.0	4.2	51
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1206</b>

Note: The table includes 1,206 out of the 1,388 organizations who completed the survey; these are the organizations who provided their financial information.

**Table (4-3-1): Distribution of PNGOs based on governorate and the percentage of aid from each source(%), 1999**

Number of organizations	Total	Other	Aid from Palestinian in the West	Aid from within the green line	Local aid	Government aid	Self-aid	External aid	Governorate
Jenin	37.0	36.0	6.0	19.0	0.0	2.0	0%	0.9	42
Tubas	78.0	6.0	5.0	7.0	0.0	5.0	0%	0.2	8
Tulkarem	28.0	29.0	2.0	20.0	0.0	19.0	3%	1.3	35
Nablus	35.0	31.0	1.0	24.0	0.0	9.0	1%	3.5	81
Qalqyilia	29.0	47.0	1.0	18.0	3.0	3.0	0%	1.0	22
Salfeet	0.0	70.0	19.0	11.0	0.0	1.0	0%	0.0	12
Ramallah and El-Bireh	37.0	27.0	20.0	13.0	1.0	2.0	0%	14.9	85
Jericho	8.0	64.0	8.0	14.0	1.0	6.0	0%	0.6	9
Jerusalem	49.0	31.0	2.0	6.0	3.0	7.0	4%	44.8	69
Bethlehem	44.0	24.0	1.0	20.0	4.0	7.0	2%	5.3	82
Hebron	32.0	30.0	4.0	21.0	6.0	6.0	1%	10.3	112
North Gaza	81.0	14.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	0.0	0%	0.2	10
Gaza	60.0	27.0	2.0	8.0	1.0	2.0	0%	10.7	64
Deir Al-Balah	81.0	7.0	1.0	5.0	7.0	0.0	0%	3.9	28
Khan Younis	57.0	23.0	1.0	11.0	6.0	2.0	1%	2.0	35
Rafah	57.0	13.0	9.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.4	16
Total	46.8	28.8	4.9	10.8	1.4	5.5	%1.8	100	710

Note: The table includes 710 out of the 881 organizations who completed the survey; these are the organizations who provided their financial information.

**Table (4-4): Distribution of PNGOs' funding based on the source of funding, per governorate (%), 2006**

<b>Number of Organizations</b>	<b>External</b>	<b>Self-funded</b>	<b>Government</b>	<b>Local funding</b>	<b>Within the Green line</b>	<b>Palestinians abroad</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total Organizations</b>
Jenin	1.1	4.5	2.9	6.4	0.2	18.8	0.0	110
Tubas	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	24
Tulkarem	0.2	1.1	3.8	1.2	1.8	1.4	0.6	65
Nablus	1.7	10.3	4.6	5.8	1.1	5.5	22.2	125
Qalqiyia	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	32
Salfeet	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	26
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	36.4	16.2	7.3	14.7	89.5	11.4	41.9	132
Jericho	0.2	3.5	5.7	2.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	17
Jerusalem	1.7	14.3	2.4	5.0	0.0	9.8	1.1	63
Bethlehem	8.7	8.6	7.5	9.0	1.8	7.9	5.6	99
Hebron	4.5	13.3	4.1	17.1	2.4	11.9	4.0	133
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>75.8</b>	826
North Gaza	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.4	48
Gaza	26.6	19.1	54.5	22.6	0.6	27.0	21.4	149
Deir Al-Balah	8.8	4.1	2.4	10.4	1.0	1.2	0.1	70
Khan Younis	6.4	1.8	1.2	3.1	0.6	1.9	1.3	62
Rafah	1.1	0.4	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	51
<b>Gaza Strip percentage</b>	43.9	26.6	61	37.3	3.1	32	24.2	380
<b>Total revenues (\$)</b>	136252626	47966023	1495269	20892308	8287971	7186515	1503322	<b>1206</b>

Note: The table includes 1,206 out of the 1,388 organizations who completed the survey; these are the organizations who provided their financial information.

**Table (4-4-1): Distribution of PNGOs' funding based on the source of funding, per governorate, (%), 1999**

Governorate	External	Self-funding	Government	Local funding	Within the Green line	Palestinians abroad	Other	Number of Organizations
Jenin	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	42
Tubas	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	8
Tulkarem	0.8	1.3	0.7	2.5	0.3	4.5	1.9	35
Nablus	2.6	3.7	0.5	7.8	0.0	5.6	1.7	81
Qalqyia	0.6	1.5	0.1	1.6	1.8	0.5	0.0	22
Salfeet	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	11.9	14.0	62.0	18.4	2.0	5.3	0.0	85
Jericho	0.1	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	9
Jerusalem	47.3	49.1	18.2	24.0	8.2	60.9	88.8	69
Bethlehem	5.0	4.5	0.6	9.5	12.2	6.3	6.4	82
Hebron	7.0	10.6	9.0	21.0	45.0	11.5	0.5	112
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>557</b>
North Gaza	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	10
Gaza	13.9	9.9	4.7	8.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	64
Deir Al-Balah	6.7	0.9	0.5	1.9	16.7	0.0	0.0	28
Khan Younis	2.5	1.6	0.5	2.1	8.9	0.5	0.6	35
Rafah	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16
<b>Gaza Strip percentage</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>Total revenues(\$)</b>	<b>52,797,561</b>	<b>32449207</b>	<b>5577592</b>	<b>12147379</b>	<b>1591964</b>	<b>6153651</b>	<b>2024240</b>	<b>710</b>

Note: The table includes 710 out of the 881 organizations who completed the survey; these are the organizations who provided their financial information.

**Table (4-5): Distribution of PNGOs' funding based on main type of activity, 2006**

Activity	Funding (percentage)							Total
	External	Self-funded	Government	local	Within the "Green Line"	Palestinians abroad	Other	
Children's	75.6	15.9	0.7	6.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	7.5
Charity.	59.4	15.4	0.1	17.5	1.2	6.2	0.1	19.3
Elderly care.	37.7	20.0	0.0	28.3	2.8	11.1	0.0	0.1
Family	13.4	78.4	0.6	4.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.1
Scientific and	60.1	7.9	0.3	6.5	24.3	0.6	0.2	13.1
Rural	79.8	15.4	0.1	2.5	1.8	0.3	0.1	7.1
Relief.	52.1	17.6	0.0	16.8	2.7	10.9	0.0	1.3
Water and	93.4	6.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Health services.	50.2	37.8	0.2	6.3	0.2	4.3	1.1	22.2
Research	71.8	5.6	3.7	1.8	0.0	1.1	16.1	1.4
Disabled care.	42.0	31.9	5.1	18.7	0.3	1.4	0.6	6.5
Rehabilitation	72.5	22.7	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.5	2.2	2.8
Religious	89.2	5.2	0.0	5.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.2
Scientific and	45.0	26.3	0.4	14.6	0.1	13.1	0.4	2.6
Women's	54.9	32.5	0.5	9.9	0.1	2.0	0.2	5.0
Human Rights.	75.8	17.7	0.8	3.3	1.4	0.8	0.3	3.9
Enhancing	83.2	12.1	0.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Enhancing	83.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.7
Youth and sport	59.5	18.0	2.0	19.6	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.4
Other activities.	66.3	22.5	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>22358403</b>

Note: The table includes 1,206 out of the 1,388 organizations who completed the survey; these are the organizations who provided their financial information.

**Table (4-5-1): Distribution of PNGOs' funding based on main types of activity, 1999**

Activity	Funding (percentage)							Total
	External	Self-funded	PA	Local	Within the "Green Lines"	Palestinians abroad	Other sources	
Children's	44.5	30.9	1.0	4.9	0.7	17.9	0.2	16.6
Charity.	44.5	17.7	3.9	21.7	5.9	5.7	0.7	12.4
Elderly care.	27.7	52.0	0.5	17.7	0.4	1.6	0.0	1.2
Family planning.	63.4	7.1	0.0	29.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scientific and literary	34.2	46.2	4.1	12.8	0.4	2.2	0.0	2.4
Rural	54.2	19.1	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	21.8	6.9
Relief activities.	61.1	22.2	0.7	11.3	3.4	1.0	0.3	0.9
Environment and water.	91.9	7.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Health services.	34.4	40.8	10.0	11.8	1.3	1.5	0.1	32.3
Human Rights.	86.5	4.6	1.1	1.9	0.0	1.7	4.2	2.5
Disability care.	66.7	14.0	8.2	5.4	0.4	5.3	0.0	5.5
Rehabilitation and training.	64.7	24.2	2.2	6.0	0.0	2.6	0.4	1.7
Women's affairs.	85.9	9.6	3.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Science and educational	47.0	26.4	2.5	17.5	0.8	5.8	0.0	6.4
Religious	54.7	14.6	0.1	23.2	1.9	5.4	0.0	1.0
Research	76.4	15.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	7.2	0.1	4.1
Promotional	0.0	15.0	29.6	55.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Youth and sport activities	9.7	44.9	9.9	31.0	0.5	1.3	2.7	1.3
Other activities.	69.8	17.8	2.2	7.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>11273650</b>

**Table 4-6: Distribution of percentage of PNGOs with budget deficits, by legal character of the organization, 2006**

<b>The legal entity of the organization</b>	<b>Number</b>
Charitable organization.	47.2
Cooperative organization.	3.3
Relief organization.	1.3
Club..	25.1
Research center.	1.4
Development organization.	9.0
Rights-based organization.	0.9
Cultural organization.	8.0
Training/Rehabilitation center.	3.8
Other.	0.1
TOTAL (number)	702
%	100

**Table (4-7): Distribution of PNGOs with budget deficits,  
by main area of activity, 2006**

Activity	Affected by crisis%	Not affected by crisis %	Total
Children's activities.	53.3	46.7	100
Charity.	44.7	55.3	100
Elderly care.	62.5	37.5	100
Family planning.	62.5	37.5	100
Scientific and literary education.	56.6	43.4	100
Rural development.	50.6	49.4	100
Relief.	34.8	65.2	100
Water and environment.	42.9	57.1	100
Health services.	57.9	42.1	100
Research activities.	46.7	53.3	100
Disability care.	54.2	45.8	100
Rehabilitation and professional training.	40.0	60.0	100
Religious activities.	50.0	50.0	100
Scientific and educational activities.	44.3	55.7	100
Women's affairs.	44.3	55.7	100
Human rights.	25.0	75.0	100
Enhancing democracy.	29.4	70.6	100
Enhancing good governance.	0.0	100.0	100
Youth and sport activities.	64.4	35.6	100
Other activities.	62.5	37.5	100
TOTAL (number)	702	654	1356
%	51.8	48.2	100

**Table (4-8): Distribution of paid employees of  
PNGOs based on sex and the legal entity  
of the organization, 2007**

Legal entity of the organization	Employees		Number
	Male%	Female%	
Charitable organization.	44.2	55.8	11551
Cooperative organization.	55.4	44.6	231
Relief organization.	45.8	54.2	288
Club.	55.4	44.6	293
Research center.	56.0	44.0	207
Development organization.	47.7	52.3	2705
Rights-based organization.	51.9	48.1	316
Cultural organization.	39.9	60.1	551
Training/rehabilitation center.	37.6	62.4	734
Other.	66.7	33.3	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>16882</b>

**Table (4-8-1): Distribution of paid employees of PNGOs  
based on sex and the legal entity of the organization, 2000**

Legal entity of the organization	employees		Total (number)
	Male%	female%	
Charitable organizations.	41.4	58.6	5894
Relief organizations.	47.9	52.1	397
Sports clubs.	76.4	23.6	348
Research center.	48.3	51.7	265
Educational organizations.	49.6	50.4	2605
Rights organizations.	56.1	43.9	237
Cultural organizations.	49.1	50.9	271
Training and rehabilitation center.	48.8	51.2	301
Other.	42.1	57.9	57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>10375</b>

**Table (4-9): Distribution of PNGOs based on the number Of paid employees per the main activity, 2007**

Activity	Employees	
	Number	%
Children's activities.	1077	6.4
Charity.	3238	19.2
Elderly care.	70	0.4
Family planning.	52	0.3
Scientific and literary education.	1548	9.2
Rural development.	569	3.4
Relief.	339	2.0
Water and the environment.	18	0.1
Health services.	5340	31.6
Research activities.	191	1.1
Disability care.	1160	6.9
Rehabilitation and professional training.	468	2.8
Religious activities.	39	0.2
Scientific and educational activities.	818	4.8
Women's affairs.	1173	6.9
Human rights.	324	1.9
Enhancing democracy.	119	0.7
Enhancing good governance.	46	0.3
Youth and sports activities.	249	1.5
Other activities.	44	0.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16882</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table (4-9-1): Distribution of PNGOs based on the number of paid employees and are of main activity, 2000**

Activity	Employees	
	Number	Percentage
Children's activities.	1624	15.7
Charity.	903	8.7
Elderly care.	188	1.8
Family planning.	10	0.1
Scientific and literary education.	293	2.8
Rural development.	241	2.3
Relief.	84	0.8
Water and the environment.	69	0.7
Health services.	3755	36.2
Research activities.	317	3.1
Disability care.	784	7.6
Rehabilitation and professional training.	239	2.3
Women's affairs.	115	1.1
Scientific and educational activities.	995	9.6
Religious activities.	61	0.6
Research activities.	190	1.8
Promotional activities.	2	0.0
Youth and Sport activities.	236	2.3
Other activities.	269	2.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10375</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table (4-10): Distribution of paid employees working in  
PNGOs based on governorate, 2007**

<b>Governorate</b>	<b>Number of employees</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Jenin	560	3.3
Tubas	74	0.4
Tulkarem	298	1.8
Nablus	1415	8.4
Qalqyia	266	1.6
Salfeet	35	0.2
<b>Total North West Bank</b>	<b>2648</b>	<b>15.7</b>
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	2663	15.8
Jericho	237	1.4
Jerusalem	1127	6.7
<b>Total Central West Bank</b>	<b>4027</b>	<b>23.9</b>
Bethlehem	1274	7.5
Hebron	2779	16.5
<b>Total south West Bank</b>	<b>4053</b>	<b>24.0</b>
<b>Total West Bank</b>	<b>10728</b>	<b>63.5</b>
North Gaza	530	3.1
Gaza	3821	22.6
Deir Al-Balah	832	4.9
Khan Younis	740	4.4
Rafah	231	1.4
<b>Total Gaza Strip</b>	<b>6154</b>	<b>36.5</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16882</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table (4-10-1): Distribution of paid employees of PNGOSs based on governorate, 2000**

<b>Governorate</b>	<b>Number of employees</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Jenin	366	3.5
Tubas	15	0.0
Tulkarem	203	2.0
Nablus	608	5.9
Qalqyia	85	0.8
Salfeet	13	0.0
<b>Total North West Bank</b>	<b>1275</b>	<b>12.3</b>
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	2234	21.2
Jericho	174	1.7
Jerusalem	2330	22.5
<b>Total Central West Bank</b>	<b>4738</b>	<b>45.4</b>
Bethlehem	570	5.5
Hebron	1442	14.0
<b>Total south West Bank</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>19.4</b>
<b>Total West Bank</b>	<b>8040</b>	<b>77.5</b>
North Gaza	108	1.0
Gaza	1634	15.7
Deir Al-Balah	291	2.8
Khan Younis	206	2.0
Rafah	96	0.9
<b>Total Gaza Strip</b>	<b>2335</b>	<b>22.5</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10375</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table (4-11): Distribution of volunteers based on sex and the legal entity of the organization, 2007**

Legal Entity of the Organization	Employees		Number
	Male%	Female%	
Charitable organization.	55.4	44.6	25800
Cooperative organization.	53.4	46.6	729
Relief organization.	38.8	61.2	224
Club.	91.0	9.0	14689
Research center.	42.3	57.7	78
Development organization.	26.8	73.2	4889
Rights-based organization.	79.8	20.2	555
Cultural organization.	70.4	29.6	4839
Training/rehabilitation center.	41.3	58.7	1796
Other.	65.2	34.8	23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>53622</b>

**Table (4-11-1): Distribution of volunteers based on sex and the legal entity of the organization, 2000**

Legal Entity	Volunteers		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (number)
Charitable organization.	56.0	44.0	22883
Cooperative organization.	68.2	31.8	979
Relief organization.	92.5	7.5	21740
Club.	69.9	30.1	318
Research center.	60.2	39.8	4510
Development organization.	76.0	24.0	234
Rights-based organization.	61.6	38.4	12415
Cultural organization.	5.0	95.0	1789
Training/rehabilitation center.	65.4	34.6	68
Other.	68.5	31.5	64936

**Table (4-12): Distribution of the needs of PNGOs based on their legal entity**

Legal entity	Needs					Total number
	Capacity building %	Collection of funds%	Equipment & technology%	Networking relationships %	Cooperation from local community%	
Charitable organization.	67.5	96.0	80.2	66.2	64.1	718
Cooperative organization.	70.5	93.2	75.0	61.4	68.2	44
Relief organization.	42.9	85.7	78.6	42.9	42.9	14
Club.	68.4	98.5	87.2	74.1	65.8	266
Research center.	47.4	73.7	42.1	42.1	47.4	19
Development organization.	63.4	93.1	67.9	53.4	59.5	131
Rights-based organization.	43.5	95.7	30.4	43.5	56.5	23
Cultural organization.	64.2	94.5	81.7	64.2	61.5	109
Training/rehabilitation center.	66.1	96.8	72.6	58.1	53.2	62
Other.	50.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>1388</b>

**Table (4-12-1): Distribution of the needs of PNGOs based on their legal entity, 2000**

Legal entity	Needs					Total number
	Capacity building %	Collection of funds%	Equipment & technology%	Networking relationships %	Cooperation from local community%	
Charitable organization.	48.3	96.6	91.9	80.3	65.2	356
Relief organization.	33.3	97.6	88.1	76.2	69.0	42
Sports club.	56.7	98.5	93.3	80.6	70.1	268
Research center.	41.9	83.9	67.7	64.5	51.6	31
Development organization.	39.5	90.7	69.8	67.8	67.4	43
Rights-based organization.	39.1	73.9	69.6	52.2	56.5	23
Cultural organization.	54.4	91.1	85.6	81.1	74.4	90
Training center.	58.3	100	95.8	83.3	79.2	24
Other organizations.	25.0	100	50.0	50.0	75.0	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>881</b>

**Table (4-13): Distribution of PNGOs in the WBGS based on their location and need, 2007**

Location	Needs					Total number
	Capacity building %	Collection of funds%	Equipment & technology%	Networking relationships %	Coperation from local community%	
North West Bank	68.6	97.3	84.7	69.4	60.2	405
Central West Bank	57.7	92.5	64.8	56.2	58.1	267
South West Bank	74.6	97.5	84.2	69.9	72.0	279
Gaza Strip	63.6	94.7	78.0	62.7	62.5	437
TOTAL	66.1	95.6	78.7	64.8	62.9	1388

**Table (4-13-1): Distribution of PNGOs in the WBGS based on their location and need, 2000**

Location	Needs					Total number
	Capacity building %	Collection of funds%	Equipment & technology%	Networking relationships %	Coperation from local community%	
North West Bank	55.8	95.2	94.4	81.0	70.1	231
Central West Bank	53.3	92.6	77.9	69.7	61.9	232
South West Bank	39.6	96.2	93.9	83.0	64.2	212
Gaza Strip	50.5	98.5	90.3	79.6	75.2	206
TOTAL	50.1	95.6	89.0	78.2	67.7	881

**Table (14-4): Distribution of PNGOs based on the type of location, and needs, 2007**

Location	Needs					Total number
	Capacity building %	Collection of funds%	Equipment & technology%	Networking relationships %	Cooperation from local community%	
Urban	61.2	94.2	74.9	59.8	63.2	794
Rural	76.0	97.4	86.2	76.9	65.0	420
Camp	64.9	97.7	77.6	58.6	56.3	174
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>1388</b>

**Table (14-4-1): Distribution of PNGOs based on the type of location, and needs, 2000**

Location	Needs					Total number
	Capacity building %	Collection of funds%	Equipment & technology%	Networking relationships %	Cooperation from local community%	
Urban	45.7	94.0	84.7	73.2	68.1	530
Rural	61.6	97.7	95.0	86.0	66.3	258
Camp	43.0	98.9	96.8	84.9	69.9	92
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>881</b>

**Table (4-15): Distribution of PNGOs that face restrictions, based on type and source of restrictions, 2007**

Type of organization	Source of restrictions that the organization faces(%)					Total number
	Donor restrictions	National Authority restrictions	Occupation authority restrictions	Local society restrictions	Other restrictions	
Charitable organization.	62.9	23.2	51.1	26.8	5.7	456
Cooperative organization.	63.6	21.2	45.5	36.4	6.1	33
Relief organization.	76.9	30.8	38.5	38.5	0.0	13
Club.	47.6	15.9	53.7	37.8	2.4	164
Research center.	63.6	9.1	54.5	36.4	0.0	11
Development organization.	58.9	12.2	52.2	34.4	5.6	90
Rights-based organization.	47.1	5.9	76.5	23.5	0.0	17
Cultural organization.	49.3	23.2	49.3	31.9	7.2	69
Training/rehabilitation center	63.6	20.5	40.9	27.3	6.8	44
TOTAL	58.6	20.2	51.1	30.5	5.1	897

**Table (4-15-1): Distribution of PNGOs that face restrictions based on type and source of restrictions, 2000**

Type of organization	Source of restrictions that the organization faces(%)					
	Donor restrictions	Donor restrictions	Donor restrictions	Donor restrictions	Donor restrictions	Donor restrictions
Charitable organization.	57.8	28.4	38.5	14.8	5.0	109
Relief organization.	23.8	19.0	66.7	0.0	5.0	21
Youth clubs.	36.9	24.6	41.5	35.4	4.9	66
Research centers.	22.2	44.4	55.6	22.2	0.0	8
Development organizations.	42.9	19.0	76.2	23.8	4.8	21
Rights-based organizations.	23.1	46.2	84.6	7.7	8.3	13
Cultural centers.	28.6	28.6	38.1	33.3	10.5	21
Rehabilitation and training centers.	42.9	0.0	28.6	57.1	0.0	7
TOTAL	43.5	26.4	47.2	22.0	5.2	269

