



Environmental and Climate Justice Program – Palestine

Climate Resilience Plan

Bani Na'im Town – Hebron Governorate

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Through We Effect

Implemented by:

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Introduction

Resilience is directly related to a community's ability to prepare for unfortunate conditions, respond to them, and adapt by sharing challenges and collectively generating solutions, anticipating potential risks, adjusting to changing circumstances, and swiftly recovering from general disturbances, this can be possibly achieved by enhancing methods of prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery.

Community resilience refers to the collective capacity of a community, neighborhood, or geographically defined area to cope with pressures and opportunities and to resume daily life rhythms efficiently, through collaboration aftershocks caused by disasters.

In the context of this analysis, resilience is closely related to the concept of "Resilient Communities," which are those that develop a high level of capacity to withstand disasters and crises, face their impacts, and recover from them. Resilient communities also share an emphasis on the importance and effectiveness of social support systems, the role of neighborhood ties, both formal and informal networks, the strength of social cohesion, the effectiveness of civil society, and the increasing levels of individual and community responsibility.

This study aims to create a basic and simple resilience plan for the town of Bani Na'im in the Hebron Governorate, it aims to set a foundation to develop a comprehensive, detailed resilience plan for the town. The plan will support responding to anticipated risks, adapting to changing conditions, and quickly recovering from potential disturbances that may occur.

II. Key Components of the Plan

The key plan for any community consists of several components that must be addressed, detailed, and verified through the community itself, with all of its various elements and groups. This process involves reviewing available secondary data and gathering information from relevant institutions and official bodies at both the local and national levels.

In this context, LRC ECJP team conducted participatory workshops, focus groups, and individual interviews with the local community in the town of Bani Na'im. The objective was to gather the necessary information and verify the data collected earlier before heading to the site. The team also aimed to better understand the town's geography, population, community assets, capabilities, challenges, and issues, as well as the community's priorities and proposed development interventions.

This methodology was implemented in partnership with local institutions in Bani Na'im, including the municipality, its associations, grassroots organizations, and local youth and women's clubs, in addition to influential local activists, such as environmental specialists and researchers.

The following outlines the key components and essential information related to the resilience plan for the town of Bani Na'im:

III. General Information About Bani Na'im

Bani Na'im is a town in Hebron Governorate, located 7 kilometers east of the city of Hebron. The town is geographically bordered as follows: To the east, Masafar Bani Na'im, To the west, the city of Hebron, To the north, the towns of Sa'ir and Al-Shuyukh, and to the south, the town of Yatta. (See Map 1)



Map 1: Bani Na'im Location

Bani Na'im is located 970 meters above sea level, The town's average annual rainfall is about 369 mm, and an average temperature of 16 C, with a relative humidity is approximately 61%.

Bani Na'im consists of several communities, including the town of Bani Na'im, as well as Bireen, Al-Rawain, and Masfara Bani Na'im, The area of Masfara Bani Na'im includes ten smaller communities, namely: Ayn, Al-Sahl, Qabr Kheil, Hilmi, Al-Hamra, Al-Qarn, Al-Madhbah, Swaydat, Um Al-Raqm, and Khur Atara.

Population:

According to the Palestinian population statistics conducted in **2017**, the population of Bani Na'im is about **24,628 people**, of which **12,368 are males** and **12,260 are females**, The number of households in the town is **5,131**.

Families:

The residents of Bani Na'im belong to several extended families (or clans), including: Al-Mansara, Azaydat, Tarayara, Humeidat, Harahsha, Balout, Adour, Ijdi'a, Amro, and Sarahna.

I. Main Community Assets in Bani Na'im

Employment and Work Sectors:

The economy of Bani Na'im relies on various sectors, as follows:

- **Israeli Labor Market:** 20% of the workforce.
- **Agriculture:** 19% of the workforce is involved in agriculture.
- **Public Sector Jobs:** 5% of the workforce.
- **Services Sector:** 1% of the workforce works in services.
- **Trade Sector:** 50% of the workforce works in trading.
- **Industry Sector:** 5% of the workforce is employed in the industrial.

1. Individual Capabilities in Bani Na'im

1) Skills and Experience of Individuals in Bani Na'im:

- Bani Na'im has a high number of educated people; including experts in several fields, professionals, teachers, engineers, pharmacists, doctors, higher studies graduates and specialists in various fields, such as environmental studies and agriculture.
- The town has experienced livestock breeders.
- Carpet trading is a well-established industry in the town.
- The community holds a traditional knowledge of agriculture practices passed down through generations.

2) Talents:

- Stone painting (a local art form).
- Dabkeh (traditional dance) and poetry are popular cultural activities.
- Sewing and artistic crafts are common skills in the community.

3) Professional Human Resources:

- There is a good number of stone quarry workers.
- The town has a specialized labor force in many sectors that meet the needs of the local market.

4) Relationships and Networks:

- Bani Na'im is home to a vibrant presence of cooperative societies and grassroots institutions.
- Most farmers expressed their interest to engage in cooperative work.

- The town has a good number of female activists.
- Strong, interconnected relationships are well established between the community, the municipality, and national institutions in the town.

2. Institutional Services and Assets in Bani Na'im

1) Mosques:

- There are about **22 mosques** in Bani Na'im and the Masafar Bani Na'im area, including: Prophet Lot Mosque, Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq Mosque, Ash-Shuhada Mosque, Al-Ansar Mosque, Al-Muhajirun Mosque, and Al-Taqwa Mosque.

2) Elderly Care Facilities:

- Al-Ikrimah Charity for the Elderly provides care and support for older individuals.

3) Police / Fire / Civil Defense Stations:

- Bani Na'im has a police station, a security office, and a civil defense center.

4) Hospitals and Clinics:

In terms of healthcare, Bani Na'im has:

- 2 ambulances.
- 19 general practitioner clinics (12 of which are private clinics).
- 9 private dental clinics.
- 2 radiology centers.
- 7 medical laboratories.
- A maternity and childhood center.
- A women's health clinic.
- 2 government-run health clinics.
- An emergency center.
- A physiotherapy department, among other services.

In emergency cases, residents of Bani Na'im typically seek medical care in hospitals and health centers in the city of Hebron. However, there are no mental health facilities (psychological care centers) available in the town.

5) Libraries

- The town has a **municipal library** available for public use.

6) Schools and Kindergartens

- Schoolchildren in Bani Na'im are distributed across 22 public schools and 2 private schools in the town. These include:

- 7 schools for boys,
- 9 schools for girls,
- 4 mixed schools.

The following table outlines the schools in Bani Na'im

#	School name	gender	#	School name	Gender
1	Tariq Bin Ziad basic school for boys	males	12	Al-Sahaba basic school for girls	Females
2	Musa Bin Nassir basic school for boys	males	13	Bani Na'im basic school for girls	Females
3	Bani Na'im basic school for boys	males	14	Arabiya basic mixed school	Mixed
4	Al- Kanadi Basic school for boys	males	15	Haifa basic mixed school	Mixed
5	Al-Taqwa Basic school for boys	males	16	Birin Basic mixed school	Mixed
6	Bani Na'im high school for boys	males	17	Badiat Bani Na'im mixed school	Mixed
7	Yaffa basic school for girls	females	18	'Abdullah Bin Maso'ud Basic school for boys	Males
8	Umm Al-Rashash basic school for girls	females	19	Al-Ribat basic school for girls	Females
9	Yaqin basic school for girls	females	20	Mahir Imwas basic school	Females
10	Shuhada' Bani Na'im basic school for girls	females	21	Yaqin Basic school	Females
11	Bani Na'im basic school for girls	females	22	Halamni Basic school	Females

And 12 kindergartens – the following table shows number of kindergartens in the town

#	Kindergarten	#	Kindergarten
1	Bani Na'im charitable society's kindergarten	6	Al-Mahaba
2	Bani Na'im At-Tarayra charitable society's kindergarten	7	Al-Hilal Al-Ahmar
3	Al-Mustaqbal	8	Mahir Imwas
4	Umm Ar-Rashash	9	Al-Mahawer (Bani Na'im Society)
5	As-Sabah	10	Yaqin

There is an activity hall that accommodates 300 people, It is a multipurpose space, used for various functions such as a theater, as well as a venue for seminars and conferences.

7) Transportation

- In Bani Na'im, there are 4 public taxis.
- A public bus line is available, consisting of 15 buses, each with a capacity of 21 passengers.
- Additionally, there is a **larger bus** with a capacity of **60 passengers**.

As for the condition of the roads in the town:

- There are approximately **150 km of paved roads** and **500 km of unpaved roads** in the area.

3. National-Level Resources (Governmental)

1) Municipal Council

- New elections were held, and 13 members were elected to the municipal council. As of 2022, there are 67 employees working at the municipality.
- The municipality provides most of the basic services to the residents through four departments and five sections:
 - Engineering and Projects Department.
 - Administrative Affairs Department.
 - Financial Department.
 - Health and Services Department.

The sections are:

- Accounting Section.
- Public Relations Section.
- Health Section.
- Water Section.
- Electricity Section.

2) Ministry-Related Offices

- Bani Na'im has the following offices:
 - Civil Affairs Services Center.
 - Land and Water Settlement Office.
 - Agricultural Extension Unit under the Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture.

3) Post/Telecommunications Office

- The town has a post office, and it is connected to the telecommunications network.

4. Institutional-Level Assets

1) Small and Large Enterprises / Private Sector

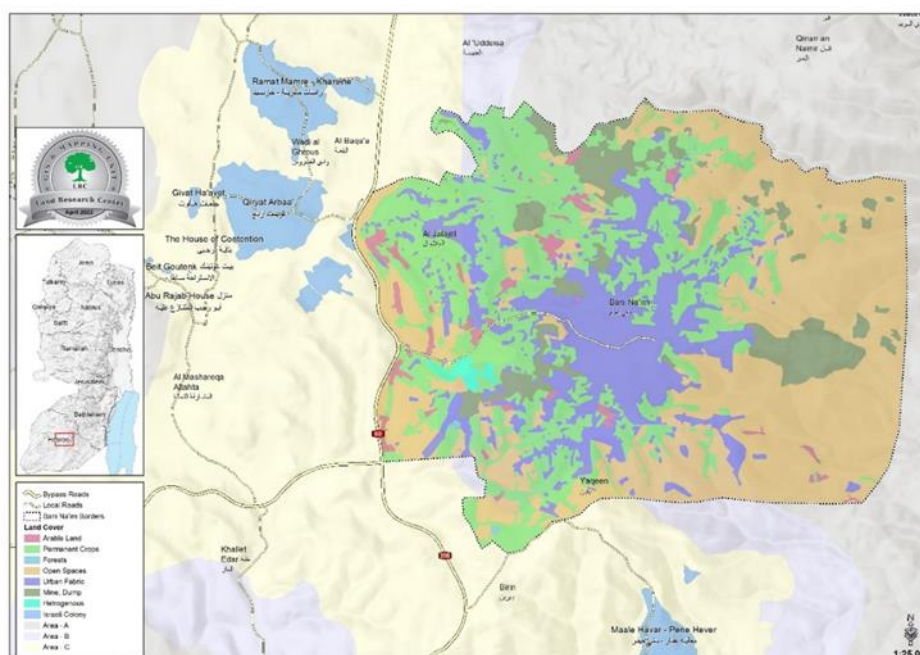
- Bani Na'im has over 50 small and large private sector company, including businesses involved in carpet trading and stone quarrying, as well as exporting these products both locally and internationally, the stone of Bani Na'im is considered one of the best types of stone in Palestine. However, Despite the economic and social importance of this sector, it faces several challenges, such as the lack of designated industrial zones and appropriate areas for these industries. Additionally, there is a lack of spatial planning for the quarry areas, which negatively impacts the environment, health, and public safety. The absence of specific areas for stone extraction has led to a disorganized industry. On the other hand, Commercial activities in the town make up 15% of the workforce, while industrial activities account for 5%. And In terms of agricultural resources, Bani Na'im contains several sheep farms for milk and meat, cow farms for milk, poultry farms for meat, greenhouses for vegetables, and egg-laying chicken farms, all of which provide employment opportunities in the town, these agricultural activities represent 30% of the local workforce.

2) Community Gardens, Individual/Family Gardens, Farms, and Farmers' Markets

- The town has a municipal park that covers 33 dunams and is located in Masafar Bani Na'im, to the east of the town.

Regarding agricultural resources:

The total cultivated land area in Bani Na'im is 9,751 dunams, including: 4,276 dunams of tree orchards, 2,520 dunams of field crops, 137 dunams of rain-fed and irrigated vegetables, 151 dunams of protected crops. There are approximately 17,973 dunams of arable lands in the town, indicating the potential to expand agricultural areas. The town also has 46 greenhouses, covering an area of 60 dunams. And There are about 303 dunams of land planted with forests, and large areas of grazing lands that are available for livestock (see Map 2)



Map 2: Land Use Map

Women in Bani Na'im are noticeably active in-home gardening, and it is noted that there are about 150 km of agricultural roads used by residents to access their farmlands, as well as the quarries. A part of these roads requires rehabilitation. Additionally, there is an urgent need to construct and rehabilitate more agricultural roads to facilitate farmers' access to their lands, it is estimated that around 30 km of new agricultural roads are needed to cover the town's needs.

Livestock:

Approximately 10% of the population in Bani Na'im depend on livestock as a source of income, including cattle, goats, sheep, and chickens.

The table below shows the livestock numbers in the area according to the 2022 Ministry of Agriculture statistics:

calves	Sheep	goats	hens	poultry	beehives
0	7000	100	1 farm	9 farms	615

3) Community Clubs

- Bani Na'im Youth Sports Club.
- Fitness Club.

- Martial Arts Training Center.

4) Community Centers

- Forum of University graduates.

5) Small Family-Oriented Projects

There are over 100 family projects distributed throughout the town, which are related to poultry and sheep farming, as well as embroidery workshops and greenhouses.

6) Radio and Television Stations

There are no radio or television stations in the town. However, there are Facebook pages dedicated to Bani Na'im, such as *Bani Na'im First*, *Ya Derti Bani Na'im*, *Bani Na'im News Network*, and *Bariyah Bani Na'im*.

7) Community and Grassroots Organizations

- Bani Na'im Charitable Society.
- Islamic Charitable Society.
- Bani Na'im Women's Society.
- Palestinian Red Crescent Society / Bani Na'im Branch.
- Bani Na'im Zakat Committee.
- Bani Na'im Cooperative Society for Livestock.

5. Material Assets / Land Level

1) Public Utility Companies

- **Water Distribution Network:** Bani Na'im has been connected to the water network since 1974. The town needs to expand, renovate, and maintain the network to cover all areas. There is a significant issue in water supply due to scarcity, and the water network does not cover all regions. The main water sources in the town are the Water Authority and the Bani Na'im wells. The water storage tanks and collection wells serve as alternative sources. The water network is old and needs rehabilitation. In 2015, a project was implemented to extend transmission lines to some remote areas, covering a distance of 10 kilometers, according to the Bani Na'im Municipality. The water service in Bani Na'im faces several challenges, including:
 - The artesian wells have no recharge system and may run dry, so alternative water sources must be identified.
 - Water does not reach some of the higher residential neighborhoods.
 - The allocated water supply for the town is insufficient.

- There is an increasing demand for water in Bani Na'im. The town has two water tanks, one with a capacity of 1,000 m³ and another with a capacity of 500 m³. In the *Masafir* area, there are two water tanks, with one functioning at a capacity of 500 m³.
- **Telecommunications:** Bani Na'im is connected to the telecommunications network, with approximately 98% of the population connected.
- **Electricity Network:** The town was connected to the electricity network in 1990. All residential units in the town are connected to the electricity network, which is managed by the municipal council. The electricity is purchased from the Israeli electricity Company. However, some areas of the town experience low voltage.

2) Parks and Recreational Facilities

Bani Na'im has a number of private entertainment facilities, including the Municipal Park, the Environmental Museum of the Charitable Society, and Faisal Park. Additionally, two quarries have been converted into small gardens. There is also a 33-dunum nursery operated by the Charitable Society (that can be used as a green area for entertainment), as well as a compost center that can be reactivated.

3) Solid Waste Management Facilities

- **Waste Dumpsites:** The town owns two waste collection vehicles, Solid waste management is handled by the Bani Na'im Municipality, Waste is collected from residential areas and transported to the Yatta transfer station, approximately 15 km away, before being taken to the Minya landfill in Bethlehem, Landfilling is the primary method of waste disposal at the area. Approximately 520 tons of waste are collected monthly.
- **Sewage Network:** Bani Na'im does not have a sewage network, All residential units rely on septic tanks for wastewater disposal, which impacts public health and causes contamination of water sources.

4) Chamber of Commerce

There is no dedicated office for the Chamber of Commerce in Bani Na'im town, but there are active members and representatives from the town within the chamber.

5) Other Assets

- Bani Na'im Dam and Viewpoint of the Dead Sea.

6. Cultural Assets

1) Cultural and Artistic Forums or Groups

- Izzedien Mansara Poet Forum, Cultural centers for teaching and education.

2) Tourist and Heritage Sites

The town has numerous archaeological, historical, and underutilized tourist sites, including: The Tomb of Prophet Lot, Yaqin, An-Nakar, Arabiya, Bani Dar, Khirbet Al-Qasr, Khirbet Al-Qasrayn, Zaatoot.

In addition, the town boasts several viewpoints offering panoramic views over the eastern region, the Dead Sea, and the *Masafir* area, all distinctive features of Bani Na'im



3) Museums / Exhibition Halls

The Environmental Museum of the Charitable Society, Cultural Palace.

II. Key Environmental and Climatic Challenges and Issues:

- Israeli violation on the Agricultural Sector and Control Over Water Resources: Israeli actions have targeted the agricultural sector, including control over water sources by limiting extraction amounts and reducing the depth of groundwater levels. Additionally, the exploitation of groundwater resources and water harvesting projects, such as the construction of water dams for the agricultural development of the town are obstructed. Furthermore, livestock breeders have been denied access to natural grazing areas on the eastern slopes, resulting in a decrease in the livestock population.
- Absence of a Sewage Network: This issue was confirmed during the town's initial resilience planning, where it was noted that all residents rely on septic tanks for wastewater disposal. This system places a heavy financial burden on the residents when these tanks need to be emptied, and it poses environmental risks, contributing to groundwater contamination. Socially, it leads to conflicts among residents due

to the unpleasant conditions created by some individuals disposing of wastewater into the streets, causing sanitary hazards. In Bani Na'im, like much of rural Palestine, domestic wastewater is typically discharged into septic tanks, some of which are ineffective or become impermeable over time. Both scenarios have negative environmental, health, and public safety impacts. When these tanks become full, suction trucks are used to transport the wastewater whether it is from functioning or non-functioning tanks and discharge it in valleys, plains, and abandoned quarries without any consequences for causing a great damage to the environment at the area, which further exacerbates environmental pollution and creates health hazards. Many informal dumpsites exist in the Bani Na'im area, where wastewater is directed into seasonal water streams with no regulation. The amount of wastewater transported by these trucks is approximately 50 m³ per day. During the summer months, an average of 4-5 trucks, each with a capacity of 10 m³, according to reports.

- **Organic Waste from Farms:** The disposal of organic waste, including animal manure and deceased animals, into water streams negatively impacts the environment and surrounding areas. This contributes to groundwater pollution, the spread of harmful insects, and the potential for disease outbreaks.
- **Lack of Planning in the Construction of Agricultural Structures:** There is a notable lack of planning in the establishment of agricultural facilities, such as sheep and cattle farms, in the *Masafir* area of Bani Na'im. These constructions are characterized by disorganization and a lack of proper planning and regulation.
- **Urban Expansion and Environmental Pollution:** Urban sprawl and the expansion of housing and quarries at the expense of agricultural land have resulted in environmental pollution, particularly from stone cutting mills, quarries, and crushers. It is noted that approximately 80-90% of the quarries in the area are unlicensed, leading to significant risks for both humans and animals, as well as environmental hazards. (See Image 1).



Photo: quarries in Bani Na'im town

Key Environmental and Agricultural Challenges:

- **Limited Water Resources for Irrigation:** There is scarcity in water resources needed for crop irrigation, particularly in the summer. This is caused by fluctuating rainfall, rising temperatures, and recurring drought seasons, all of which significantly affect agriculture by spreading diseases among crops. Additionally, the reduction in vegetation cover negatively impacts grazing land, especially in the eastern areas of the town.
- **Difficult Access to Agricultural Land and Water Sources:** The absence of an agricultural road network hinders access to farmland and water resources, making it difficult for farmers to reach their fields and utilize water sources effectively.
- **Lack of Farmer Training and Awareness:** There is a need for greater training and awareness programs for farmers about sustainable and environmentally friendly agricultural practices, such as organic farming techniques, organic fertilization, and integrated pest management.

III. Proposed Development Plans and Projects

There are several developmental and intervention strategies required to uplift and enhance resilience in the community. The most urgent priorities for the residents of Bani Na'im can be summarized as follows:

- **Establish Grazing Reserves:** Focus on creating grazing reserves in the pasture areas to support livestock breeders.
- **Support Agricultural Land Reclamation and Rehabilitation Projects:** Providing aid in reclaiming and rehabilitating agricultural lands to enhance productivity.
- **Improving Access to Agricultural Land:** Facilitate easier access to agricultural land by developing and improving agricultural roads.
- **Water Harvesting Projects:** Focus on water harvesting projects, including the construction of rainwater collection wells and small dams, particularly in the *Masafir Bani Na'im* area.
- **Support Women's Cooperatives:** Strengthen women's groups in the town by providing them with the necessary resources for food processing and production.
- **Research and Development on Crop and Livestock Improvement:** Emphasize research and experimentation to improve crop varieties and livestock breeds in the town.

- **Expansion of Fodder Crop Farming:** Increase the cultivation of fodder crops to support the livestock sector.
- **Support Livestock Production Inputs:** Provide necessary inputs to improve the livestock sector, including feed and veterinary care.
- **Alternative Fodder Trials:** Implement trials for alternative fodder to improve livestock nutrition and reduce costs.
- **Support Low-Income Families:** Provide agricultural production projects for impoverished families, such as livestock farming, beekeeping, and the development of home gardens.
- **Advocacy for Agricultural Insurance and Loans:** Advocate for the activation of agricultural insurance funds and agricultural loan programs, ensuring the necessary facilitation and easing of access to credit for farmers.
- **Protection of Palestinian Products:** Ensure the protection of Palestinian agricultural products from Israeli imports.
- **Establishing Food Processing Units:** Support the establishment of a food processing unit in the town, with a focus on providing employment for women.
- **Enact Regulations on Quarries and Crushers:** Organize the quarry and crusher industry, and mitigate the environmental damage caused by the stone industry, especially on agricultural land and near residential areas.
- **Afforestation and Environmental Protection Projects:** Initiate afforestation campaigns, particularly in areas surrounding quarries, to reduce environmental damage.
- **Waste Recycling Programs:** Establish programs for recycling agricultural waste to minimize environmental harm.
- **Rainwater Drainage Systems:** Develop water drainage systems, especially in agricultural roads that cut through valleys, due to the heavy rainfall in Bani Na'im that causes floods, soil erosion, and road blockages.
- **Focus on Developmental Projects:** Emphasize more developmental projects such as integrated land reclamation, agricultural road construction, and agro-industrial projects based on agricultural production (e.g., food processing industries), as well as agricultural marketing.
- **Capacity Building for Farmers:** Provide systematic capacity-building programs for farmers and activate the existing advisory bodies to improve agricultural practices.
- **Road Paving:** Focus on paving roads to improve access to agricultural and residential areas.

- **Water Network Renovation and Expansion:** Revise and extend the water network to meet the needs of the growing population, ensuring proper coverage and reliability.
- **Sewage Network Construction:** The town requires a sewage network. Due to the high costs of constructing a sewage system, the town could begin by conducting necessary studies and designs to gradually implement the system, Funding for this could initially come from the municipality, and later potential donors could be approached to support the project.
- **Short-Term Interventions for Wastewater Management:** In the short term, some interventions can be made to reduce the environmental and health impacts of septic tanks, such as guiding residents to establish greywater and blackwater treatment systems at home. Additionally, setting up a wastewater treatment plant for sewage transported by vacuum trucks would help address the issue of informal sewage dumps.
- **Establish New Health Centers and Renovate Existing Ones:** Construct new health centers and rehabilitate the current healthcare facilities to improve access to health services for the residents.
- **Establish New Schools and Renovate Existing Ones:** Focus on the construction of new schools, as well as the rehabilitation and development of existing educational facilities to improve access to quality education.
- **Farmer Training and Awareness:** Provide training and awareness programs for farmers on sustainable and environmentally friendly agricultural practices, including organic farming techniques such as organic tilling, fertilization, and pest management.
- **Support the Electricity Sector:** Address the issue of power outages and high electricity demand due to population growth and economic development in the town. This can be achieved by involving the private sector in establishing solar power stations to supply the town with reliable energy, compensating for the shortfall in electricity provided by the Israeli grid. This solution has already been implemented in neighboring villages and could be replicated in Bani Na'im. Additionally, the municipality can work with residents to raise awareness on energy conservation and the use of energy-efficient electrical appliances for domestic, industrial, and agricultural purposes. Moreover, the presence of dairy and livestock farms could be leveraged to establish biogas production plants, which can generate electricity. The experience of Al-Jabrini Company in producing energy from livestock farms could serve as a model for replication.
- **Waste and Organic Agricultural Waste Recycling:** Focus on recycling agricultural waste and organic materials by investing in systems that process these

materials into compost. This would mitigate the environmental impact of such waste and enhance soil fertility, leading to increased agricultural production.

IV. Community Priorities

- **Sewage Network:** Establish a sewage system for the town and implement decentralized solutions, including small wastewater treatment plants to collect, process, and reuse wastewater on-site. Solutions for the management of septic tanks and informal wastewater dumps need to be explored until funding is secured for the sewage network.
- **Water Sector Infrastructure:** Improve the infrastructure for the water sector to ensure that all residents have access to clean drinking water.
- **Utilizing Organic Solid Waste:** Maximize the use of organic solid waste from farms by recycling it for biogas production and using the by-products as organic fertilizers.
- **Agricultural Engineers and Biogas Projects:** Develop a project involving agricultural engineers to produce compost, biogas, and organic fertilizers in the *Masafir* area.
- **Investment in Waste-to-Energy:** Explore the potential for energy production from waste dumps, as per the Cabinet's decision.
- **Zero Waste System:** Implement a Zero Waste strategy in the *Masafir* region to minimize waste production and improve recycling efforts.
- **Environmental Green Projects:** Incorporate environmental initiatives aimed at greening the town into the municipality's strategic planning.
- **Support Committee:** Form a support committee within the town, consisting of specialists to disseminate and follow up on these ideas.
- **Investment in Environmental and Agricultural Projects:** Direct investment and support toward environmental and agricultural development projects that can help resolve environmental challenges and improve the quality of life for the residents, with a focus on benefiting farmers and utilizing local resources, both human and material, or seeking external funding for these projects.

V. Required Financial Resources



According to the annual implementation plan of the Bani Na'im Municipality for 2022, the sources of funding for these activities are expected to come from Palestinian ministries, relevant institutions, and external donors through civil society organizations. There is also potential for local community contributions through donations and local funding.

The following are key budget requirements for various projects:



- **Improvement of Solid Waste Services:** Purchase of waste collection vehicles and street cleaning equipment, with an estimated budget of \$80,000.
- **Water Infrastructure Development:** Rehabilitation and expansion of the current water network and a database for water infrastructure, with an estimated budget of \$180,000.
- **Energy Sector Improvement:** Rehabilitation and expansion of the electricity network, including converting high-voltage lines to underground cables, with an estimated budget of \$310,000.
- **Road Infrastructure Development:** Construction, rehabilitation, and paving of roads, with an estimated budget of \$780,000.
- **Agricultural Sector Development:** Support for farmers with agricultural inputs, with an estimated budget of \$20,000.
- **Sports and Cultural Development:** Infrastructure development for a sports stadium, with an estimated budget of \$70,000.
- **Education Sector Development:** Rehabilitation and maintenance of schools, along with the provision of electronic devices for educational purposes, with an estimated budget of \$30,000.
- **Investment Environment Development:** Creation of commercial spaces in the *Mas'oura* area, with an estimated budget of \$70,000.

Annexes:

Annex (1) :Attendance sheet in resilience plan workshop:

برنامج العدالة البيئية والمناخية
في فلسطين

قائمة الحضور - البرنامج التدريبي
المبادئ الأساسية في التخطيط المجتمعي للمنة المناخية

المكان: جمعية بني نايم / باني نايم التاريخ: 2022/06/22

#	الاسم	اسم الجمعية أو المؤسسة / إن وجد	رقم الهاتف/ الجوال	الجنس		هل انت من الفئة العمرية (24-15)?	التوقيع	الاسم
				م	ن			
1.	عمارة صبر احمد يعقوب	جمعية بني نايم	0599106526	✓	✓	✓		
2.	عائشة موسى مناصرة	جمعية الفيرة	0598753538	✓	✓	✓		
3.	مريم عاكس زكي خنجر	الجمعية خنجر	0597274214	✓	✓	✓		
4.	فaisal محمد صبر عيسى	الجمعية خنجر	0599286936	✓	✓	✓		
5.	محمد صابر كركاش	الجمعية خنجر	0562252290	✓	✓	✓		
6.	اراهيم علي حسن	الجمعية خنجر	0599286936	✓	✓	✓		
7.	عماد علي سليمان خنجر	الجمعية خنجر	0599329118	✓	✓	✓		
8.	محمد علي محمد خنجر	الجمعية خنجر	0599648951	✓	✓	✓		
9.	ريم سليمان صبر احمد	الجمعية خنجر	0597018451	✓	✓	✓		
10.	عبدالله محمد خنجر	الجمعية خنجر	0598932951	✓	✓	✓		

*توضيح مهم للمشاركين: عن طريق تحديد المربع بالشارف لا والتوقيع، يسمح المشارك لمركز أبحاث الأراضي باستخدام الصور الفوتوغرافية التي يتم التقاطها خلال هذا اللقاء من أجل أهداف مهنية خاصة بتوثيق النشاط وعمل التقارير



برنامج العدالة البيئية والمناخية
في فلسطين



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قائمة الحضور – البرنامج التدريبي

"المبادئ الأساسية في التخطيط المجتمعي للمنة المناخية"

التاريخ: 22/6/2022

المكان: جمعية بني نعيم / باني نعيم

#	الاسم	اسم الجمعية او المؤسسة / إن وجد	رقم الهاتف/ الجوال	الجنس		هل انت من الفئة العمرية (15-24)?	التوقيع	الموافقة*
				نساء	رجال			
1.	أسماء طه زيات	لجنة بني نعيم	0594199693	✓				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	محمد حنينة صاير	جمعية بني نعيم	0598209685	✓				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	سار محمود فريز	نادي بني نعيم	1079053274	✓				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.	الاريس أحمد زيد	جمعية بني نعيم		✓				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5.								<input type="checkbox"/>
6.								<input type="checkbox"/>
7.								<input type="checkbox"/>
8.								<input type="checkbox"/>
9.								<input type="checkbox"/>
10.								<input type="checkbox"/>

* توضيح مهم للمشاركين: عن طريق تحديد المربع بإشارة ✓ والتوقيع، يسمح المشارك لمركز أبحاث الأراضي باستخدام الصور الفوتوغرافية التي يتم التقاطها خلال هذا اللقاء من أجل أهداف مهنية خاصة بتوثيق النشاط وعمل التقارير الخاصة بالمشروع.



برنامج العدالة البيئية والمناخية في فلسطين



WE EFFECT

قائمة الحضور

البلدة: بني نفيس

تاريخ انعقاد الورشة / الاجتماع: 2022/5/9

المحافظة: الخليل

موضوع الورشة / الاجتماع: خطة المنة الأولية لبني نفيس

مكان انعقاد الورشة / الاجتماع: مكتب بني نفيس

توضيح مهم للمشاركين: * عن طريق تحديد المربع أدناه بوضع إشارة ✓ والتوقيع، المشاركون يسمح لمركز أبحاث الأراضي باستخدام الصور الفوتوغرافية التي يتم التقاطها خلال هذا اللقاء من أجل أهداف مهنية خاصة بتوثيق النشاط وعمل التقارير الخاصة بالمولين.

#	الاسم	اسم الجمعية او المؤسسة / إن وجد	رقم الهاتف/ الجوال	الجنس		العمر	التوقيع	الملاحظات
				م	ن			
1.	اسماعيل صانع	الكلال ١٧١	0595699381			35		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	دست لطيفة	نقطة للمهنة	0599828223			63		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	شيل حبيب محمد عبيد	نادي شباب بني نفيس	0599080770			48		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.	جمال فهدان	جمعية الكرامة	0597866201			50		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5.	سليمان عيسى	نادي شباب بني نفيس	0599167933			62		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6.	د. شريفة	بلدية بني نفيس	0599819106			36		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7.	محمد أكرم طين	جمعية الكرامة	0598159961			32		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8.	جمال فهدان	جمعية الكرامة	0599106526			34		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9.	أنوار عاب	مديرية زراعة شمال الخليل	0595-110658			30		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10.	فيكتور محمود	مديرية زراعة شمال الخليل	0599-648951			34		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



برنامج العدالة البيئية والمناخية في فلسطين



WE EFFECT

قائمة الحضور

البلدة: بني نعيم

تاريخ انعقاد الورشة / الاجتماع: 2022/5/9

المحافظة: الخليل

موضوع الورشة / الاجتماع: خطة المنة الأولية لبني نعيم

مكان انعقاد الورشة / الاجتماع: حكمة بني نعيم

توضيح مهم للمشاركين: * عن طريق تحديد المربع أدناه بوضع إشارة ✓ والتوقيع، المشارك يسمح لمركز أبحاث الأراضي باستخدام الصور الفوتوغرافية التي يتم التقاطها خلال هذا اللقاء من أجل أهداف مهنية خاصة بتوثيق النشاط وعمل التقارير الخاصة بالمولين.

#	الاسم	اسم الجمعية او المؤسسة / إن وجد	رقم الهاتف/ الجوال	الجنس		العمر	التوقيع	الاسم
				م	ن			
1.	زارع عيسى حيدر	البلدية	0599439934	X		09		
2.	مهاجر نزار	البلدية	0599080909	X		64		
3.	نزار سلمان زبدان	عضو بلدية	0599362298			٦٠		
4.	أمل عدنان عبد الرزاق	عضو بلدية	0592101464	X		٣٤		
5.	أمانى محمد فاضل	رئيسة جمعية	0599776865	X		٣٨		
6.	عيسى محمد محمود	عضو بلدية	0597453117	X		٤٨		
7.	عبدوي عبد منعم	موظف	0598209686	X				
8.	عبدالله حسين	جمعية بني نعيم	0598932451	X		57		
9.	هناك سارة	المركز الاجتماعي	0568560742			50		
10.	د. سليمان خليل	البلدية	0599665173	X		68		



برنامج العدالة البيئية والمناخية في فلسطين



WE EFFECT

قائمة الحضور

البلدة: بني نعيم

تاريخ انعقاد الورشة / الاجتماع: 2022/5/9

المحافظة: الخليل

موضوع الورشة / الاجتماع: خطة المخطط الإقليمي لبني نعيم

مكان انعقاد الورشة / الاجتماع: مكتبة بني نعيم

توضيح مهم للمشاركين: * عن طريق تحديد المربع أدناه بوضع إشارة ✓ والتوقيع، المشارك يسمح لمركز أبحاث الأراضي باستخدام الصور الفوتوغرافية التي يتم التقاطها خلال هذا اللقاء من أجل أهداف مهنية خاصة بتوثيق النشاط وعمل التقارير الخاصة بالمولين.

#	الاسم	اسم الجمعية او المؤسسة / إن وجد	رقم الهاتف/ الجوال	الجنس		العمر	التوقيع	المرافقة
				م	ن			
1.	حسين طه زيدات	لجنة زكاة	0595099400	✓		51		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	محمد زكي	جمعية بولستكنز لليم	0569181861	✓		42		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.								<input type="checkbox"/>
4.								<input type="checkbox"/>
5.								<input type="checkbox"/>
6.								<input type="checkbox"/>
7.								<input type="checkbox"/>
8.								<input type="checkbox"/>
9.								<input type="checkbox"/>
10.								<input type="checkbox"/>

Annex (2): photos of the preparatory stage and the workshop:



Resilience Plan – Bani Na'im town / Hebron governorate - 2023





