

Application form: Partnership Project

Before writing the application, go through the guidelines for the Project Pool and the MENA Pool. Please pay special attention to the requirements for Partnership Projects (page 32), the requirements in regards to the purpose of the pools (page 10-11), the change triangle (page 12-15) and the three crosscutting requirements (page 16-17). Your project will be evaluated based on the 6 evaluation criteria (page 44-45).

Include only relevant and necessary information, and make sure that the total application does not exceed **15 pages** (using Verdana front 10, excl. front page and signatures).

1. Basic Information

Project pool and themes

Which project pool are you applying?	MENA	
	Project Pool	

Project information

Project title	Strengthening of the Palestinian student movement
Applying DUF member organisation(s)	Dansk Studerendes Fællesråd
Partner organisation(s)	The Palestinian Student Council Forum
Project locality	Palestine and Denmark
Project period	March 2016 - March 2017
Amount applied for (max 750.000 DKK)	750.000 DKK

1.1 Summary of the project (max 10 lines)

The project will address organizational as well as advocacy issues in the PSCF, which is the sole independent organization representing all students of higher education in Palestine. Key issues are building of a secretariat, representing disadvantaged groups and influence in Palestinian politics. Through various activities with a focus on training of trainers, workshops and meetings with important stakeholders in education. Furthermore, activities consists of leadership and secretariat exchanges with DSF, important conferences on student issues and information activities. The DSF and PSCF have been partners for almost 4 years and has had difficulties, but also much success, and both organizations will with the project be able to use past experiences to reach important goals.

2. The Partners

2.1 Vision and work of the Danish member organisation

The National Union of Students Denmark (DSF) works for student welfare and better education, which is a common goal of the Palestinian Student Council Forum (PSCF). DSF is a national umbrella organisation consisting of 15 local, independent student councils and represents approximately 165,000 Danish students in all.

2.2 The capacity and experience of the Danish member organisation

The DSF has extensive experience and is widely recognized for its international cooperation projects. It has collaborated with Palestinian student councils for more than 4 years and has helped build the organisation the PSCF through a pilot project and partnership project with the help of DUF. The DSF also cooperates with Colombian and Zimbabwean student organisations and has been an active member of the European Students' Union since 1982, an organization which represents students from 38 different countries.

The DSF has an International Committee, which takes care of the international projects with a mandate from the member organisations, and a secretariat, which assists with administrative tasks. The work regarding the partnership with the PSCF is organized through a project group, which consists of members from the International Committee. The project group facilitates and carries out activities and reports to the DSF leadership.

The project group currently consists of Asbjørn, Asger, Christoffer, Christian, Mira, Siri and Thor. The group is familiar within the Danish network 'Palæstina Initiativet' and has been a part of the cooperation since 2014.

2.3 Learning and anchoring of the project in the Danish member organisation

We believe there is a lot of useful experiences and knowledge to gain from youth leadership exchanges and knowledge sharing between the two political contexts of students in Denmark and in Palestine. Especially, we believe there is a lot to learn from each others engagements with students, political action forms and collaboration with stakeholders.

We have come to understand the importance of sustaining the organisational memory of the organisation, as well as the accumulated knowledge. This includes communication and hand-over internally in the partner organisation as well as external communication between the Danish and the Palestinian partner.

The partnership with the PSCF has had an important influence on the DSF's international strategy and understanding of democracy as well as student politics in non-Western countries. Through the almost 4-year partnership and cooperation, the DSF has also grown and acquired new knowledge related to the organization and development of goals, as well as a more critical perspective on its own engagement with students and organization.

The experiences and lessons learned from the project will continue to be disseminated into the wider DSF organisation. This will happen through the increased focus on advocacy and information activities both within and outside the DSF.

The partner organisation

2.4 Vision and work of the partner organisation

The PSCF was officially recognized by the Palestinian Authority in April 2015 and shortly thereafter held its (second) constitutive General Assembly which resulted in the adoption of organisational bylaws and the election of the current Chairman Abed Jabbar Foqaha. This was the result of long, difficult and tumultuous process that was set in motion in 2011, stalled in the beginning of 2014 and kick-started again in the autumn of 2014.

The PSCF is formed of the student councils at all West Bank universities. Each university has different systems of education, finance, policies and administration, and while this means that each student council has their own distinct experiences, it is also a strength when uniting and working towards the common goal of representing all Palestinian students and improving their conditions. This kind of work, which is enriched by varied experiences and carried out in the day-to-day work of all the student councils, is helped by the PSCF. The DSF is a part of that vision and helps the PSCF in establishing a base and in continuing the work as an independent national union of students.

2.5 The capacity and experience of the partner organisation

All of the members of the PSCF are or have been active in their respective student councils, and thus have extensive experience with student politics, and are closely familiar with the challenges and opportunities that face Palestinian students today. The skills they have gained through their work in the student councils are valuable assets, which they bring with them in their engagement in the PSCF. Furthermore, several of the members of the Board of Directors and the Founding Committee have participated in workshops and seminars organised by DUF and the DSF about the management and implementation of international projects, which has further improved their capacity.

Despite the commitment and great efforts of its members PSCF faces a number of organisational difficulties. Firstly, the annual Student Council elections presents an issue to sustaining continuity in PSCF, as all Board of Directors members are replaced yearly. The issue is exacerbated by the fact that the elections are held at widely different dates during the year, preventing a unified transitioning period. Both PSCF in general and the project group members are acutely aware of this issue and several steps have been taken to address it (see 2.7). The second issue facing the PSCF organisationally is the lack of a proper secretariat that could ensure more administrative continuity, which is why this is one of the immediate objectives of this project.

2.6 The structure and the organisation of the Partner Organisation

The PSCF is currently formally organized in two bodies:

- 1) **Board of Directors** is the decision-making body of the organisation. Consists of the presidents of the student councils at each of the universities, one female student council representative from each university, as well as the general secretary, who is elected internally by and among the Board of Directors. The current general secretary is

Abed Jabbar Foqaha. (The student councils are democratic organisations, and all students can run at the annual elections)

- 2) The Advisory Board functions as the organisational memory, using the knowledge and experience of its members to advise in various matters. It will consist of former members of the Board of Directors as well as other stakeholders.

Informal structure: The Founding Committee works with developing the organisation and administrative tasks. Hold the main responsibility for implementing this project. The founding members consist of Sameeh, Anas, Thaer and Madlean.

All members of the PSCF work on a part-time voluntary basis.

2.7 Learning and anchoring of the project in the partner organisation

The fact that the Student Council in the West Bank previously have worked as separate units ensures both anchoring and learning in the partner organisation. Because of their disconnectedness, all of the separate Student Councils in the West Bank have developed strong capacities, and since each of the members in the Board of Directors serve as Presidents of these Student Councils, they can quickly disseminate information to students all over the West Bank. The focus on training of trainers within PSCF will further strengthen these capabilities.

One organisational issue that has been fundamental since the beginning, and which is addressed above, is the issue of hand-overs after each Student Council election. This issue has been addressed by ensuring that newly elected Board of Directors members in the PSCF are co-chaired by the previous members from their university half a year after their election. This will ensure that knowledge and information will continue in the organisation despite annual replacement of key members. Furthermore, the Advisory Board will include former Board of Directors members, which will secure that their experience will remain within the organization. Finally, DSF and PSCF will jointly adopt a knowledge sharing system and a series of standardised documentation routines which will strengthen the long-term organisational memory (see section on Monitoring and evaluation).

Partnership and cooperation

2.8 Previous cooperation

This work has included the following events (listed chronologically):

- **November 2010:** The DSF and the student council of Al Quds University met. This served as the DSF's partner identification project in Palestine.
- **May 2011:** Two representatives from the student council of Al Quds University gathered with four representatives from the DSF at DUF's partner seminar in Kolding to develop a specific project.
- **2012:** Pilot project with students from Al-Quds University. During the pilot project there were three official meetings between all the student councils and with representatives from the DSF.
- **February 2013:** Application for a partnership project sent to DUF.

- **April 2013:** First general assembly with aprox. 100 students, where the bylaws were created and signed, which constituted the organisation and created the Board of Directors in PSCF.
- **October 2014:** Representatives from the DSF project group travelled to Palestine and held meetings with representatives from the Palestinian group on the status and future of the project. An initial agreement on the basic aspects of the continuation of the partnership was reached.
- **January 2015:** the DSF project group member Thor Steen Larsen went to Palestine and planned the restoration of the partnership with members of the Palestinian group.
- **April 2015:** One of the project's main goals was reached, as the organisation (the PSCF) was finally approved as a formal organisation by the Palestinian Authorities.
- **April 2015:** The PSCF group members Thaer and Anas visited Denmark and joined the DSF group members Asger and Asbjørn at the partnership seminar in Ishøj. During the seminar, an application for an extension of the partnership project till ultimo 2015 was developed as well as a revision of the budget. The revision was made in order to align the project goals to the reality it was facing. This was a result partly of highly ambitious goals of the previous and a stall in the project in the beginning of 2014. The exercise contributed with invaluable experience to the partners in both adapting to changes and to formulating realistic goals.
- **June 2015:** The application for an extension of the partnership project was approved by DUF.
- **June 2015:** Six representatives from the DSF project group travelled to Palestine and attended the General Assembly of the PSCF. For the first time all the West Bank student council presidents were joined in one place. At the General Assembly, an agreement on the foundation of the PSCF's principles was reached and through a fair and anonymous election the first general secretary of the PSCF was elected. Furthermore, several meetings between the Danish delegation and key stakeholders were held, discussing the future prospects of the partnership.
- **September 2015:** The DSF project group members joined the PSCF at a workshop on empowering women in student councils. At the workshop, two female students from each student council were present. The Danish representatives conducted a part of the workshop. Furthermore, it was decided to apply for the partnership development project to continue the partnership in 2016.
- **November 2015:** Visit between the DSF and the PSCF during a leadership seminar in Denmark.
- **January 2016:** Partnership development project
- **February 2016:** Application for a new partnership project.

Strengths:

We have a well-established foundation with our partners and solid knowledge about the political situation in Palestine as well as the needs and characteristics of the partnership organisation. The different student councils have a strong relationship with the students and direct connection with each other. They have shared values and ideas about what they want to accomplish, and how they plan to do it. The improvement of the conditions for Palestinian students at the West Bank will come from the democratic student council themselves. The idea about a joint student movement is applied by the local student councils, which will help create a sense of ownership towards the project.

Weaknesses:

Two weaknesses are the lack of sustainability as well as lack of information. This is due to frequent replacement of representatives, both in the DSF and in the Palestinian student councils over time, and cultural differences and different political situations may affect the relationship. A challenge could also be the financial aspect of the project. When the PSCF is to develop projects of their own in the future, without the financial support of DUF, alternative funding has to be found. This is a key issue, which we have discussed at many meetings, tried to integrate in different aspects of the project and budget to ensure a smooth transition.

Opportunities:

There have been widespread proclamations of support for the PSCF all over the West Bank. The organisation has to be fully developed and the DSF can provide expertise from a Danish civil society context. There is a high level of education in Palestine, which also will help us expand the project, and enable greater awareness about the project within student population in Palestine. There has also been ideas of using the PSCF to unite students in Gaza with those of the West Bank, if the geopolitical situation improves in the future.

Threats:

There is a risk that not all student councils, for example students affiliated with parties such as Hamas, are willing to take part in the PSCF. This can somewhat undermine the purpose of the project, since the PSCF would like to act as a national organisation, encompassing and representing all Palestinian students. Therefore, the PSCF must choose carefully which themes to discuss and respect the mandates and democracy of the councils. We will stress the importance of not taking away mandate and sovereignty from the respective councils, but emphasize that the PSCF is a tool in supplying opportunities for the local councils. Recent tensions around Jerusalem is also a never ending concern, but a concern, which we have dealt with before and expect will not influence the project other than with minor delays.

2.9 Perspectives of the cooperation

Attached is the partnership agreement between the DSF and the PSCF and LFA matrix.

The DSF and the PSCF share the objective of promoting and ensuring the best possible educational conditions for students. The DSF has a long history of working to promote the conditions for students both on a national as well as an international level and has through this

built up a considerable organisational strength. The DSF is therefore able to contribute with valuable experience regarding organisational development, administration of projects events and democratic organisation. On the other hand, PSCF has first-hand knowledge of the local conditions and the particular challenges that face the students and a great network of people in the West Bank. The combination of the DSF's organisational experience and the PSCF's strength in working locally is both advantageous and instrumental in the pursuit of the common objectives.

Volunteers from the DSF and the PSCF have also met and developed a closer and more effective relationship at different events like the leadership exchange in Denmark late 2015 and the partnership development project in Palestine early January 2016. Here both parts have reached an understanding of the nature of the partnership and begun greater integration between each others organisations.

3. Preparation and Analysis

3.1 Description of the preparatory process

The foundation for the preparatory process of the project currently applied for is the previous pilot project, partnership project and the partnership development project. The project idea, objectives and strategy of the project currently applied for emerged from talks and discussions during meetings between the partners in the previous partnership project, as well as during the partnership development project conducted in January 2016. During these meetings, analysis of influential stakeholders, gender issues, as well as problems and risks, in the project were conducted. The first rough draft for the project description was drafted by leading members from both partner organisations in cooperation and has thereafter been discussed and refined with relevant members from the PSCF and with the international committee of the DSF.

3.2 Problem and context analysis

The youth and students of Palestine lack inclusion in the political processes that lead to political decisions affecting their lives. This is especially apparent in the educational sector, where student involvement in central decisions is minimal. This project seeks to address these issues by strengthening the PSCF, which as the sole organisation represents students in higher education in Palestine regardless of political or other affiliation.

Political representation of the general student population in Palestine is made difficult by two factors. Firstly, political representation of students in universities has historically been undertaken primarily by separate, disconnected student councils impairing the possibility of raising common issues facing all students across different universities. Secondly, student representation on both individual university-level and on the national level has been carried out by political Youth parties affiliated with the largest political parties in Palestine. The nature of their competing political agendas makes voicing the common concerns of all students in the political system difficult. The internal division of individual student council members and leaders in different political parties exacerbate this issue. The PSCF is open to all political parties, but thus far participants have been predominantly Fatah Youth members. This is due to Fatah Youth holding 8 out of 9 chairs in the Student Council and the unwillingness of the non-Fatah Youth chairman at Berzeit University to participate in PSCF. The project strives to

actively include more political parties, and especially minority parties, in the PSCF in the next project period. The blurred division between Fatah, the Palestinian Authority and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) are also obstacles in trying to ensure the political impartiality of the PSCF, a point that all engaged in working with and in the PSCF recognizes.

The project rests on a strong culture of volunteerism among Youth in Palestine. Each student council in the West Bank have a substantial capacity in recruiting, maintaining and activating Youth as volunteers for a range of different activities, including demonstrations, concerts, strikes, campaigns, elections etc.. The primary issue, which the project seeks to address, is the lack of communication and coordination between the different student councils. There exists thus a substantial potential in engaging and uniting the volunteers at the all the universities. Another substantial issue is the incongruity in activity in student politics between male and female students (see section 3.5 on Gender). Women constitute 70% of the student population at the universities in the West Bank, but are to a much lesser extent engaged in student politics. PSCF is highly aware of this and strive both formally and informally to engage female students. The project echos this focus through immediate objective 5 and through the 4 planned gender workshops in the project period.

3.3 Choice of Target group

The groups targeted in this project can be divided into two groups:

The primary target group is students and student councils from the universities at the West Bank. There are 9 universities at the West Bank and approximately 150.000 students (according to 2011 numbers). The students are generally between 18 and 28 years old and come from a variety of socioeconomic backgrounds. According to the context and problem analysis (see section 3.2) the primary target group is chosen because of the under-representation of the general student both on a local and on a national level. Thus, the PSCF will affect the primary target group through activities and the changes in governmental policies on which the PSCF has an influence. Also, the target group will become more involved in student issues and politics.

The secondary target group is comprised of other volunteers that engage in activities facilitated by the PSCF, but are not an integral part of PSCF, e.g. youth movement and third party affiliations affected working with students like Innovation House and the Danish House in Palestine.

3.4 Involvement of target groups

The concept is that student councils utilizes PSCF for knowledge sharing, activity coordination, internal organisation development, advocacy and policy making, such as political objectives including democracy, gender equality improvements and socioeconomic conditions for the students.

The primary target group will benefit from a larger network and students will benefit from the political priorities of the PSCF.

The students in higher education are targeted with information campaigns, social media, conferences, workshops and seminars that will generate support in the student community and legitimacy in the PSCF. Other groups affected by the project are local authorities, university administrations and the PA (See activity plan).

The primary target group constitute the PSCF, however the secondary target group is related to the PSCF such as the activities conducted by the PSCF affect the general youth.

3.5 Considerations in regards to gender equality

The culture and traditions in Palestine involve some degree of hindrance for women's access to political life. Politics is often associated with and dominated by men, and many young women who want to be actively engaged in student politics meet opposition from their families and environment. The main reason for this opposition is the concern about the reputations of the young women, as the parents are worried about their daughters meeting and spending time with men when they participate in student politics. Several female members in the PSCF and the student councils have expressed this as one of their main frustrations. Despite the fact that there is a large number of female students at the universities and that women are represented both in the Founding Committee and in the student councils, gender inequality still characterizes Palestinian student politics. Especially in regards to holding formal positions as Student Council members (very few) and Student Council Chairmen (none).

The PSCF is highly aware of the issue of gender inequality in student politics, and has addressed this in several ways. Firstly, and most importantly, the organisation's bylaws secure legal equality and equal possibilities of participation for both genders. At the general assembly this summer, gender quotas were adopted to secure female representation in the PSCF. This decision was uncontroversial, as all attending members were interested in including more women. Secondly, this issue has been addressed through a workshop for empowerment of women, which was very successful, and will be repeated in this project. Increasing gender equality in the PSCF and in student councils in general is one of the immediate objectives of this project.

3.6 Considerations in regards to the role of local volunteers and members

The PSCF consists entirely of students working on a voluntary basis. All West Bank students have the opportunity to influence the project via the student councils as members of the PSCF. Furthermore, local the PSCF members/volunteers will have an important role in all phases of the PSCF activities. The achievement of objectives by the PSCF depends upon the involvement and work of local members/volunteers. These will be responsible for the day-to-day functions of the PSCF at all universities as well as for various more extensive tasks and events.

4. Project Description

Project strategy

One of the key issues identified in Palestinian student politics is the problems regarding inclusion and representation in the political process caused by a lack of connection between the student councils at the different universities and the dominance of youth parties in the educational policy arena. These issues will be addressed through a mix through a mix of organisational, financial and administration capacity building of PSCF and through activities aimed both at mobilising the student political movement and increasing its ability to influence the Palestinian Authority and the university administrations.

The activities planned include the following:

- Training of trainers in the fields of dialogue, advocacy and campaigning
- Various student empowering workshops
- Regular meetings within the PSCF to strengthen the organisation and further develop policies, organisational culture and learning

- Meetings between the PSCF and external actors such as local and international civil society organisations and university administrations
- Exchanges of International Committee leadership and secretariat between the DSF and the PSCF

Although the PSCF now functions as a formally recognized organisation, the partnership project will continue to have a pivotal focus on organisational development. While the efforts of our partnership in the recent project were focused on establishing the organisation, the focus of the project currently applied for is the sustainability of the PSCF and the anchoring of the PSCF in the student body. This effort is directly related to the second objective, though it is indirectly present in the first and fifth objective. Given the supporting activities that will enable the fulfilment of these objectives, the PSCF will be able to maintain a high level of activity even after the termination of the partnership project and will be perceived as an intrinsic part of student politics in Palestine, as well as *the* organisation representing the interests of Palestinian students.

Students continue to be at the heart of the partnership. That is why the project emphasises identifying and training a select group of students as trainers, so that large numbers of students can be reached and affected. These trainers and students will not only gain valuable skills in advocacy, dialogue, and campaigning, but will also become leading figures in their student councils and at their universities. By creating closer ties to an increasing number of students, the PSCF establishes a base from which it can extract its future volunteers and supporters and thus secure that the organisation is well-anchored in the student bodies both in the short and long run. This effort is further supported through the fifth objective, where the partnership will play a supporting role in integrating marginalized groups and minorities into the organisation as well as supporting the PSCF's effort to create effective equal representation within the organisation.

Finally, in the time to come, this partnership project will have a stronger focus on advocacy that the previous project had. The work will to a greater extent than before be focused on advocating for unification and standardization of the university systems (the third objective) and concrete changes to education policy (the fourth objective), as well as further strengthening the international bonds of the PSCF (the sixth objective) and creating concrete changes for the Palestinian students.

The project integrates the three crosscutting requirements related to gender equality, voluntary engagement among youth and the strengthening of the participation and influence of youth in their societies in several ways. The PSCF is entirely based on voluntary efforts, and by expanding its membership and reach to an increasing number of students, it actively promotes voluntary engagement among youth in general, but also has specific strategies for targeting female members and volunteers of the student councils, thus contributing to gender equality, and equal access to participation and influence. Most importantly, the primary goal and purpose of the PSCF is to strengthen youth and students' influence on educational policy through creating and strengthening a unified student movement, which this project is working towards.

Objectives and success criteria

The long-term development objective of the project
The project will have strengthened Youth and student participation and influence in the political system and on universities in the West Bank through the Palestinian Student Council Forum thereby contributing to improving the educational, social and political conditions for Palestinian Youth and students

Immediate objective 1	Success criteria
PSCF members and volunteers will have achieved strengthened capabilities in skills specifically related to dialogue, advocacy and campaigning, which will have contributed to an increased overall student participation in student politics and increased knowledge of PSCF and student rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 18 trainers will have been trained respectively in dialogue, campaigning and advocacy resulting in a total of 54 trainers trained. These trainers will subsequently have trained each (in pairs) between 30-60 student volunteers resulting in between 800 and 1600 trained student volunteers. b) PSCF will have developed a paper outlining its position on student rights c) There will be an increased number of voters in the student council elections
Immediate objective 2	Success criteria
The PSCF will have secured administrative sustainability, continuity and have an increased capacity to manage daily operations by having established a secretariat through externally funded money from third parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Securing of continuous funding from third parties. b) DSF secretariat exchange to Palestine examine the needs that the PSCF secretariat will address. c) Rental of buildings and hiring of staff. d) PSCF secretariat to Denmark to improve capacities of PSCF secretariat through knowledge exchange with the DSF secretariat.
Immediate objective 3	Success criteria
The PSCF will have effectively advocated students' interest, including a coherent university system, to the Ministry of Education, the Higher Education Council, and the university administrations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The PSCF will have held formal meetings with each university discussing and establishing the role of the PSCF in relation to the university administration. b) The PSCF will have developed a paper outlining its position on a coherent university system. c) The PSCF will be able to document concrete changes to governmental policies on educational and/or social policy areas. The PSCF will be included in the central organs discussing and deciding on educational and social policy areas.
Immediate objective 5	Success criteria
The PSCF will have included formally and in practice in its organisation: student youth parties not currently integrated, disadvantaged social groups including women students, student councils in Gaza and Palestinian students in Israel and the diaspora.	The PSCF will have hosted three workshop aimed at empowering women in student politics, one workshop addressing the special issues of Palestinian students living in Israel and an international assembly of Palestinian students in Jordan. Initial contact will have been made to student councils in Gaza.
Immediate objective 6	Success criteria
The PSCF will have established positive relations and cooperations with relevant local and international civil society actors, including the European Students' Union, and will thus have increased its leverage and ability to help	The PSCF will have hosted a social event for local relevant civil society actors, will cooperate and coordinate with like minded national organisations and have participated in one ESU board meeting.

students and have strengthened its voice in the public opinion	
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Activities and expected outputs

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Activities	Expected outputs
According to immediate objective 1	
<p>A. 3 training-of-trainers workshops with central students from the student councils in a) dialogue, b) campaigning, and c) advocacy.</p> <p>B. Student rights workshop</p> <p>C. The PSCF leadership writes a media strategy</p>	<p>A. The output is a trained group of students in a) dialogue, b) campaigning, and c) advocacy. In total the workshops will affect between 800 and 1600 students (see success criteria for immediate objective 1 above) The main result is to create a more politically and organisationally capable group of students, legitimacy and support among the student communities locally.</p> <p>B. Written paper on student rights</p> <p>C. Written media strategy</p>
According to immediate objective 2	
<p>A. 2 separate days of training workshop for 9 volunteers to look into funding opportunities. Establishment of a funding committee that consists of 3 to 4 members The committee will meet 4 times in the first 2 months and subsequently monthly meetings</p> <p>B. Secretariat exchange:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One exchange before establishment of a the PSCF secretariat in Palestine (5 days) - One after the establishment in Denmark (5 days) 	<p>A. The outputs will be 4 meetings in the first year and 8 meetings the second year between the funding committee and external patrons/sources e.g. student councils and thus secure stable funding of the PSCF.</p> <p>B. A result will be a functioning office secretariat in which the PSCF leadership will conduct the daily management of the organisation.</p>
According to immediate objective 3	
<p>A. (March 2016) Meetings with university administrations on the role/relation between uni. adm. and PSCF.</p> <p>B. (November 2016) Meetings with university administration on finding common ground for a conference.</p>	<p>A. Written clarification of the relation between the PSCF and university administration</p> <p>B. Written agreement between the PSCF and each university with regards to a coherent university system</p>

<p>C. 1st workshop before conference with stakeholders: workshop in the PSCF leadership general student issues including a coherent university system</p> <p>D. 2nd workshop before conference: PSCF invites members from student and youth society to a workshop on student and youth issues</p> <p>E. Conference with stakeholders: Student and youth society advocate for changes/adjustment decided on the 2nd workshop</p>	<p>C. Resolution on student issues that the PSCF wants to be fixed/adjusted, including a coherent university system</p> <p>D. A joint resolution between the participants of the workshop on student and youth issues that need to be fixed</p> <p>E. Written paper outlining agreed recommendations for a coherent university system and solutions to issues presented in the written resolution from the 2nd workshop before the conference</p>
<p>According to Immediate objective 4</p>	
<p>A. Continuous work with female empowerment through 3 workshops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first is just before student council elections where only female students from Pal participates - The second is in the fall of 2016, where 2 representatives (preferably female students) from the DSF/Pal-project group - The third is just before student council elections in 2017 <p>B. Gender matrix workshop: 2 representatives, a man and woman, from each student council in total 18 persons develop a gender matrix</p> <p>C. A General Assembly in in July 2017 and 2018</p> <p>D. Jordan assembly: inclusion of Palestinian students outside Palestine (in the Diaspora)</p> <p>E. Video conference with students in Gaza</p> <p>F. 2nd workshop before conference: PSCF invites members from student and youth society to a workshop on student and youth issues</p>	<p>A. Increase in number of women running for elections and number of elected women</p> <p>B. A gender matrix</p> <p>C. Election of new members of the Board of Directors and chairman/president, political outputs</p> <p>D. Joint paper on common agreements and objectives Expand the knowledge of the PSCF throughout the youth movement and gain legitimacy</p> <p>E. Strengthened sense of unity between Palestinian student council A resolution on goals of advocacy.</p> <p>F. A common resolution between the participants of the workshop on position central student and youth issues</p>
<p>According to immediate objective 5</p>	
<p>A. Establishment of an International Committee</p> <p>B. 2 Leadership exchanges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One in Palestine; September 2016 - One in DK; July 2017 	<p>A. International communication</p> <p>B. Secure international relations and a good connection between the partners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge exchange: presentations on results since last and current

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C. Civil society network meeting; August 2016. D. Workshop with Palestinian students from Israel (the Palestinian 48) Palestinian 48 in this context is Palestinian students living and studying in Israel E. Workshop at DSF summer camp July 2017 F. ESU board meeting Dec. 2017 (as observer) 	<p>issues/projects - Qualification of skills: workshops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C. Cooperation with civil society organisations (e.g. Innovation House, DHIP) D. Closer connection between the Pal.48 and the PSCF. A resolution on the importance of Palestinian Higher Education in Palestine and Israel E. Increased knowledge of the partnership DSF-PSCF and the Palestinian situation among Danish students F. Experience in policy-making on a international level. Recognition through an adopted resolution about the situation of Palestinian students
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Monitoring and evaluation

The PSCF and the DSF will develop a joint file handling system along with a series of standardized formats for reporting on internal/external meetings, trainings, exchanges and activities. This will serve as the foundation for monitoring the progress of the project. The continuous documentation will serve several purposes. Firstly, it will help to ensure that the project stays on track. Secondly, it makes it easier to account for and quickly adjust to possible disrupting events. Thirdly, it will reduce redundant work and finally, it will enhance organisational memory.

Bi-annual evaluations will be done using the Team Self Review format provided by DUF. A mid-term evaluation (full day) will be done in February 2017 during the second training-of-trainers activity.

Sustainability and phase out

The sustainability of the PSCF is one of the key goals of this project. This is reflected in the immediate objectives. Firstly, sustainability will be ensured through the establishment of a secretariat, as this will secure administrative continuity. The secretariat will be externally funded by third parties, thus securing the PSCF's financial sustainability. Secondly, sustainability will be ensured through the training of trainers activities, as this will serve two key purposes, both disseminating information about the PSCF to the wider student population in Palestine, as well as increasing the amount of people with the appropriate skill set and interest in participating in student politics and the PSCF. Thirdly, there will be a transition period for each newly elected Board of Directors. Furthermore, the two organisational bodies the Founding Committee and the Advisory Board play an important role in the sustainability of the PSCF, as the members of these two bodies are not subject to the frequent replacement as the Board of Directors, which is the body consisting of elected student council representatives. The Founding Committee and the Advisory Board are a source of "organisational memory" and resources for the rest of the organisation. As previously described, the fulfilment of the success criteria will enable the DSF project group to phase out of the project.

Risks and challenges

Risk	How to avoid or handle the risk
<p>Obstacles caused by the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Hindrances can include denial of entry into Israel from the Danish partner, and denial of exit from Palestine/entry into Denmark for the Palestinian partner. Also, the internal movement in the West Bank can be restricted to the extent that participants are prevented from participating in meeting.</p>	<p>Because this is an issue that is very complex and the gravity of the situation is often unpredictable, as it depends on the development of current event in Israel/Palestine, it is not a risk that can be avoided. However, it can be handled by working around the obstacles, often by changing the timing of the activities.</p>
<p>Frequent replacements of people in key positions in the student councils, due to the annual elections. This is a challenge to sustainability</p>	<p>To deal with this challenge, organisational sustainability is one of the key goals of this project, where the secretariat will play a central role in ensuring administrative continuity. Sustainability is also ensured by the organisational bodies the Founding Committee and the Advisory Board, which are more permanent bodies, not exposed to the same frequent replacement of people. These two bodies are a source of "organisational memory" and resources for the rest of the organisation.</p>
<p>Political neutrality: there are several aspects of this. Firstly, many of the members have a background in and/or connection to Fatah's Youth Party. Secondly, there is a blurred division between Fatah, the Palestinian Authority and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Thirdly, there is very little dialogue between Fatah Youth and the Hamas Youth party. These issues are a challenge to ensuring the political neutrality and impartiality of the PSCF as an organisation where all students feel represented.</p>	<p>While this is a difficult issue, it is recognized by both the DSF project group and by the PSCF as something that needs to be improved upon. Formally, this has been handled by establishing the political neutrality and impartiality of the organisation in its bylaws, which were passed at the PSCF's general assembly in June 2015. In practice, this will be handled through dissemination activities aimed at increasing knowledge about the PSCF throughout the student population as well as through workshops aimed at integrating students with different political backgrounds.</p>

Information activities in Denmark

The project group in the DSF is working on putting more effort to spreading news about the activities and partnership with PSCF to create more awareness and support. As described in section 2, DSF and PSCF are working for better living conditions for students, better education and more influence and inclusion of disadvantaged groups in society. Furthermore, it is meant to create awareness about the general situation in Palestine and the development agenda.

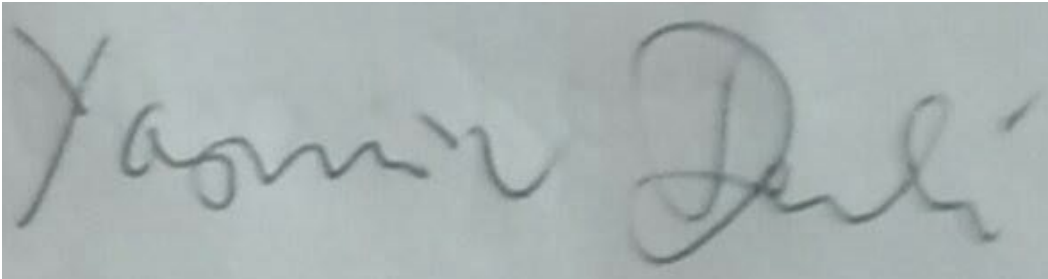
The target group of the information is students of higher education in Denmark. The information activities are planned to consist of local workshops in collaboration with different student organisations in Denmark and information materials in English. E.g. at the DSF General Assembly and yearly summer camp, due to attendance from students from all over

Denmark. It is the belief of the DSF in general that exchange of information and experiences is highly beneficial, and DSF is a known voice in the public debate.

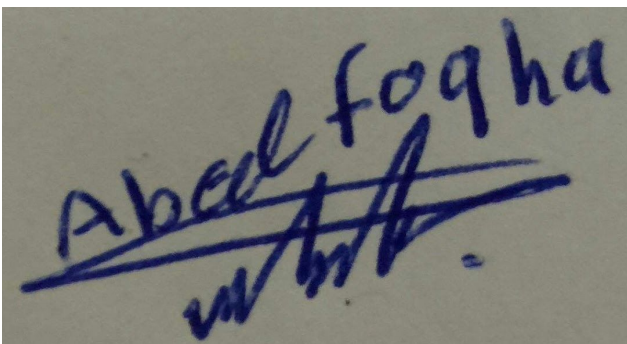
The main information activity will be a workshop at the DSF summer camp in 2017, which the information materials will be produced for. Furthermore, the group strives to publish news messages elaborating the project through the DSF's channels at www.dsfnetwork.dk, Momentum and social media.

The PSCF will be included in the information activities as participants and facilitators at the DSF summer camp 2017 and co-authors of the information materials, which will to some extent also be distributed in Palestine and other relevant countries.

5. Signatures



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Abdel Jabbar Fuqaha, President of PSCF

6. Contact information

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7. Annexes

1. LFA-Matrix
2. Activity plan
3. Partnership agreement