



Skills4Sports

Increasing the Employability of NEETs by tackling the skills gap for the Sports Sector

A.3.2.1

Situation Analysis and Report

WP3 – Research & Tools Development



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The 2014-2020 ENI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme is a multilateral Cross-Border Cooperation (CBC) initiative funded by the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI). The Programme objective is to foster fair, equitable and sustainable economic, social and territorial development, which may advance cross-border integration and valorise participating countries' territories and values. The following 13 countries participate in the Programme: Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Palestine, Portugal, Spain, and Tunisia. The Managing Authority (MA) is the Autonomous Region of Sardinia (Italy). Official Programme languages are Arabic, English and French. For more information, please visit: www.enicbcmed.eu

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INTRODUCTION

This study helps us to illustrate the current situation of the sport sector in Salfit region by using different ways like desk search, interviews, online survey and face to face meeting, it has been found that the support for sport from the government is weak and not enough, It has been found that there is many obstacles and barriers facing youth in sport to be employed which lack of support lack of training or interest from the government, there is no supporting mechanisms related to skills development. The hope that this project will give support for NEET's and help them to find better future by finding good jobs in sport sector by giving good training and a clear mechanisms related to skills development, also its found that there is political barriers facing sport in Palestine and especially in Salfit region which is the Israeli occupation which many times prevent many sport activities by using force

Skills4Sports framework

In the MED region youth unemployment is twice as high as adult unemployment. In the Southern Mediterranean, young people are three times more likely to be out of a job (ILO,2017). Contrarily, prominent sectors, like the sports industry, face challenges finding the right skills for their rising needs. The European Association of Sports Employers and the UNI Europa Sports (European trade union federation), both observe skills shortages and mismatches, along with gender inequality in the sector. Furthermore, the Union for the Mediterranean has identified digital skills as a key for employability in the region, especially for NEETS and youth. The sports sector is thus in need for more skilled employees and at the same time capable to offer opportunities to the NEETS and youth. The sports industries of the Mediterranean region are showing significant rise in employment. The highest Annual Average Growth Rates, between 2012 and 2017, were observed in Greece (+19%), and Malta (+12%), accounting for 0.8% of total EU employment, with 4 in 10 workers being aged 15-29. The identical challenges and characteristics of the NEETS of the Mediterranean, as well as the frequent mobility of athletes and sports professionals, call for a cross-border approach to reduce the skills gap, offering new career opportunities.

Skills4Sports aims to increase the employability of NEETS of the Mediterranean area by cultivating new professionals for the thriving Sports sector, reducing the mismatch of skills and involving key stakeholders in the process. The project will strengthen multilateral cross-border cooperation between social and solidarity economic actors of participating regions thus creating better perspectives for social inclusion through increased employability, of NEETS. Both the training opportunities offered by the project, and the support network, "Strategic Alliance for Skills4Sports", will contribute to a matured working environment in the sports industry of the region. Increased capacities of the available workforce will lead to better jobs that offer even more opportunities.



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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION
STATE OF PALESTINE

The conduction of the regional reports by each Project Partners is essential and will become the baseline on which the Skills Gaps Analysis will be based on. The present report focuses on the description and analysis of the situation in Salfit region in Palestine project partner number 5.

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METHODOLOGY

This analysis has been done in cooperation with Salfit municipality the main and biggest local authority in Salfit region, some main information also has been gathered from Palestinian authority ministry for youth and Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. An important information gathered via online survey, a desk meeting with young people in the field and interviews with originations and some companies from the private sector.

Desk research

The key words were NEET's, stakeholders, sport and skills development, desk research HELP US to find the regulations and laws which Palestinian authority put for sport and the support of the government in sports sector, the unemployment's rates in Palestine and especially in the region of Salfit.

Online Survey

The online survey was an important tool which help us gathering the information from NEET's where this questioner helps us because of lockdown and of the condition of Covid-19.

The invitations which were sent more than 60 invitations for youth individuals who are interested in sports and many other public and private organizations, the received replies were 39 which contains very important information about the sport sector situation. the questions asked in this survey was What is the support of the government in sports sector? What are the competencies needed for the employment in the sports sector? Are there any funds dedicated to the sports sector every year? Do you know any public policies for the skills development in the sports sector? If yes. Are there any barriers for the skills development in the sport sector? Are there any supporting mechanisms related to skills development for the sports sector? Is there any training system for the skills development in the sport sector?

The following is a link to the online survey: <https://forms.gle/XG8gggFfnV8ksBbK7>



PORTRAIT OF THE REGION

Salfeet is located in the middle of Palestine and is 570 meters above sea level. The word «Salfeet» consists of two syllables -(sal) meaning "baskets" and (feet) means "grapes" Therefore, Salfeet means «Baskets of Grapes" This shows that its land was famous for its grapes. Also, there are many modern grinders discovered around the city. Salfeet city was created over a beautiful, natural and mountainous hill. Its western part oversees the beginning of Al-Matwi Valley whereas its eastern part overlooks al-Sha`er Valley. Salfeet is an ancient city as it witnessed many civilizations. It is considered a Canaanite city originally, and then Muslims & Romans lived in it. Post the establishment of the Palestinian National Authority, Salfeet has been upgraded by the decision of the Palestinian National Council into a Governorate and according to this, several directorates have been opened in order to serve the Governorate citizens and protect the city from occupation.

Location:

Salfeet City is located in the middle of the West Bank and it is considered an administrative center for nineteen residential areas including: - Rafat, Qarawa Bani Hassan, Al-Zawya, Hares, Deir Ballout, Deir Estia, Farkha, KafI Hares, Khirbet Qais, Qerah, Marda, Bruqeen, Masha Yasouf, Iskaka. Bidya, Sartah, Kufer Al Deek.

The Governorate has 70,000 inhabitants while more than 19 settlements stretch out on its land, in addition to the Apartheid Wall, which was created to protect and separate settlements. Headed by Haj Abd- Al-Qader al-Zeer, the first municipality was established in Salfeet in 1882. He continued working in it until 1927 when the British mandate replaced this municipality by a village council under the administration of Mayor Rashed Morrar, in 1945 and during the British mandate; the first village council was formed under the leadership of Haj Rashed Morrar until the Jordanian era. In 1952 the municipality was adopted as a local council and from 1955 until 2005 several councils ran the municipal council.

Currently the mayor of salfit is Mr Abdul Karim zbidi with 15 council members.

Salfit Governorate is located in the middle of the West Bank. It is bordered by the Qalqiliya and Nablus Governorates to the north, Nablus Governorate to the east, the Green Line (the 1949 Armistice Line) to the west, and Ramallah Governorate to the south. As a region, Salfit covers a total land area of 203,707 dunums (203.707km²); distinguished into 12 major land use classes (see table 20). These include Palestinian built up areas, Israeli settlements, closed military areas, military bases, open spaces, forests and construction sites (ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2011b) (see map 2). There are 18 localities in the Salfit Governorate, broken down into 20 geographical and 18 administrative areas. 8 localities are run by village councils and 8 by project municipalities, whilst 2 small communities are not under any official administration. It is noted that Palestinian 'built-up areas' constitute 4.3% of the total area of the Governorate. Table 2 (below) provides the names

of each locality, their status as 'geographical' or 'administrative' and those areas designated as refugee populations:

Salfit Governorate by geographical and administrative locality

Administrative Locality	Geographical Locality	Type of Administration
Deir Istiya		Municipality
Qarawat Bani Hassan		Municipality
Qira		Village Council
Kifl Haris		Village Council
Marda		Village Council
Biddya		Municipality
Haris		Village Council
Yasuf		Village Council
Mas-ha		Village Council
Iskaka		Village Council
Sarta	Sarta	Municipality
	'Izbat Abu Adam	
Az Zawiya		Municipality
Salfit	Salfit	Municipality
	Khirbet Qeis	
Rafat		Village Council
Bruqin		Municipality
Farkha		Village Council
Kafr ad Dik		Municipality
Deir Ballut		Municipality

Palestinin local Authority documentation



Salfit District map (Anera website)

NATIONAL KEY FACTS AND OVERALL DATA ON THE LABOUR MARKET

The following table shows the population of Salfit governorate from 2017 till 2020 in each village and city I the region.

Projected Mid -Year Population for Salfit Governorate by Locality 2017-2021

Locality Name	Locality Code	Mid-Year Population				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Salfit Gov.		74,790	76,568	78,380	80,225	82,099
Deir Istiya	251250	3,664	3,751	3,840	3,930	4,022
Qarawat Bani Hassan	251275	5,465	5,595	5,728	5,862	5,999
Qira	251290	1,267	1,297	1,328	1,359	1,391
Kifl Haris	251295	4,049	4,145	4,243	4,343	4,444
Marda	251300	2,354	2,410	2,467	2,526	2,585
Biddya	251305	10,360	10,607	10,858	11,113	11,373
Haris	251310	4,101	4,199	4,298	4,399	4,502
Yasuf	251315	2,075	2,124	2,174	2,226	2,278
Mas-ha	251320	2,349	2,405	2,462	2,520	2,579
Iskaka	251330	1,188	1,216	1,245	1,274	1,304
Sarta	251340	3,353	3,432	3,514	3,596	3,680
Az Zawiya	251360	5,981	6,123	6,268	6,415	6,565
Salfit	251370	10,816	11,074	11,336	11,602	11,873
Rafat	251395	2,500	2,560	2,620	2,682	2,744
Bruqin	251400	4,012	4,107	4,204	4,303	4,404
Farkha	251415	1,636	1,675	1,714	1,755	1,796

Kafr ad Dik	251425	5,503	5,634	5,767	5,903	6,041
Deir Ballut	251430	3,839	3,931	4,024	4,118	4,215
Khirbet Qeis	251440	271	277	284	290	297
Other Localities		7	7	7	7	8

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics website 2021

Sport sector labour market statistics

Unemployment is defined by the Statistics Agency as "it includes all persons of working age who have never worked during bonds in any type of worker and were during this period ready to work and searched for one of the methods such as Reading newspapers, registering at employment offices, asking friends and relatives, or any other way.

The unemployment rate in the Gaza Strip is three times higher than the rate in the West Bank.

The unemployment rate among labor force participants (15 years and over) in the first quarter reached 25%, while the total underemployment of labor reached 33%, according to the revised International Labor Organization (ICLS) standards. 19th. The number of unemployed 336.300 work in the first quarter 2020; by 211.300 in the Gaza Strip, 125,000 people in the West Bank, the disparity remains high in the unemployment rate between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, where the rate was 46% in the Gaza Strip compared to 14% in In the West Bank, on the gender level, the unemployment rate for males in Palestine was 21% compared to 40% for females. The total underemployment of labor was 483,700 people, as this number includes 81,500 frustrated job seekers and 15,600 in time-related underemployment.

Unemployment Rate in Palestine in 2019 was 25.3% (21.3% for males and 41.2% for females). Moreover, results revealed that unemployment was concentrated among youth aged 15-24 years reaching 40.1% (34.7% for males and 67.1% for females). (See table 2)

The Revised Unemployment Rate in the West Bank was 14.6% (12.1% for males and 25.8% for females). Also, the Revised Unemployment Rate among youth aged 15-24 years was 25.1% (20.6% for males and 52.5% for females).

Revised Unemployment Rate among Labour Force Participants of Individuals Aged 15 Years and above in Palestine by Sex and Governorate, 2015-2019

Sex and Governorate	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	الجنس والمحافظة
Both Sexes						كلا الجنسين
Jenin	21.3	20.9	18.8	19.1	15.8	جنين
Tubas & Northern Valleys	11.1	18.9	21.2	17.5	17.4	طوباس والأغوار الشمالية
Tulkarm	12.7	18.0	16.1	16.7	17.1	طولكرم
Nablus	14.8	15.9	19.2	15.4	16.5	نابلس
Qalqiliya	7.4	7.4	10.3	12.9	12.9	قلقيلية
Salfit	16.4	18.5	15.7	15.0	14.6	سلفيت
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	9.5	14.9	15.4	15.5	18.5	رام الله والبيرة
Jericho & AL Aghwar	12.3	18.3	14.2	9.8	14.4	أريحا والأغوار
Jerusalem	6.8	10.5	10.6	14.6	12.8	القدس
Bethlehem	22.9	19.4	18.9	19.0	13.0	بيت لحم
Hebron	16.5	19.9	22.5	20.7	19.0	الخليل
Total	14.6	17.3	18.4	17.5	16.6	المجموع

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics website 2021

REGIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEM

1. KEY DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS Palestine has one of the highest population growth rates (2.41% in 2020) and fertility rates (4.06 children per woman) in the Middle East and North Africa³. The population of Palestine exceeded 5 million in 2019 (4 million in 2010). In addition, 1.5 million Palestinians live inside Israel and 5.9 million in Arab countries⁴. The youth population (aged 15–24) was estimated to account for 34.9% of the working-age population (aged 15–64) in 2019. Thus, Palestine has one of the youngest populations not only in the region but also in the world.

This population growth puts enormous pressure on social services (education, health and housing) and the labour market. Demographic projections made by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2016 found that Palestine sits on the cusp of significant changes in its demographic makeup. The population is expected to double to 9.5 million by 2050, despite a

drastic reduction in fertility from 4.06 children per woman in 2019 to a projected 2.17 in 2050. By 2050 the Palestinian economy is expected to have 3.8 million potential workers, up from 1.3 million in 2016. This will require an increase of 72 000 new jobs per year. The difficult economic and labour market situation, characterised by very low job creation, pushes many Palestinians towards migration. Palestine's geopolitical situation has a disastrous impact on its economic situation, with zero growth or – as was the case in 2019 – contraction in the Palestinian economy. After a period of strong economic recovery between 2007 and 2011, economic growth in Palestine started slowing down and came to a standstill around 2018 (0.9%, down from 4.7% in 2016). Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita declined by 1.6% compared to 2018 owing to natural population growth that was faster than the growth in GDP. This is also directly reflected in the regional differences: in 2019 the GDP per capita in the West Bank was more than three times that in the Gaza Strip. Over recent decades, the economy has, to a large extent, survived through inflows of external transfers, but these have been reducing significantly over the past few years. In its 2019 report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee of the United Nations (UN), the World Bank sounded the alarm: Under a baseline scenario which assumes a continuation of the Israeli restrictions, persistence of the internal divide between the West Bank and Gaza and a decline in aid levels, the Palestinian economy is expected to slip into a recession in 2020 and 2021, even if additional, one-off transfers from clearance revenues are made. The 2020 economic forecasts generated in late 2019 by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) and the Palestinian Monetary Authority had already highlighted the deteriorating economic situation prior to the Covid-19 pandemic. The pessimistic scenario envisaged a 2.2% decline in real GDP, a 4.5% decline in per capita income, a 2.7% decline in public revenues, and an increase in unemployment by 4.5 percentage points. In the light of Covid-19, PCBS produced new estimates on 26 March 2020 highlighting that the growth forecasts for Palestine's GDP for 2020 could contract in a best-case scenario by 1.2% compared with 2019 as a result of a one-month shutdown, by 5.1% during a three-month shutdown or, in the worst case, by 7.1% in a six-month shutdown. Most sectors and economic activities have been affected by the Covid-19 crisis. From the beginning of the crisis, tourism halted completely, and other sectors in the Palestinian labour market and within the Green Line and the settlements followed suit. The sectoral distribution of Palestinian workers (including those working in Israel and the settlements) in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip shows that the biggest employer is the services sector, which accounts for 37% of those employed (30% in the West Bank and 56% in the Gaza Strip). Services was the first sector to be hit hard by the current pandemic, since it was the first to shut down in order to limit movement and the spread of the virus. Given that this sector is the largest employer, its disruption will have serious consequences. Such an unstable economic climate leaves little space for job creation. Moreover, Palestine has a history of a heavy public employment burden (20.7% of employment is in the public sector). About 13.2% of workers are formally employed in Israel and the settlements, while the remaining 66.1% are employed in the private sector¹¹. The low level of investment in the private sector and its concentration in low-productivity sectors do not, however, create the required jobs. The Palestinian economy is dominated by small firms and there is a significant



amount of self-employment (24.6%), which is more prevalent in the West Bank than in the Gaza Strip. As many of the micro to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are family based and often operate in the informal economy, there is limited potential for job creation. The Palestinian government has developed strategies to enhance national competitiveness in industry, agriculture, housing and tourism as levers of economic development. All these sectors, however, need better-qualified human capital. Through the work of the Palestine Trade Centre (PalTrade), the government has developed one national export strategy and nine sectoral export strategies (stone and marble; fresh fruit and vegetables; olive oil; footwear and leather; furniture; processed meat; textile and garments; information and communications technologies (ICT); and tourism). The time span of these strategies was 2014–2018 and it is not clear whether a new national export strategy will be developed. Nevertheless, the complex political situation puts severe restrictions on the Palestinian economy and its foreign trade relations. Unlocking the potential of the Palestinian private sector would require the alleviation of Israeli restrictions on access to land, natural resources (e.g., water), exports and freedom of movement. Moreover, the business environment is not favourable. West Bank and Gaza has a low ranking in the World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business Index¹³, ranking 117th out of 190 economies in 2020. Beyond the weak economic situation, the UN has warned that social stability is under pressure, with a lack of decent job opportunities, declining real incomes, high levels of unemployment, and levels of poverty that are rising to an alarming level. Three out of ten (29.2%) Palestinians live below the poverty line. Half of all Palestinians (2.4 million out of 4.8 million) are in need of humanitarian assistance. Those in Gaza are most affected (53% are below the poverty line and 1.5 million are in need of assistance), but so are Palestinians living in the other areas that are under various access restrictions, such as Area C and East Jerusalem.

2. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

2.1 Trends and challenges Over a third of Palestinian communities in the West Bank (Area C) lack a primary school, forcing children to travel or walk long distances to reach the nearest school¹⁸. Other issues include the shortage of physical infrastructure and the restrictions on movement. In the Gaza Strip, armed conflict and the resulting damage to and destruction of facilities, the Israeli blockade and the internal Palestinian divide have severely disrupted services, including the ability to conduct regular educational activities. At the same time, the school-age population is expected to increase in the coming years as a result of demographic changes. In fact, the number of students in Gaza is projected to increase from 630 000 in 2015 to 1.2 million in 2030. To meet this demand, 900 additional schools and a significant increase in the number of teachers will be required. Although 5.3% of GDP was allocated to financing the education sector in 2017, funding of education is heavily reliant on foreign aid. In recent years, Palestine has faced a funding crisis as a result of cuts in foreign aid. This has led to significant reductions in public sector budgets and, in particular, salaries.

2.2 The PCBS recently announced that Palestine recorded one of the lowest illiteracy rates in the world (2.6% among individuals aged 15 years and over), while the illiteracy rate among individuals aged 15 years and over in the Arab countries reached 25.2% in 2018, according to data from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics. According to 2018 data, 58.1% of the adult population (aged 25–64) have attained only a low level of education, 21.3% a medium level and 20.6% a high level. The Palestinian general education system consists of pre-school education; compulsory basic education or primary education divided into the preparatory stage (grades 1–4) and the empowerment stage (grades 5–10); secondary education (general, technical and vocational secondary education covering grades 11–12); higher education (grades 13–14); and non-formal education. Palestine scores highly on school attendance and educational attainment, with net enrolment rates of 94.8% in primary education and 87.2% in secondary education (91.2% for females) in 2018²¹. Despite economic hardship, young people continue to prioritise higher education (44.3% gross enrolment rate in tertiary education in 2018, significantly higher for women (55%) than for men (35%)). Education in Palestine suffers from fragmented management. The MoE and the MoHE²³ are responsible for managing public schools, colleges and universities and have regulatory overview of those run by the private sector. Meanwhile, the VET arena (including non-formal vocational training) is home to an even more complex spectrum, with additional players such as centres affiliated to the Ministry of Labour (MoL), the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Former Detainees, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), civil society organisations (CSOs), including those that are faith-based, and private for-profit training providers. Due to the fragmented VET system, it has always been a challenge to gain a complete picture of the system with administrative data such as enrolment figures. For a long time, the VET enrolment figures have included only formal secondary vocational education and have lingered around 2–3% (excluding the commercial stream).

2.3 According to the Torino Process national report 2020, the share of VET students has risen to about 15% of students in the upper secondary education age cohort (16–18 years), including all forms of both formal and non-formal VET training programmes (except for the commercial stream). In recent years, enrolment figures have been increasing in all VET tracks as a result of the efforts made in diversifying the training offer to boost the enrolment in VET. In recent years, the MoE has made efforts to increase enrolment in VET and to lower the barrier between VET and general education by introducing vocational units and a technology track in general education. In higher education, some universities are now also providing technical education, courses have increasingly been developed in cooperation with industry (e.g., through donor-funded

pilot schemes for dual studies) and the idea of creating a VET university has been put forward. Such an expansion and diversification of the VET provision is reassuring in terms of increased enrolment, but it is also further exacerbating the existing fragmentation of VET training supply and the serious lack of an overarching governance of such training. The TVET sector has the potential to become stronger if resources are used more efficiently. The vocational training centers (VTCs) that currently offer non-formal training have limited absorption capacity and have to turn some students away, while most vocational schools are not used to their full potential as there are no classes in the afternoons. As a result of effective cooperation between ministries, it has been agreed that VTC programmes can be offered in the vocational school classrooms in the afternoons. The TVET sector in East Jerusalem faces particularly challenging circumstances owing to the continuously deteriorating situation of the Palestinian Jerusalemites in the city. On behalf of the European Commission, the ETF is carrying out a comprehensive study of the TVET sector in East Jerusalem with the aim of identifying options for future EU or donor support in the sector.

2.4 Education and training policy and institutional setting The National Policy Agenda 2017–2022 recognises the importance of education for economic growth and sustainable development. It identifies quality education for all as a national priority, building on Palestine’s longstanding commitment to quality and equality in education. With universal education almost achieved in Palestine, the focus now is on enhancing the relevance and quality of education. The National Policy Agenda identifies the key changes that need to be made to improve the quality of education: greater alignment of TVET and higher education institutions with labour market needs; upgraded and expanded TVET infrastructure and facilities; and enhanced scientific research capacity. Sectoral strategies have been developed within the framework of this agenda and the UN Sustainable Development Goals 2020. The Education Sector Strategic Plan 2017–2022, developed by the former Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE), is considered to be the current strategic working document. It comprises three strategic goals: • ensuring safe, inclusive and equitable access to quality education at all levels of the system; • developing a student-centred teaching and learning pedagogy and environment; • enhancing accountability and results-based leadership, governance and management.

The MoE and the MoHE are responsible for managing public schools, colleges and universities and have regulatory oversight of those run by the private sector, which are attended by 67.08% of all students. UNWRA oversees 24.07% of all students in general education, while the private sector oversees 8.85%²⁶. The private sector is providing an increasing number of education services and is funded by charities, religious groups, private enterprises and individuals. The



Palestinian education system is subject to political, financial and physical constraints and is vulnerable to many variables that cannot be controlled. The most vulnerable places in the West Bank are Area C and East Jerusalem, where Israel exercises full control over the land and the people. In these places, the ministries rely on the international donor community to provide education for Palestinian students and to support teachers. The National TVET Strategy (2010) presents a detailed action plan that addresses legislation, financing, the relevance of skills to labour market needs, stakeholder engagement, qualifications frameworks, teacher training, and quality development and assurance, including internal and external evaluation.

In terms of TVET reform, slow but continuous progress is being made in important processes, such as competence-based education and work-based learning (WBL). However, the complexity of the situation in Palestine and the limited capacity to operate the revised TVET system have not led to immediate and sustainable results. The national stakeholders still lack the capacity and resources to run the processes autonomously, but they are clearly committed to sustaining the outcomes of international processes and to continuing reforms, and some positive results have been achieved. The government recognizes the importance of raising awareness about the TVET sector by integrating vocational education into general education. In the academic year 2018/19, the MoE started with the introduction of vocational units in general education (18 units initially) to cover access to vocational education in all geographical areas. This was increased to 39 vocational units in the academic year 2019/2020, and another 17 vocational units opened during the current school year, 2020/21.

The occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) consists of two parts. West Bank (5,860 km²) including East-Jerusalem, and Gaza Strip (360 km²). In 2009 the population was estimated at 4.4 million (63% in the West Bank and 37% in Gaza Strip). The macroeconomic situation continued to improve in the West Bank, but in Gaza conditions remain difficult due to the blockade. Real GDP is estimated at 6.8%, consisting of an estimated 8.5% growth in the West Bank and 1% in Gaza (IMF, 2010). GDP composition by sector is as follows: agriculture (5%), industry (14%), and services (81%).

Most initiatives regarding education and business cooperation in higher education are based on donor interventions. The Quality Improvement Fund (QIF) 6 is a project funded by the World Bank and the EU where the ceiling of the grant for tertiary education institutions is increased if partnerships between the institutions themselves or with the business community can be demonstrated. QIF facilitates a change of culture in the financing of tertiary education, the setting of national priorities, and a new framework for tertiary institution relations with each other and with the private and public sectors. The QIF board is independent from the government and includes representatives from government, tertiary education institutions, and the business community. It is hosted by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education. The chair of the QIF board is selected every year by the board members. The Board meets regularly to realign the

priorities of the fund and amend and reform technical issues and requirements. The QIF board coordinates its work with the donors and submits a yearly report reflecting the summary activities and outcomes of the fund to the ministry. In order to promote the Bologna Process⁷, an EU-funded team called "Higher Education Reform Experts" works under the umbrella of Tempus National Office also located in the ministry. The team is composed of seven experts representing seven universities in the West Bank. One of the aims of the Bologna Process is to bridge the gap between tertiary education institutions and the business community

THE REGIONAL SPORT SECTOR

The Palestinian sports strategy, despite the difficult circumstances and the great challenges and obstacles, aspires to achieve its ambitious vision towards a modern sports community through its axes in the workshop that was launched yesterday as a serious step on the road to building a modern sport commensurate with the state of expansion and prosperity in Palestinian sports. A National Strategy for Palestinian Sports Starting with the reality and ambition of sports federations, planning management, laws and legislation and how to raise the level of national teams to raise the national flag in international sports forums to be completed by activating the role of the sports sector to actively participate in the path of comprehensive development through investment, marketing and financing in the sports field, school and university sports, medicine and its sciences, in addition to sports media And the role assigned to it, preparing the Olympic champion and women's sport, defining the role of women in the advancement of Palestinian sports, and evaluating the role of the responsible authorities in activities related to women's sport. The Palestinian sports leadership has placed at the core of its interests and goals, getting out of the state of wandering to the podiums, adding more gains and achievements, achieving the Palestinian sports ambition, and rebuilding a modern sports system with scientific courses and frameworks according to an authentic Palestinian national philosophy. Reflect the state of development and progress.

Today, this strategy coincides with this exceptional station and despite the difficult circumstances to confirm the Palestinian sports leadership's keenness to build solid and solid foundations for a modern sports system on the scientific approach and national philosophy to cross the stage and keep pace with the state of development, creativity, distinction and professionalism in work and thoughtful planning that it follows to develop the sports sector as an important tributary to the development Human resources: In this exceptional station, consolidating the features of a prosperous future for Palestinian sports with all its names and levels, touching success and flying in the space of achievements. Today, all sports in the homeland and diaspora are looking, through this step, to a better stage of development and modernization to change the sporting reality into a brighter and more comprehensive one.

Everyone knows the results of the national teams and the review of their technical level in the previous period. All that happened is a natural product of a sports system that has many aspects that need to be reconsidered in terms of planning, organization, control, qualification, training, sports management, work philosophy, and following the national systems and laws that are consistent with the laws and regulations in force on The regional and international level, and the result is what have come to. This responsible move by the Palestinian sports leadership came after an in-depth study and extrapolation of the Palestinian sports situation, an accurate diagnosis to correct the situation, and a comprehensive re-survey to stand on the threshold of a prosperous future for Palestinian sports in which the name and flag of Palestine fluttering in the sky of pride and glory.

Sport contributes to safety, regardless of age, gender or ethnicity. Everyone enjoys it, and its range is unmatched by anything else. For example, the World Taekwondo Federation established the Taekwondo Foundation for Humanitarian Action to promote the kinetic arts in refugee camps around the world. These initiatives raise awareness of the plight of young refugees and are fully consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals, especially with regard to health (Goal 3: Ensure that everyone enjoys healthy lives and safety at all ages).

Children and young adults benefit enormously from physical activity. Physical activities and sports associated with a school curriculum are necessary for inclusive education (**Goal 4:** Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education for all and promoting lifelong education opportunities for all). Sport provides lifelong learning and alternative education for children who cannot attend school. By engaging in sporting and physical activities, as well as studying at school, students learn the core values of sport, among them the spirit of teamwork, fair play, respect for rules and others, cooperation, discipline, and tolerance. These skills are essential for future participation in group activities and professional life, and can stimulate social cohesion within local and wider societies. Given the benefits that sport has in terms of person and social development, the possibility of playing and participating in sport is a major development goal.

That is why the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace has been pursuing its youth leadership program since 2012 with the aim of training and empowering youth leaders from disadvantaged communities in order to use sport as a tool for progress. At the Youth Leadership Program camp held in Hamburg, Germany, in February 2016, six refugees were welcomed and integrated into the group, highlighting the power of sport to encourage inclusion and bring people together.

Moreover, sport, in its most basic form, promotes balanced participation and has the potential to promote gender equality (Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls). Through sport and physical activity, women and girls can be empowered and benefit from the positive impact of sport on health and psychosocial conditions.

Female participation in sport also challenges the stereotypes and social roles commonly associated with women. Sport can help women and girls show their talents and achievements in society by highlighting their skills and abilities. This, in turn, improves the participants' sense of self-worth and self-confidence. Sport also provides opportunities for social interaction and friendship, which can raise male counterparts' awareness of gender roles and express social and psychological benefits for individuals and groups alike.

Sport, through the initiatives of the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace and its partners, contributes to making cities and communities more inclusive of all (**Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**). In April 2016, I traveled to Nepal to attend the opening of a table tennis match for the "Table Tennis for All in Nepal" (NEPALL) project, which aims to encourage inclusion of people with disabilities. This project is a great example of the ability of sport to promote social development by changing perceptions of people with disabilities and providing an opportunity for those people to participate in sports despite the presence of significant barriers facing them. Especially after the devastating earthquake in Nepal in 2015, sport has created a sense among survivors of a sense of normalcy and their ability to influence.

In addition, sport can be used as a meaningful tool to prevent conflict and work to achieve long-lasting peace, because sport and its universality have the power to transcend cultural boundaries (**Goal 16: Promote the creation of just and peaceful societies in which no one is marginalized**). In its contribution to peace, sport often creates environments at the grass-roots and societal levels that bring together participants in the pursuit of common goals and interests. Acquiring the values of respect, tolerance and fair play, and developing social competencies. Sport, as a greater common denominator and a common passion, can build bridges between communities, regardless of cultural differences or political divisions between them. And in times of conflict or instability, sporting activities can give participants a sense of normalcy.

It has been witnessed the possibility of using sport to create mutual understanding and dialogue in conflict areas during the Youth Leadership Program in Gwangju, Republic of Korea, in 2013. The program brought together participants from both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, giving them and others the opportunity to realize that there are more similarities than differences between them, and help them dispel the negative perceptions of each of them about the other. The Youth Leadership Program was an essential tool for the two countries to use sport to create social ties that help encourage rapprochement, respect, mutual understanding and dialogue.

Building strong and coherent partnerships is fundamental to the real improvement of global development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The world is more interconnected than it has ever been, and sport, as a global phenomenon, has the power to connect influential networks that include diverse partners and stakeholders, united by a commitment to lasting development. In this regard, the world of sport can provide strong

networks, including partners and stakeholders, committed to harnessing sport for sustainable development (Goal 17: Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development).

A prominent example of such a partnership in this context is the cooperation between the United Nations and the International Olympic Committee, an entity that has observer status in the United Nations General Assembly and acts as a major partner of the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace that has multiple joint initiatives in the field of sport for development and peace. For example, the General Assembly has adopted several resolutions regarding the Olympic Truce. Every four years, the United Nations urges Member States, all parties to the conflict and other stakeholders to observe a truce during the celebration of the Paralympic Games, with the hope that one day of armistice will lead to a week of peace, a month of peace, and ultimately put an end to war. Thus, Olympic values have become an important component of sport and education with a long history of promoting peace. Also, General Assembly Resolution [70/4](#), Entitled “Building a Peaceful and Better World through Sport and the Olympic Ideal”, co-sponsored by 180 United Nations Member States and adopted by consensus in 2015. The states agreed in the resolution to abide by the Olympic Truce for a period beginning before the opening ceremony of the 2016 Olympic Games Seven days in Rio in August and ends seven days after the closing ceremony of the Paralympic Games in Rio in September 2016.

These games will have a tremendous impact on inspiring and uniting people worldwide. Brazil will host the first-ever Olympic and Paralympic Games in South America. Also, for the first time, the refugees will be representing their Olympic team. These two unprecedented features of the Olympic Games and the Paralympic Games in 2016 demonstrate that these games are not fierce competitions but rather unique opportunities to build a more inclusive society and send a message of peace, inclusion and respect. Massive sporting events can help promote social development, economic growth, health, education, and environmental protection, especially if they are part of coherent, sustainable and long-term policies at the municipal, regional and national levels.

However, sport still faces many challenges that prevent it from realizing its true potential. Too often it has seen examples of intolerance, racism, hatred and violence during sporting events. Sports organizations and their managers, players and fans must do everything in their power to combat these ills and fully harness the positive power of sport. Corruption also affects sport, as it does in other areas. Corruption kills sport, and malpractice in sport, including drug use, should be zero tolerated. The role is to continue combating abuses and encouraging the adoption of good governance, integrity and transparency. It must also strive to place the Sustainable Development Goals at the center of all sporting organizations.

Despite these challenges, the tremendous positive force that characterizes sport will remain and the tremendous passion for it will continue to unite people, working to make the world more

inclusive for everyone and more peaceful through the universal values and principles they contain. Historically, sport has played an important role in all societies and has served as a powerful communication platform that can be used to encourage a culture of peace. Sport is, and will remain, one of the most cost-effective and versatile tools for promoting United Nations values and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Salfit region have some sport centers and clubs which interested in sport for youth, these clubs and organization support giving training courses for youth like football and other sports which lead them to be in teams

REGIONAL SPORT EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEM

Palestine knew school sport since its inception in the Ottoman era .Some foreign missionaries coming to Palestine played an active role in building these schools, including the Bishop's School (1899 AD) and the Friends School (1890) in Ramallah .The Salesian School (1891) in Bethlehem, which in turn focused on physical education ;It was part of the school curriculum, and historical sources indicate that the first Palestinian soccer team was formed in Al-Rawda School in Jerusalem in 1908.

School sports began to spread during the British Mandate era .Especially in the early twenties, through the annual festivals organized by schools all over Palestine .And was friendly school meetings conducted within the tournaments organized by the Department of knowledge of government schools, and the Department of Awqaf in several games including: football, basketball, running certain distances, jump, discus throw, tug ;However, school sports continued to suffer from low interest compared to other teaching materials, and the absence of supervision and budgets, and control over them by the mandate authorities in an attempt to empty it of its national and national content .The most prominent school teams at that time were: Frere, Al Maaref Kindergarten, and Rashidiya in Jerusalem .And the hotels in Ramallah ;And the princelyness in Bethlehem ;The House of Sciences, Al-Nahda, Frere and Armenians in Jaffa ;And success in Nablus ;Avriar and the bishopric of Haifa ;And Nazareth secondary school in Nazareth.

School sports was limited under the Israeli occupation to meager activities, with the absence of the necessary infrastructure, and a weak staff to appoint non-specialized teachers to give sports classes .The matter hit school sports and Palestinian sports in general, with a real setback, and this came within the framework of a programmed policy to target Palestinian youth and harm Palestinian institutions.

School sports revived during the era of the Palestinian National Authority in a short time, and became part of the Palestinian national sports system .Rather, it formed its infrastructure and



main reservoir, which supplies it with talent This is evident by looking at the lists of players in the Palestinian sports teams and clubs ,to see that most of them had their creativity in their schools before entering these teams and clubs, which in turn work to refine these talents and raise their level.

School sport works to develop the student's physical fitness, and school sport plays a prominent and effective role in enriching the educational aspect and building the student's personality through developing his athletic abilities and talents .In addition to developing good moral qualities such as cooperation, love, patriotism, sincerity and sportsmanship.

And to raise the level of school sports, which is the basic base of the Palestinian Sports Pyramid ;The Ministry of Education in the State of Palestine is working hard to build the capacities of physical education teachers and sports supervisors in schools, which will be reflected in the development of students' abilities, skills and behavior .In addition to increasing sports exchanges at the national, regional and international levels, improving the quality of sports infrastructure in Palestinian schools, increasing the use of alternative sports tools in implementing physical education and sports activities, and updating educational policies applied in this field, including the development of sports and enrichment curricula .And in line with this trend and the activation of school sport ;The (Palestinian School Sports Federation) was formed.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- National and regional laws, regulations, acts about the sports sector

Article (1): The Higher Council for Youth and Sports is one of the bases of the Palestine Liberation Organization through the Popular Organization Department, and it has its own independent legal personality.

Article (2): The Higher Council for Palestinian Youth and Sports is the only body responsible for all Palestinian youth sports, scouting and social activities in all places where the Palestinian people gather.

Article (3): The Council shall have a supreme technical body in charge of developing programs and plans and submitting them for discussion and approval at the conference. This body shall be composed of branch heads and members of the executive office.

Article (4): The Palestinian Higher Council for Youth and Sports shall have an executive office that conducts work in accordance with the council's general policy approved by the conference.

Article (5): The Palestinian Higher Council for Youth and Sports shall have subsidiary councils in places where the Palestinian people are gathered (except where the Executive Office is located) that is directly linked to the Executive Office, and works to implement the plans and objectives of the Palestinian Supreme Council for Youth and Sports. the work.

Article (6): The Supreme Council works to form and support sports federations in proportion to the existing formations at the international level, and seeks to be recognized at any level, and has legal personality, and a basic law shall be established for it to ensure that it is linked to the Palestinian Higher Council for Youth and Sports.

Article (7): The Supreme Council works to support the Palestinian Scouts and Girl Guides Association, which has a legal personality, and seeks to be recognized internationally.

Article (8): The Council sets rules and regulations for youth activities of whatever kind, provided that they do not contradict the basic principles contained in this internationally.

Article (9): The Supreme Council works to support the Social Activities Council and sets a special system for it.

Article (10): The Supreme Council for Palestinian Youth and Sports aims to:

1. Preparing the youth to assume their responsibilities towards the revolution and the homeland.
2. Organizing the Palestinian youth sector as the strong human belt linking the other sectors of people.
3. Technically preparing youth leaders for effective participation in leadership.
4. Deepening the spirit of loyalty and redemption to the homeland, and instilling the spirit of revolution and courage in the hearts of the youth.
5. Empowering the Palestinian girl to take her positive role in practicing youth activities.
6. Deepening the historical and geographical link with Palestine.

Article (11): The Supreme Council shall take the following steps to achieve its objectives:

1. Establish rules and regulations for youth scouting and social sports activities.
2. Drawing up the general policy for the agencies responsible for sports, scouting and social activities, and working on coordination between them and upgrading their level.
3. Coordination of work between sub-councils.
4. Coordination of work between sports federations, associations and bodies concerned with youth activities.
5. Working on strengthening Palestinian youth ties with Arab and international youth by all means.
6. Working to strengthen the ties of Palestinian youth outside the Arab world to benefit from their capabilities and contact with global youth to serve our cause and our revolution.
7. Establishing a budget for the Higher Council for Palestinian Youth and Sports, and setting appropriate financial allocations for the bodies supervising the activities of Palestinian youth.

Organic

Article (12): It is stipulated that a member of a committee of the Palestinian Higher Council for Youth and Sports:

1. He must be of Palestinian nationality or be of Palestinian origin, even if he holds another nationality.
2. To be among those who have performed or are still rendering great services to youth, and those who have long service in this field.

3. To come through the regulatory frameworks.

4. He must enjoy his civil rights.

Article (13): A member of any of the Palestinian Higher Council for Youth and Sports is considered to lose membership in the following cases:

1. Death or written resignation.

2. Failure to attend the meetings of the body he is working in, three consecutive times without an excuse acceptable to that body.

3. Inability to perform his duty or in violation of the council's instructions and regulations.

4. If he is convicted of breaching honor or trust.

Conference of the Supreme Council for Palestinian Youth and Sports

Article (14): The conference for the Palestinian Supreme Council for Youth and Sports consists of:

1. Chairman and members of the Executive Office of the Palestinian Supreme Council for Youth and Sports.

2. The chairmen and secretaries of the sub-councils for youth and sports, and a third member is added in the event that more than five clubs or their level are available in the concerned sub-council.

3. Heads and Secretaries of Palestinian Sports Federations.

4. Chairman and members of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Scouts and Girl Guides Association.

5. Chairman and members of the Executive Committee of the Social Activities Council.

6. Seven persons as a maximum of competencies, chosen by the Executive Office by name, provided that they have the right to debate and vote.

Article (15): The Conference elects the President and members of the Executive Office.

Article (16): The Secretary General shall be appointed by the Head of the Popular Organization Department, nominated by the Executive Office.

The General Conference

Article (17): The Conference of the Supreme Council for Palestinian Youth and Sports holds a regular meeting every two years, and the Executive Office of the Council directs the invitation two months before the date set for the date of the meeting, provided that it indicates the date and place of the meeting, and attached to it:

1. The agenda

2. Financial report.

3. Administrative report.

4. The draft budget for the next year.

5. Proposed rules and regulations governing youth activities of all kinds.

Article (18): The conference may call for an extraordinary meeting at the request of the council chairman or at the request of the executive office, or at the request signed by one third of the council's conference members.

Article (19): If force majeure circumstances prevent the conference from being held on time, then the executive office must notify the members of that, stating the reason for the postponement, and the executive office in this case must set a new date for the conference meeting and notify the members of that by wire.

Article (20): The conference sessions shall be presided over by a presiding board elected by the conference in the first session consisting of a president, deputy and rapporteurs, provided that none of them is a member of the executive office.

Article (21): The conference meeting is legal if attended by the absolute majority of a number of its members, and if the quorum is not complete, the meeting will be postponed for a period not exceeding one week, provided that the absent members are contacted by wire, after which the meeting will be legal regardless of the number of members present, provided that it is not less. Their number is about a quarter of the members of the General Assembly.

Article (22): If the meeting begins legally, it does not affect the legitimacy of the decisions that have been taken to withdraw less than half of the members present, provided that the number of the remaining members is not less than a quarter of the conference members of the Higher Council for Youth and Sports of Palestine.

Article (23): The decisions and recommendations of the conference of the Palestinian Higher Council for Youth and Sports are issued by an absolute majority of the number of members present. If the votes are equal, the president's vote will be weighted by the side who voted for him.

Article (24): The conference shall have the following powers:

1. Discussing and approving the administrative and financial reports.
2. Approving the budget for the previous period and approving the budget for the next period.
3. Amending the development of the work plan for the next period.
4. Establishing and amending what it deems appropriate in terms of laws, regulations and regulations related to the aspects of youth sports, scouting and social activities.
5. Election of the President and members of the Executive Office.

Article (25): The conference shall have the right to take any decisions it deems appropriate that will reform the work and advance it for the better, provided that this does not contradict the provisions of the articles of this law unless it is legally decided to amend them.

Central Committee

Article (26): The Central Committee consists of members of the Executive Office, heads of subsidiary councils, and seven Palestinian competencies named by the Executive Office.

Article (27): It has the right to set the timetable for the general plan and amend it according to the requirements of the public interest.

Article (28): The Central Committee has the right to appeal the reports and actions of the Executive Office, and its decisions are valid after appeal.

Article (29): The committee meets every six months or whenever the public interest calls for that, provided that the president of the commission calls for the members or one third of its members request an invitation to convene it.

Article (30): The committee shall have all the powers of the conference in the event that it cannot be held and postponed for any emergency reason that prevents it from holding it at the appropriate time.

Article (31): The Executive Office consists of seven members who work on the basis of collective leadership.

1. President of the Palestinian Supreme Council for Youth and Sports.
2. Vice President of the Palestinian Supreme Council for Youth and Sports.
3. The Secretary General (appointed according to Article 16 from among those elected).
4. Treasurer.
5. Official supplies.
6. Public Relations Officer.
7. Information Officer.

Article (33): Duties and Responsibilities of the Executive Office Members.

1. Head of the Executive Office (Chairman of the Supreme Council).
 - A) Presiding over the sessions of the Executive Office and signing the minutes of the meetings with the Secretary General.
 - B) Representing the Supreme Council for Youth and Sports before the authorities and bodies responsible for youth and sports with the knowledge and perception of the Executive Office.
 - C) Sign contracts and agreements concluded in the name of the Council after approval by the Executive Office.
 - D) Calling the executive office to emergency meetings.
 - E) Signing the correspondence with the official authorities.
2. The Vice President acts as the President in the event of his absence and exercises his powers.
3. The Secretary General:
 - a. Perform the functions of the President of the Executive Office and his deputy, in case they are absent.
 - B. He shall be the head of the council's employees.
 - C. Preparing the agenda of the executive office sessions.
Calling executive office sessions in regular meetings unless periodic dates have been specified for them.
 - E. Follow up the implementation of the decisions of the Executive Office.
And the. Record the minutes of the executive office sessions and sign them with the president.
 - G. Receive and save correspondence and correspondence of the Executive Office and sign internal correspondence.

H. Study and present the decisions and recommendations of the various bodies of the Council to the Executive Office and inform them of its decisions.

I. It prepares the draft budget for the Supreme Council for Youth and Sports in cooperation with the treasurer.

4. Treasurer:

a. Keeping the books of the council's accounts and keeping everything related to the financial aspect in his custody at the council's headquarters.

B. Overseeing all financial work approved by the Executive Office.

C. Taking into account the expenses within the limits of the items specified by the budget.

Signing with the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary General on exchange orders according to the financial regulations

And the. Preparing the final accounts of the Council approved by the President for approval by the Executive Office.

G. It prepares the Council's draft budget for the subsequent period, in cooperation with the Secretary-General.

H. Continue to collect all council revenues.

I. He audits the accounts of the various council bodies, directly or through a person delegated by him from among the specialists or the relationship

5. Supplies Secretary:

a. Keeping the supplies register and keeping everything related to tools and furniture, and registering them in the special records.

B. Overseeing the proper custody, and working to repair everything that suffers damage from it.

C. Estimating the number of required tools that are proportional to the work plan and budget.

Receive and deliver tools by official means, and record them in special records and files.

6. Public Relations Officer:

a. The liaison between the office and other similar bodies in matters of follow-up.

B. Assists public relations and media officials in the various bodies of the Council to achieve their communications.

7. Media Officer:

a. He does everything related to media activity.

B. Follow up on the relevant bodies in the Council in what they publish in terms of magazines, pamphlets, and information materials.

C. It sets the media plan that is consistent with the policy of the Supreme Council for Youth and Sports and follows it up.

Article (33): In the event that one of the members of the executive office loses his membership, the person who comes next to him shall recite it by votes, or whoever the executive office chooses from among the competencies (if he or she exists).

Article (34): The Executive Office shall have an administrative apparatus that is composed as follows:

1. Secretary General of the Palestinian Supreme Council for Youth and Sports.
2. Head of the Sports Federations Department.
3. Head of the Scouts and Guides Department.
4. Head of the Social Activities Department.
5. Accountant.
6. Writer (typist) in sufficient number.
7. An appropriate number of workers according to what the work needs and decided by the executive office.

Article (35): The Executive Office holds periodic sessions headed by the Executive Office, which are not less than once a month.

Article (36): The session is considered legal if it is attended by the absolute majority of the members of the Executive Office.

Article (37): The Secretary-General invites members of the Executive Office to hold sessions periodically.

Article (38): The Executive Office holds extraordinary sessions at the invitation of the President of the Executive Office or at the request of one-third of the members of the Executive Office, and a letter in this regard is addressed to the Secretary General of the Executive Office to direct the invitation indicating the party requesting the session and the purpose of holding it.

Article (39): The decisions of the Executive Office are issued by the absolute majority of the number of its members, and if the votes are equal, the head of the Executive Office shall decide which side to vote with.

Article (40): The Executive Office performs the following duties:

1. Work to implement and follow up the decisions of the conference.
2. Study the reports received from subsidiary councils, sports federations, the Palestinian Scouts and Girl Guides Association and the Social Activities Council and take appropriate decisions regarding them.
3. Study the books received from the various Arab and foreign youth organizations and take the decisions it deems appropriate.
4. Deciding to participate in courses, conferences, studies, and sports, scouting and social events, and to supervise the teams that represent Palestine at the Arab and international levels through the bodies responsible for these activities in the Supreme Council for Palestinian Youth and Sports.
5. Broadcasting on all operational matters related to Palestinian youth in light of the general policy of the Supreme Council for Palestinian Youth and Sports.

6. Naming the missions and delegations representing Palestine (administrators and participants) in light of the placement of the competent bodies and in accordance with the list of missions and delegations' representation.

7. Follow up the progress of work in sub-councils, sports federations, the Palestinian Scouts and Girl Guides Association, the Social Activities Council and other council bodies.

8. Approving the nomination of members of sub-councils, sports federations, the Council of Social Activities, the Palestinian Scouts and Girl Guides Association and others, according to the established rules and regulations.

9. Contracting with full-time trainers for various activities directly or approving contracts with them through the specialized bodies of the Palestinian Supreme Council for Youth and Sports.

10. Proposing the agenda of the Palestinian Supreme Council for Youth and Sports.

11. Working on joining the various Palestinian bodies to Arab, continental and international sports, scouting and social federations, offices and bodies.

12. Dissolving the administrative bodies of subsidiary councils, sports federations, the Council for Social Activities, and the Palestinian Scouts and Girl Guides Association and others:

If the purpose of its existence has not been achieved, and as a result of that, the activity entrusted to it is frozen or its departure from the general policy of the Council.

If confidence is removed from it by the majority of the number of persons or bodies formed for its public bodies, in which case it is reconstituted again according to the rules regulating this.

13. Recommending the approval of the rules and regulations proposed by the various bodies of the conference after studying them.

Article (41): The Executive Office shall develop a detailed internal bylaw that includes the technical, administrative and financial aspects to ensure the ease of work progress.

Article (42): The Executive Office submits a report every two years on all its activities to the Conference of the Supreme Council for Palestinian Youth and Sports.

Article (43): The Palestinian Higher Council for Youth and Sports depends on the following sources to cover the expenses and expenditures of all its various activities and activities, sports, scouting and social.

1. The following annual aid provided by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

2. Self-financial resources that the Palestinian Higher Council for Youth and Sports obtains through its various activities and from a certain percentage of the income of its various bodies.

3. Donations, gifts, and unconditional financial or in-kind aid that reach him from individuals, popular organizations, or Arab, friendly and international official bodies.

Article (44): The fiscal year of the Palestinian Higher Council for Youth and Sports begins on the first day of July of every year and ends on the thirtieth of June of each year.

Article (45): A financial regulation shall be established to organize.

1. The basic principles and principles governing the budget of the Palestinian Supreme Council for Youth and Sports with all its bodies.
2. The assets that organize all financial transactions.
3. The rules regulating travel and subsistence allowance.
4. Organization assets for workers in the cadres and bodies of the Supreme Council for Palestinian Youth and Sports.
5. The assets regulating the purchase and sale of what is related to the tools and supplies related to the Board's bodies, whether they are permanent or expendable.

Article (46): The administrative is a pioneering leader, and representation is a mandate, not honor, and in this way, it is the face of the revolution and the issue.

1. To be a registered member and an employee of the Supreme Council for Youth and Sports.
2. He shall have specialization, experience and know-how and have a tangible activity in the field of work for which he is assigned.
3. To approve the recommendation of his candidacy to the body to which he belongs.

Article (47): In representation at the level of Arab and international missions, conferences and events, it is necessary to choose a specialized person with extensive knowledge in the fields of youth.

Article (48): The following procedures shall be followed when selecting players to represent Palestine.

1. Local tournaments are held in the same game through their association, if any. Results are presented to the main association and the branch council.
2. Public tournaments are held with all branches participating according to the possibility.
3. The Palestinian national team is chosen based on the results of the aforementioned tournaments.
4. The moral and behavioral aspects of each player are taken into account upon selection, and priority for this consideration shall be given to either in games governed by numbers or in other games.

Article (49): If circumstances prevent them from being able to hold these tournaments, a technical committee shall be formed to pass through the branches and select the best players, and this committee shall be representative of the game or games federation, as the case may be.

(Administrators are the person or group of persons who perform administrative tasks in delegations, and they are the leaders responsible for the honor of representing their country honestly, sincerely and diligently.)

Article (50): Penalties are imposed on anyone who does not properly carry out his mission entrusted to him.

Article (51): Punishments are imposed on everyone who, whether in his conduct or action, for the honor of representing his cause and people.

Article (52): The penalties are as follows:

1. Warning.
2. Suspension with the removal of the administrative authority.
3. Deportation from the delegation in emergency cases.
4. Deprivation of the right to representation permanently in the future.
5. Striking off his name from the council's records.

Article (53): The previous penalties are to be imposed without sequencing the items and according to the type of violation.

Article (54): The penalty is generalized to all subsidiary councils through the executive office. The players are the future leaders and they are one of the faces of the revolution and the people.

Article (55): Penalties are imposed on anyone who violates the instructions of the delegation.

Article (56): Penalties are imposed on anyone who violates the instructions of the administrator and coach of the game and the activity.

Article (57): Punishments are imposed on anyone who violates, in his conduct or in his action, the honor of representing his cause and his people.

Article (58): The penalties are as follows:

1. Warning.
2. Suspension for a period of (3) months, (6) months, or for a full year, provided that he does not participate in any activity that was friendly or official that takes place under the supervision of the Council or any of its various bodies.
3. Deprivation of the honor to represent Palestine in cases of severe violations.
4. Delisting from the delegation in emergency cases.
5. Delisting from the records of the Council and its various bodies.

Article (59): The penalty shall be imposed for any of the previous clauses without the sequence in what was previously mentioned.

Article (60): The penalty is inflicted on the offending player, any of the mission management, the delegation, the executive office, the branch councils, or the sports federations, according to the place of the violation, provided that the executive office circulates the type of penalty for the rest of the councils.

Article (61): In the event that the penalty is imposed on one of the players or participants in one of the subsidiary councils, this aforementioned shall not be entitled to participate in the activities of any of the other sub-councils throughout the penalty period.

Article 62: The Palestinian Youth and Sports Sub-Council is the body responsible for aspects of Palestinian youth activities in the country in which they are located.

Article (63): A bylaw of subsidiary councils shall be established to organize work in them and indicate their relationship with the operating bodies of the Palestinian Higher Council for Youth and Sports within the countries operating in them.

Article (64): The following basic principles are essentially for the statute of subsidiary councils:

1. Formation: The Palestinian Youth and Sports Branch Council in each country consists of:

- A) Chairman of the Palestinian Sub-Council for Youth and Sports.
- B) The Secretary of the Branch Council.
- C) Sports Activity Officer (representative of subsidiary sports federations heads).
- D) Scout Activity Officer (representative of the General Commission for the Association of Scouts and Girl Guides).
- E) Social Activity Officer (Chairman of the Social Activities Committee).
- F) Treasurer.
- G) Secretary of supplies.
- H) Public Relations and Media Officer.
- I) Three qualified and competent members who can be added by the management of the branch council.

2. Meals:

- A) Implementing the policy, plans and projects of the Palestinian Supreme Council for Youth and Sports.
- B) Gathering the energies of Palestinian youth, and forming sports, Palestinian, scouting and social teams within their own bodies and according to their laws and regulations.
- C) Encouraging and supporting the formation of Palestinian clubs and centers.
- D) Nominating prominent people in all activities when forming special teams to represent Palestine in Arab and international sessions and meetings, and cooperating with their bodies according to the rules governing this.
- E) Supervising the preparation and training of the various teams in his possession, especially his teams, in all kinds of games and activities through his subsidiary bodies.
- F) Holding sports matches and scouting and social meetings with similar teams and bodies in the country.
- G) Acting as a liaison between the Palestinian Higher Council for Youth and Sports and between Arab institutions and bodies concerned with youth in the country in which they are located.
- H) Follow up on the development of the sports, scouting and social movement, as well as the sessions, meetings and gatherings that take place.
- I) Developing relationships with other subsidiary councils by encouraging meetings.
- J) Submit semi-annual reports on its activities and activities to the Executive Office.

3. Relationships with sub-councils:

- A) It is not permissible for any team to hold sports, scouting or social matches or activities in any other Arab country, except through the Sub-Council for Youth and Sports in that country.
- B) It is not permissible for the Palestinian Sub-Council for Youth and Sports to allow any sports, scout or social team to hold an activity in the country in which the Council is located, unless this team has obtained written approval from the Executive Office of the Palestinian Higher Council for Youth and Sports, unless this activity is Within a program that was circulated or reported to the Executive Office.

Article (65): The Palestinian Scouts and Girl Guides Association is an independent legal body in its contacts with other similar bodies, and it works on educating and preparing youth according to its known methods.

Article (66): The Palestinian Scouts and Girl Guides Association shall have general commissions at the level of countries, each of which shall have a representative in the branch council in the country in which it is formed.

Article (67): The Palestinian Scout and Girl Guide Association is linked to the International Bureau of Scouts and Girl Guides, the Arab Scout Committee, the Arab Bureau of Girl Guides, and the International Bureau of Girl Guides, provided that this link is made with the notification of the Palestinian Supreme Council for Youth and Sports.

Article (68): The Palestinian Supreme Council for Youth and Sports issues the regulation of the Palestinian Scouts and Girl Guides Association approved by the Council's conference.

Article (69): Palestinian sports federations are formed that have a legal quality.

Article (70): The Supreme Council for Youth and Sports shall formally form these federations and accept their membership at the Arab, continental and international levels.

Article (71): These federations shall work to register and maintain their Arab, continental and international membership.

Article (72): A sports federation is formed, in which the countries in which branch councils are represented and through the subsidiary federations, in order to ensure the existence of a legal quorum for the Federation's management sessions and in a manner that allows those not present in the Federation's Qatar to participate in the sessions through written communications.

Article (73): The Supreme Council for Youth and Sports issues a basic law for Palestinian sports federations, provided that each federation establishes its own law, bylaw, and technical regulations in line with the foundations contained in the previous articles and the statute of sports federations, and these laws shall be approved by the conference.

Article (74): The Fourth Social Activities Council shall be formed at the Palestinian Supreme Council for Youth and Sports.

Article (75): If one of the committees of the Social Activities Council is able to register at an Arab, continental or international level, it has legal capacity, provided that it is linked to the Palestinian Higher Council for Youth and Sports through the Social Activities Council.

Article (76): The Palestinian Supreme Council for Youth and Sports issues a regulation for the Council for Social Activities, to be approved by the Conference of the Palestinian Supreme Council for Youth and Sports.

Article (77): The Executive Office supervises any game that a federation has not played, and this supervision continues until it becomes a federation that is announced by the Executive Office and whose members are named.

Article (78): The Executive Office carries out direct work within any country in which there is a Palestinian grouping, if there is no working branch council.

Article (79): The sub-councils may set up different activities between them, and exchange visits at the level of different teams or sub-national teams, and they may agree among themselves on the percentage of income for each of them, provided that the Executive Office is informed of this, and that the relevant federations and the Executive Office pay the percentages specified in the regulations. Finance, provided that copies of the administrative, technical and financial reports are submitted to the Executive Office.

Article (80): If the team's visits are outside the region to hold a meeting with a team from another region, then these teams must obtain a letter from its subsidiary council to allow them to leave, and in this case the branch council in the host country will facilitate all the tasks of the concerned teams , Provided that he sends a full report in two copies - the first to the Executive Office and the second to the relevant branch council.

Article (81): It is forbidden for any team or any organization to be named in the name of the Palestinian national team or any similar designations to carry out any activities unless it is provided with an official letter from the Executive Office of the Palestinian Supreme Council for Youth and Sports or any specialized Palestinian federation, or it is part of a delegation or mission A decision was made to form it, and it was allowed, or was part of its program, to hold meetings in the name of Palestine.

Article (82): No branch council has the right to form an election called the Palestinian national team or any similar designation unless it obtains a written letter from the relevant association.

Article (83): The Executive Office decides on all matters not mentioned in this law in accordance with the general policy of the Palestinian Higher Council for Youth and Sports, provided that they are presented to the conference at its nearest meeting.

Article (84): No amendment, addition or cancellation of any article of this law shall be affected except after approval of that by the conference of the Supreme Council for Palestinian Youth and Sports.

Article (85): In the event that it is not possible to invite the conference to the Palestinian Higher Council for Youth and Sports to approve or amend any law or system, the technical committee is entitled to take its decision to adopt it temporarily for the conference to take what it deems appropriate about it in its first meeting.

The national strategy for the Palestinian youth sector aims to integrate the priorities of Palestinian youth issues within the sectoral development plan for the years (2017-2022) in partnership with the relevant authorities to solve the issues of Palestinian youth in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem, and the Palestinians in the interior and diaspora through the development of a strategic plan for the Gaza Strip. Palestinian youth, which deals with the following axes:

1. The axis of education and training.
2. The axis of work and economic empowerment.
3. Environmental health and positive behaviors.
4. The axis of community participation.

5. The hub of sports, culture and entertainment.
6. Media and information technology hub.

The strategy was prepared based on information obtained through: Workshops held with groups of youth at the national level, as (102) workshops were held with Palestinian youth, (26) workshops were held in the southern governorates and (72) A workshop in the northern governorates and (4) workshops in refugee camps in Lebanon, and a branch of the Higher Council for Youth and Sports was opened in Lebanon to find out the needs of Palestinian youth in the diaspora, and workshops were held with official institutions, the private sector and the private sector. 6) Workshops with all relevant parties, including ministries and civil society institutions, with the participation of the work teams of the Supreme Council for Youth and Sports, and following up on the plans of all relevant ministries and bodies to review them and ensure that they include what was mentioned in the Palestinian youth strategy.

- The reality of Palestinian youth and the proposed interventions:
- Societal and political participation

Palestinian youth suffer from weak community participation, as the role of youth has become more and less limited to contributing to the implementation of community campaigns and volunteer work activities. And the Israeli policy of separation, which would lead to the fragmentation of the national identity into territorial and geographical identities, and reinforce the desire to emigrate and undermine the affiliation of the youth in light of the exacerbation of the problems of unemployment, intolerance and extremism, which leads to the reluctance of young people to participate actively in the national work aimed at freedom and independence, as the Palestinians of the interior are exposed The occupier and the Jerusalemite youth have pointed to an Israeli attack aimed at eliminating the Palestinian identity and stripping it of its cultural and social components, as the data indicated that only 19.6% of youth in the age group (15-29) have engaged in volunteer work.

The first strategic objective: to activate and expand levels of political and civic participation for youth groups.

Suggested policies and interventions:

- 1- Increase the role of youth in influencing public life and decision-making at the national level.
- 2- Activating the role of youth in the elected frameworks, institutions, clubs and youth centers.
- 3- Increase the participation of persons with special needs and the less fortunate and their integration into society.

- The second strategic objective: To increase awareness of the values of citizenship and civil and political rights for youth.

Suggested policies and interventions:

- 1- Educating youth about international conventions and covenants related to human rights, civil and political rights, and their role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (2030).

2- Implementing initiatives aimed at enhancing and activating youth participation in civic and political life.

- The third strategic objective: To develop the concepts and culture of volunteer work and scout among the ranks of the youth and the pioneers.

Suggested policies and interventions:

Educating youth groups and university and school students about the importance of the concept of volunteer work and promoting volunteer work practices among youth.

- Fourth Strategic Objective: Promote the concept of gender equality among youth.

Suggested policies and interventions:

1- Educating youth groups about the concept of gender equality and gender concepts.

2-Increasing the participation of girls in decision-making and within youth institutions and frameworks.

- Sports, culture and entertainment

With regard to the sports side, it suffers from many problems, the most important of which is the lack of infrastructure, whether in schools or universities, as it is noticed that there is a clear shortage of clubs, buildings and stadiums that serve the youth group, and most of the clubs and sports facilities are present in cities and thus the lack of availability of these facilities in the countryside, camps and the Jerusalemite youth. And if clubs are available in the aforementioned areas, the focus is on football without the availability of other sports, in addition to the weakness of the sports sector at the level of Palestinian universities in not giving priority to sports within the university curriculum and considering it secondary activities and the lack of playgrounds in most universities except for colleges with specializations. Sports.

The scarcity of the availability of women's sports clubs and the low level of community acceptance of women's sport. The main reason for this is due to the customs and traditions that prohibit mixing and the lack of parent awareness that limits the participation of women in society in general and in the sports field in particular, as the Palestinian Youth Survey 2015 showed Only 6.3% of the youth belong to clubs and youth centers.

- The first strategic objective: Supporting sports centers and developing the infrastructure for the sports sector.

Suggested policies and interventions:

1- Providing support for sports and youth centers and clubs.

2- Developing the capabilities of sports clubs and enhancing levels of governance and the programmatic and organizational structure.

- The second strategic objective: to provide the requirements for the advancement of the sports sector at the local and national levels.

Suggested policies and interventions:

1- Capacity building for athletes, players, administrators and technicians and enabling them to reach an advanced professional level.

2- Providing equipment and needs for different sports teams, clubs and youth centers.

- The third strategic objective: to expand the levels of participation of youth groups in sporting activities and events.

Suggested policies and interventions:

1- Encouraging the youth's involvement in sporting activities of all kinds

2- Promoting, developing and providing women's sports

3- Developing the sports sector for people with special needs

- Fourth strategic objective: To raise intellectual awareness and the cultural and artistic level among youth groups.

Suggested policies and interventions:

1- Organizing campaigns to encourage reading and reading among youth groups.

2- Creating incubators for cultural and artistic works to empower talents, refine them and build their capabilities at the governorate level.

- Fifth Strategic Objective: Nurturing and embracing creative people and enabling them to access services and specialized centers.

Suggested policies and interventions:

1- Paying attention to creative and distinguished youth groups, developing their capabilities, and supporting their initiatives

2- Establishing centers specialized in caring for creative people and adopting their innovations.

- The axis of education and training

The enrollment rate of Palestinian youth in education within the age group (15-29) represented 36.9% for the year 2015, as Palestinian youth face many problems, including: the lack of school infrastructure, and the inability to reach schools due to the occupation's control over some areas, in addition to The phenomenon of school dropout, weakness in the capabilities of some educational staff, and the lack of appropriate educational aids and equipment, in addition to the lack of compatibility between educational outcomes and the labor market.

- The first strategic objective: improving the quality of education and providing students with practical and behavioral skills.
- The second strategic objective: To enhance training opportunities, capacity development and skills development for young men and women.
- The third strategic objective: Promoting a culture of vocational and technical education in the pillars of society and supporting job creation in the economy.
- The axis of work and unemployment

The unemployment rate among Palestinian youth represented 37.2% for the year 2015, due to the problems and challenges facing Palestinian youth, the most important of which are: the lack of adequate job opportunities as a result of the weakness of the Palestinian economy, the low level of public income and the low ability of the public and private sector to provide adequate job opportunities that correspond to the number of The increasing number of graduates, not to mention the marginalization and exclusion policies imposed by the Israeli occupation.

- The first strategic objective: Enabling youth and graduates to keep pace with the requirements and needs of the Palestinian labor market.
- The second strategic objective: improving the economic conditions of youth by creating more job opportunities for youth and stimulating the entrepreneurial business environment
- The third strategic objective: improving the available work environment and providing fair employment conditions for youth.
- Health and positive behaviors:

In recent times, the percentage of chronic diseases has increased, as out of every 100 Palestinian youth, 10 young men / women suffer from at least one chronic disease, according to the 2015 statistics, as the problem of drug abuse has exacerbated as a result of the state of despair and frustration that young people suffer due to the absence of work opportunities, the difficulty of the economic conditions, the imposed blockade and the lack of Life opportunities and the difficult political reality and the abundance of Israeli attacks, which are increasing continuously, especially in Jerusalem as a result of the facilitation of the Israeli occupation, and systematically promoted among Palestinian youth. Girls in Jerusalem especially suffer from the problem of early marriage as it poses a threat to the health of girls, especially when they have children. Not to mention that they are exposed to domestic violence by husbands, as girls are forced to leave school, either to marry or to search for work in order to help the family.

- The first strategic objective: improving youth health and positive behaviors that stimulate healthy lifestyles.
- The second strategic objective: to meet the needs of youth groups in the field of mental health and social well-being.
- The third strategic objective: raising the level of health awareness for students and promoting school health practices.
- Information and Media Technology:

Media and technology constitute a great attraction for the youth category, as the majority of young people, and of both sexes, spend much of their time using technology, the Internet, and social media sites of various forms, as data issued by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics indicated that the percentage of young people in the age group of (15- 29) years who use the computer amounted to 69.7%, and on the use and knowledge of the Internet the data showed that 69.7% of young people within the age group of (15-29) years know and use the Internet compared

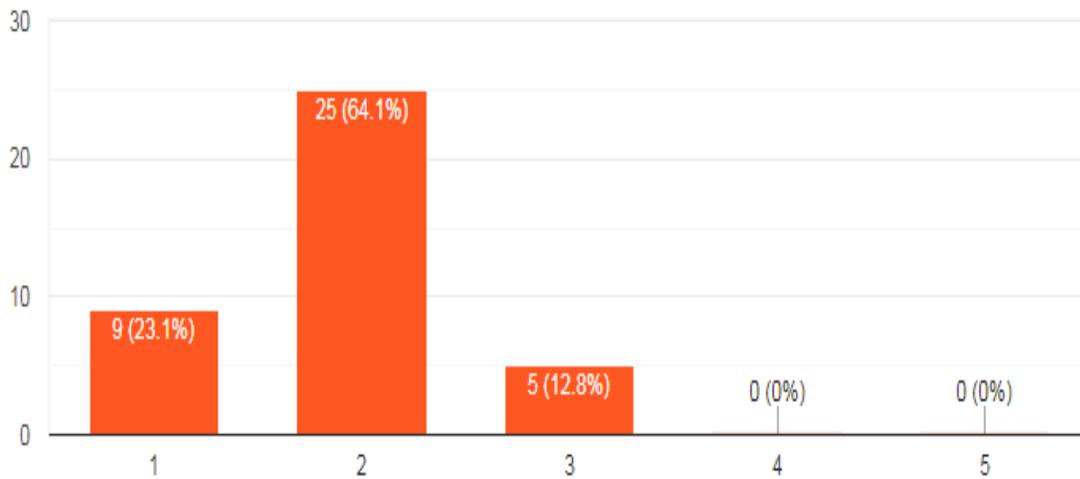
to 23.3% who know the Internet, but do not use it, while it reached The percentage of youth who do not know this service and do not use it is 7% of the total Palestinian youth. The first strategic objective: Promote youth issues through various media. The second strategic objective: To develop the capabilities and experiences of youth in the field of technology, technology and scientific leadership.

MAIN NATIONAL AND REGIONAL STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE SKILLS DEVELOPMENT IN THE SPORTS SECTOR

Salfit region have some sport centers and clubs which interested in sport for youth, these clubs and organization support giving training courses for youth like football and other sports which lead them to be in teams. These center mostly didn't take any support from government, their main funds come from self and private donations. So the activities they did is considered small as they don't have enough fund, the local authorities especially salfit municipality support sport in Salfit region by facilitate doing sports activities and by some funds which helps the sport clubs and NGO's which giving sport training, salft region have many sport facilities like a big closed hall for sport and open stadiums. some company like MART company also support sport activities in Salfit region by support some teams and sponsors some sport activities.

MAPPING OF CURRENT ACTIVITIES AND INITIATIVES

As a result from this study by using different tools like online survey, interviews and meeting which have been conducted for the purposes it has been found that there is weak support from the government to the sport sector in whole Palestine , also it found that there are many obstacles that facing sport sector which is mainly the financial support and the lack of training The employment rate in youth who is related with sport sector is more compared to other sectors. The figure below shows that 64% of persons who have replied the survey answered that the government support for sport is bad and not enough.

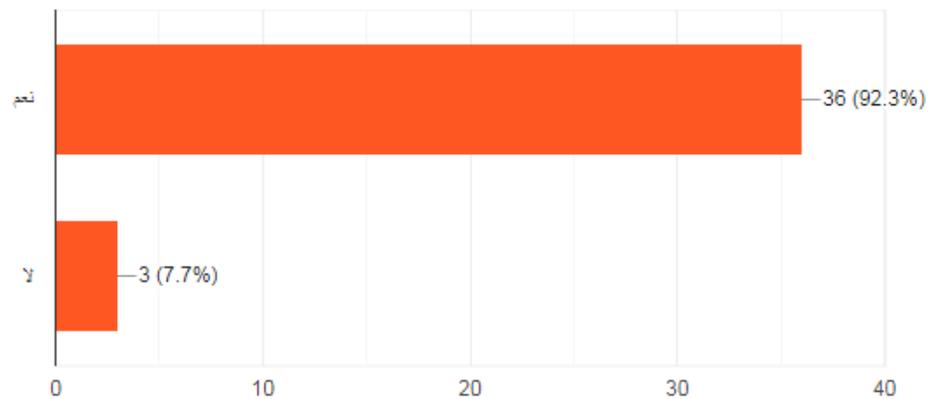


BARRIERS AND DRIVERS

The below figure illustrates that 92.3% of the persons who have answered the survey said that there is obstacles and barriers for the skills development in the sport sector and this shows the need for training and support for skills development in the sport sector.

هل هناك عوائق لتنمية المهارات في قطاع الرياضة؟

39 responses

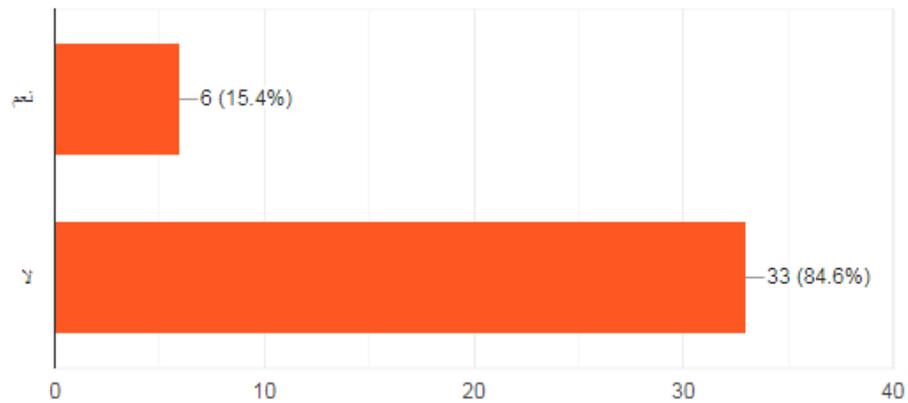


SUPPORTING MECHANISMS RELATED TO SKILLS DEVELOPMENT FOR THE SPORTS SECTOR

The below image shows that more than 84% of the persons who have answered the online survey said that there are no supporting mechanisms related to skills development for the sports sector in Salfit region.

هل هناك آليات داعمة تتعلق بتنمية المهارات للقطاع الرياضي؟

39 responses



CONCLUSIONS

This study helps us to illustrate the current situation of the sport sector in Salfit region by using different ways like desk search, interviews, online survey and face to face meeting, it found that the support for sport from the government is weak and not enough, it found that there are many obstacles and barriers facing youth in sport to be employed which lack of support, lack of training or interest from the government, there are no supporting mechanisms related to skills development. The hope is that this project will give support for NEET's and help them to find a better future by finding good jobs in the sport sector by giving good training and a clear mechanism related to skills development, it has been found that there are political barriers facing sport in Palestine and especially in Salfit region which is the Israeli occupation which many times prevent many sport activities by using force. Final note from this analysis is that the women were more interested in the analysis and more active than men, the women who replied to the survey were 54% of the 39 responses who replied to the survey.

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