



Contribute to Improving the Resilience of Vulnerable Rural
Communities in West Bank and Gaza to Enable their Access to
Rights in a Sustainable and Equitable Manner 18-CO1-900



**QUSRA VILLAGE – NABLUS
GOVERNORATE**

DONOR: AECID

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Glossary

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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

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



I. About PARC

The Agricultural Development Association (PARC) is a pioneering non-governmental organization, 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, committed to rural and agricultural issues, national liberation, and social justice. PARC provides guidance, awareness, support, and services for the individual, groups and institutions working in the same field. Reaching the poor and marginalized groups is PARC's mission. PARC 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. PARC is seeking to build a free and democratic Palestinian society dominated by the values of social justice. PARC is governed by a set of organizing values; the most important of which are transparency, justice, volunteering, and social responsibility. PARC depends on the active participation of society. By 2018, Agricultural Relief joined the working group for an organized local response.

II. Executive Summary

PARC and Rural Women Development Association obtained fund from the AECID and through FUNDACION PROMOCION SOCIAL (FPS) to develop and prepare a disaster risk reduction plan (DRR). In addition, to establish protection committees that works in villages and towns in the West Bank with a focus on areas classified as Area (C) according to the classification of the Oslo Accords. This study aims at formulating a disaster reduction plan for Qusra Village in Nablus Governorate. The prepared study includes the most important objectives and the accompanying plan, in addition to the methodology followed in preparing this study and the participating groups. It also provides a general description of the town and the population, the most important facilities, the available infrastructure and the nature. Through the preparation of this study, all reports and public information related to Qusra Village were reviewed, in addition to reviewing the participatory workshops that were held with society. A contact was made with the local council and legal persons to get to know the village and society and provide data about the village. The consultant verified the collected data through the participatory/consultation workshops. Also, the consultant surveyed all information, screened and clearly identified the threats and risks, describing the consequences on vulnerable groups such as children, women, farmers, and people with special needs. Subsequently, the consultant identified potential threats and risks on each disadvantaged group accompanied with roles and responsibility, timeframe and proposed budget. The study clearly defined the plan in tabulated form taking into account the standardizing terminologies and gender issues. Advocacy campaigns to enforce relate law were held and recommendations were also made for the success of this plan.

III. Introduction

PARC, and Rural Women Development Association with their strategic partner, AECID, through FUNDACION PROMOCION SOCIAL (FPS), has targeted some villages in the West Bank and GAZA Strip to develop and prepare a disaster risk reduction (DRR) plan, in addition to forming protection committees for them, with a special focus on Nablus governorate and Khan Younis in the Gaza Strip. Contributing to improving the resilience of vulnerable rural communities in these areas, in order to enable them to access rights in a sustainable and equitable way. This project aims to enhance access to the agricultural resources for efficient and sustainable production in Nablus and Khan Yunis. As well as improving organizational and marketing practices for farmers, encouraging the application of clean energy and adapting to climate change, in addition to empowering rural women to exercise their social and economic rights. The town of Qusra, in Nablus governorate is one of the sites where the project will be implemented. The project contains a series of activities in each area separately, in addition to the joint activities between the sites of Nablus Governorate in the West Bank and Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip. Such as land reclamation, construction of agricultural roads, implementation of views for irrigation scheduling, installation of collective irrigation networks and the rehabilitation of springs. In addition to activities related to the use of solar energy, the use of organic fertilizers and olive mill wastes. The plan basically works towards preparing risk and development plans, and forming community protection and development committees. Also, the plan conducts training courses for farmers and women to raise

their awareness of economic and social rights. Community participation is a main principle for organizing societies, where specialized committees is needed to be formed for more efficiency and full representation of all society constituents. The community participation plays a vital role in setting development needs for the local communities within the socio-economic circumstances.

3.1 About Qusra Village

3.1.1 The geodographical location and physical characteristic

Qusra is a Palestinian village in the Nablus Governorate, located 24 kmeast of Nablus City. It is bordered by Talfit and Qabalan Villages to the west, Majdal Village to the east, Aqraba to the North, and Jalut Town to the south. (Arij, 2014)

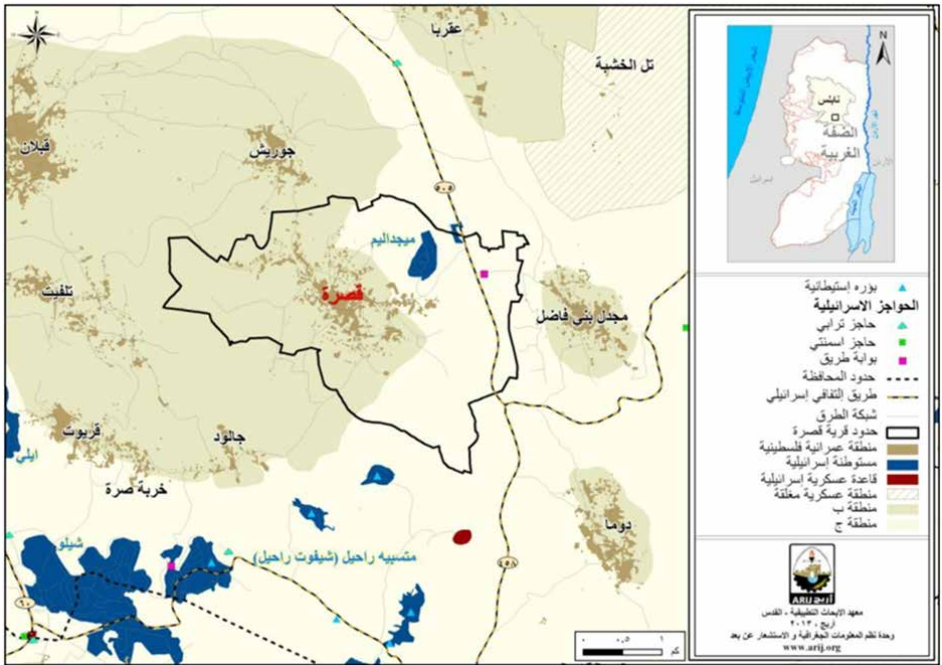


Figure 1: The location and borders of Qusra Village

The total area of Qusra village consists of approximately 9000 dunums. This is according to the new borders of the local bodies which was

stipulated by the Palestinian Ministry of local government. Qusra is located at an altitude of 750m above sea level. Since 1994, Qusra has been governed by a Village Council which is currently administrated by 11 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). There are also 12 permanent employees. The Council's responsibility to provide a number of services to the residents of Qusra, includes; The establishment and maintenance of the drinking water network, The establishment of the electricity network, Waste collection, street cleaning and public services, Road rehabilitation, construction and paving, Implementation of projects and studies for the village, and Provision of a sewerage system service.

3.1.2. Historical overview of the Village

Qusra village was named relating to the short snakes that take up habitat in its land. According to other sources, Qusra name is related to Khosrau, the king of Persia, who had lived in the village many years ago. The history of the establishment of the current community dates back to more than 1800 years. Some of the residents of Qusra, such as the Abu Raida family, originate from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Qusra Municipality 2022).

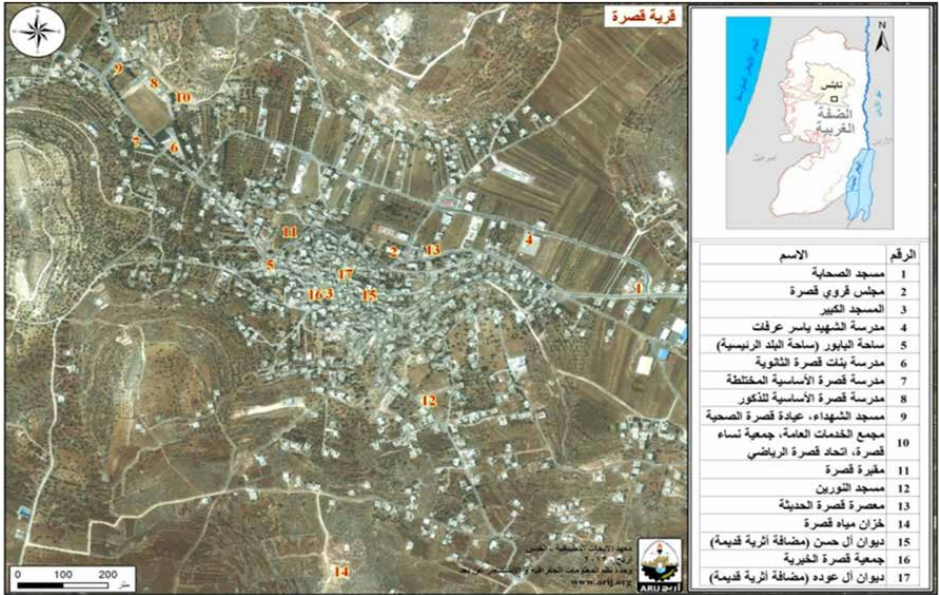


Figure 2: General view of Qusra Village

3.1.3. Religious and Archaeological Sites

There are four mosques in the village of Qusra, which are: Al-Nourin Mosque, Al-Sahaba Mosque, Al-Kabir Mosque, and Al-Shuhada Mosque. Also, one can find archaeological places and areas including Nabouh Prison, Al-Karak area, and Al-Oqda area. It is worth considering that all of these areas are not eligible for tourism (Qusra Municipality 2022).

4. Land Area

The land area of Qusra town is approximately 9000 dunums, including 3881 dunums within the structural plan of the town, which was approved in 2016. There are also approximately 1034 dunums of lands within the classification “B” according to the Oslo Accords. However, the rest of Qusra lands are within areas “C”. These areas are more than half of the area of the town, these aspects constitute a major challenge for any local development in the town.

5. Topography

The town of Qusra includes plains, valleys, and plateaus. The highest peak in Qusra lands is approximately (830m) at ground level.

6. Climate

Qusra is similar to Nablus Mountain in its climate, where the weather is cold and rainy in the winter. The rain decreases as we go east; dew is notable in the town, especially in summer, which is useful for summer crops.

7. Population and families

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, the total population of Qusra village in 2007 was 4,310 people, of whom 2,197 were males (51%) and 2,113 were females (49%). The general population and housing census conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics in 2007 showed the distribution of age groups in Qusra Village as followed: 44.5% of citizens were less than 15 years, 52.6% are in the age group 15-64 years, and 2.9% over 65. The number of families accounted for 674, and the number of housing units is 777.

3.1.4. Education sector

There are five schools in the village run by the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education. The schools include 1,218 male and female students distributed over the schools, of whom 476 students are in the secondary school for girls, 120 students are in Al-Shaheed Yasser Arafat School and about 306 students are in the Qusra Primary Boys School, while the rest are in the Qusra Elementary School and the Asmaa Bint Abi Bakr School. There is also a noticeable increase in the number of students enrolled in universities, colleges, and institutes. There are also two kindergartens run by the private sector in the village of Qusra.

3.1.5. Health sector

The Village has Qusra Governmental Health Clinic and a private general clinic in addition to a private pharmacy. The town lacks a birthing center, as the fertility rate in the village is high. It also lacks a center for people with disabilities. The medical center, which currently operates as a government clinic, was established in 1999, and was supposed to

be a medical center serving the village of Qusra and the six neighboring villages (Talfit, Jurish, Jalud, Qaryut, Douma, and Majdal Bani Fadel). However, due to poor financial capabilities in the village and the lack of funding, this center has been converted into a government clinic, where the doctor is present for only 5 hours a day in two days a week. Therefore, it is necessary to rehabilitate the old health clinic for citizens.

3.1.6. Economic activities

The economy in the village of Qusra depends on several sectors, the most important of which are the job sectors and the Israeli labor market, as each of them formulates 40% of the workforce. The results of the field survey showed that the distribution of labor force according to economic activity in Qusra village was as followed:

- Employees sector (29%)
- Israeli labor market (35%)
- Agricultural sector (20%)
- Services Sector (10%)
- Trade Sector (3%)
- Industrial Sector (3%)

3.1.7. Infrastructure and natural resources

Electricity: The village of Qusra was connected to a public electricity network since 1988, and the Qatari-Israeli company is the main source of electricity in the village. However, there is a lack of electrical transformers in addition to the operational tools for the Electricity Department.

Transportation: There are 10 public transport taxis in Qusra; the residents use their own vehicles on the main street in case there was a lack in public

transport vehicles to Nablus City.

Water: Since 2015, a water network has been implemented in the town of Qusra funded by the Joint Services Council. There are many springs in the village of Qusra that are suitable for both drinking and agriculture. There are also about 1,200 wells in the village of Qusra for rain water harvesting.

Sanitation: There is no public sewage network in the village of Qusra, where residents use cesspits to dispose wastewater through tanks run by the private sector and individuals. Thus, this process harms the agricultural land, groundwater, environment and public health.

Waste and Environment: The Municipal Council of Qusra is the official body responsible for managing solid waste left by residents in the village and commercial establishments. The village of Qusra suffers from many problems and threats related to environmental pollution resulting from household and commercial waste, which causes problems and threats that affect the lives of residents, agricultural lands, and environment.

V. Impact of the Israeli Occupation

According to the Oslo Accords II, signed on September 28, 1995 by the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel, the village of Qusra was divided into Area (B) and Area (C). About 4,460 dunums (50% of the total area of the village) were classified as Area B, Where the Palestinian National Authority has full control over civil affairs but Israel controls over response security of Qusra. Israel retains full control of security and administration related to the region. In Area C, Palestinian construction and land management are prohibited and must take oval from the Israeli Civil Administration's approval. The majority of Duma residents live in Area B while most of the land within Area C is farmland and open space. The village of Qusra and its residents suffer from daily attacks and violations by Israeli settlers as they have built on villagers' lands. Settlers attack farmers during the harvest seasons, as well as uprooting fruit trees. They demolished houses and animal pens and burn residential homes – that are close to the so-called security belt of settlement

VI. Study Objectives

The study aims at enhancing resilience in vulnerable rural areas through preparing a plan to respond to the risks and disasters. In addition, to provide information and database to assess the level of threats, including violations of human rights and international human law. In order to deal with risks, different courses and workshops have been implemented aiming to define risks in different sectors in the village. This process was identified through:

- 1- Empowering human rights, advocating for human rights principles, and building the capacities of women, children and people with disabilities.
- 2- Building the capabilities of the local community through establishing community protection committees to face risks and threats.
- 3- Promoting community organizations' economic.
- 4- Create a community action plan to confront the threats.
- 5- Raise the administrative skills for villagers in order to increase the capacity to face challenges and threats in the town.
- 6- Raise awareness of the beneficiaries on the importance of preparing an operational plan to build effective and active committees.
- 7- Communicate with relevant authorities to focus on the risks and threats in the town.
- 8- Increase villagers' skills in communication.

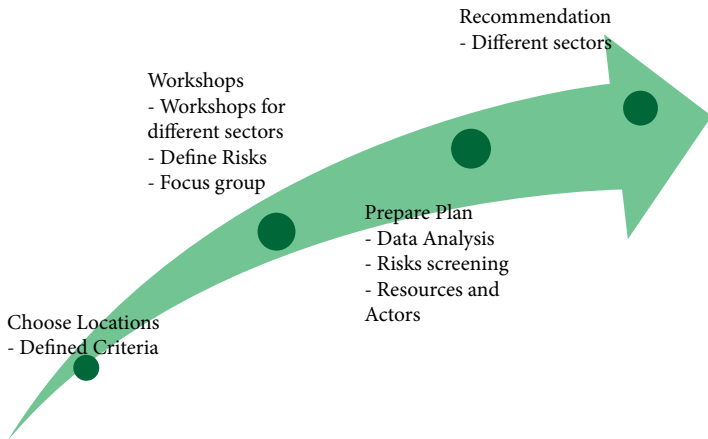
Table 1 : Project Activities

Project activities in Nablus governorate	Project activities in Khan Yunis	Common activities	The expected results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reclamation of (120) dunums of degraded agricultural land owned by the endowments in Nablus governorate and includes (land leveling, plowing and removal, seedlings, retaining walls, agricultural wells, compost) - Construction and rehabilitation of (8) kilometers of agricultural roads. - Implementation of 16 views of the irrigation schedule. - Installing (4) kilometers of collective irrigation networks. - Rehabilitation of 2 springs. - Upgrading 4 marketing points for rural products and packaging materials for four groups of rural products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of 4 km of collective irrigation networks. - Rehabilitating 4 earthen pools in Khan Yunis. - Equipping 2 greenhouses with drip irrigation systems. - Using solar energy to pump water and irrigate 4 greenhouses. - Watching groundwater pumping from a well using solar energy. - Establishing a small-scale solar-powered desalination plant. - Implementation of a computerized irrigation observation in a greenhouse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing logistical support to six (6) associations. - Awarded 4 business start-up grants in the field of solar energy. - 30 trainees (women and men) from the West Bank and Gaza were trained in the field of solar energy use. - Training courses to build capacity for farmers (women and men). - Visit different associations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing the area of land suitable for agriculture. - Improving farmers' capacities by incorporating more effective and sustainable agricultural practices. - Enhancing the ability of rural women to access the means of production - Adopting sustainable and efficient use of water resources for agriculture, including the use of renewable energy - Strengthening the technical and regulatory capacities of producers. - Promote farmers' rights and protect them equitably. - Training and technicians in solar-powered systems.

Project activities in Nablus governorate	Project activities in Khan Yunis	Common activities	The expected results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of a vision to reuse treated water for irrigation of forest trees. - Providing electrical energy to a Bedouin community. - Provide a generator powered by solar energy. - Improvement of compost facilities. - Separation of solid waste in 16 homes and composting. - A study on the reuse of olive mill wastes. - Vision about the remnants of olive presses and a scientific day. - Preparing 8 risk and development plans and forming community protection and development committees (workshops, exchange visits, a scientific day, training). - National campaigns in the field: Improving forests, environmental protection, land use, and solar energy systems (policies, access to finance ...). 	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote research and knowledge transfer on renewable energies. - Adopting sustainable environmental practices. - Forming community protection and capacity development committees to develop and implement community risk reduction plans. - Increasing the beneficiaries' awareness of their social and economic rights. - Increasing the knowledge of rural women in new economic activities - developing rural women.

VII. Methodology

Before preparing a system and a plan for disaster risk reduction, there is a need for a clear methodology of what this system is supposed to do. Disaster-related activities are characterized by several scientific objectives, the most important is the disaster management “before it occurs” (risk analysis, mitigation and preparedness). In addition, it includes other objectives related to disaster operations (assessment and rescue operations, relief and recovery) along with learning lessons after the disaster. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, a serious work was carried out. According to a clear and sequential methodology executed by PARC, the process started with selecting villages according to clear criteria. PARC, therefore, implemented workshops using the method of community participation – for the target areas. This process ended with preparing a plan for disaster risk reduction, from which an executive plan and specific recommendations also emerged.



Qusra Village was selected according to the pre-set criteria to determine the towns and villages benefiting from the program. Several workshops were established to reduce the threats and disasters in Qusra village, it identified the internal and external needs in the village (Village Council, women, Youth, Protection Committee and Institutions). To achieve the objectives of the study, the following mechanisms were taken:

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

The main areas that will be addressed during this plan are the field of environment and infrastructure, the field of developing the local economy, the field of social development, the field of administration and good governance, where 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 levels based on the risks and threats that were recorded in the workshops, as follows;

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

5. Risks related to the Education sector
6. Risks related to people with disabilities

VIII. Results of the Study

Six main sectors were targeted during the preparation of the study, the agricultural sector, the youth and women sector, infrastructure and Environment, Educational sector, Health sector, and people with disabilities sector. While workshops were held with each sector separately, a specialized training for all sectors was established, it included the Village Council. Data were collected, reviewed and analyzed, as all threats and risks were exposed. Through analyzing the data and sifting, it was observed that there is an intersection in many threats and risks between the various sectors. The most important of which were the occupation, economic conditions, unemployment, in addition to the Corona pandemic that created health and economic threats. After conducting the screening process, identifying threats, and absorbing the available internal resources, the available opportunities were reviewed. The study pointed out the external and internal interventions necessary to eliminate threats and risks or limit their negative effects, and also, the parties that must involve. 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. This could be achieved 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 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 with the people of the village.

The infrastructure and environment in the town need many reforms, whether in the electricity grid, 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 and the environment, including water and electricity networks, internal and external roads.

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

Recommendation 3: Advocate to enact laws and legislations that guarantee real participation of women and youth in all fields.

Paying attention for health sector; 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

Strengthening young people is one of the proprieties, this also include people with disabilities and their vital role in society .

Recommendation 5: Engagement of young people, women, and people with disabilities in different sectors in society.

IX.Priorities

- 1- Building a retaining wall inside the town with a length of 53 cubic meters.
- 2- Establishing channels for rainwater drainage.
- 3- Create a canal for rain water drainage.

Table 2: Risks related to Agriculture

Risks	Expected Time	Most Affected Sectors	Available resources and capabilities in the community	Strategy to mitigate risk	Engaged parties	Timeframe to implement strategy	Estimated budget
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of sources for irrigating crops. - Lack of agricultural roads. - Occupation and confiscation of lands for bypass roads. - Decreased land productivity due to drought. - Residents' demand to sell lands. - Weakness of the agricultural extension process for farmers. - The existence of uncultivated lands. - Lack of pastoral areas due to occupation measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the growing season. - During the spring season and the need for grazing. - During this period that witnesses more confiscations by the occupation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers in general. - Owners of livestock and livestock. - 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"> - Addressing the Council through the Protection Committee to work on repairing and rehabilitating agricultural roads. - Strengthening activities of solidarity and support for owners of lands threatened with confiscation. - Conducting awareness-raising activities for people to limit selling their lands. - Work to support farmers with materials and the establishment of workshops and agricultural courses. - Promoting the culture of water harvesting among farmers to alleviate the water crisis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village Council. - Protection Committee. - PARC. - Hydrologists. - Ministry of Agriculture. - National and international solidarity committees against the wall and settlements. - Farmers Union. - Union of Agricultural Work Committees. - Civil society institutions in the town and the county. - International institutions supporting the agricultural sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Throughout the year. - During periods of cultivation and the need for agricultural extension. - During the period that witnesses many confiscations and harassment from the occupation. 	<p>180,000</p>

Table 3: Risks related to the infrastructure

Risks	Expected Time	Most Affected Sectors	Available resources and capabilities in the community	Strategy to mitigate risk	Engaged parties	Timeframe to implement strategy	Estimated budget
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The suffering of the citizens due to the price and supply of water - Bursts in water network - Lack water network extension - Lack of equipment for drainage - Desludging from the sewage plant - The high price of electricity - The presence of some exposed lines - Lack of extensions for new subscribers - Paving external roads and rehabilitating internal roads - The accumulation of waste in the village and the lack of containers due to the absence of a landfill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the summer period - During work periods and the need for water and electricity - During the transportation of people from and to the village - 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"> - All residents of the village - Housewives - Farmers - Owners of workshops and shops - Residents of highland and remote areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The presence of a village council - Existence of a protection committee - Active and caring farmers - Intellectuals and their leaders are keen on the interest of the village - The presence of local institutions that can network and work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Addressing the Council on a permanent basis to solve problems - Holding periodic meetings for the village institutions with the Protection Committee to assess the situation and submit proposals - Awareness workshops for citizens about environmental risks - Liaising with electricity companies - liaising with supporting organizations for rehabilitation of internal and external roads - Finding solutions to drain the sludge from sewage in a proper way - reduce water prices and electricity prices - Promote awareness of the population and farmers on the issue of water harvesting and utilizing rain water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village Council - Protection Committee - PARC - Ministry of Local Government - Ministry of Public Works - EQA - PHG - Land Research and Studies Center - Orient House - UNDP - Ministry of Agriculture - Youth - Women's Institutions - International Solidarity Committees - Against Settlement - Media and Journalism - Intellectuals in the village - Political forces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Throughout the year - During the period of the Corona epidemic 	180,000

Table 4: Threats related to the Health Sector

<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of health centers - The lack of specialized medical clinics - Shortage of medicines in the health clinic - Lack of doctors - The lack of a laboratory in the health clinic - Failure to maintain the clinic 	<p>Expected Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Throughout the year - During the Corona epidemic 	<p>Most Affected Sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All residents of the village 	<p>Available resources and capabilities in the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The presence of a village council - Protection Committee - On-site emergency committee - The presence of volunteers ready to work and follow-up 	<p>Strategy to mitigate risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work to activate the local emergency committee and strengthen its role - Conducting health awareness workshops about the Coronavirus - Addressing the Ministry of Health through the Council to provide medical supplies - Working on maintaining the health center and making all the accommodations for it 	<p>Engaged parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village Council - Protection Committee - Ministry of Local Government - Ministry of Health - Health Work Committees - Medical Relief -Emergency committee in the area and location - Youth volunteers - Health Guidance Department in the Ministry of Health - Doctors - International institutions supporting the health sector 	<p>Timeframe to implement strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As long as the danger of the Corona epidemic threatens the region 	<p>Estimated budget</p> <p>15,000</p>
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Table 5: Threats related to Women

Risks	Expected Time	Most Affected Sectors	Available resources and capabilities in the community	Strategy to mitigate risk	Engaged parties	Timeframe to implement strategy	Estimated budget
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unemployment among Women - Weak political participation - The lack of effective women's institutions - The lack of adequate budgets for the women's sector - Problems of intolerance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As long as women remain marginalized and there is no law that protects their rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women and housewives - working woman - Graduates of universities and institutes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village Council - Protection Committee - Emergency committee at the site and the region - Local community institutions - Active women - University students - Activists in political forces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobbying for laws and legislations to enhance the role of youth and women - Conducting awareness-raising workshops for youth and women to enhance their participation and role - Enhancing support for income-generating projects for youth, women at home, and graduates of both sexes - Create lobbying and influence lobbies to set budgets for youth and support their initiatives - Promote networking between village institutions to serve women and youth, support their initiatives and bring support to them - Strengthening the relationship with the national private sector to support youth and women's institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village Council - Protection Committee - PARC - Ministry of Youth and Sports - Ministry of Women's Affairs - the Working Women Association - Institutions supporting the youth and women sector - Political forces - Parliament 	<p>Permanently as long as the problems of youth and women exist.</p>	<p>15,000</p>

Table 6: Threats Related to Young People

Risks	Expected Time	Most Affected Sectors	Available resources and capabilities in the community	Strategy to mitigate risk	Engaged parties	Timeframe to implement strategy	Estimated budget
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unemployment - Lack of cultural centers - Electronic crimes - Lack of sports fields for young people - Lack of volunteering - Reluctance to work in agriculture - Early marriage - Absence of community-initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As long as young people remain without a law that guarantees their rights and participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young people (Men, Women) - The parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active protection committees - Institutions clubs - Young activists and initiators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enact laws that are fair to young people to enhance their participation - Bring youth projects in cooperation with the Council and the Youth Protection Committee - Encourage initiatives that enhance youth confidence in their role - Establish cultural centers - Raising awareness of the danger of early marriage through workshops and seminars - Encourage investors to create projects to employ youth and graduates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village Council - Protection Committee - Sports Club - Local government - Ministry of Youth and Sports - Ministry of Culture - Cybercrime Unit - Agricultural relief - Ministry Of Agriculture - Ministry of Social Development - International and Arab institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15,000

Table 7: Threats related to people with disabilities

<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of centers for people with special needs - Society's ignorance of this category - Compatibility problems in schools, kindergartens, and mosques for people with disabilities - The lack of support devices for this category 	<p>Expected Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the school period - When people with special needs move from one place to another 	<p>Most Affected Sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People with disabilities - Families 	<p>Available resources and capabilities in the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village Council - Institutions - Protection Committee - Sport Clubs - Intellectuals 	<p>Strategy to mitigate risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village Council - Institutions - Protection Committee - Sport Clubs - Intellectuals 	<p>Engaged parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Social Development - Ministry of Religious affairs - Ministry of Education - Ministry of Transportation - Legal and media institutions - Institutions that support people with special needs 	<p>Timeframe to implement strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When establishing facilities such as schools, kindergartens, and institutions that people with special needs come to - When applying for development projects, people with disabilities must be taken into account 	<p>Estimated budget</p> <p>15,000</p>
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X. Conclusion

The engagement approach used in the preparation of the disaster risk reduction plan will produce independent multi-sector plans. These plans will affect regulations and legislation and may increase budget allocations for disaster risk reduction activities. The identified risks and threats and the future action plans that will emerge from them need pressure and follow-up. This will 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 local government, represented by the Village Council and various sectors. The plan is expected to increase the capacity of stakeholders from the village council and protection committee and their experience. The plan will provide financing projects for training, thus, supporting individual and group projects to create job opportunities. In addition, enhancing the role of youth and women, empowering them, integrating them into decision-making centers, and engaging people with disabilities in society. Regarding the agricultural sector, the plan could reduce the impact of the practice of occupation. The Village Council and those in charge of this project should learn from the experience in order to develop a training support plan. The plan provides Education and training; Early warning systems; Environmental management; Identifying and working with gender and vulnerable groups; And increase community participation. There are different challenges facing the activities in this plan, the notable challenges are financing, regulation enactment, and Israeli occupation attacks – causing a lack of control over resources.

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