



The extent of civil society organizations' response to the requirements of justice in the humanitarian aid file, in view of the war on the Gaza Strip.





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● Summary

The paper focuses on the extent of civil society organizations' response to the requirements of justice and the humanitarian aid file, in view of the Israeli genocidal war on the Gaza Strip. This file is battling many problems and complications due to the conditions created by the 9-month ongoing war, which imposed an altered reality for official, civil and international institutions. The process of managing the humanitarian aid file in the Gaza Strip was marred by many challenges in the management of aid, which generated societal accusations of theft of aid and its sale in the markets at extorting prices.

The paper clarifies the nature of the role played by civil society institutions in managing the aid file, whose role in managing aid is very limited because of the large number of local and international procedures, in addition to the Ministry of Development's domination over the process, and the atmosphere of division, which still strongly controls the effectiveness of that Ministry¹ and its control in managing this file. Add to all that the tendency of international institutions to deal with society directly in distributing aid, excluding civil society institutions. Using community representatives, who lack foundations and criteria for the distribution of aid, has caused many problems in this matter, especially those related to the integrity and transparency of this process.

This means that civil society organizations, specifically non-governmental ones (NGOs), are incapable of making any decisions in aid management operations. Even though they were the recipients of aid, the largest role in managing this file was for the Ministry of Development with its two branches in Gaza and Ramallah, in addition to international institutions.

The researchers of this paper also monitored the mechanisms and standards followed by civil society organizations in distributing aid and found that the standards were not uniform. Some institutions adopted the criterion of displacement in the distribution of aid, others adopted their list of beneficiaries before the war, who qualified for their assistance, while yet other institutions went with criteria related to their professional specialization, which was reflected on aid distribution in women's institutions and institutions for persons with disabilities.

The research also revealed that civil society institutions faced many problems in their ability to respond to the requirements of justice in the distribution of aid, the most prominent of which were: the ineptitude of emergency plans that some institutions had previously prepared, the ineffectiveness of those plans in face of such immense crises and disasters; the absence of procedural guides and efficient practices for receiving and distributing aid, based on the values of integrity, and the principles of transparency and accountability; and weak coordination mechanisms incapable of facilitating the work of institutions and providing a unified database to prevent duplication and inconsistency in the distribution of aid.

The paper presents a number of recommendations to improve the quality of responses to the requirements of justice in aid distribution. These include localizing humanitarian response by strengthening the role of NGOs in reacting to aid distribution, whose cadres have appropriate understanding and know-how to apply the principles of humanitarian work, foremost of which are the requirements of justice in distribution, the values of integrity and the principles of transparency and accountability, in addition to investing better energies in addressing corruption in humanitarian

¹ For more information, please see: Coalition for Integrity and Accountability (AMAN).2024, The role of the Ministry of Social Development in the humanitarian aid file, during the war of extermination on the Gaza Strip.

aid, and adhering to best practices that ensure access to aid in a way that guarantees standards of justice and human dignity. In spite of the limited volume of aid, these measures would still protect community solidarity and bolster the resilience of the citizens of Gaza in facing Israel's war strategy of displacement and destruction.

● Introduction

Israel's systematic policy of destruction and genocide has led to the total obliteration of all necessities of life in the Gaza Strip. That level of devastation has exceeded the capabilities of all local and international official and civil institutions to address and respond to the requirements of preserving life, especially with the systematic Israeli policy of spreading chaos and fragmentation and the deliberate dismantling of the structures of Palestinian society in the Gaza Strip.

Palestinian civil society organizations have found themselves facing major challenges in responding to the unrelenting humanitarian requirements in light of the continual scorched earth policy of the occupation forces and the frequent and successive displacement of more than one and a half million Palestinian citizens in the southern and northern areas of the Gaza Strip.

Israel is enacting forced dislocation and successive displacement on all residents of the Gaza Strip as part of its plan to impose facts on the ground. It is also using the inhumane war strategy of systematic and deliberate starvation to create a state of insecurity and instability, confusion, chaos, as well as the deliberate dispersion and targeting of all humanitarian workers. Because of all that, civil society institutions have found themselves facing a reality that requires a fundamental change in their work mechanisms and performance to confront the effects of the Israeli brutal aggression. These institutions now operate in an environment of extreme complexity, in terms of the loss of security, the chaos and the rapidly mounting needs of the people of Gaza. This has caused many problems and obstacles that are hindering the ability of these institutions to respond to the immense quantities of humanitarian needs, or adhere to the requirements of justice.

The paper also includes a discussion of the reality of civil society organizations' response in the Gaza Strip to the requirements of justice in the humanitarian aid, especially in light of the war on the Gaza Strip. The purpose of the discussion is to bring understanding of the role of civil society organizations in providing humanitarian aid and its distribution to citizens, and the importance of preserving their dignity, which requires adherence to distribution standards in ways that suit the emerging situation, namely, the recurring displacement, difficulty and frequent interruptions in communication networks, updating the database of Palestinian families who need to obtain aid with justice and integrity, and stopping the exploitation of citizens through the sale of aid. These issues have led to deep distrust of the concerned authorities, and necessitate concentrating on making recommendations that would enhance the fairness of the response in the humanitarian aid file, and enhance joint cooperation between all official and non-official bodies to achieve this justice.

The objective of this paper is to examine the extent to which civil society institutions respond to the requirements of justice in managing humanitarian aid in the context of the war on the Gaza Strip, to understand the mechanisms for the distribution humanitarian aid to beneficiaries, the criteria that achieve fairness in distribution, and to identify the challenges faced by civil society in this area, amid the ongoing war of extermination against Gaza.

● Equity in the distribution of humanitarian aid

Studies specialized in all humanitarian work point to the importance of applying the values of justice in the distribution of humanitarian aid and providing social protection to the population in times of crises and disasters, which requires an integrated vision among all relevant authorities². The lack of equity in the distribution of aid in one way or another arouses negative social effects, represented in the decline of social justice and trust in institutions, especially among the most vulnerable, plus the infringement on human rights, other than its effects on the rise in poverty and the increase in the level of hunger³.

The equitable distribution of humanitarian aid requires that institutions working in the social and relief field take into account a number of basic points in the distribution process⁴, namely:

- Comprehensive and complementary coordination between institutions working in the distribution of all humanitarian aid by adopting a unified database, in order to prevent duplication in the provision of service to beneficiaries in all sectors and locations.
- Ensuring the aid selected and purchased for distribution is based on the real and culturally appropriate needs of the target population, while taking into account the specificity of certain groups such as women, children and people with disabilities, in a way that helps maintain their health, dignity and safety.
- Beneficiaries must have clear information about distribution, that is, the date and place of distribution, including any changes that may occur at the last minute, as well as selection criteria. Additionally, the distribution site must be easy and accessible to all stakeholders, and should meet the conditions of protection for all materials allocated for distribution, and the distribution operations must be fast and effective to save the lives of the displaced population and spare them from further suffering.
- The distribution of aid should be free of charge, and the population should be clearly informed of this before distribution.
- Zero tolerance for incidents of exploitation, sexual abuse, fraud and corruption, and raising the awareness of the target population about these issues.

The Manual on Preventing Corruption in Humanitarian Aid issued by the Coalition for Integrity and Accountability - AMAN, which is the national reference in this regard, stressed a number of guidelines, which would achieve justice in the distribution of humanitarian aid, some of which are⁵:

1. Ensuring the development, dissemination and adherence to written and announced criteria for how to select aid beneficiaries, based on balanced sectoral and geographical specifications, taking into account the needs of the most affected Palestinian groups, the unemployed, and the devastated areas.
2. Opening the aid file to the public so it is seen from various perspectives, whether in terms of its size, the criteria adopted for its distribution, the names of its beneficiaries, and the periodic reports prepared thereon for the supervising authorities.

2 Humanitarian Action Website: Requirements for Equity in Humanitarian Aid Distribution
<https://emergency.unhcr.org/ar/%D9%85%D8%B3%D8%A7%D8%B9%D8%AF%D8>

3 Hadeel Al-Qazzaz: The risks of gender corruption.

4 Humanitarian Action Website: Previous reference.

5 For more information, please see: Coalition for Integrity and Accountability (AMAN), 2020, Manual on Preventing Corruption in Humanitarian Aid, Gaza-Palestine.

3. Avoiding bias in the selection of beneficiaries based on discriminatory grounds, i.e., based on tribal, sectarian, partisan, regional, or gender specifications.
4. Avoid sending field researchers who reside in the target area, or who have links to local people or institutions in that area, and avoiding the addition of beneficiaries based on data and information provided by a third party.
5. Paying attention to exaggerations in the number of beneficiaries in a specific area, and avoiding pressures that aim to inflate and distort the numbers, in order to draw attention to the area, for the purpose of attracting unjustified or undeserved additional support.
6. Evading extortion, bribery, commissions, or abuse of power, position, or professional influence, or coercion, which aim to exert pressure to increase the number of beneficiaries or allocate assistance to specific beneficiaries.
7. Circumventing favoritism, nepotism, and bias in determining beneficiaries.
8. Avoiding setting complicated, vague, narrow, or overly general selection criteria, or criteria that favor or exclude one person over another, one group over another, or one region or another.
9. Developing a unified computerized system to prevent the repeated provision of humanitarian aid to those who do not deserve it.

In addition to what has been mentioned, it is essential to consider the requirements of justice in the distribution of aid, ensuring that all distribution processes are fair, and organized, and that they adhere to values of integrity and the principles of transparency and accountability. Beneficiaries should be aware of the shares to which they are entitled, the method of distribution, and the distribution schedule. The more transparent the system is, the fewer opportunities there will be for misappropriation that lead to unfair distribution practices. Those responsible for distribution should be accountable to both beneficiaries and donors. This also includes all distribution operations such as coordination, logistics, monitoring and reporting carried out by a group of stakeholders.

● **The role of civil society institutions in managing the humanitarian aid file in light of the genocidal war on the Gaza Strip.**

It is important to note that the concept of Palestinian civil society encompasses all non-governmental organizations, unions, and professional associations, and is not limited to non-profit institutions. Before the start of the genocidal war on the Gaza Strip, there were 1,032 non-governmental organizations, including 913 local organizations or institutions and 119 foreign organizations. This means that 11.5% of the organizations operating in the Gaza Strip before the war were international, while 88.5% were local organizations⁶.

The study focuses on the role of civil society organizations working in the field of relief, as they play a prominent role in responding to the exceptionally difficult humanitarian disaster that the Palestinian community in Gaza has been facing. This is especially true as they have taken on a significant role in strengthening the resilience of citizens in the face of the fierce Israeli assault. Moreover, these organizations have the capacity for rapid recovery from the horrors of disaster, overcoming trauma, and demonstrating flexibility in adapting their activities and programs to provide relief to citizens undergoing frequent displacement. This was first manifested in community initiatives that implemented a series of activities for psychological and social support, as well as providing food assistance⁷.

As for the unions and professional associations, they did not have a significant role; their function is limited to distributing relief aid only to their members, through the Ministry of Development or the civil institutions working in the relief field⁸ and have no real part in aid management. Therefore, this paper will primarily focus on the role of civil society in managing their specific aid file.

Before moving on to the role of Palestinian civil society institutions in managing the aid file, it should be noted that the Palestinian territories have long lacked an effective social safety net, or one built upon clear political orientations. It is still closer to improvisation and is contingent upon the available funding, most of which is external.

Three types of institutions operate in the field of providing assistance to poor families: the official institutions affiliated with the Palestinian National Authority, Palestinian non-governmental organizations, and international or foreign institutions⁹.

The state of improvisation and the absence of clear policies during emergencies and crises are evident in the conditions of chaos and confusion, and indicate the inability of those institutions to cope with the humanitarian disaster resulting from the genocidal war being carried out by the Israeli occupation forces in the Gaza Strip, which has led to the displacement of approximately one and a half million Palestinians from their homes. The humanitarian work conditions in the Gaza Strip obviously make it impossible for aid workers to cope with this disaster. The war has caused the loss of most humanitarian institutions of various forms, particularly Palestinian civil society organizations, which were extremely short on capacity and flexibility to adapt their conditions, projects, and programs to face the crisis, especially the recurring displacement of citizens in the Gaza Strip¹⁰.

⁶ Ministry of Interior website: <https://ngo.moi.gov.ps/>

⁷ Amjad Al-Shawwa: Palestinian Non-Governmental Organizations Network, PNGO, a personal interview.

⁸ Taysir Al-Tabbah: The Chamber of Commerce and Industry, personal interview 5/7/2024.

⁹ Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in the Occupied Palestinian Territories: "Obstructing Aid: Challenges in Meeting the Humanitarian Needs of Palestinians," Special Report, 2010.

¹⁰ Abdullah Sharshara, Chairman of the Board of the Ajyal Foundation, exclusive interview dated June 19, 2024.

There are also many civil institutions that have refrained from playing any role in the ongoing crisis and have closed their offices. This may be due to the cessation of funding for many of them because of the genocidal war, or as a result of the departure of their administrative and executive staff from the Gaza Strip.

There are some other institutions whose level of response to humanitarian needs during the crisis was inadequate, most likely due to the lack of a clear vision or plans capable of addressing those needs. Additionally, the mechanisms employed by some institutions in providing assistance did not contain any conditions for transparency and integrity, mainly because of the prevalence of chaos and duplicity, as well as clientelism, individualism, favoritism, and nepotism, in the operations of many of them¹¹.

It is worth noting here that Palestinian civil institutions did not play a decisive role in managing the aid file, as the Ministry of Social Development (in both Gaza and Ramallah) was the main authority controlling the aid management process, in addition to international organizations such as the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), the World Food Organization (WFO), and other international organizations¹².

Consequently, the work of civil society institutions in the aid field was conducted through their donor partners, but only within the quotas allocated by the Ministry of Development or international partners. The Ministry of Social Development in Gaza adopted the approach of recruiting local leaders and representatives to reach beneficiaries in displacement areas, a method also utilized by the UNRWA. This led to the formation of unqualified random bodies to carry out relief work, resulting in deep distortions in the aid distribution processes, which have become void of standards of justice and human dignity. In some organizations, nepotism and favoritism have emerged in dealing with beneficiaries, along with a disdainful attitude towards the recipients during the registration and distribution of aid, which is creating an environment of corruption in this field¹³.

Despite the fact that Palestinian civil society organizations went into a state of confusion and chaos in their operation, like all institutions at the onset of the Israeli war, which was due to the turmoil of displacement and the loss of their logistical capabilities, especially since most of these organizations were based in Gaza City, which was subjected to relentless bombing that resulted in the nearly complete loss of their resources. Add to that, their teams and staff were scattered, who, like all citizens, experienced displacement, loss of security, protection, and stability. But, these organizations are striving to correct the course of their work through community initiatives aimed at assisting the displaced. They have begun coordinating with their partners from international organizations and donors to provide humanitarian aid and to restore systematic methodologies of humanitarian work in accordance with humanitarian principles and standards¹⁴.

It can be said that many of these institutions have succeeded in establishing partnerships with various international organizations working in the humanitarian field, transforming their programs and projects into relief efforts, and coordinating among themselves to unify work mechanisms and reach beneficiaries in different displacement areas. They have begun to provide comprehensive aid for the displaced in the Gaza Strip and have started to adapt their situations, projects, and programs with funding entities to convert them into relief projects in all their forms, be that cash or in-kind.

11 Talal Abu Rakba, "Humanitarian aid in Gaza: A tool to strengthen resilience or a threat to social cohesion...!" Al-Quds Newspaper, 24/2/2024.

12 Taghreed Jumaa, Aisha Association for the Protection of Women and Children, exclusive interview on June 22, 2024.

13 The researcher's observation during interactions with committee representatives in the distribution of aid in the Mawasi Rafah area.

14 Amjad Al-Shawwa, The Palestinian NGOs Network, interview dated June 19, 2024.

Many of them relied on distributing aid to beneficiaries who had previously engaged with the institution, focusing their services on organized or spontaneous shelters. They attempted to meet all the needs of the displaced, including food supplies, drinking water, and psychological support, depending on what was available to them¹⁵.

Accordingly, the summary of the role of civil society institutions in this regard is evident in their being recipients of aid. They have succeeded in creating a space to operate according to their vision for humanitarian work, focusing on meeting all the required humanitarian needs¹⁶, though there have been some negative practices and unintentional mistakes due to the pressure of the persistent enormous needs.

● **Mechanisms for identifying lists of beneficiaries in need of humanitarian assistance**

It can be said that since the onset of the genocidal war, the work of civil institutions in humanitarian aid has not had standards or controls for the provision of services to beneficiaries, especially since the need was general for all segments of society, regardless of their conditions and capabilities. The main criterion for providing services was displacement¹⁷, whether the beneficiary was a displaced person in any of the shelters, hosted by a family, or renting in the south of the Strip. This resulted in cases of duplication in provision of assistance due to the absence of a unified database among all parties¹⁸. Civil institutions. Institutions and organizations that rehabilitate people with disabilities have addressed this issue and have started rectifying the problem by developing unified lists of beneficiaries, which are entered into the central computers of the funding partners of more than one institution, to prevent doubling the received aid¹⁹.

Later, some institutions adopted the lists of beneficiaries from the pre-aggression phase as a primary criterion for receiving assistance, especially women's institutions and organizations that rehabilitate people with disabilities²⁰.

15 Amjad Al-Shawwa, previous reference.

16 Sufian Badr, Representative of the Cooperation Foundation (Ta'awon) in the Gaza Strip, interview dated 22-6-2023.

17 Abdullah Sharshara: Previous reference.

18 Sufian Badr, previous reference.

19 Taghreed Jumaa, previous reference.

20 Ibid

● **The challenges facing civil society institutions in distributing humanitarian aid in the Gaza Strip**

Civil society institutions have faced a number of issues that have significantly hindered their ability to respond effectively in achieving justice in the distribution of humanitarian aid, which have been manifested in the following aspects:

- The high risks for all institutions are a result of the systematic targeting by Israel of those working in the humanitarian field, particularly in the relief sector. Additionally, there are risks associated with securing transport trucks and warehouses from which aid is distributed, as securing these operations has become fraught with high danger with the prevalence of chaos and lack of security on the Palestinian streets. This has forced all institutions to work on securing aid themselves, which has led to the formation of alliances or agreements with families to secure assistance in exchange for a share agreed upon from the trucks, especially with the cessation of cash transactions in Palestinian banks and the liquidity crisis currently affecting the Gaza Strip. This has largely allowed a portion of that aid to go to traders who unlawfully sell them in the markets, instead of being distributed to beneficiaries in the Gaza Strip.
- The majority of civil society organizations lack logistical capabilities, such as offices and computers, in addition to the dispersion of their human resources between the north and south of the Strip and in the displacement areas in the south of the Strip. This has hindered the organizations' ability to manage the distribution of aid, often forcing them to rely on agreements with local community representatives, as was the case with the Sawa Development Center.
- The distribution of aid faced significant difficulties in communication and coordination among team members within the organization, due to weak connectivity and the deteriorating state of the electronic network. This, in turn, reduced the chances of effectively managing the distribution processes, particularly the beneficiary lists, and led to failure in adherence to the unified database for all beneficiaries.
- The decline in the number of distribution points and limited availability has led to instances of confusion and chaos in distribution operations, particularly because of the lack of cooperation and integration among civil institutions in utilizing these distribution points. This underscores the need for coordinating bodies for these institutions in order to facilitate their tasks during crises.
- The absence of clear systems and regulations for warehouse management in emergency operations has led to selectivity in the distribution of aid to beneficiaries and a decline in transparency in warehouse operations.
- The lack of attention to the necessity of disclosing the funding provided to the institution for the public, along with delays in registration processes, has negatively impacted transparency in the aid distribution process. This has significantly contributed to raising suspicions among beneficiaries that the general aid distribution milieu is rife with corruption.
- The absence of a unified database among all types of institutions to prevent the duplication of assistance for beneficiaries was one of the main issues that led to the growth and emergence of favoritism and nepotism during the distribution processes. In addition, many of those working in the distribution field were ignorant of the application of humanitarian principles in aid distribution, most notably the respect for the dignity of beneficiaries. The distribution processes have seen several forms of discrimination among beneficiaries in terms of the facilitation of obtaining assistance.

- The approach taken by some international institutions to engage with the public through community representatives, local leaders, and delegates who lack knowledge or experience in humanitarian work, and who are unqualified to carry out humanitarian tasks, while bypassing relevant civil society organizations, has significantly harmed those organizations' ability to reach a larger group of beneficiaries, undermining their efforts for equity and fairness in distribution. This is particularly concerning given that the share of those organizations is extremely limited compared to the shares and capabilities of international institutions.
- The weakness of transparency principles and the absence of internal and external control systems in aid distribution processes have created opportunities for corruption in the distribution of assistance.

● Conclusions

First: The positives in the role of civil society institutions in assisting citizens in obtaining aid:

Civil society institutions have successfully and quickly recovered from the state of confusion and have overcome the shockingly swelling scale of needs, due to the reality of displacement and the chaos that came with it. These institutions have managed to move past the initial faltering and loss of equilibrium in the first months of the war, and are beginning to create spaces for work that are meeting the minimum requirements for strengthening the resilience of citizens in the face of the brutal war waged by Israel against all forms of life in the Gaza Strip.

1. Many community institutions have worked hard to lean on a clear standard in distributing aid, such as referring to lists of previous beneficiaries from the institution and implementing a signature system for the beneficiaries on these lists.
2. Depending on what is available to them, some institutions have set up multiple distribution centers to facilitate beneficiaries' access to assistance.
3. At some point later, civil institutions succeeded in creating a computerized system to prevent the doubling of provision of humanitarian aid to those who do not deserve it.

Secondly: the challenges

1. All civil institutions have problems because of the absence of proper emergency plans, which were supposed to facilitate their operations during the crisis. This disaster also revealed that the emergency plans some institutions had previously developed were inadequate and ineffective for such a massive crisis.
2. Civil society institutions have lacked a coordinating body to bring them together and coordinate the roles of one with the other, which would have improved the levels of inclusiveness and integration in the provision of assistance to beneficiaries during times of crises and disasters.
3. Many institutions, if not most, have been lax in observing the best practices delineated in the guidelines for integrity, transparency and combating corruption in the management of humanitarian aid during times of crises and disasters.
4. The limited number of distribution points and the lack of clarity in emergency warehouse management policies among staff in civil institutions have contributed to a decline in the levels of response to the demands for fairness in the distribution of humanitarian aid to beneficiaries.
5. The lack of commitment or interest from many institutions in disclosing funding, its conditions and standards for aid and its distribution. Also, the subsequent archiving of beneficiary data, and the wavering of institutions in adhering to all transparency requirements in distribution processes and procedures, has given rise to practices that contradict the requirements of fairness in the distribution of aid in one way or another.
6. The randomness and lack of standards in selecting representatives of the community and management committees for shelters, who do not possess the slightest ability to engage in humanitarian transactions and the principles of justice in distributing aid, has led some of those representatives to engage in improper practices in dealing with beneficiaries.
7. The phenomenon of assaults on people and theft of aid, and the disbursement and annihilation of customary security forces, has prompted civil society organizations to seek unconventional protection mechanisms. They have turned to contracting with family and tribal structures, despite attempts by Hamas to impose security through popular protection committees, who attack thieves, assault them on the streets, socially stigmatizing them, and punishing them outside the legal framework²¹.

21 For more information, see https://x.com/Rd_fas1/status/1809208253659673013

● Recommendations

- Localizing humanitarian response by allowing a greater role for civil society organizations in the distribution of aid, especially those organizations that have a workforce with sufficient understanding and knowledge of the principles of humanitarian work, foremost among them the requirements of fairness in distribution and the values of transparency and combating corruption.
- The need for civil institutions to operate within flexible plans capable of responding to the requirements of the most vulnerable groups in Palestinian society, and to reconsider the emergency plans currently in place in civil society organizations during crises and disasters.
- Establishing a coordinating body that includes all civil institutions/organizations under its umbrella, with the primary mission of achieving integration and distributing roles among all institutions; this is to prevent duplication in receiving aid and to unify all beneficiary lists.
- Increasing efforts in combating corruption in humanitarian aid. More specifically, the key actors in delivering humanitarian aid must become more responsive to the requirements of preventing corruption in the distribution of this aid, and commit to best and optimal practices that ensure assistance reaches those who deserve it in a manner that guarantees justice and standards of human dignity, in a way that protects community solidarity and strengthens the resilience of citizens in face of the ruthless Israeli war strategies of uprooting people and dismantling all forms of life in the Strip.
- Necessarily enhancing a transparent environment in all procedures related to humanitarian aid programs, including the rules for receiving, storing, and distributing aid, as well as the standards for these processes, in order to meet the requirements of justice in this field.
- Designing special programs to clarify the nature of corruption, its manifestations, risks, and effects, as well as ways to prevent and combat it in the process of distributing aid.
- Designing special programs for mechanisms to receive reports, notifications, and complaints related to suspicions of corruption, and developing preventive monitoring mechanisms in the distribution of aid during emergencies, by using cyber space and remote communication technologies. Institutions should also take into account the privacy, confidentiality, and protection of whistleblowers reporting possible corruption, in line with the new reality in the Gaza Strip, and finally, publishing names of recipients and informing the public as much as possible.
- Educating committee representatives on the values of integrity in the distribution of aid, maintaining it, and respecting the principles of proper public communication, in order to regulate aid management according to standards of transparency, integrity and anti-corruption.

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- Talal Abu Rukbah: "Humanitarian aid in Gaza: A tool to enhance resilience or a threat to social cohesion?" Al-Quds Newspaper, 24/2/2024.

Interviews

Number	Name	Description	Date of publication
1.	Amjad Al-Shawwa	Palestinian Non-Governmental Organizations Network - PNGO	19/06/2024
2.	Taghreed Jumaa	Aisha Association for the Protection of Women and Children	22/06/2024
3.	Sufian Badr	The Cooperation Foundation (Ta'awon)	5/07/2024
4.	Abdullah Sharshara	Ajyaal Foundation	19/06/2024
5.	Taysir Al-Tabbaa	Chamber of Commerce and Industry	05/07/2024



AMAN was established in 2000 as a civil society organization that seeks to combat corruption and promote integrity, transparency and accountability in the Palestinian society. The Coalition was first formed by an initiative from a number of civil society organizations working in the field of democracy, human rights and good governance. In 2006, the Coalition was accredited as a national chapter for Transparency International.

AMAN is a Palestinian think tank and a specialized body providing knowledge on corruption at the local and regional level through producing specialized reports and studies. The periodic publications include: The annual Integrity and Anti-Corruption Report, the annual Palestinian Integrity Index and the National Integrity System studies and reports, in addition to the Coalition's continued contributions to produce reports and studies on the status of corruption in the Arab region.

As part of the global anti-corruption movement - and of international alliances and partnerships with relevant specialized coalitions and organizations - AMAN plays a key role in the transfer and contextualization of necessary international knowledge and tools to combat corruption in all sectors.

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