



Environmental and Climate Justice Program in Palestine.
Full Resilience plan.
Asira al Qibliya Village - Nablus Governorate

Donor: Sweden Consulate General – Jerusalem in partnership with We Effect

JULY 14, 2022



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Definitions

Corrective disaster risk management: Administrative activities concerned with minimizing or addressing existing risks.

Emergency management: the organization and management of resources, and responsibilities to deal with all aspects of emergencies, especially preparedness, response and initial steps for recovery.

Disaster risk management: the standard process by using administrative directives, skills and operational capabilities necessary to implement strategies, policies, and improved coping



capacities, in order to reduce the likelihood of disasters occurring and to avoid, mitigate, or transfer damages through activities, measures, and measures.

Response: Providing emergency services and civil assistance during and immediately after the occurrence of a disaster, in order to protect lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic needs of those affected.

Preparedness: the knowledge and capabilities that have been developed by governments, communities, individuals and organizations concerned to actively anticipate, respond and recover from potential, imminent or existing relatives of disasters, accidents and Hazardous situations.

PARC: The Agricultural Development Association was established in 1983 as a specialized volunteer framework within the Palestinian Volunteer Movement.

Precautionary planning: An administrative process through which specific possibilities of events or situations are identified and analyzed, which may threaten society or the environment, and the preparation of prior arrangements that help in responding to these events or situations efficiently when they arise, and that by taking appropriate measures at the appropriate time.

Mitigation: to reduce or limit the negative impact of hazards and disasters related to them.

Recovery: restoring and improving the facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors.


Exposure: the presence of population, property, systems, and other elements in a risk area, thus exposing them to potential losses.

Risk assessment: the methodology for determining the nature and level of risks by analyzing potential risks and assessing the current conditions of vulnerability, which together may cause harm to individuals, properties, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.

Sustainable development: development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Public Awareness: The extent of shared knowledge and public awareness about disaster risks and the factors that lead to them, and actions that may be taken individually or collectively to reduce exposure to hazards and be affected by them.

Disaster risk reduction: the concept and practices required to reduce disaster risk through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the factors that cause disasters, including reducing exposure to hazards, reducing vulnerability to human and property predisposition, and prudent management of vulnerabilities.



Civil Protection: An integrated system to protect individuals and property before the occurrence of a disaster, manage rescue and relief operations and mitigate the risks of a disaster, if it occurs, and recover from it.

Disaster risk reduction plan: A document prepared by an authority, sector, organization or institution that defines the goals and objectives set for disaster risk reduction, and specifies the activities necessary to achieve these goals.

Hazard: A phenomenon, substance, human activity, or Hazardous circumstances that may lead to loss of life, injuries or other health effects, damage to property, loss of livelihoods and services, economic and social disruption, or environmental damage.

Emergency: A situation arising from unforeseen events that calls for urgent and urgent assistance or relief.

Emergency operations: The processes and measures that are taken when the condition of a human or animal, or public and private property, is in imminent Hazards, given the time factor and the surrounding circumstances.

Vulnerability: The characteristics and conditions of a community, system, or property that make it vulnerable to hazards.

Coping capacity: the ability of individuals, organizations and systems to cope with and manage negative circumstances that may lead to emergencies or disasters by using available resources and skills.


Resilience: The ability of the system, urban community or community at risk to resist, absorb, assimilate and recover from the effects of Hazards in a timely and effective manner, including through the maintenance and restoration of its basic and service facilities.

Disaster: disruption in the performance of society or groups as a result of an event or phenomenon resulting from the factors of nature or the action of a person, or both, that includes great losses and negative effects on lives, material, economic and environmental aspects that exceed the capacity of the community or the influence of the community.

Disaster risk: the potential loss of lives, health conditions, livelihoods, property, and services that may affect a community or a group as a result of disasters, in a specified future period of time.

Residual risk: Risks that have not been controlled even after the implementation of effective disaster risk reduction measures, with which response and recovery capacities must be preserved in disaster and emergency situations.

Risk: The outcome of the likelihood of an event occurring and the negative consequences associated with it.



Disaster phases: This includes the life cycle of a disaster in terms of prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

Sensitive facilities: Main facilities, technical facilities and systems of social, economic, practical and health importance necessary for the functional performance of societies or assemblies, whether in normal circumstances or in cases of disasters and emergencies.


Disaster risk management system: a set of procedures and measures that are followed by the competent authorities in accordance with the legislation in force to reach the objectives of disaster risk management, whether during the occurrence of a disaster or in a normal situation.

Early warning systems: a set of capabilities needed to prepare and disseminate warning information that is understandable, clear and timely, to enable people, communities and organizations at risk to prepare and act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce damage and losses.

Prevention: the complete avoidance of negative risks and associated disasters.

1. Agricultural Development Association (PARC)

The Agricultural Development Association (Agricultural Relief “PARC”) is a pioneering, non-governmental organization was founded in 1983 as a specialized voluntarily framework within the Palestinian voluntary movement, PARC is working in the rural development, environmental protection, and improving women's conditions. PARC is a pioneering national institution with a regional perspective, that is committed to rural and agricultural issues, national liberation, and social justice. It provides guidance, awareness, support, services and distinguished consultations for the individual, groups and institutions working in the same field, and works on developing the agricultural sector, strengthening farmers' steadfastness and reaching the poor and marginalized groups and their frameworks. It works to mobilize and develop the energies of the rural population to enable them to control their resources, through a distinguished team of workers and volunteers belonging to their community within the framework of pioneering programs and modern and transparent administrative and technical practices, to build a free and democratic Palestinian society dominated by the values of social justice.



Agricultural Relief is governed by a set of organizing values, the most important of which are transparency, justice based on rights, volunteering, acceptance of others and mutual respect, innovation and innovation, belonging and loyalty, self-education, community partnership, effectiveness and social responsibility, and depends on the broad active participation of the beneficiaries, and the development and development of experts' competencies. And those working in the Foundation for the sake of developing a democratic, civil Palestinian society. In 2018, Agricultural Relief joined the working group for an organized local response.

2. Introduction

The Environmental and Climate Justice Program in Palestine is a program implemented by We Effect with support from the Swedish Consulate General in Jerusalem and in partnership with the Palestinian Agricultural Institutions Coalition (PAIC). This coalition includes six Palestinian non-governmental organizations that focus on environmental, climate, and agricultural issues, particularly in relation to natural resources and their management. These organizations are: Agricultural Development Association (PARC), Union of Agricultural Work Committees (UAWC), Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG), Land Research Center (LRC), MA'AN Development Center, and the Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ).

The program duration is 36 months, spanning from 2021 to 2023. During this period, the work will focus on achieving the program's overall goal, which is to "contribute to improving environmental and climate justice in Palestine." The specific goal for the program is that "by 2024, civil society organizations and rights advocates will have the capacity to identify and challenge structural obstacles to achieving environmental and climate justice in Palestine".

The concept of climate justice acknowledges that climate change is as much a political and social issue as it is an environmental one. Therefore, the program adopts an approach based on gender sensitivity and human rights, linking the rights of marginalized groups and communities—especially women, children, and small-scale farmers—with the obligations and responsibilities of decision-makers regarding environmental governance, the right to access information, and the right to access natural resources.



2.1. About ‘Asira al Qibliya Village

2.1.1. The geographical location and physical characteristics

Asira al Qibliya is a Palestinian village in Nablus Governorate, located to the southwest of the city of Nablus and is about 14 km away from the city center, and at a distance of (6.24 k) horizontal air distance between the village center and the center of Nablus, and is bordered to the east by Madama and Burin and to the north by Tal and Madama and from the west by Tal and Zita Jama'in and to the south Jama'in and Urif, The total area of ‘Asira al Qibliya village consists of approximately 6,440 dunums. This is according to the new borders of the local bodies which were stipulated by the Palestinian Ministry of Local Government.

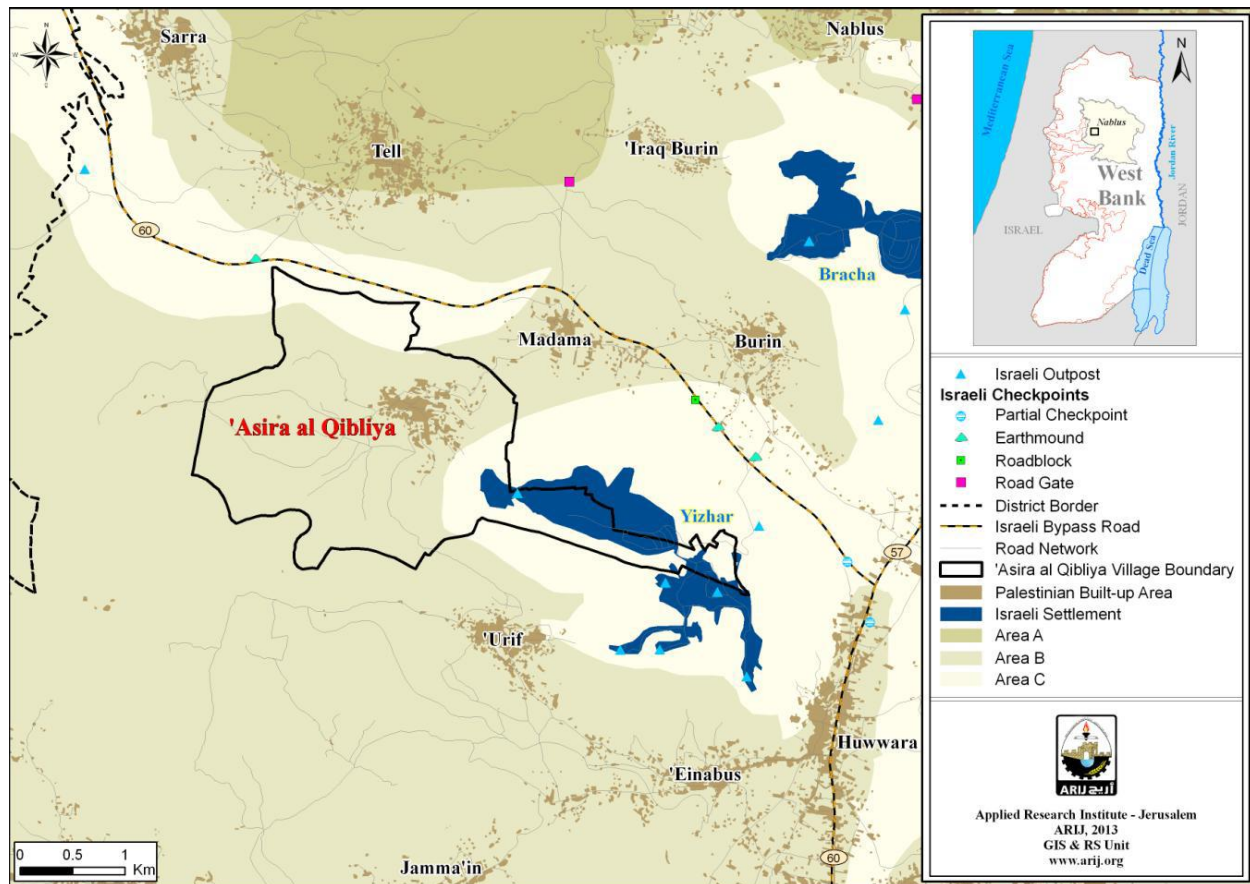


Figure 1: The location and borders of Asira al Qibliya Village (Source: ARIJ - GIS, 2014)

Asira al Qibliya is located at an altitude of 584 m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 703.4 mm. The average annual temperature is 16 °C whilst the average annual humidity is approximately 61%. Most of Asira al Qibliya lands consists of area (B) and constitute 61% of the areas structural plan. And area (C) constitutes 23% of the areas structural plan. And area (A) constitutes 16% of the areas structural plan. while the built-up area of the village in the northeastern side does not have a structural plan yet.

Since 1997, Asira al Qibliya has been governed by a Village Council which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed during the elections that took place during the first phase in 2021. There are also 4 full time employees working in the council. And 5 part time employees. The council has its own permanent headquarters. It is the responsibility of the Village Council to provide a number of services to the residents of Asira al Qibliya, including; Installation and maintenance of water networks, Installation and maintenance of the electricity network, Street cleaning and public services, Road rehabilitation, construction and paving, Implementation of projects and studies for the village, and provide sewage network. (*Asira al Qibliya Village Council, 2022*).

Asira al Qibliya Village Council



2.1.2. Historical overview of the Village

‘Asira al Qibliya village was named after its famous reputation for pressing grapes, and was named with ‘Al Qibliya to distinguish the village from ‘Asira al Shamaliya. The current village was established more than 500 years ago, with its residents descending from Hebron and Burin. It is

one of the villages that befell in the 1967 war and the village is famous for the cultivation of wheat and olives and is famous for the presence of quarries and crushers.

The settlement of Yitzhar looted 530 dunums of village land, where the settlement was established in 1983 on the village land and on an area of 469 dunums and inhabited by 440 settlers, in addition to the colonial outpost of the settlement of Yitzhar, located east of the colony, which confiscated 61 dunums from the village land.



Figure
2:
General

view of Asira al Qibliya

2.1.3. Religious and Archaeological Sites

There is only one mosque in the village (Al Abrar Mosque). The village has very few sites of archaeological interest. However, Khirbet Faqqas (ruins) lies within the village and identified as qualified for tourism according (*Asira Village Council*), There is also a historical and natural landmark Hofrat el khifa in the town of Asira al-Qibliya located between the villages of Asira al-Qibliya and the village of Madama, and opinions differ about its formation, some of them say that its a meteorite and other says that it is a natural act, it is controlled by the occupation because of its closeness to the settlement of Yitzhar.

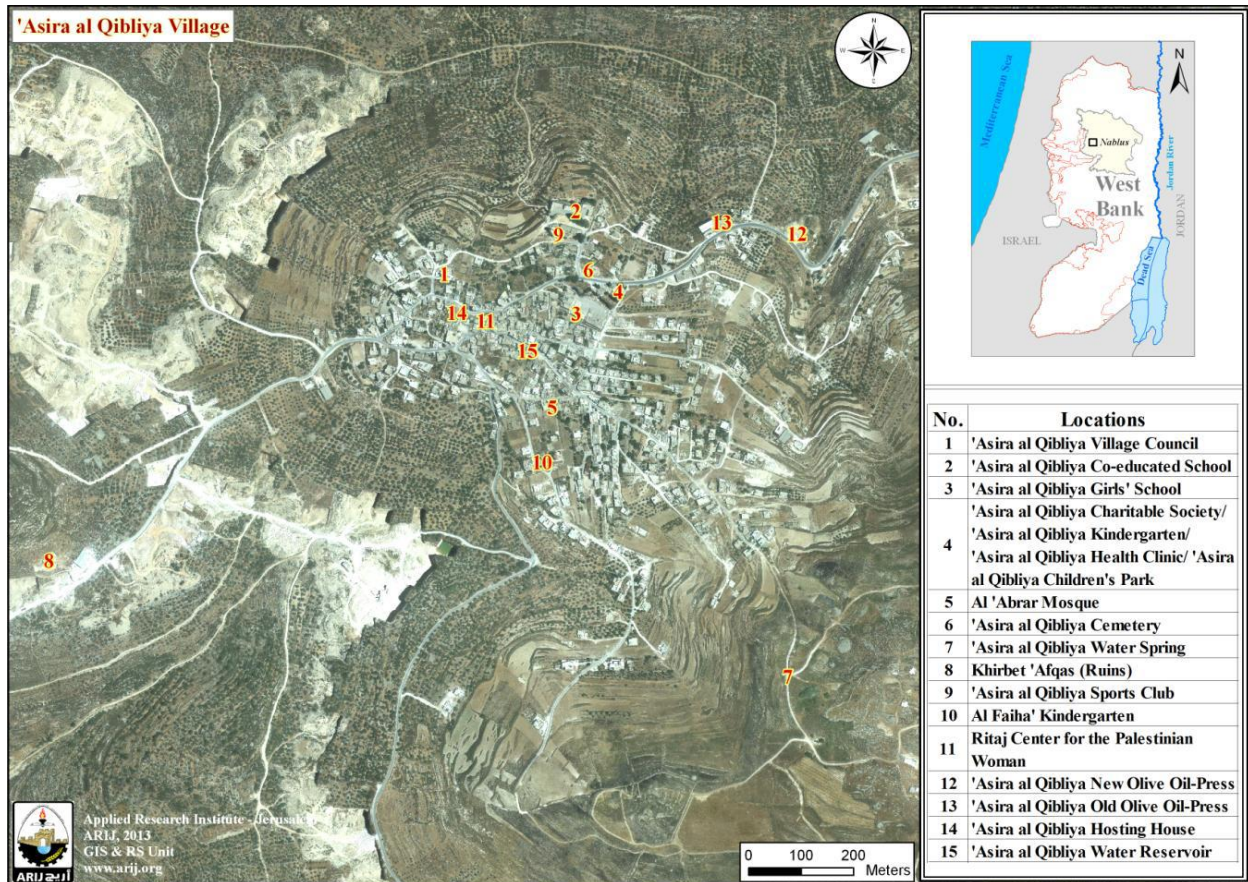


Figure 3: Main locations in 'Asira al Qibliya village (Source: ARIJ – GIS Unit, 2014)

2.1.4. Population and families

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, the total population of 'Asira al Qibliya Village in 2017 and based on a field survey conducted in 2020 around 3141 people, of whom 1,609 were males and 1,532 were females, distributed over 510 families. The general population and housing census conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics in 2017 showed the distribution of age groups in 'Asira al Qibliya village as follows: 1121 were less than 15 years old, 1921 were bigger than 15. The data showed that the ratio of males to females in the village is 101 males: 100 females. 'Asira al Qibliya residents are from several families, including 'Asayra, Hamdan, Saleh, Ahmad, Khalaf, Abu ahmad, Al Akhras and Yasin. The number of families is about 630 families, and the number of housing units is about 650 housing units within the village.

2.1.5. Economic activities

The economy in 'Asira al Qibliya is dependent mainly on the services sector, which absorbs 39% of the village's workforce. The results of a field survey in 'Asira al Qibliya are as follows:

- Services sector (39%)
- Government or other employees' sector (25%)

- Agriculture sector (15%)
- Israeli labor market (15%)
- Industrial sector (6%)

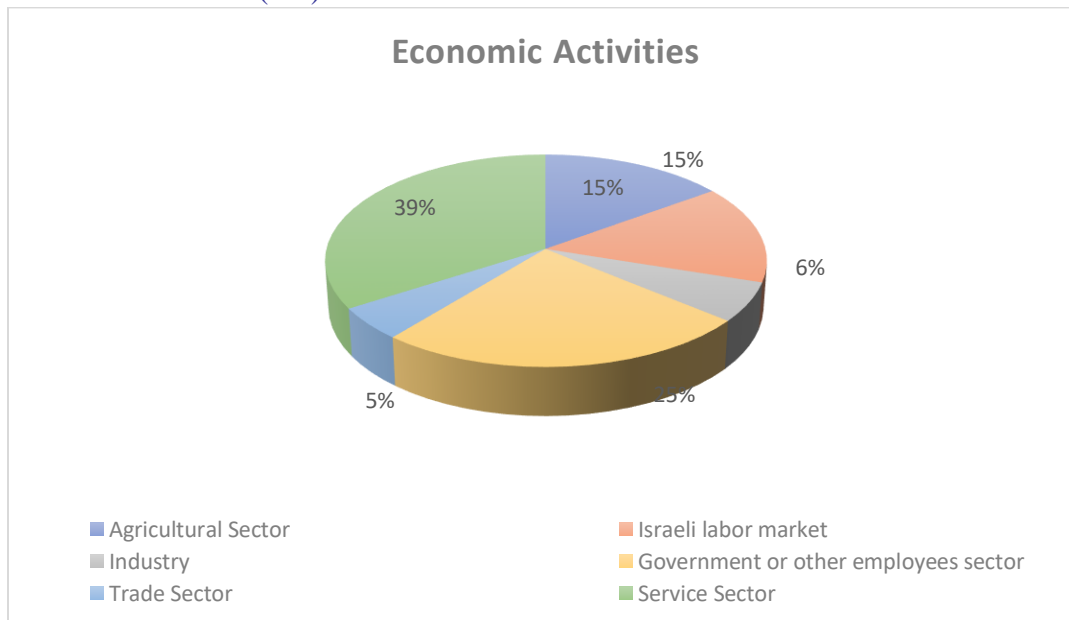


Figure 5: Economic activities

2.1.6. health sector

Asira al Qibliya has a few health facilities, there is Asira government health clinic where the government clinic operates one day a week in a limited means which is not enough to cover and provide services to all citizens in the village, a private general physician clinic, a private pharmacy, and three dental clinics and In the absence of required health services or in emergencies, patients are transferred to Hawara or Rafidiya and the national hospital in Nablus city (14 km away).

The health sector in the village faces a number of obstacles and problems, principally: The lack of an ambulance, the lack of medication in the government health clinic, the location of the clinic is not suitable especially for the elderly because it is located on the second floor, the need to build an independent and advanced health center, the doctor's time is irregular and insufficient as he works only one day a week. (*Asira village Council*).

2.1.7. The institutions and services sector

There are no governmental institute in 'Asira al Qibliya village, but it has a number of local institutions and associations that provide services to various sectors of society. These include:

- **Asira al Qibliya Village Council:** Founded in 1997, licensed later by the Ministry of Local Government, with the aim of taking care of different issues concerning the village and providing various services to its population, in addition to infrastructure services.
- **'Asira al Qibliya Charitable Society:** Founded in 1971, licensed later by the Ministry of Interior. The Society includes a kindergarten and a health clinic, and is concerned with children and public health.
- **Al Fayha' Women Society:** Founded in 2007, the Society includes a kindergarten and provides care to children and mothers, in addition to educational assistance.
- **Ritaj women Association:** Founded in 2013 by a group of women and licensed by the Ministry of Interior, the association is concerned with economic empowerment, awareness and guidance of women.

2.1.8. Education sector

There are two public schools in the village run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education ('Asira al Qibliya Girls' Secondary School, and 'Asira al Qibliya Co-educated Secondary School). Where the number of students in the basic stage is 605 students and the number of students in the secondary stage reached 150 students, and they are managed by the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education. There are also Four kindergartens in 'Asira al Qibliya village, three of which are run by private organizations and One are run by government organization. A kindergarten managed by the Asira Charitable Association and another kindergarten affiliated with the Fayhaa Association which relates to the Mothers School Association and Sinbad Kindergarten and kindergarten managed by the Ministry of Education in the village and these kindergartens serve the three villages Asira Qibliya, Madama, Burin.

According to the results of the PCBS Population, Housing and Establishment Census-2017, the illiteracy rate among 'Asira al Qibliya population was approximately 7.1%, of whom 77.1% were females. Of the literate population, 13.8% could only read and write, 27% had elementary education, 29.8% had preparatory education, 14.1% had secondary education, and 8% completed higher education. (PCBS, 2017)

2.1.9. Agriculture sector

‘Asira Al Qibliya has a total area of approximately 6,440 dunums of which 3,766 are ‘arable’ land and 2016 dunums are registered as ‘residential’ (See Table 1)

Agriculture for Palestinians it’s only a source of livelihood or just an economic category in budgets and plans, it is linked to the historical heritage of the Palestinian people, it’s their identity and a form of a self-expression, as the area of the village of Asira al-Qibliya is about 6440 dunums, of which 2598 dunums are cultivated land, while the arable is 992 dunums, the town depends on rain-fed agriculture for wheat and fodder crops and the village is famous for the cultivation of olive trees, where about 2,802 dunums planted with olives, in terms of agricultural roads in the village There are about 22 km of agricultural roads.

Table 1: Land use and land cover in ‘Asira al Qibliya Village (area in dunum)

Type	Area (in dunams)	Percentage	Source
Total land area	6,440	100%	Asira al-Qibliya Village Council
Cultivated land area	2,598	40.34%	
Arable land area	992	15.4%	
Reclaimable land area	175	2.72%	
Land area confiscated by the occupation	1,769	27.47%	
Built-up and road-utilized land area	906	14.07%	

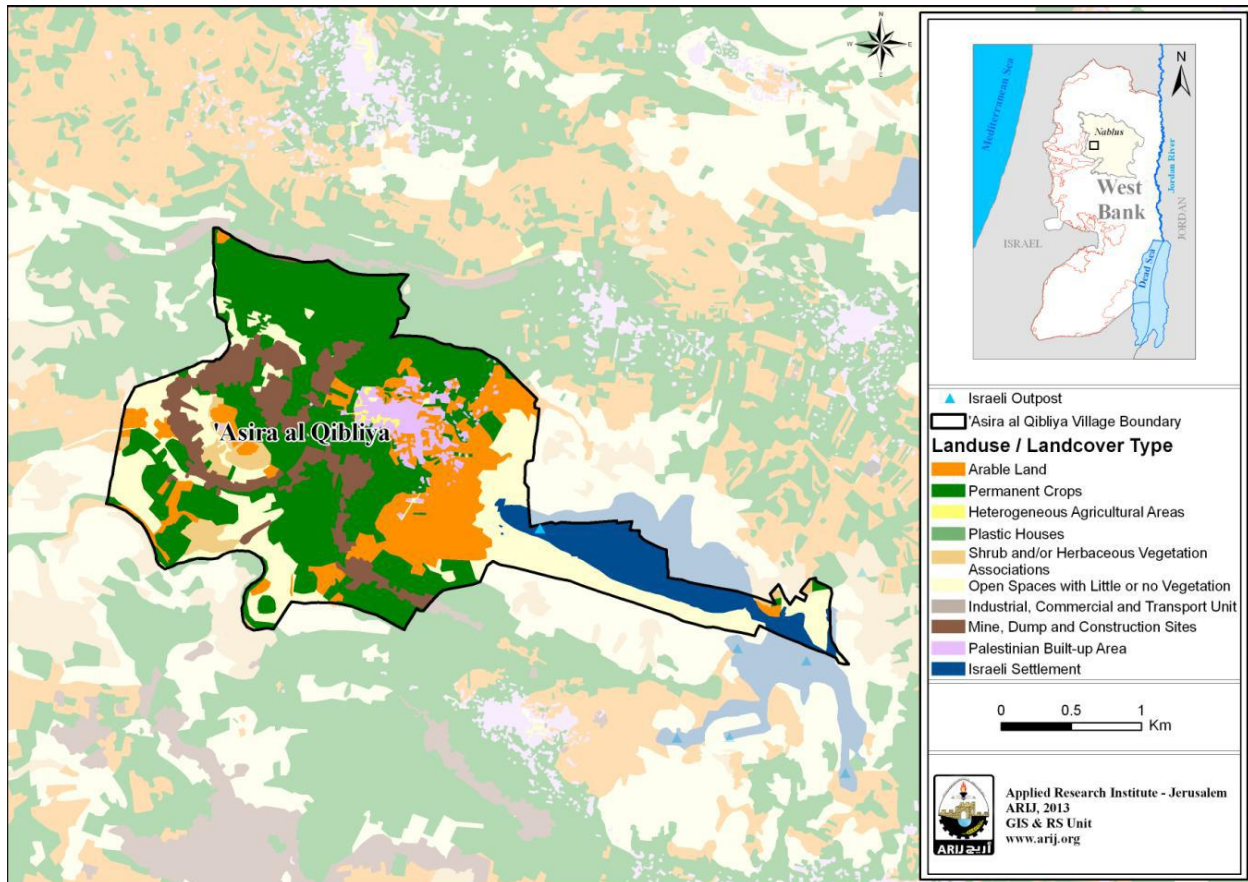


Figure 6: Land use in the village of Asira al Qibliya (Source: ARIJ - GIS Unit, 2014)


The agricultural sector in the village faces a number of problems including:

- Economic infeasibility.
- The lack of water resources.
- The lack of agricultural roads.
- The Lack of support from the concerned institutions and associations.

2.1.10. Basic services, infrastructure and natural resources

Electricity Network: Asira al-Qibliya village has had a public electricity network since 1948, with the Israeli National Electric Company as the primary electricity provider. All residential units in the village are connected to the electricity network, reaching a coverage rate of 100%. However, the village faces challenges with electricity, including high prices for network supplies such as poles and cables. Additionally, the village has a telephone network, operated through an internal exchange.

Road Conditions: The roads and transportation sector are a crucial part of infrastructure in the village. Most internal roads are in relatively good condition, with the majority paved.




However, some roads still require rehabilitation, widening, and the opening and paving of new internal roads (approximately 2 km). Aesthetic aspects are largely neglected, and most roads lack sidewalks, particularly sloping roads affected by rain during winter, which can cause mudslides, impede movement, and lead to slips. The road network connecting to other municipalities are in good condition, but certain roads, like the one between Asira al-Qibliya and Urif, require additional lighting. Furthermore, the village needs an alternative route for heavy trucks to avoid endangering residents and students, especially when students go back and forth school and home during school days. Although an alternative route was created, it was closed by the occupation, preventing residents from using it.

Transportation: Vehicles gather in the village center, especially in the morning, as students, workers, and employees travel to their destinations. This causes traffic jams and poses risks for children on their way to school since the central road is the only route to the school. The existing public transporting vehicles are insufficient to meet the needs of residents traveling to the city daily, especially during peak morning hours due to a shortage of buses and the increasing number of students and employees. According to residents, transportation is particularly poor in the afternoon. There is no transportation office in the village, so residents rely on privately-owned vehicles in the evening. The village has 11 taxis and 650 private cars that transport residents.

Water: A water network reaches nearly all homes in the village, with 98% of residential units connected to the public water network. The village has two natural springs, in addition to 420 household wells for rainwater collection and a water tank with a capacity of 100 cubic meters. The water supply to the village is insufficient due to limited available sources and the fact that water does not reach the public water tank (reservoir) daily. As a result, most residents pump water into collection wells when it arrives, leading to water shortages and inadequate distribution across homes. Therefore, it is necessary to provide more water sources and expand the network to accommodate population growth, housing expansion, and the presence of industrial facilities like quarries and crushers.

2.1.11. Israeli Occupation and its impact

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed on 28th September 1995 by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, 'Asira al Qibliya village was divided into Area A, B and Area C. Approximately 4,636 dunums, 16% were classified as Area A. Which was (56% of the



village's total area) were classified as Area B, where the PNA has complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to retain overriding responsibility for security. The rest of the village's area, constituting 1,804 dunums (28% of the total area), was classified as Area C, where Israel retains full control over security and administration related to the territory. In Area C, Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through consent or authorization by the Israeli Civil Administration. Some of 'Asira al Qibliya village lands have been confiscated by Israel, for Which led to the loss of hundreds of dunams for various Israeli purposes, including the establishment of Israeli settlements, military bases, and colonial roads. According to the village council, most of the eastern lands in the village are designated as military zones where Palestinian citizens are prohibited from entering.

3. Study objectives

The study aims mainly to enhance and improve preparedness and response in vulnerable rural areas through preparing a plan to assist the town in reducing and responding to the risks of disasters, not only to anticipated threats and risks also to ongoing threats and impacts the town has been exposed, also to unique threat solely relevant to the town context. In addition to providing a sound information database on which to assess the nature and level of protection threats, including violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, facing the residents and possible responses to that.

In order to identify what risks and threats town faces or is exposed to, different courses and workshops have been prepared and implemented aiming to identify the multiple threats and risks facing different sectors at the town through:

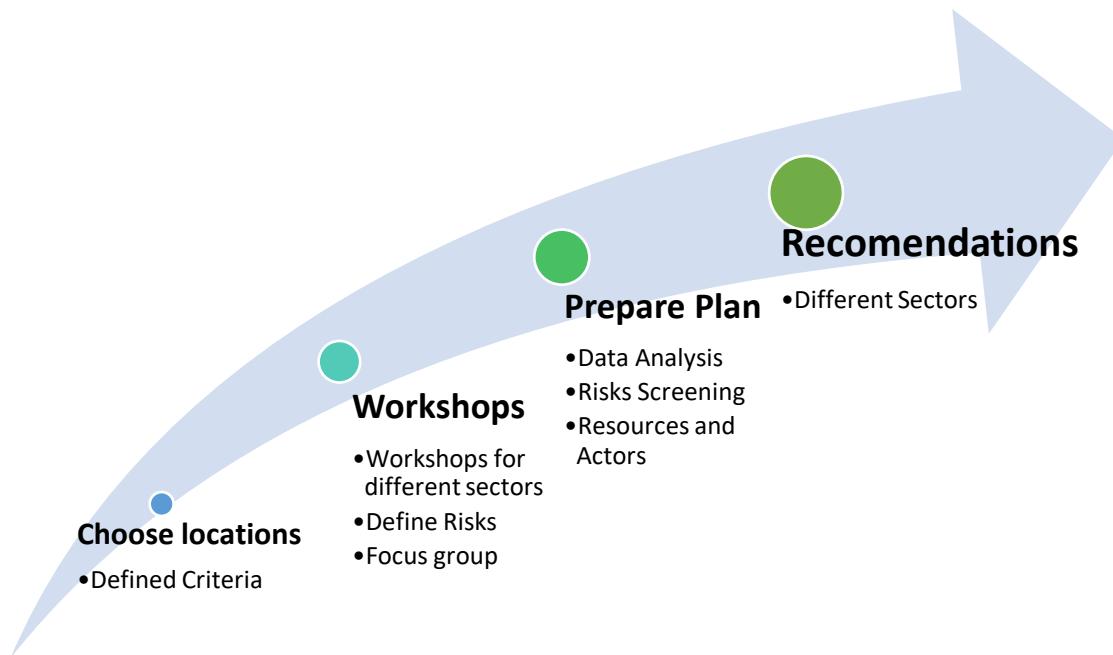
- 1- Empowering human rights as a culture, and promoting the human rights principles, and also building their capacities on women, children and persons of disabilities rights.
- 2- Building the capacities of the local community through establishing community protection committees capable of meeting societal needs to face risks and / or threats.
- 3- Promoting the culture of economic empowerment for community organizations.
- 4- Preparing a community action plan to confront the threats and follow up with the stakeholders.
- 5- Contributing to raising the administrative skills of the beneficiaries in order to increase the capacity to organize actions and event to face the challenges resulting from the risks and threats impact to which the town is exposed.
- 6- Raising awareness of the beneficiaries on the importance of preparing an operational plan to build effective and active committees.
- 7- Developing a communication plan and communicating with the relevant authorities to shed light on the risks and threats the town is exposed to.
- 8- Increase their skills in networking and communication.



4. The methodology used in preparing the study

Before preparing a system and a plan for disaster risk reduction, and before proposing the methodology for preparing the study, there is a need for a clear methodology of what this system is supposed to do and its objectives. Disaster-related activities and their risks are characterized by several scientific objectives, disaster risk management before it occurs (risk analysis, mitigation and preparedness), and other objectives related to disaster operations (assessment and rescue operations, relief and recovery), in addition to learning and lessons learned after the disaster.

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, work was carried out according to a clear and sequential methodology executed by PARC, starting with the selection of towns and villages according to clear criteria, and going through the implementation of workshops using the method of community participation for the target areas, and ending with preparing a plan for disaster risk reduction, from which an executive plan and specific recommendations emerged.



‘Asira al Qibliya village was selected according to the pre-set criteria to determine the towns and villages benefiting from the program. Several workshops were carried out by using the risk assessment tool to reduce the risks and disasters that ‘Asira al Qibliya Village is exposed to, which helped in drawing general and broad lines for the needs of the participants (Village Council, women, Youth, Protection Committee and Institutions) by identifying obstacles and risks, whether internal or external, as it helps to be a community planning method to reduce and confront the risks that the town is exposed to. To achieve the objectives of the study, the following mechanisms were followed to implement the study:

- 1- Review all public reports and information.
- 2- Holding focus groups with the stakeholders.
- 3- Holding meetings with the municipality and legal persons to get to know the town closely

Specialized workshops were held and one central in the presence of the local council to determine the most important risks facing citizens, according to what was mentioned previously using the participatory method Societal.

The risks were classified on several axes based on the risks and threats that were recorded in the workshops and depending on the experience of the plan maker, as follows;

1. Risks related to the agricultural sector.
2. Environmental and Infrastructure Sector risks.
3. Women and youth Sector risks.
4. Health Sectors risks.
5. Risks related to education.

- 
6. Risks related to management and good governance.

The priorities of the community initiative to work within the community plans:

1. Construction of guardrails for streets (infrastructure sector).
2. Construction of retaining walls and stormwater drainage system (infrastructure sector).
3. Construction of agricultural roads to protect the lands from settlements and Judaization (agricultural sector)
4. Provide a municipal waste vehicle (infrastructure sector).

5. Results of the study


Six main sectors were targeted during the preparation of the study, the agricultural sector, the educational sector, infrastructure sector, Health sector, youth and women sectors, In addition to the management and good governance sector. as workshops were held with each sector separately, in addition to holding a focus workshop for all sectors in the presence of the village Council. Data were collected, reviewed and analyzed, as all threats and risks to which it was exposed, or is currently exposed, or that each sector could be exposed to, were screened.

Through analyzing the data and sifting, it was observed that there was an intersection in many threats and risks between the various sectors, the most important of which were the occupation, economic conditions, unemployment, the perception of society and its components, in addition to the Corona pandemic that has struck and continues to hit the world, which has created more health and economic threats for many community groups Especially the weak and the poor.

After conducting the screening process, identifying threats and risks and anticipating when they will occur, the available internal resources, personal and community capabilities, and available opportunities were reviewed, in addition to identifying external and internal interventions necessary to eliminate threats and risks or limit their negative effects, and the parties that must be intervened for that.

From the results shown in the following tables, it can be concluded that the agricultural sector is one of the most threatened sectors that need to be intervened by strengthening the steadfastness of farmers on their land and supporting them, providing water sources to irrigate their crops, in addition to extension and awareness of modern agricultural methods, and strengthening the resilience of the always threatened Thana region.

Recommendation 1: Work to enhance the steadfastness of farmers by supporting them with everything necessary to remain in their lands threatened with confiscation and to strengthen lobbying campaigns and solidarity of the Citizens and farmers



The infrastructure in the town needs many repairs, whether in the electricity network or the irrigation network, streets and roads, as well as with regard to sanitation and dealing with solid waste to ensure the safety of citizens.

Recommendation 2: Work to repair everything related to the infrastructure, including water and electricity networks, internal and external roads.

Women and youth are essential partners in all fields, and they must be supported and supported for this

Recommendation 3: lobbying and influence towards the enactment of laws and legislations that guarantee real participation of women and youth in all fields.

Attention to the health aspect. The readiness of the health staff and the provision of health institutions with all the requirements requires efforts, joint work and effectiveness of emergency committees that are keen on the health and safety of citizens.

Recommendation 4: Giving the health issue of utmost importance, especially in light of the spread of the Corona epidemic, by strengthening awareness-raising activities, spraying and sterilization campaigns, ensuring the comfort of citizens, and providing all necessary medical supplies, medical and nursing staff for the village, in addition to the necessary medicines and treatments.


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Recommendation 5: Work in a team spirit on individual and institutions bases in order to create an effective administrative system characterized by effective and successful management and based on the foundations of governance

Table 1: Hazards and threats related to Agriculture


Risks	When to expect this Risk	most affected Sectors	Readiness, available resources and capabilities in the community	Strategy to mitigate risk	with who? Actors?	Timeframe to implement mitigation strategy	Estimated budget
Risks related to the agriculture							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of water resources for crops irrigation - Lack of agricultural roads - Occupation and confiscation of land for bypass roads and settlements - Decreased land productivity due to drought and climate change - The people's willingness to sell the land - Lack of water for agriculture - The weakness of the agricultural guidance farmers - Existence of uncultivated land - The lack of grazing areas due to the occupation practices - The spread of crops diseases, especially the olive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the farming season - During the spring and the need for grazing - During this period, which witnesses more confiscations by the occupation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - farmers in general - livestock owners - Owners of lands threatened with confiscation and bypass roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - village council - Protection Committee - The farmers themselves - Activists and intellectuals in the village - Owners of lands threatened with confiscation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting the steadfastness of farmers on their lands in light of the settlers' attacks - Liaising with the village Council through the Protection Committee to work on rehabilitating agricultural roads - Strengthening solidarity and support activities for threatened land owners with expropriation - Conduct awareness activities for people to reduce lands selling - Supporting farmers and providing materials and conducting agricultural guidance workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village Council - Protection Committee - PARC - PHG - Ministry of Agriculture - National and International Solidarity Committees Against the Wall and Settlements - Farmers' Union - Federation of Agricultural Work Committees - Civil society institutions in the town and country - International institutions supporting the agricultural sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Throughout the year - During cultivation periods of and the need for agricultural guidance - During this period, which witnesses many confiscations from the occupation 	130,000



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The impact of the presence of stone crushers on the environment, agriculture in general, and the lives of citizens - Reliance on traditional farming - Urban sprawl on the agricultural lands - Climate change and its impact on the lives of farmers and agriculture in particular - Soil erosion as a result of torrential rains, climate change and environmental pollution - The spread of pigs and stray dogs - Agricultural land fires in summer - Shrinking agricultural land in favor of quarries - Weak ability to serve land as a result of pollution resulting from quarries and crushers. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing the rain water harvesting to alleviate the water crisis - Construction and rehabilitation of agricultural roads - Construction an agricultural water collection well - voluntary campaigns to help farmers in the harvest seasons - lobbying towards activating agricultural insurance and the risk prevention fund - Providing improved seeds for agriculture - Supporting youth and women with income-generating projects - Subsidizing rural products and boycotting settlement products 			
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Table 2: Risks and threats related to infrastructure

Risks	When to expect this Risk	most affected Sectors	Readiness, available resources and capabilities in the community	Strategy to mitigate risk	with who? Actors?	Timeframe to implement mitigation strategy	Estimated budget
Risks related to the infrastructure							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The lack of sewage network - The lack of stormwater system - Rehabilitation and organizing the internal roads. - retaining walls construction inside the town - Restoration of ancient archaeological sites. - Lack of public park and sports fields. - no centers concerned with children development - The impact of the presence of stone crushers on the environment, agriculture in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During summer - During work periods and the need for water and electricity - During the transportation - During the movement of farmers to their farms - During the corona epidemic and the spread of diseases due to waste and its accumulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizens - Housewives - farmers - Owners of workshops - Inhabitants of high and remote areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - village council - protection committee - Active and interested farmers - Intellectuals and leaders - The presence of local institutions that can network and work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Liaising with the village council to solve the problems - Holding periodic meetings for the country's institutions with the Protection Committee to assess the situation and submit proposals for solutions - Awareness workshops for citizens about environmental risks and dealing with waste - liaise with the electricity company to fix any technical defect - liaising with supporting bodies for the repair and rehabilitation of internal and external roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village council - CPC - PARC - Ministry of Local Government - Ministry of Public Works - Energy Authority - Water Authority - PHG - Land Research and Studies Center - Orient House - UNDP - Environmental Quality Authority - Ministry Of Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Throughout the year - During the spread of Corona epidemic 	160,000



<p>general, and the lives of citizens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of electricity network - Paving of external roads. - The accumulation of waste in the village and the lack of containers due to the absence of a landfill - Domestic water shortage - The adverse effect of sheep pens in residential area - No public garage and bus stops. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finding a solution to dispose of the sludge resulting from the sewage in a healthy and sound manner - Work to reduce water prices for tankers and electricity prices to relieve citizens - Enhancing awareness among the population and farmers about rain water harvesting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women's Youth Village Institutions - International Solidarity Committees Against Settlements - Media and the press - Intellectuals in the village - political parties 		
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Table 3: Threats related to the Health Sector

Risks	When to expect this Risk	most affected Sectors	Readiness, available resources and capabilities in the community	Strategy to mitigate risk	with who? Actors?	Timeframe to implement mitigation strategy	Estimated budget
Risks related to the Health Sector							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corona epidemic - No organized health committees to deal with the virus spread. - No emergency centers - Lack of medical devices and equipment in the government clinic setting - Lack of a maternity and childcare center - The need of specialized medical clinics - shortage of medicines, devices and equipment in the governmental health clinic - Lack of a resident doctor - The need of laboratory - The spread of insects and diseases as a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Throughout the year - During this difficult period, which is witnessing the Corona epidemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All villagers 	<p>The presence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - village council - CPC - On-site emergency committee - Intellectuals and concerned with health - The presence of volunteers who are ready to work and follow up - Active associations and institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work to activate the local emergency committee and enhance its role in light of Corona epidemic - Conducting health awareness workshops about the Corona virus and its effects - Liaising with the Ministry of Health through the Council and the Protection Committee to provide medical supplies, a doctor and a laboratory - Rehabilitating the health center - Providing more waste containers and organizing solid waste removal process - Seeking fund to provide ambulance - Set pressure to provide health insurance for farmers and unemployed - Developing the health service through coordination with the competent authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - village council - CPC - Ministry of Local Government - Ministry of Health - Health work committees - Medical relief - Emergency Committee - volunteers - Doctors without borders - Doctors of the world - International institutions supporting the health sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During this period, which is witnessing the spread of the Corona epidemic in the region and the world 	15,000

result of the accumulation of domestic waste. - Lack of ambulance and emergency services - Lack of a fire and rescue vehicle serving the citizens - The need of health insurance to the farmers and citizens.							
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Table 4: threats and risks related to Women and Youth

Risks	When to expect this Risk	most affected Sectors	Readiness, available resources and capabilities in the community	Strategy to mitigate risk	with who? Actors?	Timeframe to implement mitigation strategy	Estimated budget
Risks related to Women and Youth							
- Unemployment among youth graduates - Related problems due to free time for youth. - Low wages - The lack of active youth institutions.	- Throughout the year - During the elections of the institutions and decision-making centers	- Women and housewives - Youth - Graduates from both genders - Members of political parties, and activists	- village council - CPC - Emergency Committee - local community organizations - Active women - university students	- Lobbying for laws and legislation to enhance the role of youth and women - Conducting awareness-raising workshops for youth and women to enhance their participation - Strengthening the support for income-generating projects for youth, women	- village council - CPC - PARC - Ministry of Youth and Sports - Ministry of Women's Affairs	- Permanently as long as the problems of youth and women remain and in the absence of legislation that	15,000



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weakness of political and social participation - Insufficient budgets for the youth sector - The ambiguity of the future vision among youth - political and partisan intolerance - poor marketing for rural women's products - no public parks and sports fields. - Absence of community and voluntary initiatives. - Lack of vocational and educational centers for youth 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activists in political parties 	<p>at home, and graduates of both sexes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobbying and influence to set budgets for youth and support their initiatives - Strengthening networking between village institutions to serve women and youth, support their initiatives and attract donors - Strengthening the relationship with the private sector to support youth and women's institutions. - Conducting volunteer and environmental campaigns. - The need of vocational centers concerned with youth education - Formation of youth associations and development centers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women's Affairs Staff - Working Women's Association - Institutions supporting the youth and women sector - Political parties - Parliament 	<p>supports them and enhances their participation and contribution in public life</p>	
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Table 5: Threats and Risks Related to Education

Risks	When to expect this Risk	most affected Sectors	Readiness, available resources and capabilities in the community	Strategy to mitigate risk	with who? Actors?	Timeframe to implement mitigation strategy	Estimated budget
Risks related to Education							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overcrowding in the classrooms and yards of the girls' school - Lack of classrooms in the boys' school and kindergarten - Classrooms needs rehabilitation - The shortage of laboratory tools in the girls' school - The high cost of transportation to the university - The need of a school bus - Insufficient Kindergartens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the school hours - During university 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - school and universities - students - parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - village council - CPC - Parents - teachers - Intellectuals in the village - university students - local community organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Liaising with the council to solve school problems - Liaising with the Directorate of Education and Local Government - Encouraging the private sector to open kindergartens - Providing transportation for school students - Communicate with transport companies to reduce the price of university students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - village council - CPC - teachers - Parents - Ministry of Education - Ministry of Local Government - Institutions supporting the education sector - PECDAR - Village Institutions - Intellectuals and university graduates - Activists in the student movement and student councils - The private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the school holidays - During the academic year, students 	12,000

Table 6: Threats and risks related to governance


Risks	When to expect this Risk	most affected Sectors	Readiness, available resources and capabilities in the community	Strategy to mitigate risk	with who? Actors?	Timeframe to implement mitigation strategy	Estimated budget
Risks related to governance							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no master plan for the village - There is no multipurpose hall/building - The need of car for the village council to follow up on projects - Poor networking between institutions in the village - Weakness of the work of effective committees in different fields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Throughout the year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - villagers - Community organizations in the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - active village council - active CPC - youth and women's organizations - activists and political and volunteers who are ready to change and believe in good governance - A willingness to participate in active committees in various fields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting workshops on the importance of management and good governance - Enhancing networking between institutions and experiences exchange - Accelerate the formation of effective committees in various fields and benefit from the energies of youth and graduates - Strengthening the accountability and transparency in the institutions work through continuous meetings and workshops - Creating a master plan for the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - village council - CPC - Women's youth community organizations - PARC - Ministry of local government - Institutions working in the field of governance such as GIZ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Throughout the year and continuously in order to maintain vitality and activity and work clearly shows the level of effective management and governance in the work of institutions and the participation of other sectors and the activation of committees in all areas 	20,000

Table 7: Threats and risks related to people with disability

Risks	When to expect this Risk	most affected Sectors	Readiness, available resources and capabilities in the community	Strategy to mitigate risk	with who? Actors?	Timeframe to implement mitigation strategy	Estimated budget
Risks related to people with disability							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The lack of centers concerned with people with disability. - Social ignorance - The lack of supporting devices. - Not adapting schools, kindergartens and mosques to the needs of people with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the school holidays - During movement and transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People with disability - Parents and escorts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - village council - Institutions - CPC - Sports Club - intellectuals - People who are interested in the condition of this category and work to not marginalize it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lobbying towards effective laws that guarantee their active participation and protection - liaising with the Ministry of Education to monitor and adapt schools - provide supporting devices to work and study. - Facilitate their movement and transportation through adaptation. - Conducting awareness-raising workshops for families and the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Social Development - The Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs - The Ministry of Education - Ministry of Transportation - medical relief - Handicapped Union - Civil society - Legal and media institutions - Institutions that care and support people with special needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider people with disability When constructing facilities such as schools, kindergartens, and institutions - Consider them When applying for development projects 	

Table 8: Threats and risks related to the environment and human influences

Risks	When to expect this Risk	most affected Sectors	Readiness, available resources and capabilities in the community	Strategy to mitigate risk	with who? Actors?	Timeframe to implement mitigation strategy	Estimated budget
Risks related to people with disability							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of pits created by quarries. - Risks from quarry erosion due to rain or natural factors. - Risks of trucks loaded with stones. - Water accumulation in deep pits caused by quarries. - Flooding caused by blocked valleys and waterways due to dumping of solid waste from quarries and crushers. - Risks of collapse in some residential areas due to surrounding pits. - Noise pollution from the equipment used in quarries and crushers. - Roads and streets at risk of collapse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Throughout the year, especially during winter and spring season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All village residents, farmers, and shepherds - Workers in the stone and sawmill sector, shepherds, and farmers - Residents and primarily school students - Residents of neighboring areas, especially children - Agricultural lands - Shepherds and livestock owners - Residents of areas at risk of collapse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - village council - CPC - Active and engaged farmers - Educated leaders committed to the village's welfare - Presence of local institutions capable of networking and collaboration - Residents who are able to advocate for their rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforce regulations governing the operation of quarries and crushers by relevant authorities, and strengthen the role of oversight bodies such as the Environmental Quality Authority, the Environmental Police, and Local Governance. - Hold regular meetings between village institutions and the protection committee to assess the situation and propose solutions. - Community initiatives to mobilize financial and human resources. - Awareness workshops on the risks of pits and activities resulting from quarries and crushers. - Engage with supporting agencies to repair and improve internal and external roads. - Communicate with decision-makers and stakeholders to find solutions to the issues and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village Council - CPC - PARC - Ministry of Local Governance - Ministry of Public Works - Environmental Quality Authority - Land Research and Studies Center (Bait Al Sharq) - Ministry of Agriculture - Youth and Women's Organizations in the Village - International Solidarity Committees Against Settlement - Media and Journalism - Intellectuals in the Village - Political Forces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Throughout the year - Especially during the summer and autumn seasons 	



				<p>risks posed by pits, and enforce laws requiring the filling of pits created by quarries and crushers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work on providing water sources by supplying quarries and crushers with permanent water sources for sprinkling facilities to prevent dust. - Increase awareness among residents and quarry/crusher owners about rainwater harvesting to meet part of the water needs during the summer. 			
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6. Summary and conclusions

The participatory approach used in the preparation of the disaster risk reduction plan will lead to the preparation and production of independent multi-sector plans that will affect regulations and legislation and may lead to increased budget allocations for disaster risk reduction and preparedness activities.


The identified risks and threats and the future action plans that will emerge from them need pressure and follow-up in order to influence medium-term development plans at the government level in order to influence a long-term approach to risk reduction. The process used in preparing the plan has strengthened relations across the local government represented by the village Council and between the various sectors. The plan is expected to increase the capacity of the stakeholders from the village council or protection committee and various sectors, their confidence, gain experience in presenting work programs to the government, hold coordination meetings across government departments, provide financing projects for training and provide the necessary funding to support individual and group projects and the opportunity for professional development that will result in many from cases to creating job opportunities, enhancing the role of youth and women, empowering them, and integrating them into decision-making centers, in addition to better integrating people with disabilities into society, supporting the agricultural sector in various fields and thus reducing the impact of the threats resulting from the practice of occupation and the promise of economic security.

The village Council and those in charge of this project should use and learn lessons in order to develop a training support plan and guide to the content of the plan that includes procedures across topics including risk and risk assessment. Policy and planning; finance; Preparedness. Education and training; Early warning systems; Environmental management; Identifying and working with gender and vulnerable groups; And increase community participation.

There are still challenges facing the implementation of the action plans that will emerge from this plan, and the most important of these challenges are financing and issuing accompanying laws and regulations in addition to the greater threat represented by the occupation and lack of control over resources, resources and borders.

7. References

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