



Analytical Study:
**Status of Vulnerable
and Marginalized Youth
Groups in Palestine**

December 2016

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Foreword

Anders Thomsen

I am delighted to introduce the, “Status of Vulnerable and Marginalized Youth in Palestine” study.

The study recognizes 22 vulnerable groups based on various indicators including unemployment, adverse working conditions, early marriage, exposure to sexual violence, psychosocial well-being, and a strong desire to emigrate. These indicators affect many societal groups. However, they are alarmingly high for youth.

The reality is that youth are mostly excluded and marginalized from decision and policy making processes. They are deprived of the chance to voice their opinions on perceptions of the Palestinian socio-economic and political future. The inter-generational gap is wide, allowing space for further marginalization and vulnerability. Female youth are especially suffering from oppression being raised in a patriarchal society and being exposed to the violence inflicted by the external environment including the effects of the occupation.

The study was developed by the researcher, Mr. Waseem Burghal who managed to tackle the standardized indicators on how to assess vulnerability. Through the leadership of the Ministry of Social Development, the study is now accessible for everyone. It is my hope that the study will allow all of the relative parties to draft a constructive plan on how to approach vulnerable youth and change their lives from vulnerable to empowered.

Anders Thomsen
UNFPA Representative
State of Palestine



Executive Summary

This study on the status of youth vulnerability in Palestine is implemented by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) with the aim of assessing and analyzing the realities of Palestinian youth aged 15-29 years and identifying groups of vulnerable and marginalized youth. The study also seeks to define the concept of youth vulnerability and identify the prevalence of youth vulnerability in the Palestinian society, in addition to analyzing national youth-related policies in general and roles and responsibilities of the different partners and stakeholders. To this end, a comprehensive and specific methodology was adopted, which included reviewing all available literature, studies, publications and surveys on youth; conducting a number of individual interviews with representatives of the public sector, relevant ministries and government institutions; as well as holding seven focus group discussions with a sample of civil society organizations (CSOs) and different types of youth groups in order to achieve the study objectives by analyzing vulnerability among young people and developing a clear vision regarding marginalized youth groups.

It should be noted first that the task of analyzing the status of vulnerable youth groups in Palestine is a very complicated one as the issue of vulnerability is relatively new and there is a general lack of relevant studies, information and statistics locally and globally. To analyze the status of vulnerable youth groups, it was necessary to carry out a comprehensive review of all youth groups and their needs at the different levels and generate statistically significant data on the most vulnerable groups and most marginalized locations. Themes addressed in the study include: a review of the status of Palestinian youth, youth definitions in the local and international context, the overall concept of vulnerable and marginalized youth groups, classification criteria for vulnerable youth groups, measurement of vulnerability factors affecting youth groups, causes and drivers of youth vulnerability, summary analysis of the status of vulnerable groups (causes and drivers of vulnerability), analysis of roles and intervention strategies of formal bodies and main stakeholders, and final recommendations.

With regard to the findings of the study, the following is an account of main findings and results:

- Estimates indicate that a large proportion of youth and adolescents in Palestine are likely to be at risk of vulnerability, marginalization, exclusion and deprivation of rights and services. Young

people face a range of unprecedented challenges, including unemployment, poverty and lack of job opportunities. Unemployment rate among youth aged 15-29 years is 39 per cent¹. This dire situation is accompanied by youth exposure to the risks of negative behaviors, school dropout, high levels of violence, weak civil and political participation, along with various forms of inequity and exclusion, particularly affecting young people from vulnerable and marginalized groups.

- With regard to vulnerability as a concept, the findings point out that vulnerability is a relatively new concept that has not been adequately addressed. Also, there is no consensus on the definition of vulnerability at the global level. It will be probably difficult to reach agreement on such a definition that includes all causes and indicators of vulnerability in the near future due to the wide variety of factors affecting individual vulnerable groups, which are often linked to environmental, social, economic, political and other drivers and causes.
- Within this context, the definition of vulnerable youth groups refers to individuals and groups of youth and adolescents, both males and females, in the age group 15-29 years, who experience one or another form of marginalization, exclusion, lack

¹ Press Release on the Eve of International Youth Day, PCBS, 12 August 2016.



of services and rights, discrimination, poverty or any such conditions related to the surrounding social, economic or political environment. Despite agreement on certain common features, the classification of vulnerable youth groups differs between countries due to the varying nature of youth groups and the varying impact of factors, needs and challenges facing each group.

- Vulnerability indicators among youth are relative and difficult to measure. Measuring vulnerability is even more difficult. Nevertheless, there are some measures that can help identify levels of youth vulnerability in the Palestinian context. Yet it is important to stress that there might be problems in measuring and applying these variables and it may prove difficult at times to obtain complete and precise information on these variables. Therefore, measurement of the different indicators should primarily be based on quantitative data from

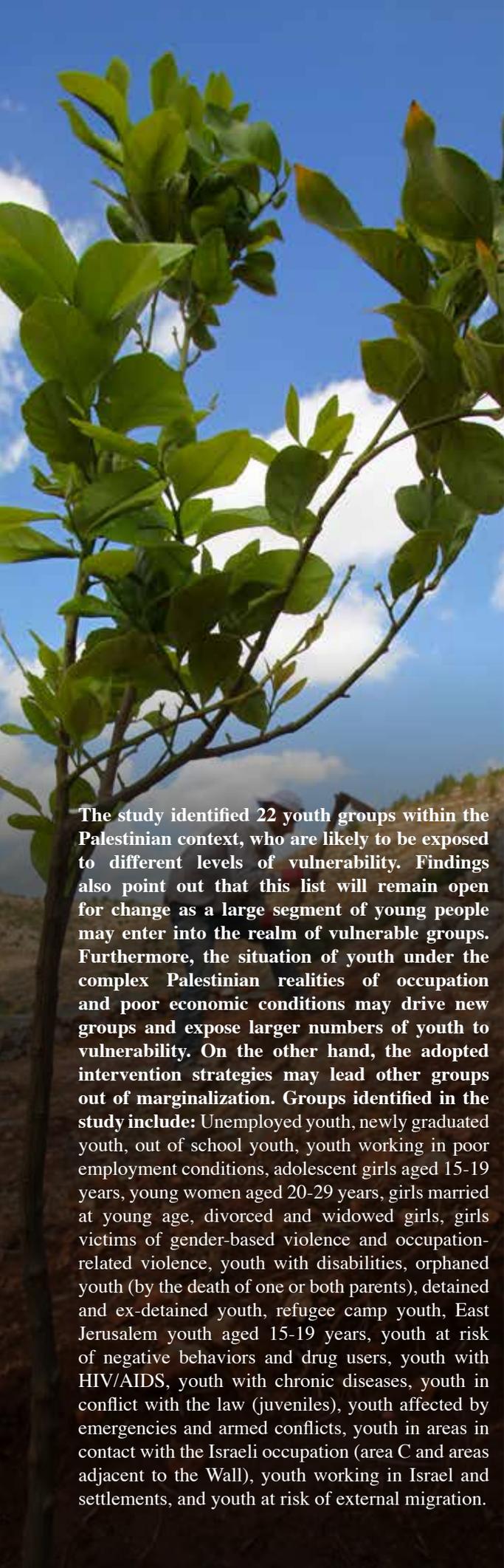
surveys and statistics in order to obtain clear and specific data on the nature, levels and different causes of vulnerability.

- While measuring vulnerability factors, the study presented a number of proposed quantitative indicators to measure vulnerability and the implemented interventions. This will require having baseline data for all proposed indicators in order to clearly depict the status of each vulnerable youth group and facilitate measurement of vulnerability levels among youth.
- The study also attempted to analyze all groups of vulnerable and at-risk youth, identifying vulnerability causes and levels, as well as the most vulnerable groups and most marginalized locations, while seeking to link these features to quantitative indicators based on the available data, which will need to be updated continuously.



A number of criteria and indicators for the classification of vulnerable and marginalized groups have been identified. This list is not final and still needs further research. It includes:

Poverty, unemployment, inequality at work, low wages, poor working conditions, school absenteeism, school dropout, lack of qualifications, orphanhood (by the death of one or both parents), separation of parents, youth separation or divorce, verbal violence, sexual violence, occupation-related violence, early marriage for girls, all types of disability, chronic diseases among youth, HIV/AIDS, negative and risky behaviors (drugs, alcohol, smoking, etc.), conflict with the law (crimes, misdemeanors, violent behavior, etc.), refugee status, displacement, exposure to armed conflicts, and desire to emigrate abroad.



The study identified 22 youth groups within the Palestinian context, who are likely to be exposed to different levels of vulnerability. Findings also point out that this list will remain open for change as a large segment of young people may enter into the realm of vulnerable groups. Furthermore, the situation of youth under the complex Palestinian realities of occupation and poor economic conditions may drive new groups and expose larger numbers of youth to vulnerability. On the other hand, the adopted intervention strategies may lead other groups out of marginalization. Groups identified in the study include: Unemployed youth, newly graduated youth, out of school youth, youth working in poor employment conditions, adolescent girls aged 15-19 years, young women aged 20-29 years, girls married at young age, divorced and widowed girls, girls victims of gender-based violence and occupation-related violence, youth with disabilities, orphaned youth (by the death of one or both parents), detained and ex-detained youth, refugee camp youth, East Jerusalem youth aged 15-19 years, youth at risk of negative behaviors and drug users, youth with HIV/AIDS, youth with chronic diseases, youth in conflict with the law (juveniles), youth affected by emergencies and armed conflicts, youth in areas in contact with the Israeli occupation (area C and areas adjacent to the Wall), youth working in Israel and settlements, and youth at risk of external migration.

- The study findings also included an analysis of roles, responsibilities and intervention strategies adopted by the formal sector and relevant CSOs. The analysis revealed the fact that a large number of programs and interventions exist to guide the Palestinian youth sector but their implementation is not based on a unified vision and does not necessarily respond to the needs of many of the vulnerable and marginalized groups. Furthermore, interventions and programs are lacking coordination, information sharing and joint efforts, whereas high levels of partnerships and intensive joint interventions are required in order to address the different drivers of youth vulnerability.
- Finally, the study presented a number of final recommendations stressing the need for developing a national strategy to respond to the needs of vulnerable youth groups and reduce their vulnerability, with the involvement of all relevant partners and stakeholders, including youth themselves. In addition, there is a need to enhance mechanisms and levels of cooperation, coordination, networking, information sharing and synergy between ministries, formal institutions, CSOs, and other main stakeholders, which is a prerequisite for improving the situation of vulnerable youth groups, especially because long-term, concerted efforts are essential in order to address the complicated cross-sectoral factors affecting the different groups of Palestinian youth.

Analyzing the situation of vulnerable groups – Summary of findings

In order to reach specific conclusions regarding causes of vulnerability of each group of Palestinian youth and to identify the most vulnerable groups and most marginalized and excluded locations, in-depth analysis has been conducted for each youth group listed in Table 1 above, which presents a summary of the analysis (see Annexes² for the full findings of the analysis and a comprehensive listing of its sources).

The analysis process has included a review of all available studies, reports, statistical information and surveys pertaining to each group in order to identify the main drivers of vulnerability and detect any relations between the most vulnerable youth groups and the most marginalized locations, which should be specifically addressed in the planning process and the identification of needed interventions. The research team encountered great difficulties in sourcing the needed data, especially given the large number of groups to be analyzed and the scarcity of recent studies and surveys that can serve as a basis for such analysis. It is important to note that indicators contained in the findings of the analysis of vulnerable and marginalized groups are primarily based on currently available data from PCBS in particular, which are prone to change and will need regular and constant updating.

² All sources of data and statistical information can be found in the summary findings of the analysis of vulnerable and marginalized groups. Sources of all statistical data used in the analysis were indicated in the Annexes throughout the Analysis of Vulnerable Groups theme as per each one of the identified youth groups.

Annex 1: Matrix of Vulnerable Youth Groups by Region

#	Group	Total	Most vulnerable groups	Gaza Strip	Jerusalem	Refugee camps	Urban areas	Rural areas	Area C and behind the Wall	Other areas
1	Unemployed youth	546,156 young men and women (unemployment rate – 39%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth aged 20-24 years Girls Young people with higher educational attainment 	✓	✓	✓			✓	
2	Newly graduated youth	32,000 graduates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female graduates Graduates who have not started the transitioning to the labor market Graduates from disciplines with least employability 	✓		✓			✓	
3	Out of school youth	770,000 young men and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth under the age of 17 Youth with no or low educational attainment Male youth Public school students in the West Bank and Gaza Strip 	✓	✓					Cities and towns with high dropout rates
4	Youth working in poor employment conditions	Data not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minors under the age of 18 Youth earning wages at or below the minimum level, especially girls Youth lacking adequate academic qualifications or special technical skills Private sector employees Workers in Israel and settlements Workers in ad hoc and seasonal jobs 	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	

5	Adolescent girls aged 15-19 years	77,056 adolescent girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girls facing family problems and conflicts Girls exposed to violence Girls with early marriage or early childbearing Girls not attending education or school dropouts 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Young women aged 20-29 years	261,800 young women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployed young women Young women exposed to violence Divorced/widowed young women Female heads of households 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Girls married at young age	70,176 girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girls who became pregnant before reaching the age of 16 Girls exposed to domestic violence Girls under the age of 19 not enrolled in education 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Cities and towns with high rates of early marriage
8	Divorced and widowed girls	7,568 girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recently widowed or divorced girls Widowed and divorced girls living in poverty and without a source of income Girls divorced due to separation resulting from early marriage Girls in the process of demanding divorce 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Cities and towns with high divorce rates

9	Girls victims of gender-based violence and occupation-related violence	Data not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girls exposed to sexual violence (harassment, rape) Girls aged 15-17 years Girls exposed to domestic violence (by the husband or a family member) Girls victims of violence in the poorest and less educated households Housewives and women out of the labor force 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Cities and towns with high prevalence of violence
10	Youth with disabilities	50,400 young men and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons with disabilities aged 23-29 years Young males with disabilities Youth with disabilities not enrolled in education and school dropouts Unemployed youth with disabilities Youth exposed to violence, especially females 	✓				✓	Cities and towns with high disability rates
11	Orphaned youth (by the death of one or both parents)	Data not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth under the age of 18 Youth in the poorest households Girls 	✓				✓	Cities and towns with high rates of orphans
12	Detained and ex-detained youth	Data not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detained and ex-detained minors aged 15-17 years Detained and ex-detained women and girls aged 15-29 years Young detainees aged 15-29 years with ill-health 				✓	✓	
13	Refugee camp youth	76,000 young men and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugee girls Youth in the poorest households Unemployed youth 				✓	✓	Gaza Strip Shu'fat camp

14	East Jerusalem youth aged 15-19 years	Data not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth at risk of negative behaviors and drug users School dropouts Youth in poor households Girls 	✓	Old City, Shu'fat camp, areas adjacent to the Wall	✓					
15	Youth at risk of negative behaviors and drug users	Data not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug users in the age group 15-19 years School and university students Drug users with low awareness level Unemployed drug users 	✓	✓	✓			✓		
16	Youth with HIV/AIDS	Data not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth living with AIDS Those involved in (extramarital) sexual relations Drug users At-risk adolescents Workers inside the Green Line Girls 	✓	✓	✓					
17	Youth with chronic diseases	35,000 young men and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth in advanced stages of illness Youth in poor households Males 	✓				✓	✓		
18	Youth in conflict with the law (juveniles)	Data not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adolescents in the age group 15-17 years Males Groups exposed to negative behaviors School students 	✓	✓	✓		✓			Cities and towns with high prevalence of juvenile misdemeanors and crimes, namely West Bank cities of Nablus, Tulkarem, Bethlehem and Jenin

19	Youth affected by emergencies and armed conflicts	Data not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth in vulnerable areas at risk of being affected by conflict Girls Youth aged 15-19 years Internally displaced youth 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Areas at risk of high-intensity conflicts, whenever they occur
20	Youth in areas in contact with the Israeli occupation (area C and areas adjacent to the Wall)	90,000 young men and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth at risk of forced displacement and home demolitions Poorest youth and those with limited access to the different services and facilities Girls 						Bedouin communities
21	Youth working in Israel and settlements	Data not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth involved in informal employment and without work permits Girls Adolescents Youth working in Israeli settlements 		✓				Jordan Valley with regard to those working in Israeli settlements
22	Youth at risk of external migration	330,494 young men and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth in poor households Unemployed youth Male youth Youth in the age group 18-22 years Youth with higher levels of educational attainment Those expressing a desire to migrate permanently 	✓				✓	Cities and towns with high external migration rates

Annex 2: Matrix of Proposed Interventions For Vulnerable Youth Groups

#	Category	Relevant Influential Parties	Recommended Interventions
1.	Unemployed youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Labor Higher Council for Youth and Sports Training and higher education institutions (universities, colleges, vocational orientation) Ministry of National Economy Ministry of Higher Education Relevant civil society organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide more work opportunities Provide training and orientation programs Encourage academic & professional specializations Enhance the quality of education to meet the market's needs Encourage entrepreneurship and small projects
2.	Fresh graduates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Labor Higher Council for Youth and Sports Training and higher education institutions (universities, colleges, vocational orientation) Ministry of National Economy Ministry of Higher Education Relevant civil society organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide academic trainings/workshops Enhance the quality of education to meet the market's needs Encourage entrepreneurship and small projects
3.	Out of school youth (outside the frames of institutional education)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Higher Education Ministry of Social Development Higher Council for Youth and Sports Ministry of Labor Vocational rehabilitation centers Relevant civil society organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate out of school youth Develop the system of education Raise the level of educational attainment/achievement Create special programs for completing educational requirements Conduct interventions for out of school youth and their families when needed Conduct vocational rehabilitation for uneducated youth
4.	Youth working in poor employment conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Labor (Inspectors) Ministry of National Economy Ministry of Higher Education Vocational Rehabilitation centers Relevant civil society organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pass important and appropriate legislative laws Appoint inspectors to ensure safety work laws are being conducted Raise awareness about work law/legality especially for teenagers and their families Raise awareness about labor laws and rights

5. Adolescent girls aged 15-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Women Affairs • Ministry of Social Development • Ministry of Education • Higher Council for Youth and Sports • Relevant civil society organizations especially psychosocial support centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance and advocate for family communication (Preventing family problems) • Raise awareness about adolescence and the phases that teenagers go through • Reduce the percentage of violence against teenage girls and bias behavior between boys and girls • Establish programs to reduce/decline early pregnancy and marriage • Reduce the percentage of dropout girls • Engage girls in social initiatives and volunteerism
6. Young women aged 20 – 29 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Women Affairs • Ministry of Social Development • Ministry of Education • Higher Council for Youth and Sports • Relevant civil society organizations especially psycho social support centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise girls' economic participation (reduce gap between males and females) • Enhance the level and increase the percentage of women's participation in social settings • Develop the Palestinian law that contributes to the Palestinian Woman's reality • Raise awareness about gender issues and women's rights
7. Girls married at a young age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Women Affairs • Ministry of Social Development • Ministry of Education • Higher Council for Youth and Sports • Ministry of Endowments • Relevant civil society organizations especially psychosocial support centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the local society's awareness including families and girls • Discuss raising marriageable age in Palestine to an age no less than 18 years' old • Tackle issues of school dropouts that lead to early marriage • Develop programs for psychosocial support and providing safe spaces for girls'
8. Divorced and widowed girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Social Development • Ministry of Women Affairs • Supreme Judge Department (legislative Courts) • Civil society organizations especially feminist organizations • Psychosocial support centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide services related to legal support especially for divorce cases and related rights • Provide psychosocial and guidance services including the use of social and protection tools for divorced women and widowed girls in their first stages

9.	Girls victims of gender-based violence and occupation related violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Social Development • Ministry of Women Affairs • Prisoners Affairs • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Higher Education • Psychosocial support centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise individual awareness • Providing psychosocial support services • Provide health services • Provide protection system for violence survivors and encouraging women to engage in anti-violence programs
10.	Youth with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Social Development • Ministry of Higher Education • Ministry of Health • Higher Council for Youth and Sports • Social Rehabilitation Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance social engagement • Develop infrastructure • Raise educational pursuits • Providing job opportunities for the disabled • Provide rehabilitation centers and health services
11.	Orphaned youth (the death of one parent or two parents)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Social Development • Ministry of Education • Zakat Committees and Charities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financial support • Provide a guiding psychosocial and legal support
12.	Detained and ex-detained youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prisoners Affairs • Palestinian Prisoner Club • Human rights organizations • Red Cross 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prisoners in Israeli Prisons • Providing legal services for prisoners • Pressure Israeli Authorities to provide basic human rights for prisoners including education, health care and others • Advocate and lobby for prisoners'/detainees issues internationally • Freed/released detainees and ex-detainees -prisoners: • Psychosocial rehabilitation especially for female and young female detainees • Provide opportunities for social engagement (post prison) • Provide job opportunities • Provide educational and health care services
13.	Youth in refugee camps (Refugees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNRWA • Higher Council for Youth and Sports • Popular Committees in refugee camps • Civil society organizations especially youth organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the percentage of poverty and provide job opportunities • Provide more educational, health, and social services • Reintegrate girls' participation in the camp's day-day life • Involve youth participation in the camp's day-day life

14.	Youth in East Jerusalem aged 15 – 19 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Education • Ministry of Social Development • Higher Council for Youth and Sports • Civil Society organizations in East Jerusalem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pass national strategy for the protection of youth in East Jerusalem • Provide empowerment and advocacy program for youth • Reduce the percentage of youth who face risky behavior like drug abuse and school dropout
15.	Youth at risk of negative behavior and drug users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Internal Affairs (Palestinian Police, Anti-Narcotics Department) • Ministry of Justice • Supreme Jude Department • Public Prosecution • Relevant civil society organizations focused on combating drugs and higher education (colleges, universities, rehabilitation centers) • Ministry of Higher Education (schools) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate legal procedures against drug dealers • Raise youth's awareness about the risk of drugs focusing on school and university students • Develop specialized centers that are fully equipped to rehabilitate drug abusers • Conduct capacity building trainings for combating drugs workers
16.	Youth with HIV and AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Education • Ministry of Social Development • Ministry of Labor • Relevant civil Society organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce and prevent the risk of AIDS infection • Raise youth's awareness about AIDS disease; how its transmitted and the ways of protection • Raise social awareness on how people perceive AIDS infected people • Provide appropriate health services for youth that include health and guidance brochures
17.	Youth with chronic diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Social Development • Ministry of Labor • Relevant civil society organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide good health services • Provide guidance and relative psychosocial support
18.	Youth in conflict with the law (Juveniles)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Justice • Supreme Judge Department • Public Prosecution • Ministry of Internal Affairs (Palestinian Police, rehabilitation centers) • Ministry of Social Development • Ministry of Education • Relevant civil society organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the law passed in 2016 • Highlight the importance of having full coordination between the administrations of youth detention center (juvenile) and the ministries of Justice, Social Development, Higher Education, Health, and labor) • Conduct full maintenance for detention centers • Find rehabilitation and training based programs to help youth engage in the society • Ensure and guarantee basic rights for youth

19.	Youth affected by emergencies and armed conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Internal Affairs (Civil Defense) • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Social Development • Ministry of Local Government • Relevant civil society organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide needs and equipment for emergency care • Provide access to services and related information • Offer legal support tackling Israeli Violations
20.	Youth in areas in contact with the Israeli Occupation (area C and areas adjacent to the Wall)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher Council for Youth and Sports • Ministry of Local Government • Ministry of Higher Education • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Labor • Relevant civil society organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide needs and equipment for emergency care resulting from Israeli violations • Provide access to services and related information
21.	Youth working in Israel and settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Labor • Ministry of National Economy • Higher Council for Youth and Sports • Ministry of Health • Relevant civil society organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide alternative work opportunities • Raise youth's awareness about the risks of working in settlements • Offer legal and guidance support for youth especially teenagers • Provide protection/safety for workers especially those who work to Palestinian owners
22.	Youth at risk of external migrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Labor • Higher Council for Youth and Sports • Ministry of Education • Relevant civil society organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance living conditions for youth's poor families • Provide encouraging job opportunities • Support entrepreneurship and small projects • Raise youth's awareness about the risks of emigration • Increase youth's participation in volunteerism and emphasize their roles as active citizens



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