



Together for a Better Future

Strategies for Achieving Social Justice

معاً من أجل مستقبل أفضل
استراتيجيات تحقيق العدالة الاجتماعية



المجلس الأكاديمي الفلسطيني



FORD FOUNDATION
INTERNATIONAL
FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAM



Bridging Cultures, Building Understanding

Acknowledgements

We would like to express our appreciation and gratitude to the Ford Foundation and Dr. Joan Dassin, Executive Director of the International Fellowships Program, along with her staff, for their generous support and commitment to our success over the years. In addition, we would like to thank Ambassador Theodore Kattouf, President and CEO of AMIDEAST, along with his dedicated team in the West Bank and Gaza, for their hard work and sustained efforts in administering IFP since its inception in Palestine, and for supporting the IFPAA executive committee in organizing this landmark, first-ever conference. Finally, we would like to acknowledge the support of the Palestinian Academic Council for its assistance with the conference program in the West Bank.

Welcome and Introduction

Dear fellow IFP alumni, colleagues, friends, and special guests:

The Palestine Chapter of the Ford Foundation International Fellowships Program (IFP) Alumni Association is pleased and honored to welcome you to the first-ever IFP alumni conference in Palestine.

For the past decade, through the generosity of the Ford Foundation and the efforts and commitment of AMIDEAST, IFP has provided opportunities for advanced study to exceptional Palestinian individuals who have committed to using this educational opportunity to become leaders in their respective fields, furthering Palestinian development.

With its special focus on social change and social justice, IFP is uniquely positioned to create—as it has over the past decade— a cadre of activists, leaders and professionals committed to progressive change and development in Palestine.

As IFP alumni, we are as proud of our accomplishments as we are humbled by the responsibility we now have to ensure that the knowledge, skills, and experiences we have gained through IFP result in a legacy of progressive change truly rooted in the tenets and values of social justice. While some of us have already been hard at work fulfilling that mission, others are just now getting underway.

This conference is an opportunity for all of us, along with all of you, to take stock of where we have been, how far we have come, and where we would like to go from here. We sincerely hope that the body of research and experience presented and discussed today will demonstrate our commitment to social change and social justice in Palestine and in the world, as well as our potential to lead social change and social justice now and in the future—in our professions, our communities, our country, and the world.

We have prepared this booklet as a companion to the conference agenda, in order to provide additional information by way of background and introduction. The first section provides an overview of the IFP program globally and in Palestine. The second section contains biographical sketches of the Palestinian academics and researchers—among them a number of IFP alumni - who are presenting their research at this conference, along with abstracts of their research on a diverse range of social change and social justice issues in the fields of health, education, community development, environment, women, and human rights. Finally, a list of Palestinian IFP alumni is included in the last section of this booklet.

We are proud to share with you the highlights of some of our work and research and that of other valued colleagues, and we thank you for your engagement and support. We look forward to your participation not just in the conference today but also in a partnership for positive, constructive change and development in Palestine and beyond - together, for a better future.

Sincerely,

International Fellowships Program Alumni Association
Palestine Chapter

Overview of the Ford Foundation International Fellowships Program

The Ford Foundation International Fellowships Program (IFP) provides opportunities for advanced study to exceptional individuals who will use this education to become leaders in their respective fields, furthering development in their own countries and greater economic and social justice worldwide. IFP provides fellowships for up to three years, to pursue Master's and PhD's in a broad range of academic disciplines and interdisciplinary fields in any country in the world. To ensure that fellows are drawn from diverse backgrounds, IFP actively seeks candidates from social groups and communities that lack systematic access to higher education.

Funded through the largest single grant ever made by the Ford Foundation, \$280 million over ten years and an additional \$75 million over five years, the Foundation intends to build on its half century of support for higher education. Foundation programs have long promoted the highest educational standards and achievement. IFP fellowship recipients have become leaders in institutions around the world and have helped build global knowledge in fields ranging across the natural and social sciences as well as the humanities and arts. IFP draws on this tradition and underscores the Foundation's belief that education enables people to improve their own lives as well as to assist others in the common pursuit of more equitable and just societies. www.fordifp.org

History and Mission

The International Fellowships Program was launched with a grant from the Ford Foundation in 2001 to broaden access to higher education and help build a

new generation of social injustice leaders. The program offers fellowships for post-graduate study to leaders from underserved communities in Asia, Africa, Middle East, Latin America, and Russia.

Fellowship recipients are exceptional individuals with demonstrated social commitment and academic achievement. Typically, they are men and women who have overcome obstacles such as poverty and discrimination to gain access to higher education, and they aspire to work for social justice in their home communities upon completion of their studies.

Since its inception, the program has selected more than 3,800 fellows from 22 countries through a highly competitive process. Fellows can study in any region of the world, in any region of the world, and have enrolled in 544 universities in some 45 countries. About one-third study in the United States and Canada one-third in the United Kingdom and continental Europe, and one-third in their home countries or regions.

Fellows' fields of study represent the Ford Foundation's commitment to strengthen democratic values, reduce poverty and injustice, promote international cooperation, and advance human achievement.

As of December 2009, almost 2200 fellows have completed their fellowships. More than 83% of these alumni have returned to or continued to reside in their home countries. In every IFP country, alumni are working to strengthen social justice in diverse fields. Alumni all over the world are working in government and civil society organizations, teaching in universities and leading advocacy efforts, in fields such as education, public health, agriculture, law and human rights, arts and culture, and natural resource

management. At the same time, they are forming national associations or building networks across national borders, to sustain connections and inspire new collective efforts toward shared social justice goals.

In 2009, final selections were held in Russia, the Philippines and Palestine. All other sites will hold their final selections in 2010, bringing the total number of IFP Fellows to around 4,300. IFP will conclude its work by 2013, in keeping with the original plan laid out by Ford Foundation and IFP leadership at the program's start. IFP now enters its four-year impact and learning phase, focusing on assessing and disseminating the knowledge generated by its groundbreaking model of leadership development. As part of its mandate, IFP will work to shape policies that open the doors of higher education to a new generation of social justice leaders.

The IFP Vision

IFP is a fellowship program uniquely designed to promote social justice, community development, and access to higher education. As the single largest program ever supported by the Ford Foundation, IFP advances the Foundation's mission around the world. The program supports talented individuals from marginalized social groups, and encourages them to use their leadership skills and knowledge to work toward positive social change in their home communities and countries.

Access and Equity

Despite expansion in the numbers of students attending universities, disadvantaged communities continue to be seriously under-represented in higher education throughout the world. By directing fellowships to members of groups that suffer exclusion

and discrimination within developing countries, IFP promotes greater access and equity in higher education, a significant contribution to social justice.

IFP recognizes that "disadvantage" takes many different forms. Each IFP site has developed guidelines for recruiting and selecting fellows in accordance with the nature of social exclusion and marginalization in specific contexts and conditions, for diverse reasons including discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, geography, and physical disability. The resulting system is a fine-tuned interplay of local and global features, policy parameters, and implementation strategies designed to achieve more equal access to higher education.

Higher Education and Social Change

Higher education is an essential long-term investment for addressing major social issues. Trained people who are also socially committed and morally responsible leaders can identify and address urgent needs in their communities. This is the basis for social advancement and economic development.

IFP graduates bring new knowledge and skills to social justice issues in their communities.

In India, for example, alumni from tribal areas are working with vulnerable populations to protect land rights and promote economic development.

In Brazil, the first indigenous person to earn a doctoral degree has shown the country that indigenous people can succeed at the highest educational levels.

Elsewhere, Fellows and alumni have established rural health clinics, and work in government, civil society organizations and universities on practical programs, advocacy, and training in such fields as bilingual education, agricultural productivity, the arts, and women's rights.

Here in Palestine, today’s conference will give you a sense of the growing impact and potential legacy of IFP Fellows and alumni in Gaza and the West Bank.

Fostering Leadership

IFP provides potential leaders from the world’s disadvantaged communities with higher education so that they can contribute to development in their own countries. How does the IFP counter the tendency for “brain drain” to draw educated people to the West, away from their countries of origin?

Fellows are selected on the basis of their commitment to, and ongoing engagement with, their communities, in addition to their academic credentials. For the 65 percent of Fellows who study abroad, IFP provides resources that enable them to remain connected to their home countries as well as incentives for them to return home and become involved in alumni activities upon graduation.

Approximately 83 percent of nearly 2,200 IFP graduates now live and work in their home countries and regions. Of those still abroad, nearly all are completing doctoral degrees or enrolling in doctoral programs. These numbers show that IFP’s focus on members of disadvantaged and excluded communities who have leadership capacity and a strong commitment to promote change in their home countries is a powerful antidote to “brain drain.”

For these individuals, an international fellowship is not primarily a path to individual career enhancement; rather, it is the beginning of a new stage in their work for social justice at home.

The IFP Model

How does IFP identify, recruit, select, and support such an unusual group of fellows?

The program has developed a unique model: an integrated approach to increasing access and equity in higher education that also contributes to social justice. The model combines outreach to previously excluded beneficiaries with an emphasis on enhancing fellows’ knowledge, skills, and capacity to serve as transformational leaders in their home countries.

Local Partner Organizations

As a global program operating in 22 countries, IFP’s effectiveness is closely tied to its innovative structure: a Secretariat in New York manages the program as a whole and sets policy guidelines, while partner organizations in 22 countries manage key aspects of the program in each local context.

This decentralized architecture has enabled IFP to sustain a flexible, country-based operation within a single global framework.

Identification of Target Groups

To achieve greater equity and educational opportunity, each local partner considers gender, race and ethnicity, religion, region of origin, economic and educational background, parents’ education and employment, and physical disability. Although these factors affect access to educational opportunity in all IFP countries, their relative weight differs in each context.

Gender-based prejudice, for example, impedes women from pursuing higher education in many African countries, while in Russia and Brazil, women are in the majority, at least in certain academic fields, and thus do

not require special targeting. IPF partner organizations work with local scholars, activists, public intellectuals, and public sector representatives to develop locally meaningful definitions of “disadvantage.”

Tailored Recruitment Strategies

Educational opportunities typically tend to be concentrated in major urban centers and are focused on urban elites. IFP has therefore developed innovative methods to reach remote and disadvantaged populations.

These include: advertising in vernacular languages in local media markets; working with universities, NGOs and government entities in rural areas; offering information sessions to potential candidates who otherwise would not apply; and relying on program alumni from the targeted groups to recruit new candidates.

Partner organizations in each country refine these strategies each year based on the previous cycle’s candidate pool. After two years of national outreach in India, for example, IFP focused recruitment efforts on a narrower band of states in the country’s poorest regions.

Comprehensive Selection Criteria

IFP’s emphasis on social equity and educational opportunity as an entry threshold is in marked contrast to other international fellowships programs, and the inclusion of non-academic criteria to judge candidates’ relative merits as “transformative leaders” is also distinctive. These criteria are developed by local partners: first to define basic eligibility in relation to “equity and opportunity,” and then to determine individual competitiveness in regard to

academic qualifications, leadership capacity, and social commitment.

IFP enhances its ability to attract diverse candidates by eliminating any age limit, by permitting study in a wide range of academic fields and disciplines, and by allowing fellows to enroll in universities located in any part of the world, including in their home country or region.

Locally-constituted, Independent Selection Panels

Selection panels bring a high level of familiarity with local needs and conditions. Local knowledge enables panelists to assess candidates on IFP’s multiple dimensions, from equity and opportunity considerations to leadership, social engagement and academic performance and potential. Another advantage of locally-constituted selection panels is that candidates can submit applications in their own language(s).

While IFP employs well-known “best practices” in selections found in other fellowship programs (panel members representing different constituencies and subject areas, multiple levels of screening and review, standardized scoring and ranking systems), these are adapted to local needs. In Brazil, for example, where race and ethnicity raise complicated questions about identity and discourse, interviewing is done by black-white-indigenous combinations of panelists that often surprise candidates who hold their own assumptions and biases about prospective interviewers.

Worldwide, IFP has earned a reputation for transparency, stemming from the professional standing, integrity and independence of the selection panels. To safeguard the perception (and reality) that the program is not captured by special interests, neither Ford Foundation nor IFP officials are permitted to serve on selection panels.

Pre-academic Training, Advising and Placement

IFP does not require that a candidate has been accepted at his or her chosen university, a requirement that is often a significant barrier for people with limited access to higher education and insufficient knowledge and means to identify and apply to high quality post-graduate programs.

During the one-year “fellow-elect” period, IFP provides preparatory training and placement support for entrance into universities. Working with local providers, the program offers pre-enrollment training to fellows-elect on an as-needed basis in areas such as computer literacy, research skills and academic writing, as well as foreign language study. For about one-third of IFP fellows, preparatory training continues after arrival at their host universities.

During the fellow-elect period, the selected candidates also receive educational advising to help them refine their study objectives, which in turn facilitates their placement in universities. The investment in preparing fellows for academic success is one of IFP’s most important and effective innovations.

IFP convincingly demonstrates that academic excellence and equity are fully compatible goals, provided that candidates from disadvantaged backgrounds receive preparation and support to “level the playing field” prior to starting their degree programs. Over 95% of IFP fellows-elect enter high quality post-graduate programs within the stipulated one-year placement period.

Monitoring

IFP’s unique decentralized system requires partner organizations to maintain contact with active fellows regardless of their study location. This creates a supplementary support system that goes well beyond regular student services provided at host universities.

To access important program benefits such as professional enhancement and family funds, and to take advantage of special IFP features such as sandwich programs or English language programs at the University of Arkansas, fellows must request approval from their home country partners. In order to renew multi-year grants, fellows must provide their local partners with proof that they have completed the current academic year in good standing. These reporting requirements allow partners to provide their fellows with additional guidance on how best to utilize the fellowship to finish their academic programs and meet degree requirements.

IFP’s outstanding completion and graduation rates are evidence that this supplementary support system is highly effective. Among the first 1,000 IFP alumni, 98% finished their post-graduate programs and nearly 85%, including doctoral fellows, earned their degrees. Especially for fellows who study abroad, the local reporting responsibility keeps students connected to their home countries.

Support for Return and Alumni Activities

Although concerns about “brain drain” cannot be fully assuaged, IFP demonstrates that the problem can be addressed through a program’s intrinsic design features. By favoring candidates who demonstrate sustained engagement with their home communities, offering the possibility of earning one’s degree at home while spending short periods abroad, and

nurturing strong fellow-partner relationships, IFP has not succumbed to “brain drain.” More than 80% of IFP alumni are now living and working in their home countries or regions.

Further incentives for return are built into the IFP system through partner-provided services including counseling for returning fellows and information on job and study opportunities. Partners also enable returning fellows to stay connected to the program, as recruiters, selection panel members, and active members of country-based IFP alumni associations and networks.

About the IFP Community

The IFP is creating a community of global leaders working for social change, by offering fellowships for advanced study to men and women across the developing world. By the start of 2009, almost 1,700 IFP alumni had completed their fellowships, and 80% had returned home, or continued to live in their country. Of those still abroad, many are pursuing further studies. The vast majority of IFP alumni in Palestine and elsewhere continue to be engaged in social change and social justice work, both at home and abroad.

IFP Palestine

The International Fellowships Program first started in Palestine in 2001. Since then 121 fellows have been selected for the program. Approximately 80% of fellows received funding for Master’s degrees and 20% for PhDs. The IFP Program in Palestine held its last selection in 2009 but continues to monitor and support fellows and work on alumni development and activities.

This conference, the first-ever IFP alumni conference in Palestine, aims to demonstrate the caliber of Palestinian IFP alumni and showcase their important work in their fields of research and expertise.

Additional information regarding IFP in Palestine can be found at the following web link:

ifp-palestine@amideast.org

AMIDEAST and its Role in IFP

America-Mideast Educational and Training Services, Inc. (AMIDEAST) is a private, nonprofit organization that strengthens mutual understanding and cooperation between Americans and the peoples of the Middle East and North Africa. Every year, AMIDEAST provides scholarship and exchange program opportunities, English language and professional skills training, educational advising, and testing services to hundreds of thousands of students and professionals in the Middle East and North Africa. In addition, AMIDEAST supports numerous institutional development projects in the region. Founded in 1951, AMIDEAST is headquartered in Washington, DC with a network of field offices in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, West Bank/Gaza, and Yemen.

AMIDEAST first open its doors in Palestine in 1957 in East Jerusalem. Since then, AMIDEAST’s field operations have grown to include five offices: El-Bireh/Ramallah, Gaza, Hebron, Jerusalem and Nablus. While many organizations operating in the West Bank and Gaza have had an uneven and ad hoc presence based on the availability of funds and project work, AMIDEAST’s operational model is different. We maintain permanent field offices and long-term local staff; as such, our reputation is highly respected in the community and the organization is known for being committed to long

term partnerships with and assistance to Palestinian organizations, institutions, students, and professionals. Moreover, our permanent field office infrastructure, existing systems, and seasoned, professional staff enable responsive and locally appropriate approaches and solutions to pressing educational development issues in Palestine, as well as other countries in the region.

For nearly a decade, AMIDEAST has handled the promotion, selection, and pre-departure testing and training for Palestinian IFP applicants, candidates, and fellows-elect, and played a similar role on behalf of the program in Egypt. Over the years, AMIDEAST has targeted socio-economically disadvantaged Palestinians with academic promise but who lack access to higher education opportunities. AMIDEAST conducted research through focus groups and interviews during IFP's initial implementation in order to gain a better understanding of the concepts

of marginalization and lack of access as they apply to higher education in the West Bank and Gaza. As a result, AMIDEAST learned about groups and communities that systematically lack access to higher education, such as rural women or women who married at early ages, the Bedouin, ex-detainees, persons with disabilities, and those who abandoned their studies under economic pressure to be gainfully employed. As such, IFP Fellows recruited and selected in Palestine through AMIDEAST have included women's activists, village council members, representatives of charitable associations, refugee camp committees, grassroots NGOs, and West Bank Bedouin, as well as UNRWA and the Ministries of Social Affairs and Education and Higher Education, drawn from locations all over Palestine.

Additional information regarding AMIDEAST is available on our website, at the following link: www.amideast.org.

Conference Organizers

West Bank Academic Advisory Committee

Dr. Asma Imam
Dr. Abed Al-Azeez Thabet
Dr. Mai Maghethheh
Dr. Muna Ahmead
Dr. Ahmad Hammad

Gaza Logistics Committee

Dr. Jihad El Hissi
Mr. Samir Abu Shatat
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Mr. Yamen Qeshta
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Ms. Fida Mousa
Ms. Maha Hassan
Ms. Intisar Tawil
Ms. Ranya Ali

**West Bank
Presenters**

Session

Women

معرفة مستوى الذكاء العاطفي ودرجة انتشار الأفكار اللاعقلانية لدى مرتكبي جرائم القتل على خلفية شرف العائلة

إيمان سلامة

الهدف:

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى معرفة مستوى الذكاء العاطفي ودرجة انتشار الأفكار اللاعقلانية وتقصي العلاقة بينهما، ومدى تأثرهما ببعض المتغيرات –الديمغرافية-، وذلك لدى مرتكبي جرائم القتل على خلفية شرف العائلة في المحافظات الشمالية في فلسطين، على عينة مقدارها (٨٠) رجل وامرأة من أصل (١١٣) من كلا الجنسين .

المنهجية المستخدمة:

استخدمت الباحثة مقياس الذكاء العاطفي الذي قام بينائه كل من (١٩٩٠) (Salovey and Mayer) ، واختبار الريحاني للأفكار العقلانية –اللاعقلانية-، ولاستخلاص النتائج تمت معالجة البيانات إحصائياً عن طريق حساب المتوسطات الحسابية والانحراف المعياري واختبار (ت) (T-Test)، وتحليل التباين الأحادي (one – way ANOVA) واختبار توكي (Tukey) ومعامل الارتباط بيرسون (Pearson Correlation).

النتائج:

أظهرت الدراسة أن درجة الذكاء العاطفي كانت مرتفعة، وأن أهم درجة من فقرات الذكاء العاطفي انتشارا الفقرة رقم (٢٤) والتي تنص على "اقدرا الآخرين عندما يقومون بأشياء جيدة" تليها الفقرة رقم (١٧) والتي تنص على " احل المشكلات بسهولة عندما يكون مزاجي جيد" ثم الفقرة رقم (٦) والتي تنص على " بعض الأحداث الرئيسية في حياتي قادتني إلى إعادة تقييم الأمور المهمة من غير المهمة، بينما كان اقل الفقرات شيوعا الفقرة رقم (٥) والتي تنص على "أجد صعوبة في فهم الرسائل غير الشفوية من الآخرين" و الفقرة رقم (٢٨) والتي تنص على " عندما أوجه تحديا ما استسلم لأنني اعتقد أنني سوف افشل" وجاءت بعدها فقرة رقم (٢١) والتي تنص على " استطيع أن أسيطر على عواطفني". كما أظهرت النتائج عدم وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية في متوسطات

الذكاء العاطفي تعزى إلى (الجنس، مكان السكن، صلة القرابة، المهنة، العمر، عدد الأفراد الأسرة، الدخل الأسري). لكن وجدت فروق دالة إحصائية في متوسطات الذكاء العاطفي تعزى إلى (المستوى التعليمي لصالح المستوى الجامعي والحالة الاجتماعية لصالح المتزوجون). ان درجة الأفكار اللاعقلانية كانت أكثر ميلا إلى اللاعقلانية، و أن الأفكار اللاعقلانية المنتشرة جاءت في مقدمتها، الفقرة رقم (٢٩) والتي تنص على "بعض الناس مجبولون على الشر والخسة والنذالة ومن الواجب الابتعاد عنهم واحتقارهم" بمتوسط حسابي (٧,٣٢)، وهذا يشير إلى اللاعقلانية، بينما توسطها الفكرة رقم (٢٦) والتي تنص على " ان تعامل الرجل مع المرأة من منطلق تفوقه عليها يضرب في العلاقة التي يجب ان تقوم بينهما" وذلك بمتوسط حسابي (٦,٨٠) وهي أكثر ميلا إلى اللاعقلانية، في حين كان أقلها انتشارا الفكرة رقم (٤) بمتوسط حسابي (٦,٤٢) وهي أيضا أكثر ميلا إلى اللاعقلانية وتنص على "لا استطيع ان اقبل نتائج أعمال تأتي على غير ما أتوقع". كما أظهرت النتائج عدم وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية في متوسطات الأفكار اللاعقلانية تعزى إلى (الجنس، مكان السكن، صلة القرابة، المهنة، الحالة الاجتماعية، عدد الأفراد الأسرة، الدخل الشهري). إلا أن هناك فروق تعزى إلى (متغير المؤهل العلمي حيث كانت بين المؤهل العلمي (أساسي فأقل) والمؤهل العلمي (جامعي فأكثر) لصالح (أساسي فأقل). وفروق تعزى إلى متغير العمر حيث كانت بين الفئة العمرية (٢٥ – ٣٥ سنة) والفئة العمرية (٣٦ – ٤٥ سنة) لصالح (٣٦ – ٤٥ سنة)).

الاستنتاجات والتوصيات:

من أهم التوصيات التي خرجت بها الدراسة استخدام نظرية العلاج العقلي- العاطفي من خلال برامج علاجية ووقائية، واستخدام برامج إرشادية ذو فعالية عالية في الذكاء العاطفي يتعلم من خلالها التعلم على خلق استراتيجيات جيدة في توظيف الذكاء العاطفي في حل المشكلات النفسية والاجتماعية والتربوية الخاصة بكل فرد.

إيمان سلامة

تعمل برتبة نقيب في الشرطة الفلسطينية

مديرة قسم حماية الأسرة في شرطة محافظة بيت لحم، المؤهل العلمي: بكالوريوس في التربية و ماجستير في الإرشاد التربوي والنفسي من جامعة القدس ، ناشطة نسويه كانت البداية من خلال نشاطات لجان المرأة للعمل الاجتماعي، عضو في شبكة حماية الطفولة وتهتم بقضايا العنف الأسري وقضايا الأطفال .

د. خالد التلاحمة

دكتوراة الفلسفة في القانون الخاص

محامي مزاوّل لمهنة المحاماة في الاردن منذ عام ١٩٩٩، حاصل على درجة دكتوراة الفلسفة في القانون الخاص عام ٢٠٠٦، يعمل أستاذًا في كلية الحقوق في جامعة بيرزيت منذ عام ٢٠٠٧، ومستشار قانونيًا في السعودية في العام ٢٠٠٦/٢٠٠٧، كما عمل في عدد من الجامعات الأردنية في الأعوام ١٩٩٩ – ٢٠٠٦. مدرب ومشرف على تدريب عدد من الخبراء والباحثين في مجال الصياغة التشريعية في الأردن وفلسطين، عضو في عدد من المؤسسات القانونية وهيئات التحكيم الدولية. حاصل على شهادة في العمل الحكومي والسياسات العامة من المدرسة الوطنية للإدارة في فرنسا عام ٢٠٠٩، وله العديد من المؤلفات العلمية من كتب وأبحاث نشرت في مجلات علمية محكمة، كما شارك في العديد من المؤتمرات المحلية والدولية.

Randa Barghouth, BA

Randa Barghouth is a social worker and trainer at the Psycho-Social Counseling Center for Women (PSCCW) in Bethlehem. She has extensive experience in working with victims of social and political violence, and is trained and qualified in using EMDR as a new approach with trauma victims. She also represents the PSCCW in defending various networks and coalitions, in particular the Palestinian Non-Governmental Organization against Domestic Violence Against Women, and the Coalition of Women's Organizations for Development.

امتياز المغربي

كاتبة

كاتبة مقالات في نواحي عديدة سياسية واجتماعية وأسرية، وأول إعلامية تكسب قضية رأي عام بشكل قضائي، حيث صدر بحقها أمر اعتقال من قبل النائب العام في فلسطين إثر نشر مقال ، عملت في الإعلام منذ ٢٠ عام، في وسائل إعلامية مرئية ومسموعة ومكتوبة، محلية وعربية، تمت استضافتها ككاتبة وإعلامية في أكثر من وسيلة إعلام محلية وعربية ودولية، شاركت في دورات إعلامية في كل من أوكرانيا، وأرمينيا، وبلجيكا والأردن والعراق. حاضرت في مؤتمرات منها: مؤتمر استخدام الصورة في التغطية الإعلامية في جامعة فيلادلفيا، والمرأة في الرواية الفلسطينية في جامعة اليرموك، لديها رواية لم تنشر. وممثلة لعدد من الجمعيات، منها: سفيرة بيت الأدب المغربي في فلسطين، ومسؤولة الإعلام في اتحاد كتاب الانترنت العرب-فلسطين، ومسؤولة مرصد المرأة في مركز الإعلاميات العربيات، الاردن-فلسطين.

حاله دراسية التدخل مع ضحايا العنف الجسدي والجنسي

رندة البرغوثي، مركز المرأة للإرشاد النفسي والاجتماعي

ستعرض هذه الورقة منهجية العمل الشمولي لمركز الإرشاد النفسي والاجتماعي في التدخل مع النساء ضحايا العنف الاجتماعي من خلال حالة تم العمل معها، يأتي عرض هذه الحالة للتأكيد على أهمية المنهج الشمولي في التدخل مع حالات النساء ضحايا العنف الاجتماعي، خاصة وأن تجربتنا في التركيز على العلاج أو الدعم النفسي دون استهداف الاحتياجات الأخرى لا تساعد المنتفعة في الوصول إلى حالة الاستقرار النفسي والاجتماعي. الحالة التي سيتم عرضها هي امرأة مطلقة، تبلغ من العمر ٤٩ عام تعرضت لأشكال مختلفة من العنف سواء الجسدي (ضرب من قبل الزوج) أو الحرمان من حقوقها الأساسية (فقد حرمت من التعليم وأجبرت على الزواج وهي طفلة رغم أنها كانت طالبة ذكية). المنتفعة عاشت ظروف أسرية غير مستقرة وعلاقة زوجية تتسم بالعنف حيث كان الزوج يمارس علاقته الجنسية مع المنتفعة رغماً عنها، الاعتداء الجنسي (كان الأب يعتدي على بناته جنسيا وجسديا، المنتفعة عانت من عدم وجود أي مصدر داعم لها، عانت من تجربة فقدان (فقدت ابنها بحادث سير مروع)، تعرضت لأحداث أخرى صادمة (اعتقال اثنين من أبنائها، إصابة أحد أبنائها برصاص من الاحتلال مما خلق لديه إعاقة دائمة، أهم الأعراض التي ظهرت على المستوى النفسي: القلق، صعوبات في النوم، آلام نفسية-جسمية، سلوك عصبي، انطوائية وعزلة وخلل في العلاقات الاجتماعية داخل وخارج الأسرة ... الخ.

الاحتياجات:

على المستوى النفسي: حازه للإرشاد والدعم النفسي لتجاوز أعراض ما بعد الصدمة الناجم عن عدة خبرات صعبة. على المستوى الاقتصادي: تحتاج لتأهيل وإيجاد مصدر دخل ثابت: احتياجات طبية، تدخل أسري.

المنهجية المستخدمة:

اعتماد خطه شاملة لإعادة تأهيل المنتفعة، استندت الخطة إلى التقنيات التالية:

- على المستوى النفسي: استخدام منهاج ال EMDR كطريقه ناجعة في علاج الصدمات.
- على المستوى الاقتصادي: تم تنفيذ مشروع تشغيل للمنتفعة بتنسيق مع مؤسسه محليه.
- على المستوى الطبي: تم ترتيب سلسلة مراجعات طبية للمنتفعة. وخطة تدخل اسري لإعادة ترتيب وتنظيم وظيفة الأسرة

النتائج:

- تحرر من المشاعر الصعبة التي صاحبت الخبرات الصادمة.-
- مورد مالي واستقلالها الاقتصادي من خلال مشروع التشغيل.
- قدرة على التفاعل الاجتماعي مع الأسرة والمجتمع.
- قدرة أعلى لدى المنتفعة للتعامل مع مشكلات مستجدة.

الاستنتاجات والتوصيات:

- أهمية وضع خطة شاملة لاحتياجات ضحايا العنف الاجتماعي وذلك استنادا على تشابك الاحتياجات.
- أهمية التنسيق والتشبيك والتكامل في عمل المؤسسات لضرورة تقديم الخدمة الشاملة للضحية.
- أهمية وجود خطط على المستوى الوطني للحد من العنف ضد النساء ووضع بدائل وحلول للمشكلات المختلفة.

امتياز المغربي

ملخص الدراسة

تعاني المرأة الفلسطينية من ضغوطات عديدة تلقى على كاهلها، إما بسبب العادات والتقاليد وإما بسبب وجود الاحتلال الإسرائيلي، وانعكاسات الوضع السياسي، وتعرض المرأة إلى أوجه مختلفة من العنف، التي تبدأ بالإهانة وتنتهي بقتلها على خلفية ما يسمى بشرف العائلة، ولكن لو نظرنا إلى العديد من حالات القتل على خلفية الشرف لوجدنا أن المرأة التي تم قتلها هي عذراء.

عندما بدأت في التركيز على هذه الظاهرة، كنت اشعر أن الصمت الذي يخيم على قتل بعض النساء في مناطق الشمال أو الجنوب وحتى الوسط في مدينة رام الله، ولا ننسى النساء التي فتحت قبورهن مرة أخرى لكي تنكشف جريمة قتل دفنتها الشمس تحت الأرض، ولكن الله عز وجل أمر بكشف الجريمة. وهناك من يتخذون من الدين ستاراً لهم عندما يفعلون هذا، ولكن لا يوجد في نصوص الشريعة الإسلامية أي نص له علاقة من قريب أو بعيد يبيح قتل النساء على خلفية الشرف، إضافة إلى وضع شروط صعبة لن تتوافر إطلاقاً، ولكن ثقافة المجتمع الذكوري، تدعم باتجاه القتل وارتكاب الجريمة دون أكثر أو حزن أو إحساس.

ويساند القانون الفلسطيني المجرمين في فعلتهم، حيث يعامل الرجل على أنه يحمي سمعته من العار عندما يقتل إحدى نساء عائلته على خلفية الشرف، وهذا الأمر يؤدي إلى عدم وجود رادع لمن يفكر بقتل المرأة على خلفية ما يسمى بشرف العائلة، ويبقى القانون ليحمي

ظاهرة القتل على خلفية الشرف في المجتمع الفلسطيني

الرجل في حال ارتكابه للجريمة، ولا ننسى الرجل الذي قتل ابنته وتم الإفراج عنه لكي يسير في موكب جنازة ابنته وهو يبكي. وتشارك أيضا بعض نساء العائلة في ارتكاب جريمة القتل لأنها وحسب ثقافة المجتمع تحمي سمعتها من التلوث، فهناك أمهات قتلن بناتهن بالسم ومن ثم حمل الابن أو الزوج شرف العمل على أنه مرتكبه، وقد حصل في بعض المناطق أن قامت امرأة عجوز بوضع علم ابيض ملوث بالدم لكي تعلن لأهل قريبتها أنها غسلت عارها، وقامت بقتل ابنتها بنفسها، وهناك الكثير من الجرائم على نفس هذه الشاكلة.

كما أن وجود الاحتلال الإسرائيلي يعيق من عملية الكشف عن جرائم القتل التي يرتكبها أحد رجال العائلة تحت غطاء شرف العائلة، فوجود الحواجز والإجراءات الإسرائيلية، لا يمكن أجهزة الأمن من الكشف السريع عن قتل بعض النساء وقد لا يكشف عن الجريمة إطلاقاً.

في دراستي هذه وضعت عدداً من الخطط التي يمكن أن تساعدنا على تغير ثقافة الذكر والنساء والمجتمع بكل فئاته، حيث تطرقت إلى النواحي الاجتماعية والموروث الثقافي، والتعليم، والقانون، وصناع القرار في فلسطين، وتطرقت إلى وضع استراتيجيات للحد من جرائم قتل النساء على خلفية ما يسمى بشرف العائلة، حيث أن غالبية النساء اللواتي يتم قتلهن على خلفية ما يسمى بشرف العائلة هن عذراوات، وتبرز الكثير من الأمور تحت هذا الغطاء لنكتشف أن العديد من النساء قتلن على خلفية الميراث أو سيطرة الرجل، أو النزعة الذكورية، أو نتيجة ثقافة بيئية بالية، وغيرها من الأمور.

Education

Session

آليات تمكين المرأة من حقوقها في التشريعات الفلسطينية

د. خالد التلاحمة

الأهداف:

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى توضيح دور التشريعات الوطنية في حماية حقوق المرأة السياسية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية باعتبارها أحد أفراد الأسرة حسب ما تنص عليه القوانين ذات العلاقة، ومن ثم تقويم ما تصت عليه هذه التشريعات، لتقدير مدى إنسجامها ومسايرتها لاتفاقية القضاء على جميع أشكال التمييز ضد المرأة، وتقويم أثر ذلك في الخروج بتوصيات تساهم في بلورة السياسات التشريعية الملائمة لتعزيز حقوق المرأة في فلسطين.

إجراءات الدراسة ومنهجيتها:

لتحقيق افضل نتائج من هذه الدراسة ، اتبعنا النهج الوصفي التحليلي . حيث قمنا بتسليط الضوء على واقع حقوق المرأة وواجباتها في التشريعات السارية في فلسطين، ومن ثم بحثنا عن أوجه الخلل والقصور في هذه التشريعات، ثم حددنا التعديلات الواجب ادخالها عليها لتمكين المرأة الفلسطينية من اخذ حقوقها التي نص عليها القانون الاساسي الفلسطيني والاتفاقيات الدولية.

نتائج وتوصيات الدراسة

من خلال إجراء عملية إستقراء سريعة لواقع المرأة في بعض القوانين السارية في فلسطين، أظهرت الدراسة ان التنظيم القانوني لحقوق المرأة في فلسطين يوجد به العديد من أوجه النقص والقصور، مما أدى الى حرمانها من كثير من حقوقها المكفولة في القانون الأساسي والاتفاقيات والمواثيق الدولية. وفي ضوء هذا القصور التشريعي يمكننا التوصل إلى عدد لا بأس به من التدابير الوقائية والعلاجية التي من

شأنها أن تحمي المرأة وتحافظ على حقوقها، ومن أهمها ما يأتي:

- تعديل بعض التشريعات الوطنية القائمة لإلغاء أي تمييز ضد المرأة ومواءمة التشريعات لأحكام القانون الأساسي الفلسطيني والاتفاقيات الدولية والإقليمية المتعلقة بحقوق المرأة.
- سن تشريعات جديدة تعين المرأة في الحصول على كافة حقوقها وتسهيل الطريق أمامها في المشاركة الفعلية في العمل العام وفي تولي المناصب الإدارية والقيادية العليا.
- تفعيل نصوص القوانين الحامية لحقوق المرأة وخاصةً العاملة، وإصدار تعليمات تلزم أصحاب العمل في القطاع الخاص بإيداع نسخة أصلية من عقد عمل المرأة لدى الدائرة القانونية بوزارة العمل لمراجعتها والتأكد من مدى إتفاق بنودها وموادها مع قانون العمل، وذلك لتحقيق العدل وحتى تضمن محتويات ذلك العقد الحماية القانونية التي قررتها نصوص قانون العمل للمرأة .
- تهيئة وكفالة بيئة قانونية غير تمييزية، ومراعاة الفروق بين الجنسين، وسد الفجوات والثغرات التي تحول دون حماية حقوق المرأة
- إقامة محاكم متخصصة في شؤون الأسرة ترعى تطبيق القوانين والأنظمة التي تحمي حقوق المرأة وتحد من تعسف الرجل في استعمال سلطته الشرعية المستمدة من القوامة مستنديين في ذلك على أحكام الشريعة الإسلامية السمحاء .
- إنشاء مجلس أعلى لشؤون الأسرة يطالب بأهلية المرأة والحقوق المدنية والشرعية لها ويدعم تشكيل جمعيات أهلية نسائية للدفاع عن حقوق المرأة وقضاياها.

Can Web-Based Mapping Approaches Enable Better E-Participation Process?

Khitam Shraim, Ph.D IFP alumna

Khitam Shraim is an IFP alumna and is a lecturer in Educational Technology at Birzeit University, Palestine. Previously she worked as head of Educational Planning in the Ministry of Education for 15 years. Her research interests focus on the use of ICT for development, particularly in the field of e-learning. More recently, she won the award for the best paper at the 3rd Annual Forum on E-learning Excellence in the Middle East. Khitam holds a PhD from the University of Manchester, UK (IFP Scholarship). Her thesis centered on a web-based mapping approach for e-participation in Educational Planning. She holds a BSc in Computer Science, an MBA in Finance from The University of Jordan, Amman, and a Higher Diploma in Educational Planning from The International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), UNESCO, Paris.

دعاء محمد غوشة/وهبة المعهد الوطني للتدريب التربوي خريجة IFP

ولدت في القدس، متزوجة وأم لأربعة أطفال، حصلت على بكالوريوس في الكيمياء عام ١٩٩٩ من جامعة بيرزيت، تعمل مدربة في المعهد الوطني للتدريب التربوي، عملت لمدة ثمانية أعوام معلمة لمادة العلوم للمراحل الأساسية والثانوية، ومن خلال العمل اكتشفت العديد من المشاكل في الأنظمة التعليمية فيما يتعلق بالمنهج الدراسية وطرق تدريسها والأشخاص القائمين على التعليم، لذا نادت بضرورة تحسين جودة التعليم والتعلم، أرادت أن تكون من قادة التغيير للأفضل في التعلي، في عام ٢٠٠٥ حصلت على منحة فورد لإكمال دراستها الجامعية في جامعة بيرزيت في التربية، حيث حصلت على ماجستير في أساليب تدريس العلوم عام ٢٠٠٩، تركزت على دراسة أثر التكنولوجيا في التعليم والتعلم، فاختارت البحث في أسلوب يقدم وعوداً لتحسين التعليم والتعلم وهو التعلم الإلكتروني، من هنا جاءت فكرة الأطروحة لتقديم نموذجاً لمنهاج مدعم إلكترونياً وتدرس أثره على تعليم وتعلم العلوم من جوانب مختلفة.

د. زياد بركات أستاذ مشارك

د. زياد بركات، من دير الغصون، طولكرم. حصلت على شهادة بكالوريوس - علم نفس من الجامعة الأردنية. وحصلت على شهادة الماجستير والدكتوراة في علم النفس التربوي. تعمل في جامعة القدس المفتوحة / منطقة طولكرم التعليمية. نشرت أكثر من أربعين بحث واشتركت في العشرات المؤتمرات العربية والمحلية. مناقشة وإشراف على أكثر من عشرين رسالة ماجستير في الجامعات الفلسطينية.

Khitam Shraim, Birzeit University

Background:

There is increasing international demand to move towards Knowledge Information Systems (KIS) to advance sustainable development and achieve the UN's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Recent writing has emphasized the importance of the use of appropriate technologies which are both relevant to their context and appropriated by the citizens using them (WSIS, 2003). It is widely believed that web-based interactive mapping applications that utilize Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and the Internet, such as Public Participation Geographic Information Systems (PPGIS), have the potential to enable further participation and enhance public knowledge through spatial empowerment (Craig et al., 2002; Sieber, 2004; Elwood, 2006). The ongoing conflict in Palestine has a negative effect on the demand, supply and quality of both primary and secondary education. PPGIS is likely to be a demand-driven approach to improve PP, allowing Palestinian citizens to visualize relevant information in the educational planning (EP) process in an effective and interactive manner. It can also serve as a communication platform for exploring knowledge, expressing opinions and discussing educational issues to improve the equity, quality and accessibility of schools to meet the challenge of the EFA initiative. Therefore, exploring PPGIS is a significant contribution to the educational planning field, in which recent literature has indicated a lack of awareness.

Aim:

This paper aims to examine the potential of PPGIS to improve PP in educational planning (EP) in Palestine.

Method:

A case study was carried out in the Qalqilya district in Palestine, where a User-Centered Design (UCD) approach was employed to identify requirements for, and responses to, a PPGIS prototype for improving PP in EP in Palestine.

Findings:

The findings have shown that the driving force in determining which specific tools are the best fit should be the characteristics of their intended users, and other issues relevant to the context of the participation process. Thus, PPGIS is a demand-driven approach rather than technology-driven, and is relevant to the educational planning context. It meets the needs of the unique situation in Palestine, where there is great potential to enable and empower the public through map-based interface methods, if properly designed and implemented.

Conclusion:

The results of the study indicated if PPGIS applications are to be successfully implemented, the emphasis should be on participation as a process rather than as a tool.

The Role of Adopting the E-Enabled Approach in Chemistry Teaching and Learning

Dua' Mohammad Ghosheh-Wahbeh

Aim:

The current study aimed at discovering the role of adopting the e-enabled approach in chemistry learning, in addition to providing a comprehensive model in designing, developing, delivering and evaluating e-enabled curricula.

Method:

A computerized version (e-curriculum) of the Chemical Reactions unit in the ninth grade Palestinian Authority science textbook was developed by the researchers (a multimedia team under the supervision of an educational expert). Two groups of ninth-grade students from two different public schools were assigned the chapter to learn. One was taught using the experimental e-enabled curriculum while the other, the control group, was taught using the traditional approach. A pre-test and three post-tests were developed and administered to the students in both groups to assess their level in chemistry before and after the unit was taught to them using the two different approaches. Six in-depth interviews were also conducted to obtain qualitative data on what the students liked and disliked, and the advantages and disadvantages of the e-enabled approach in chemistry teaching from the students' perspectives. A further questionnaire on attitudes towards chemistry

was administered to both groups before and after implementing the e-enabled unit. Finally, a focus group was put together which included chemistry teachers, academic supervisors and education specialists, and aimed at obtaining qualitative data to reveal the strengths and weaknesses of the e-enabled curriculum developed.

Results:

- The e-enabled approach had a significantly positive effect on the students' performance in the Chemical Reactions unit.
- The positive effect of the e-enabled approach was on the performance of students at all levels and in all types of questions.
- The e-enabled approach had a significantly positive effect on the students' attitudes towards chemistry.
- Students were interested in the e-enabled approach due to advantages such as its flexibility and enjoyability. However, disadvantages of this approach included technical problems experienced by some students.

Moreover, the qualitative analysis of the data collected from the focus group revealed the most important strengths and weakness of the developed e-enabled curricula in the presentation of content.

Partisanship among Young People in the Universities of North Palestine

Dr. Zeiad Barakat

Aim:

This study aimed to identify the level of partisanship among young people in the universities in the north of Palestine; Al Quds Open University in Tulkarem, An-Najah National University in Nablus, and Palestine Polytechnic University (Khadouri) in Tulkarem. This was examined in light of the variables of sex, the university attended, housing, students' academic year, and academic achievement. A questionnaire was used to measure partisanship among a sample of 283 students chosen to reflect the spread of these variables.

Results:

The study showed the following results:

1. The overall average level of partisanship among members of the study reached an average of (3, 0 5). A similar level of partisanship was found among the average category of students at Al Quds Open University and Palestine Polytechnic University, while the average was lower among An-Najah National University students.
2. There were significant differences in levels of partisanship among students at universities in the north of Palestine depending on the University at which the student was enrolled, and this was found

to be especially high at Al Quds Open University, Palestine Polytechnic University, and An-Najah National University.

3. No statistically significant differences were found in the level of partisanship among students of universities in the north of Palestine in relation to the variables of sex, housing, students' academic year, or academic achievement.

Conclusion:

In light of these findings the researcher proposed a number of recommendations. Foremost among them is the need to form a unified student body in Palestinian universities working on organizing national events and supporting students. This would aim to reduce the level of partisanship, putting the emphasis on promoting the principle of moral education and values of tolerance among students. A second recommendation is to hold youth meetings of different party affiliations in order to build a strategy of constructive dialogue.

Session

Health

Biographies

Asma Imam, PhD

Asma Imam is an Assistant Professor of Health Management and the dean of the faculty of Public Health at Al-Quds University, Jerusalem. She received her PhD at De Montfort University in Leicester, England. She is also a coordinator of the Mentoring Program and a member of the Effective Teaching Center at Al-Quds. Throughout the past 10 years she has worked on several health and quality improvement projects in Palestine and conducted several health management training workshops for physicians and healthcare professionals. During her professional life she has been promoted to several management positions, as a former nursing director and a coordinator of nursing graduate programs.

Rawan Awwad, MSc

Rawan Awwad is a board certified genetic counselor who currently works at Hadassah Medical Center, Ein Karem, as a prenatal and pediatric genetic counselor. She consults with couples and families who are either affected by, or at risk of being affected by, a genetic condition. She provides support, explaining to service users recurrence risks and other complex genetic information. She also participates in genetic research and educational programs, and hopes to spread these much-needed services inside the West Bank and Gaza. Rawan was born in Jerusalem and raised in Ramallah. In 2006 she was awarded an MSc in Genetic Counseling from the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, after receiving her first MSc in 2001 in Genome Science from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Heila Tabakhna, M.Sc

IFP alumna

An experienced nutritionist based in Ramallah, Heila Tabakhna received her master's degree in Public Health and Nutrition in 2007 from the High Institute of Public Health at the University of Alexandria, Egypt with support from an IFP Scholarship. She is a lecturer at Birzeit University in the Nutrition and Dietetics Department and works as a nutrition consultant and dietitian at her private clinic in Ramallah. She formerly worked as a clinical nutritionist at the Diabetes Center at Augusta Victoria Hospital, Jerusalem, in addition to her involvement in many voluntary community and media activities. In 1994, she received her bachelor's degree in Nursing from Bethlehem University and subsequently worked as a registered nurse in many different Palestinian hospitals. She later decided on a career change and began working in nutrition, becoming an experienced nutritionist. Her lifelong mission is to bring people the latest news on health, nutrition, food, and diet, presenting this information in an easy-to-follow, real-world style.

Sumaya Sayej, RN, MSN, PhD

Sumaya Sayej holds master's degree in nursing sciences from the Catholic University in Washington DC, and an PhD in Public Health and Health Education/Promotion from De Montfort University in Leicester, England. She is currently working as an Assistant Professor at Al-Quds University, Jerusalem, and is Coordinator of Higher Studies at the faculty of Health Profession. She is a specialist in child health and health education/promotion, as well as a community activist and a board member of various civil organizations in the West Bank. At the same time, she is a trainer and research consultant for various local and international organizations on child and adolescent health, sexual and reproductive health, and gender issues. She has written many training manuals for the promotion of health education at community level.

Ahmad Fathi Hamarsheh, MSc

Born in Ya'bad, Jenien, in May 1968, Ahmad Fathi Hamarsheh graduated from the Arab College of Medical Professions in 1990 as a radio technologist. In 2002, he graduated from Al-Quds University, Jerusalem, with a degree in Medical Imaging with the highest GPA of around 90%. For 20 years he worked in the radiology department of Al-Makassed Hospital, the biggest referral hospital in Palestine. He received a master's degree in Public Health from Al-Quds University in 2009 where he undertook his thesis project on radiation hazard awareness among Palestinian physicians, believed to be the first of its type in Palestine.

Muna Ahmead, Ph.D

IFP alumna

Muna Ahmead is an IFP alumna and an assistant professor at the Faculty of Public Health/Community Mental Health master's program at Al-Quds University, Jerusalem. She received a PhD in Mental Health from the University of Manchester, UK, and a master's degree from the Hebrew University, Jerusalem. Currently she is following a two-year cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) course at Haddassha Hospital in Jerusalem. This course includes both clinical and theoretical treatment approaches for patients with mental health and psychosocial problems. She also works as a coordinator of Ford Foundation IFP alumni in Palestine. Her research interests are in identifying perceptions of mental illness, evaluating the effectiveness of psychotherapy treatment for different mental and psychosocial problems, and studying the role of culture in shaping professional and public attitudes toward honor killing and mental illness.

The Needs of Palestinian Elderly Women and their Physical and Mental Health

Dr. Asma Imam, Al-Quds University

Aim:

The purpose of this study was to assess the health-related quality of life (HRQoL) of elderly women in the West Bank, in order to provide the basis for setting policies to address the growing needs of elderly women and to maintain their quality of life.

Methods:

Qualitative and quantitative methods were used. Fifty elderly women aged 65 years and over were interviewed using open-ended questions. At the same time a cross-sectional survey of 402 elderly women was conducted using the Short Form Health Survey (SF-36). A thematic analysis approach guided by the objective and key questions of this study was used for interviews analysis. Bivariate statistical tests were performed to assess the relationship between characteristics of elderly women, their physical/mental health and their social interactions.

Findings:

Analysis of the interview transcripts revealed that most participants suffered from more than one physical disease. The majority of respondents maintained good social relationships with family members, relatives and neighbors. However, they also reported being unhappy and unsatisfied in their lives. The main negative feelings revealed by participants can be divided into three categories; depressive symptoms, anxiety-related, and loss of control and autonomy. The results of quantitative data analysis showed that the majority of participants were widowed (56.7%), illiterate (60%), covered by health insurance (72%), and had never

had paid work (75%). Only 16.2% evaluated their own economic status as being good, while the majority had a moderate or poor economic status and only 17.9% benefited from social security. The majority had cardiovascular problems (58.7%). Performing bivariate analysis, it was found that the physical health of the participants aged 65-69 was better than those aged 70 and older (0.001%). However, the participants aged 70 years and above had better mental health than those aged 65-69 (0.001%). Literate women had better physical health than illiterate, while, illiterate women had better mental health (0.001%). The results showed that elderly women who participated in social activities had better physical and mental health than those who did not have social activities (0.001%). The widowed women had more physical health problems than others but they enjoyed a better mental health status (p 0.001). The economic status of the elderly women had positive influence on their physical health (0.001%). The elderly women who also benefited from social security enjoyed better physical health (p=0.05)

Conclusions:

The results suggest the need for change in health care provision, health care policy and health/medical education in the Palestinian Territories in order to meet the health needs of elderly women. The present physical health status of elderly women in this study indicates the importance of outreach programs. Engagements in social activities have positively influenced the physical and mental health of elderly women. Therefore, social activity programs should be established and encouraged, for example trips, and the sharing of personal experiences both with each other and with younger generations.

Obesity among Females of Reproductive Age in the West Bank, Palestine

Heila Tabakhna, Ezzat K. Amine, Magda Ramadan, Lina El-Khairy

Background:

Recent studies have indicated an increased prevalence of obesity among Palestinians. The general aim of our study was to determine the prevalence of obesity among females of reproductive age in the West Bank, Palestine, and to identify the different factors that contribute to its occurrence. The field study was conducted from January to May 2006.

Methods:

A cross sectional study was carried out at health care centers in three districts of the West Bank, Palestine. Non-pregnant and non-lactating females of reproductive age (15-49 years) attending these health care centers constituted the target population of the study. A total of 1000 females were interviewed and anthropometric measurements were taken. Obesity was defined as a body mass index ≥ 30 kg/m².

Results:

The prevalence of obesity among females of reproductive age was 26.7%. Obesity was correlated

with age, especially after the age of 30 years (OR= 6.92, 95% CI= 3.31-14.44). A highly significant pattern of increased risk of obesity was seen in females with obese parents (OR= 2.85, 95%CI= 1.58-5.5.15). In addition, obesity was significantly higher among women who were married, illiterate or had a low level of education, and those who were living in large families. Other factors associated with a higher risk of obesity were; the presence of chronic diseases in the family, especially among mothers (OR= 2.94, 95%CI= 2.07-4.19), certain medications taken by females (OR= 2.89, 95%CI= 2.03-4.11), the number of pregnancies and deliveries (OR= 3.29, 95%CI= 1.49-7.25, OR= 8.93, 95%CI= 3.71-21.50 respectively) and low levels of physical activity (OR= 2.85, 95%CI= 1.57-5.17).

Conclusions:

Obesity is prevalent among females of reproductive age in the West Bank. Our data indicates that both biological and lifestyle factors are important determinants of obesity in this population. Factors such as physical activity, diet and illiteracy are important modifiable factors which should be targeted in future interventions to control the problem of obesity in this age group.

Baseline Survey on Safe and Unsafe Abortion in Selected Refugee Camps in the West Bank

Sumaya Sayej, PhD, Al-Quds University, Jerusalem

Aim:

This baseline survey has utilized a descriptive exploratory approach to address sexual and reproductive health issues, particularly safe and unsafe abortion, and to identify the health and social services provided for women of reproductive age (15-49) living in West Bank refugee camps.

Methods:

Through random selection of households in 12 camps, 333 married women participated, completing a questionnaire to identify their socio-demographic characteristics and to assess their knowledge of and attitudes toward sexual and reproductive health issues, including barriers to accessibility and use of family planning methods, abortion incidence and its consequences, as well as to identify the services they utilized. To assess the health and social services offered to these women, qualitative in-depth discussion interviews were conducted with 10 UNRWA health providers and 13 community center leaders offering services to these women within their communities.

Findings:

Despite the fact that the survey identified an acceptable level of education among the women and their husbands, the figures obtained showed that there was a high rate of early marriage, frequent pregnancies, and large number of children coupled with low financial resources. 31% of women were married between 13-17 years, 12% were pregnant between 10 and 16 times during their married life, and 6% had given birth to between 10 and 14 children. The average income of these families was 1599 NIS/month,

where 16% of the surveyed women and 84% of their husbands were employed. It is important to note that around one third of these women live within extended families where family ties are culturally very strong. In this situation, women's decisions regarding SRH issues, including family planning methods and the number pregnancies, are controlled by either their husbands, extended families or others, as reported by the women surveyed. 54.5% of women knew of abortion among others and 40% of the study participants had experienced abortion. Around 10% of the participants knew of women who had sought abortion from traditional Dayas and 16% had sought themselves to induce abortion, meaning around 26% of abortion practices are unsafe. Striking evidence was found of women subjecting themselves to voluntary trauma, which raises the issue of the need for awareness regarding the consequences of such practices. UNRWA emphasizes health education and awareness programs as some of its most important primary health care activities on SRH issues. These include the use, benefits and risks of FP methods and breast feeding practices, and supporting gender equality through the provision of equal opportunities for boys and girls to access basic health services. The community center strategies do not deal with the issue of abortion, as their activities are directed more toward social and cultural issues than toward health.

Conclusion:

The study concluded the necessity for governmental bodies and NGOs to address safe and unsafe abortion as a public health concern in order to meet women's SRH needs, especially regarding gender equality and decisions made on these matters.

The Attitudes of Mental Health Professionals Toward Mentally Ill Patients & Mental Illness in an Inpatient Setting in Palestine

Muna K. Ahmead, Ph.D - Ahmad A. Rahhal, D.D.S, Ph.D - John A. Baker, Ph.D

Background:

Culture plays a vital role in shaping public and health professional attitudes toward mental illness. In Arab cultures negative attitudes toward patients experiencing mental illnesses is common. However, there is a lack of studies that investigate the attitudes of mental health professionals toward patients in inpatient mental health settings.

Aim:

To assess the attitudes of mental health professionals toward patients with mental illnesses in the only psychiatric hospital in Palestine.

Methods:

A survey was undertaken using the Attitudes Toward Acute Mental Health Scale (ATAMHS-33). The survey was distributed to mental health professionals including nurses, psychiatrists, social workers, psychologists, and occupational therapists at the only psychiatric hospital in Bethlehem city. Data was managed and analyzed using SPSS, a Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.

Results:

The majority of the respondents were nurses and the response rate was high. The participants expressed both negative and positive attitudes toward patients in inpatients mental health settings. However, results revealed more negative than positive attitudes, particularly in relation to alcohol abuse, medication, patients' ability to control their emotions, and genetic predisposition to mental disorders.

Conclusions:

This paper provides baseline data about the attitudes of mental health professionals toward patients experiencing mental illnesses. According to the findings of the current study, education and direct contact with mentally ill patients may not be enough to foster positive attitudes towards them. This may indicate the need to revise educational curricula at the faculties of health sciences at Palestinian universities, as well as providing more training workshops and short courses for mental health professionals to change these attitudes.

Palestinians’ Perceptions of Prenatal Genetic Counseling Services: An Exploratory Study of the Influence of Culture on Decision-Making

Rawan Awwad - Patricia McCarthy Veach - Dianne Bartels - Bonnie S. LeRoy
The University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA

Background:

Genetic counseling is a health care profession that deals with the communication of medical genetic information to patients who are either affected with, or are at risk of being affected with, a genetic condition. It is known that the cultural and religious backgrounds of patients seeking genetic counseling services can profoundly influence their decision-making processes and outcomes. Until this day, genetic counseling services have not been implemented as part of the health care system in Palestine.

Aim:

The present qualitative study investigated cultural elements that impact decision-making by Arabs, using Palestinians as a model population. Although several mental health researchers have assessed cultural and religious elements of the Arab culture in order to inform culturally sensitive interventions, their results are not specific to genetic counseling.

Method:

Accordingly, in this study, 17 native Palestinians living in the Palestinian territories and 14 Palestinian Americans born and raised in the U.S. participated in semi-structured interviews. They were asked to imagine themselves as patients in hypothetical premarital and prenatal situations and to respond to

questions that assessed five major issues:

- 1- How does family history of an inherited condition influence pre-marital decisions?
- 2- How do Palestinians perceive non-directive genetic counselor statements regarding options?
- 3- What role does gender play in prenatal decisions?
- 4- Are there gender differences in emotional expression regarding prenatal decisions?
- 5- What roles do family and society play in prenatal decisions?

Findings:

Similarities in native Palestinian and Palestinian American responses are reported (e.g., both populations tend to involve their nuclear family members in prenatal decisions), and we will argue that similarities are due to common cultural roots. Differences in their responses are also reported (e.g., in arranged marriage situations, native Palestinians, but not Palestinian Americans, are more likely to end the relationship if a family history of an inherited condition was present), and we will argue that differences are due to acculturation.

Conclusion:

Genetic counseling practice recommendations that include consideration of both culture and acculturation are required

Assessment of Radiological Examination Hazard Awareness among Palestinian Physicians at Al-Makassed Hospital and Ramallah Governmental Hospital

Ahmad Fathi Hamarsheh MPA - Muna Ahmead, Ph.D - Adnan Al-Laham, PhD

Aim:

The current study is designed to assess the awareness of radiation doses and of possible risks associated with the carrying out of radiological examinations among Palestinian physicians.

Method:

A cross-sectional design was utilized to achieve this purpose. The data for the research was gathered using a self-reported questionnaire distributed by the researcher to 167 physicians working at Al-Makassed Hospital in East Jerusalem and Ramallah Governmental Hospital in the West Bank. A total of 163 questionnaires were returned, making for a very high final response rate of 97.6%. Statistical analysis was performed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS).

Findings:

The results of the current study reveal that, in general, there is a lack of knowledge regarding the radiation hazards associated with the performance of radiological examinations, and this level of knowledge is even lower than those reported in literature from other studies. Only one-third of the physicians had

received a radiation protection course during their undergraduate study or in the workplace. Only 6.1% of the respondents were able to identify the ALARA principle, even though this principle comprises the core of the radiation protection philosophy regarding the minimization of radiation doses from radiological examinations. Also, the vast majority of respondents (98.2%) did not know that patients have no established safe dose limit according to ICRP recommendations. In addition, only 5.3% of participants were able to identify the chest X-ray equivalent of an effective dose resulting from a routine lumbar spine X-ray examination, a barium enema, and an abdominal and pelvic CT scan. On average, about 20% of respondents knew the relative radio-sensitivity of five specified body organs-the lungs, stomach, gonads, bladder and kidneys-in relation to each other.

Conclusion:

These results clearly indicate the need for greater efforts to educate physicians about the potential hazards associated with the use of radiological examinations. This in turn may help reduce the exposure of Palestinian patients to the potentially harmful effects of ionizing radiation produced by unnecessary radiological examinations.

Session

Human Rights

The Right of Housing in Hebron Old City between the Occupation Reality & the Protection Strategies

”الحق بالسكن في البلدة القديمة من الخليل بين واقع الاحتلال واستراتيجيات الحماية”

محمد حمدان

الأهداف:- تحاول الورقة البحثية تحقيق الأهداف التالية:

- عرض واقع حقوق الإنسان في البلدة القديمة من الخليل والحق بالسكن الملائم بشكل خاص في ضوء وجود الاستيطان واستمرار إستهداف سلطات الإحتلال الإسرائيلي للمنطقة، وفرض وقائع مخالفة للقانون الدولي .
- زيادة الوعي والثقافة الحقوقيين، خاصة، بالإطار الدولي لحماية حقوق الإنسان والحق بالسكن على وجه الخصوص واليات الحماية الدولية الممكن إعمالها للدفاع عن تلك الحقوق .
- وضع استراتيجيات قانونية لحماية الحق بالسكن على المستوى المحلي والدولي .

المنهجية:

المنهجية وصفية من جهة بحيث تعرض مشكلة الدراسة المتعلقة بانتهاكات حقوق السكن في البلدة القديمة من مدينة الخليل من منظور القانون الدولي للحقوق ، برؤية واقعية وشاملة تبرز من خلالها حقيقة الوضع القائم هناك ، وهي منهجية تحليلية من جهة أخرى حيث تضع الدراسة مجموعة من الآليات الدولية لحماية حقوق الإنسان موضع البحث وتقوم بتحليلها وتوضيح آليات العمل بها والجهات الدولية المعنية بالرقابة والدفاع عن الحقوق الإنسانية، بما فيها الحق بالسكن وذلك في محاولة لتعميم الوعي القانوني الدولي لجميع الفئات المستهدفة وإعمال تلك الآليات وتوسيع دائرة إستخدامها داخل المجتمع الفلسطيني بما يساهم في حل مشكلة البحث .

النتائج:

أظهرت الدراسة النتائج التالية:

- قلة الوعي القانوني لدى قطاعات المجتمع المحلي داخل البلدة القديمة بحقوقهم الإنسانية المنصوص عليها في القانون الدولي الإنساني والشرعية الدولية والاتفاقيات الدولية ذات الصلة.
- عدم إعمال آليات الحماية الدولية (التعاقدية وغير التعاقدية) لحماية حقوق الإنسان في المدينة خاصة تقديم الشكاوى والتقارير المتعلقة بانتهاكات حقوق السكن للجهات الأممية المختصة، خاصة مجلس حقوق الإنسان من خلال أصحاب الولايات الخاصة واللجان التعاقدية.

الخلاصة:

ضرورة العمل وفق إستراتيجيتين لمواجهة الانتهاكات الإسرائيلية في الخليل:

- إستراتيجية وطنية :- تشمل دعم صمود المواطن الفلسطيني في البلدة القديمة بكافة النواحي الممكنة والتركيز على الجوانب الحياتية الضرورية ،لتثبيت المواطن والحفاظ على الممتلكات الفلسطينية الخاصة والعامة .
- إستراتيجية قانونية :- وذلك من خلال تفعيل العمل الحقوقي على المستوى الدولي، لإبراز انتهاكات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي لحقوق السكن في البلدة القديمة وتوثيقها ووضع الجهات المعنية بالأمر المتحدة أمام مسؤولياتها في حماية حقوق الإنسان في العالم لا سيما في الأراضي الفلسطينية المحتلة.

محمد حمدان

محامي في لجنة إعمار الخليل /البلدة القديم

من مواليد مدينة بيت جالا ، حاصل على شهادة البكالوريوس في القانون من جامعة القدس عام ٢٠٠٢/ ٢٠٠٣ ، يعمل محاميا في لجنة إعمار الخليل /البلدة القديمة من المدينة ، ناشط ومدافع عن حقوق الإنسان في الأراضي الفلسطينية المحتلة ومحاضر بقضايا حقوق الإنسان و آليات الحماية الدولية لها و أجهزة الأمم المتحدة المعنية بذلك ، عضو مجلس إستشاري في مركز الديمقراطية وتنمية المجتمع في القدس ، له تجارب عملية ومشاركات على المستوى المحلي والدولي بأساليب تطوير العمل الحقوقي والدفاع عن حقوق الإنسان والرقابة والمناصرة لقضايا حقوق الإنسان لا سيما حقوق الشعب الفلسطيني تحت الاحتلال ومواطني مدينة الخليل على وجه الخصوص ، يمتلك خبرات عملية بقضايا حقوق الإنسان واليات حمايتها على المستوى الدولي مكتسبة من خلال المشاركة في جلسات مجلس حقوق الإنسان واللجان التعاقدية الأخرى في جنيف/سويسرا بين عامي ٢٠٠٨ و ٢٠١٠.

شبلي محمود العزة

أستاذ علم النفس التربوي المشارك

يحمل شهادة الدكتوراة في الادارة التربوية، عمل مدرسا لمادة الرياضيات في العديد من مدارس محافظة بيت لحم، ويعمل الان مديرا لاحدى مدارس محافظة بيت لحم منذ عشر سنوات، عمل مدربا لمديري المدارس ضمن الفريق المركزي لتطوير المديرين، عمل مدرسا في جامعة بيت لحم مدرسا (عمل إضافي) في تدريس بعض المواد التربوية، لدية العديد من الابحاث والدراسات التربوية، شارك في العديد من المؤتمرات العلمية بأوراق بحثية وعلمية من أهمها: اللاجئون وحق العودة في الكتب المدرسية، مكانة القدس في الكتب المدرسية، التراث الشعبي الفلسطيني في الكتب المدرسية،العنف والمدرسة الفلسطينية، وثقافة التسامح في الكتب المدرسية. التفكير عالي الرتبة في كتب العلوم من السادس للصف التاسع.

Enrichment Material for Incorporating Human Rights in Mathematics for 7th Graders

أنشطة إثرائية تهدف إلى إدماج مفاهيم حقوق الإنسان في تدريس الرياضيات للصف السابع

الدكتور منير جبريل عبد العزيز كرمه

الأهداف

- إعداد وإنتاج أنشطة إثرائية حول تعليم مفاهيم حقوق الإنسان في محتوى مادة الرياضيات للصف السابع في وحدة المجموعات، وذلك لرفع وعي المعلمين و الطلبة بهذه الحقوق والتمسك بها وتمثلها .
- الربط بين المواد (اللغة العربية، التربية الإسلامية، التربية الوطنية، التربية الاجتماعية) من جهة وبين الرياضيات من جهة أخرى من خلال مفاهيم حقوق الإنسان.
- إنتاج دليل إرشادي لمعلمي الرياضيات حول كيفية إدماج مفاهيم حقوق الإنسان في الرياضيات.

الطريقة

- إعداد عينات لأنشطة إثرائية في حقوق الإنسان لوحدة المجموعات في الصف السابع من قبل الباحث.
- توزيع الأنشطة الإثرائية السابقة على مجموعة من معلمي الرياضيات في منطقة الخليل للاطلاع عليها ، وتسجيل الملاحظات التطويرية، واعتمادها أساسا لتدريب المعلمين في ورشة العمل.
- عقد ورشة عمل لمناقشة الملاحظات والاتفاق على وجهة نظر حول الملاحظات.
- إعداد وإنتاج المزيد من الأنشطة في ورشة العمل .

النتائج

- دليل إرشادي لمعلمي الرياضيات حول دمج مفاهيم حقوق الإنسان في الرياضيات في وحدة المجموعات للصف السابع.

التوصيات

- في ضوء ما تم عرضه من تصورات لأنشطة إثرائية لإدماج مفاهيم حقوق الإنسان يمكن اقتراح التوصيات الآتية:
- إعداد وتنفيذ و تقويم أوراق عمل إثرائية لمفاهيم حقوق الإنسان من خلال المحتوى الرياضي.
- تبني مشروع تدريب المعلمين على كيفية إدماج حقوق الإنسان في الرياضيات.
- تضمين المحتوى الرياضي أمثلة محتوية على مفاهيم حقوق الإنسان، وذلك في أي فرصة ممكنة.
- إجراء المزيد من الدراسة حول كيفية دمج مفاهيم حقوق الإنسان في المحتوى الرياضي.
- دراسة أثر دمج مفاهيم حقوق الإنسان في المحتوى الرياضي على قدرة الطلبة في اكتسابها وتمثلها وممارستها.

مقدمة:

تُعبر الكتب المدرسية وما تحويه عن موقف الدولة الرسمي من وجهات نظرها حول المسائل الوطنية والأخلاقية والسياسية والاجتماعية والثقافية، وعليه فالطالب ملزم بقراءتها وحفظها والاختبار فيها وملزم بالاتجاهات والقيم التي تسعى تلك الكتب لغرسها في ذهنه. تنبع مشكلة الدراسة من حاجة المجتمع الفلسطيني لترسيخ مفاهيم العدالة الاجتماعية وحقوق الإنسان في جميع المجالات الحياتية الفلسطينية (السياسية، الاقتصادية، الاجتماعية، الثقافية، والتربوية).

الأهداف:

سعت الدراسة إلى التعرف على المناهج الفلسطينية ورصد مفاهيمها لمصطلحات حقوق الإنسان والديمقراطية كما وكيفاً التي من شأنها العمل على صقل عقلية الطالب في منحى مدني و وطني، وفي ظل دولة ديمقراطية بنظامها السياسي الاجتماعي الاقتصادي والثقافي. وأهمية الدراسة تكمن بعلاقة الحياة التربوية بحقوق الإنسان باعتبارهما متلازمتان بتبادلية وثيقة فلا تقوم حقوق الإنسان والديمقراطية الا بالتربية ولا تحقق التربية أهدافها الا في ظل نظام حرديمقراطي.

إجراءات الدراسة ومنهجيتها:

تم مسح جميع الكتب المدرسية لكافة الصفوف التي أعدتها وزارة التربية والتعليم الفلسطينية وتم استخدامها من الصف الأول حتى

د.شibly محمود العزة، مديرية التربية والتعليم/ بيت لحم

الثاني عشر. تضمنت الدراسة تحليلاً لستة وسبعين (٧٦) كتاباً، هي كتب اللغة العربية وعددها (٣١)، والتربية الوطنية وعددها (١١)، والتربية المدنية وعددها(١٣)، والتاريخ وعددها(٩)، والجغرافيا وعددها(٩)، وكتب القضايا المعاصرة وعددها (٣). وتم استثناء كتب العلوم والرياضيات والصحة والتكنولوجيا والعلوم التقنية والمنزلية وكتب التربية الإسلامية والمسيحية. مزجت الدراسة بين الأسلوبين: الكمي والكيفي في تحليل النتائج. حيث ركز الأسلوب الكمي على كمية المعلومات الواردة عن مفاهيم وحقوق الإنسان والديمقراطية والتعبير عنها بصورة رقمية. أما التحليل الكيفي فركز بشكل أساسي على تحليل محتوى الكتب المدرسية.

نتائج الدراسة:

بلغ عدد الكتب المدرسية المستخدمة والتي اجريت عليها الدراسة (٧٦) كتاباً مدرسياً، وبلغ عدد صفحاتها (٨٠٣٠) صفحة. وشغلت المادة المتعلقة بالمفاهيم الديمقراطية والمواطنة وحقوق الإنسان(٦٨٢) صفحة بنسبة شكلت ٨,٥ ٪. وهذه الأعداد تشكل كما عاليا وعدد صفحات كثيرة. تضمنت الكتب العديد من النصوص المباشرة تعلقت بالمصطلحات والمفاهيم الديمقراطية وحقوق الانسان وفوردت كلمة الديمقراطية (١٠٥) مرة، والنصوص المباشرة: (٩٠) نصاً و (٤٢) صورة ورسم.وفيما يتعلق بالأسئلة والأنشطة المتعلقة بحقوق الانسان فقد بلغ عددها(٢٧٠) سؤال و (٥٠) نشاط مكتبي وبيتي.

Session

Environment

Socioeconomic and Environmental Factors and Consequences of Land Degradation in Central Palestine

Ahmad Abu Hammad, Department of Geography, Birzeit University

Introduction:

Land degradation by soil erosion is a socioeconomic and environmental problem facing many developing countries. Application of soil moisture conservation is vital to reducing the environmental impacts of this phenomenon.

Aim:

The objective of the experiment was to study the socioeconomic impacts of soil erosion on local farmers and their adoption of soil moisture conservation methods (i.e. stonewall terrace technique).

Method:

A field plot experiment was conducted in the study area along with the use of a closed-ended questionnaire.

Findings:

The study showed a higher net profit in areas that had implemented conservation practices than in areas that had not (i.e., 3.5 to 6 times higher net profit). Correlation analysis indicated that farmers'

perceptions, land ownership, and its geomorphology were significantly related to the farmers' incentives and willingness to adopt terraces as soil conservation measures ($P < 0.05$), although the correlations were negative. In addition, poverty was among the most influential driving forces behind land degradation, where most of the samples indicated improper land practices (i.e. overgrazing, collection of natural plants for commercial use, etc.) due to farmers' poor economic status. Smallholder farmers (52% of the interviewed farmers) were also involved in the sale of the agricultural land for urban uses, largely because of the high prices and immediate returns offered.

Conclusion:

Problems associated with land use changes warrant greater involvement of both the private and public sectors to provide proper solutions. This cooperation may be accomplished through the introduction of a long-term agricultural loan system and the development of proper legislation, accompanied by a comprehensive and durable infrastructure and service system with the goal of reducing the negative impact of land use changes and encouraging the sustainable use of resources.

Ahmad Abu Hammad, PhD IFP alumnus

Ahmad Abu Hammad, Associate Professor of Environmental Degradation at Birzeit University in Palestine, received his BSc and MSc at the University of Jordan in 1990 and 1993 respectively. He earned his PhD at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences (UMB) in Oslo, Norway, in 2004 with support from an IFP scholarship. For his PhD thesis, he studied land degradation due to natural factors (climatic and geomorphologic factors, with the consequent related geomorphologic changes due to surface runoff and erosion), as well as anthropogenic factors (economic, social, and traditional inheritance-related factors) in the Central Palestinian mountain area. He joined Birzeit University, the first national Palestinian university, in 2005. He taught the Geography of Palestine, Applied Environmental Geography, Physical Geography, Regional Planning, Quantitative Geography, and Natural Resources Management at the Department of Geography at Birzeit. He is involved in continuing the tradition of extended field excursions all over Palestine for students and faculty to bring together the physical, cultural and historical features of the landscape.

سوزان فيصل محمد أبو فرحة (FAO)

من مواليد سالونيك/اليونان في ١١/٣/١٩٧٨م، حصلت على شهادتي الثانوية في الفرع العلمي من مدرسة جنين الثانوية عام ١٩٩٦م، ثم التحقت بجامعة بيرزيت حيث تخرجت من كلية الهندسة كمهندسة معمارية عام ٢٠٠١م، عملت في عدد من الماتب الهندسية كما عملت في مشروع اعادة اعمار المخيم عام ٢٠٠٤م، التحقت بمعهد التنمية المستدامة بجامعة القدس/أبو ديس عام ٢٠٠٦م، فحصلت على الماجستير في بناء المؤسسات وتنمية الموارد البشرية عام ٢٠٠٩م، أعمل حاليا مع منظمة الأغذية والزراعة التابعة للأمم المتحدة (FAO)، كمستشارة في مشروع الثقافة والتنمية.

Wael Awadallah, MSc

An expert in the fields of water and wastewater, Wael Awadallah holds an MSc in Environmental Engineering from the IHE Institute for Water Education in the Netherlands. He has worked with the Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG) for 11 years where he develops and manages water and wastewater projects. He has participated in several international conferences and published 10 papers in peer-reviewed journals and conferences as well as co-operating in the publishing of two books.

Quantifying Pollution Indicators for the Water of the Shallow Wells Along Wadi Abu Al-Qamra (Dura, Hebron, Palestine)

قياس مؤشرات تلوث المياه لينابيع وادي ابو القمره (دورا-الخليل-فلسطين)

Wael Awadallah* - Monther Swaiti** - Emjahed Al-Shobaki** - Jamal Saraheen**

Aim:

This study discusses in detail the springs and shallow wells of Wadi Abu al-Qamra, an area located to the south of Dura City in the south-western part of the Hebron District. The study used chloride and nitrate measurements for different springs or wells to assess the effects of pollution and to ascertain whether its source is agricultural or residential.

Methods:

The GIS mapping of the study area included discharge, water use, location, catchment boundary and topography, and a digitized aerial photo of the wadi. It included mapping and classifying water quality data using various criteria. The GIS mapping showed that most of the springs and shallow wells are located in the northwestern part of the wadi catchment. Exposed springs exist at low topographic levels and at the middle of the catchment, with elevations approaching lower values over the wadi's longitudinal section. The wadi upstream is located at the northwestern area of the wadi, while the wadi downstream is at the southeastern part, reflecting the wadi flow direction. The study clearly demonstrated that irrigation is the dominant water use. Although the water is used for other purposes such as drinking, they are of minor importance. Both the wadi path itself and the surrounding areas constitute the main irrigated arable land in Dura area and are used for vegetable production, thus sustaining the food security of the area. The discharge of springs and shallow wells, expressed as 4 classes in the GIS mapping, is mostly within the range of 1-5 and 5-10 m3/d. Few springs and wells exceeded a discharge value of 15 m3/d. The overall discharge of the wadi's springs and shallow

wells is estimated to be more than 100,000m3/year. In this study, we used chloride (Cl-) and Nitrate (NO3-) as the main water quality indicators, linking their concentration with land use patterns and verifying the pollution source type.

Findings:

The GIS mapping showed spatial classification of the springs and shallow wells, water quality classes (according to NO3 and Cl levels), and acceptable/non acceptable water for drinking. Based on our water quality results, we observed nitrate values of 212.8 ± 129 (mg/l) (average – standard deviation). The nitrate values vary from 0.5 to 431.0 mg/l for the wells/springs. This large range of nitrate value reflects the variations of the factors affecting water quality, which vary along and across the wadi. Chloride values for the wells/springs were 98.1 ± 54.2 mg/l and fell within the range 8.4 to 248.7 mg/l. It was clear that nitrate levels were more affected by land use changes than chloride levels. The electrical conductivity and TDS of the water from different wells/springs had values of 890.9 ± 705.9 µs/cm and 770.2 ± 325.1 mg/l respectively.

Conclusion:

The GIS mapping revealed that the most polluted wells are those at the wadi upstream and close to residential areas. Sewage and fertilizers (as well as manure) are the main pollution sources. A new management plan for water quality and quantity in this wadi is recommended.

* Palestinian Hydrology Group

** Palestine Polytechnic University

Towards the Institutionalization of Agricultural Revitalization Interventions in Palestine using the Agricultural Projects Information System (APIS)

نحو مؤسسة جهود إحياء القطاع الزراعي الفلسطيني باستخدام نظام معلومات المشاريع الزراعية (APIS)

Susan Abu Farha

Aims:

The study aimed at investigating agricultural interventions and projects in the West Bank through working institutions in the agricultural sector. Its purpose was to identify sub-agricultural sectors and marginal areas by comparing development priorities with the projects implemented, from the perspective of the institutions concerned. Furthermore, the study addressed the main obstacles facing effective and efficient coordination between relevant stakeholders as well as mechanisms for improvement. It also sheds light on the procedural mechanisms of the Agricultural Projects Information System in order to use it as a tool to coordinate and share information for the benefit of the agricultural sector.

Methods:

The research design followed the descriptive approach. The methods of data collection ranged from direct observation of agricultural workers through workshop participation and the formation of expert focus groups, to the use of indirect observation and interviews.

Results:

The results of the analysis of agricultural projects carried out and entered into the Agricultural Projects Information System during 2007 indicate that the distribution of projects varies between different agricultural sub-sectors and the different

geographic regions of the north and south of the West Bank and Jordan Valley, and even between different governorates. With regard to the priorities of the agricultural sector in the West Bank, the water resources sector is the first priority, followed by farmers' orientation and capacity building, infrastructure, job creation and production, irrigation, plants, and finally the home gardens sector. Coordination between institutions is instrumental in providing for the development needs of the agricultural sub-sectors. This is necessary in order to avoid duplication of work or the neglect of some regions or sectors. The study showed that the competitive relationship between civil society institutions in obtaining projects, and the ineffective coordination between public and civil society institutions, are the biggest stumbling blocks in the coordination process. A periodic meeting of all parties, with role division and demonstration, is the key to building confidence and extending bridges of communication in order to encourage effective coordination.

Conclusion:

The Agricultural Projects Information System has proved to be an effective tool in raising the efficiency and effectiveness of coordination between the various agricultural sector institutions, facilitating the sharing of information relating to the agricultural sector and the various local and international institutions working in it.

GAZA Presenters

Biographies

Dr. Ismail Saleh El Farra

IFP alumnus

Dr. Ismail Saleh El Farra is an Associate Professor of Curricula and Pedagogical Techniques at Al Quds Open University in Khan Younis. He has participated in several conferences and seminars in Palestine and abroad. El Farra has supervised graduate (PhD and masters) students. He has published several studies and research papers in scientific journals. He is also a member of several scientific and educational associations.

Dr. Atif Massad

IFP alumnus

Dr. Atif Massad has been a lecturer and researcher at the Islamic University of Gaza since 2008. He earned a Doctorate degree in Medical Science from the UK through an IFP scholarship. He has published several articles in various journals. In addition, Massad has been working as a medical analyst consultant for the Ministry of Health in Gaza since 1995.

Tawfiq Hassan Al Halaq

IFP alumnus

Tawfiq Hassan Al Halaq is a lecturer at the English Section of the Business Administration Department at Al-Azhar University. He earned a Masters Degree in Public Administration from the University of Jordan, through an IFP scholarship, where he graduated with distinction. Tawfiq wishes to further advance his studies by pursuing a PhD in Public Administration, where he hopes to bridge the gap between theory and practice. He believes that a PhD will enable him to fulfill his passion of having a presence in academia by continuing his research and building the future leaders of Palestine.

Sami Mikdad

IFP alumnus

Sami Mikdad is the Vice Chairman of the Research and Studies Department at the Ministry of Finance. He earned a Masters Degree in Business Administration from the Islamic University of Gaza through an IFP scholarship and a Bachelors Degree in Economics from the University of Wahran in Algeria. He is also the Vice Chairman of the Center for Human Resources Development in the Gaza Strip. In addition, Mikdad has been an active trainer at numerous associations. Furthermore, he has published studies and research on the Palestinian and Israeli economy at various newspapers, journals and online magazines.

Shaaban Ahmad Al Mobaied

IFP alumnus

Shaaban Ahmad Al Mobaied is currently working as a lawyer in a private office at the Nusseirat Camp. He earned an LL.M. Degree and a Bachelors Degree in Law from Al Azhar University through an IFP scholarship. He received his license to practice law in 2001. In addition to his current job, Al Mobaied is the Office Manager of the Supreme Judicial Council.

The Absence of Scientific Research in Palestinian Universities

Dr. Ismail Saleh El-Farra, Al-Quds Open University, Khan Younis

Higher Education occupies a significant element in the Palestinian culture. The spread of the Palestinian higher education culture is due to various reasons including social, economic and political factors related to occupation. The Palestinian higher education sector is composed of institutions that provide academic and training programs following the Tawjihiy –equivalent of high school-. In the academic year of 2007-2008, fifty higher education institutions reported that the number of enrolled students in Humanities, Social Sciences and Arts programs amounted to 136,169 students constituting 75% of students enrolled in higher education. The percentage of students studying in other disciplines such as sciences was 10%, scientific health was 6% and engineering was 6%. This paper argues that scientific research suffers from many obstacles and difficulties at Palestinian universities resulting in its absence. This study seeks to identify the obstacles to scientific research at Palestinian universities by first conducting a literature review on scientific research in Palestine and Arab States. Following that, the paper attempts to answer the following questions: what is the nature of higher education in Palestine and what is the nature of scientific research at Palestinian universities? By answering the above questions the author unveils the obstacles hindering scientific research at Palestinian universities, and concludes the paper by offering recommendations on how to address the absence of scientific research in Palestinian universities.

Health Status in the Occupied Palestinian Territories

Dr. Atef A Masad, Department of Biological Sciences, Islamic University Gaza

The Palestinian health sector in the occupied Palestinian territories witnessed a small period of development during the mid-1990s, after which the socioeconomic and living conditions started to deteriorate, from the second Intifada, to the siege imposed on the Gaza Strip in 2006 after Hamas' victory in the parliamentary elections, and ending with the War on Gaza in 2008. Following these events, unprecedented levels of Palestinian unemployment, poverty and increased restrictions on health-care access were reported. An escalation of the humanitarian crisis took place during the Israeli War on Gaza Strip featuring the destruction of infrastructure, the death and injury of hundreds of Palestinians, and shortages of staple food, fuel and medicine. In order to describe the health status in the Gaza Strip, this paper employs, in addition to the conventional indicators of health assessment such as infant mortality, other subjective measures based on people's experiences and perceptions of their health status and quality of life. It further calls for urgent action from international and local decision makers to provide sustainable access to high-quality care and basic health entitlements. Finally, the paper considers the implications of the findings for the protection and promotion of the health of the Palestinian population.

The Effects of Israeli Occupation on People with Disabilities in the Gaza Strip

Shaban Al-Mobiad

The Israeli authorities neglected the health, social, and economic services during their occupation of the Gaza Strip, which has lasted for over twenty-seven years. The Israeli authorities did not seek to improve or develop any services provided to the inhabitants of the Strip, including people with disabilities. It was after the establishment of the Palestinian Authority (PA) in May 1994, that various services sectors were developed. The PA took practical steps towards improving the conditions and the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities by passing positive discriminatory laws guaranteeing and protecting their rights. Some of these laws included the right to a decent life, the right to participate in decision making, civil rights, the rights to participate in cultural, sports, social and healthcare activities, and the right to rehabilitation and employment.

The implementation of these laws was hindered due to Israeli Occupation measures enforced during the second Intifada, the siege of and War on Gaza, where indiscriminate war crimes were committed against civilians, leading to an increase in the number of disabled people and hindering any possibility of improving their conditions. Several reports published by the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights highlighted the measures committed by the Israeli Occupation during the War on Gaza that led to the death of a large number of people with disabilities, caused permanent disabilities to hundreds, and reported the bombing of institutions belonging to people with disabilities.

The Impact of the Israeli Siege and War on the Gaza Strip's Economy

Sami Mikdad

Gaza Strip's economy is on the brink of collapse. The economic condition in the Gaza Strip has further deteriorated following the Israeli War on Gaza that took place on the 27th of December 2008 and lasted for twenty-two days. The Israeli war on Gaza constituted a severe blow to the Gaza Strip's ailing economy, which has been suffering from an imposed siege by Israel following Hamas' landslide victory of the parliamentary elections in 2006. Due to the Israeli siege and blockade, the Gaza strip has been transformed into an open-air prison where the economy is incurring losses worth billions of dollars. The inhabitants of the Gaza Strip have been living in dire economic conditions as a result of the imposed siege and closure of borders. The situation is expected to worsen following the completion of the construction of the Egyptian Wall along the borders of the southern Gaza Strip.

All hopes are now pinned on the reconciliation that took place at the Sharm El Sheikh Conference in 2009 between the two dominant Palestinian factions, Fatah and Hamas, since it is the key to reopening the border crossings, and the delivery of the pledged funds from the international donor community - 4.5 billion dollars to reconstruct and rebuild Gaza and the Gazan economy. Only after lifting the siege and allowing aid into the Gaza Strip, will the Strip witness economic recovery.

The Impact of Small Projects in Alleviating Poverty in the Gaza Strip

Fawzi Aby Jazar

The Gaza Strip suffers from being the most densely populated area in the world. This in effect has created one of the biggest poverty phenomena in the region. This paper aims to scrutinize the poverty phenomenon in the Gaza Strip by shedding light on the different aspects and characteristics of poverty in Gaza, and highlighting the long-term plans of poverty alleviation in the Gaza Strip. The paper argues that poverty is another form of social discrimination, inequality and injustice that leads to the spread of disease and illiteracy, affecting both groups and individuals. The paper will discuss the definition of poverty, its causes and effects, and will then determine the different social segments of the society suffering from dire living conditions such as children and youth. In conclusion, the paper will identify projects and plans that aim to alleviate poverty. The study highlights the characteristics and impact of small projects in alleviating poverty. It further emphasizes the importance of providing small projects through social institutions enjoying freedom and democracy, and prioritizing the operation of small projects in rural areas.

Challenges and Needs of IFP Alumni in the Gaza Strip- Palestine

Tawfiq Al Halaq

This study aims at identifying challenges and needs facing the Ford Foundation International Fellowships Program's (IFP) Alumni in the Gaza Strip. The main findings of the study include: the importance of establishing a venue for the IFP Alumni community in the Gaza Strip to be funded by IFP, providing guidance and assistance to IFP Alumni who wish to further advance their studies after having obtained their Masters Degree, offering English language training, professional training and development, leadership skills trainings, and preparation courses for internationally recognized tests such as the TOEFL, GRE and the GMAT. Furthermore, the study suggests granting financial support to the selected IFP fellows. In addition, the study highlights the importance of coordinating with the IFP fellows' employers in order to ensure their return to their jobs upon the completion of their studies, and facilitating communication between the IFP Alumni in the Gaza Strip and the rest of the world.

Palestine IFP Fellows & Alumni

Cohort 2002				
ABDELKAREEM, HASAN	Ph.D.	Education	Michigan State University	USA
ABU HAMMAD, AHMED	Ph.D.	Soil and Water Science	Agricultural University of Norway	Norway
HARBID, AKRAM	Master's	Arabic/English Translation & Interpreting	University of Salford	UK
ABU-HASHEM, MOHAMMED KHALIL	Master's	Education	Islamic University of Gaza	Palestine
ABU JAZAR, FAWZI	Master's	Banking	Arab Academy for Banking & Financial Services	Jordan
ABU SHATAT, SAMIR	Master's	Education Curriculum	Islamic University of Gaza	Palestine
ABURISH, RIFA MUSTAFA	Master's	Gender, Law & Dev't	Birzeit University	Palestine
AL-HISSI, JEHAD ISMAIL	Ph.D.	Public Health	Cairo University	Egypt
AL-TAJI, DALAL	Master's	Social Anthropology	University of Edinburgh	UK
ALTAWIL, MOHAMED ALI	Ph.D.	Clinical Psychology	University of Hertfordshire	UK
ALAJARMA, YOUSEF	Ph.D.	Art Therapy	Lesley University	USA
AL-SHARAFA, WALEED	Ph.D.	Modern Arabic Language & Literature	University of Jordan	Jordan
SHARIF, RAED M S	Ph.D.	Information Transfer	Syracuse University	USA
JABR, WESAM	Master's	Arabic Language	Al-Azhar University of Gaza	Palestine
MELHIM, MOHAMMED SAID	Master's	Social Science and Humanities	University of Jordan	Jordan
MUSTAFAZYOUN, NIZAR	Ph.D.	Environmental Engineering	Oregon State University	USA
SWEITY, SAMAHAR	Master's	Advanced Nursing Practice	University of Nottingham	UK
TABAKHANA, HEILA YOUSEF	Master's	Nutrition	Alexandria University	Egypt
WAFI, LAILA	Master's	Mental Health/ Psychology	Islamic University of Gaza	Palestine

Cohort 2003				
BARGOUTH, IMAN PETRA SHAFIQ	Master's	Drama and Movement Therapy	Central School of Speech & Drama	UK
ASMAR, IMAD TAWFEEK	Master's	Critical Care	University of Jordan	Jordan
AHMEAD, MUNA	Ph.D.	Psychology	University of Manchester	UK
KHETAM, SHRAIM	Ph.D.	Information Systems	University of Manchester	UK
SAAD, AYED	Master's	Environmental Conservation	Antioch New England Graduate School	USA
MADMOUJ, RAYA	Master's	Psychology	University of Jordan	Jordan
MANASSRA, IMAIR M I	Master's	Environmental Science and Policy	Clark University	USA
KHRAWESH, ABDEL NASER JABR	Master's	Development of Work Force	University of Jordan	Jordan
TAHA, SAMIA	Master's	Psychology	University of Jordan	Jordan
AL MOBAYED, SHABAAN A	Master's	Law	Al-Azhar University of Gaza	Palestine
BAROUD, MAHMOUD NAEIF	Master's	Arab & Islamic Studies	University of Exeter	Australia
AL NAFAR, HUSAM NAEEM	Master's	Business Administration	Islamic University of Gaza	Palestine
SEYAM, BACKER R.	Master's	Business Administration	University of Jordan	Jordan
AMMAR, TAGHREED	Master's	Business Administration	Islamic University of Gaza	Palestine
AL HALLAQ, TAWFIQ HASAN	Master's	Public Administration	University of Jordan	Jordan
BASHIR, YOUSEF KHALIL	Master's	Interpreting & Translating Studies	University of Leeds	UK
MOKDAD, SAMI MOHAMMAD	Master's	Business Administration	Islamic University of Gaza	Palestine
MASAD, ATEF ARAFAT	Master's	Environmental Biotechnology	Lancaster University	UK

Cohort 2004				
ABULEIL, NIVEEN ABDALLAH	Master's	Speech Therapy	University of Jordan	Jordan
ABUZAHER, NADIA IBRAHIM	Master's	Democracy & Human Rights	Birzeit University	Palestine
AL AREER, REFAAT R.	Master's	Comparative Literature	University College London	UK
ARAJ, TAHREER A H	Ph.D.	Community Development	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	USA
ALQADI, ROWAIDA A A	Master's	Public Health	Tulane University	USA
EL ESSY, MAYSARA ASAAD	Master's	Architectural Engineering	University of Jordan	Jordan
BARGHOUTHI, JENAN M.A.	Master's	Health	University of Pittsburgh	USA
EL-DAHODI, KAMAL MOTLAG	Master's	Public Health	Al-Quds University Gaza	Palestine
DAMIRI, BASMA R H	Master's	Toxicology	Clemson University	USA
AL-TITI, ABDALLAH HASHIM	Master's	Educational & Psych. Counseling	Al-Quds University Gaza	Palestine
EWEIDAH, EHAB AHMED	Master's	Business Administration	Islamic University of Gaza	Palestine
JUDA, HASSAN	Ph.D.	Management	University of Exeter	UK
KHARRAZ, LUBNA	Ph.D.	Biology & Pathogenicity of Salmonella	University of Newcastle upon Tyne	UK
SHAHEEN, AMIRA ALI	Ph.D.	Environmental Health	University of London	UK

Cohort 2005				
HASSOUNA, MOHAMMED BASSAM	Master's	Technology Management	University of East London	UK
JABER, RANA RASMI	Master's	Civil Engineering	Jordan University of Science & Technology	Jordan
ALJAMAL, MOUSA MM	Master's	Journalism & Mass Communication	American University in Cairo	Egypt
EL MASRY, TAGREED	Master's	TESOL	University of Manchester	UK
EL-LOUH, ADEL MANSOUR	Master's	Business Administration	Islamic University of Gaza	Palestine
HAMATUO, EMAD YAACOUB	Ph.D.	Islamic Studies	Al-Azhar University of Gaza	Egypt
EL HAJ AHMED, MOHAMMED	Ph.D.	Translation	University of Salford	UK
SHWAIKH, JIHAD A	Ph.D.	Education	University of London	UK
TAHA, RANIA MOHAMMED	Master's	Architecture	An-Najah National University	Palestine
AL SHARIF, SAUHAD	Ph.D.	Middle Eastern Studies	University of Manchester	UK
ABU BAHA, OSAMA MAH	Master's	Applied Linguistics	University of Newcastle upon Tyne	UK
SALHI, WALID MARZOUQ MOHAMMED	Master's	Human Resource Development	University of Manchester	UK
WAHEB, DUA MOHAMAD	Master's	Methods of Teaching Science	Birzeit University	Palestine
HAMAYEL, AYAH ADNAN	Master's	Construction Management	University of Birmingham	UK
HEEH, SAMI ALI	Master's	TESOL	University of Brighton	UK
JABER, MOHAMMED	Master's	Fine Art	University of Southampton	UK
HANANI, ABUALSLOUD AHMAD	Master's	Electronic & Computer Engineering	University of Birmingham	UK

Cohort 2006				
DAYA, WAEL HAMD	Ph.D.	Management Research	University of Bradford	UK
ELJAISH, SAMAH ISMAIL	Master's	TESOL	University of Birmingham	UK
QESHTA, YAMEN S.A.	Master's	Public Health	Tulane University	USA
SAKALLAH, SALWA M	Master's	Business Administration	University of Jordan	Jordan
ABU JABAL, NASSAR A.N.	Master's	Urban & Regional Planning	University of Hawaii, Manoa	USA
ALADAM, YASER A.M.	Master's	Digital Media Technology	Michigan State University	USA
AL DEEK, HABIB HMIDAN	Master's	Musicology & Music Education	Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona	Spain
ALI, KHADRA IBRAHIM	Master's	Educational Administration	Al-Quds University Gaza	Palestine
AWWAD, SUAD GHAT	Master's	Comparative Literature	University of London	UK
FATHIYA, FATIMA YOUSEF	Master's	Sociology	Birzeit University	Palestine
AZERQ, EMAN AZMI SALEH	Master's	General Clinical Nursing	Al-Quds University PALESTINE	Palestine
KANAN, AMER	Ph.D.	Environmental Engineering	Clemson University	USA
AL-RAMAH	Ph.D.	Clinical Pharmacy	Universiti Sains Malaysia	Malaysia

Cohort 2007				
ABU GHALI, SAMER ABDELHAMEED	Master's	Business Administration	University of Jordan	Jordan
ABUWARDA, ABEER M H	Master's	Cities Design and Urban Culture	London Metropolitan University	UK
MOHD AL AZZAZZI, HALA	Master's	Software Engineering	University of York	UK
ALBOJI, ISLAM	Master's	Environmental Engineering	University of Hawaii, Manoa	USA
ABDALLAH, ABDALRAHIM K. A.	Master's	Print and Media Journalism	Emerson College	USA
ABU RAYYAN, MAHMOUN MUSBAH	Master's	Water Engineering & Environment	Birzeit University	Palestine
ALHOUSANI, MOURAD MAJED	Master's	Water Engineering and Environment	Birzeit University	Palestine
ALNATSHA, MANAR AM	Master's	International Liaison and Communication	University of Westminster	UK
FARJALLAH, MOUSA MOHAMMED	Master's	Electronic & Computer Engineering	Al-Quds University PALESTINE	Palestine
FOQAHAA, ERAB	Master's	Public Communication & Public Relations	University of Westminster	UK
HANANI, WAHIB A. A.	Master's	Computer Science	University of Hawaii, Manoa	USA
HUSSEIN, FATIMA MOHAMMED	Master's	Public Health	An-Najah National University	Palestine
SHEJAEYA, GHADA ABDEL FATTAH	Master's	Speech Therapy	University of Jordan	Jordan
YASSIN, INASS HAMAD AHMAD	Master's	Fine Art: Fine Art by Project	University of Southampton	UK

Cohort 2008				
HJAILA, KIFAH M.H.	Master's	Environmental Studies	Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona	Spain
ABU THURAYA, EMAN MOHAMMED MAJDI	Master's	Architectural Engineering	University of Jordan	Jordan
AL MUGHRABI, TAYSIR ABDULLAH	Ph.D.	Educational Psychology - Learning and Develop	University of Jordan	Jordan
RAED, AHMED ABU EL HAJ	Master's	Public Health	Al-Quds University Gaza	Palestine
AAMAR, MERVAT SADEQ	Master's	Modern Arab Studies	Birzeit University	Palestine
ABBASI, HAYA MOHAMMAD JAWAD	Master's	Poverty and Development	University of Manchester	UK
ABU RUB, IMAD OMAR	Ph.D.	Curriculum and Teaching	University of Jordan	Jordan
HABASH, FAWZI MOHAMMAD	Master's	Special Education	University of Jordan	Jordan
ASSAD, MOHAMMED ALI	Master's	Agriculture Biotechnology	University of Jordan	Jordan
ALKHATIB, SALAM	Ph.D.	Nursing, Midwifery and Social Work	University of Manchester	UK
BUZIA, AIDA ABDELAZZIZ	Ph.D.	Education	Cairo University	Egypt
MUSTAFA, SALAHEDDIN HASSAN	Ph.D.	Curriculum and Methods of Teaching	Ain Shams University	Egypt

HOROUB, BASHAR IBRAHIM MOHAMMED	Master's	Fine Art	University of Southampton	UK
JABER, SAMER B. A.	Master's	Sustainable Int'l Development	Brandeis University	USA
KHALAF, ABDELBASET MOHAMMAD YOUSEF	Master's	Contemporary Arab Studies	Birzeit University	Palestine
SHAWEESH, IMAN AHMAD	Ph.D.	Nursing	University of Manchester	UK
TANBOUZ, MAHER MOHAMMAD	Ph.D.	Sharia	University of Jordan	Jordan
TARAYRA, AHLAM HAROUN	Master's	Development Studies	University of Manchester	UK
ABDELATIF, AHMED HUSSEIN	Master's	Public Health	Al-Quds University Gaza	Palestine
JOMA, AMJAD EZZAT	Ph.D.	Educational Psychology - Learning and Develop	University of Jordan	Jordan
MAHMOUD, MAHMOUD MOUSA	Ph.D.	Arabic Language & Literature	University of Jordan	Jordan

Cohort 2009				
HUDAYDOUN, KEFAYA ALI	Master's	Human Rights and Human Development	University of Jordan	Jordan
ABAIYAT, AWAD			FELLOW -ELECT	
ABU SBIH, KHOLUD			FELLOW -ELECT	
ALMAGHALSEH, MAHER			FELLOW -ELECT	
AL-ATAWNEH, NEZAR			FELLOW -ELECT	
ASMAR, OHOUD			FELLOW -ELECT	
AWAYSA, IBRAHIM			FELLOW -ELECT	
DANDIS, SUHA			FELLOW -ELECT	
DIAB, SHURUQ			FELLOW -ELECT	
ISMAIL, MOHAMMAD			FELLOW -ELECT	
KARAKRA, NIMEH			FELLOW -ELECT	

MUA'ID, MASOUD	FELLOW -ELECT
QUT, MAYSA	FELLOW -ELECT
SAMAH, NAJIB	FELLOW -ELECT
ABU AL-KAS, TAHANI	FELLOW -ELECT
ABU AL-AWAR, AMRO	FELLOW -ELECT
GHANNAM, REEM	FELLOW -ELECT
ISMAIL, EMAN	FELLOW -ELECT
ABU HASHEM, MOHAMMED	FELLOW -ELECT
ABU SHAQFAH, MOHAMMED	FELLOW -ELECT
HAMAD, HEBA	FELLOW -ELECT
DALOUL, AHMED	FELLOW -ELECT

