



Promoting Resilience through application of Triple Nexus in the Gaza Strip, West Bank, Area C and East Jerusalem

(with a special focus on women and youth)

PNGO

2022

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2 SUMMARY

This document introduces the results and findings of a study carried out by the Palestinian NGO Network in partnership with Action Aid Palestine. Aiming at identifying local actors' work in resilience building, the study included the challenges facing local actors and their capacity building needs to enable them include resilience building within their programing.

Based on its findings, the study introduces a strategy for resilience building integration, accompanied with guidelines to implementing triple nexus on the ground.

In addition; the research tackled how organizations are including risks and risk analysis in their work, as a requirement for resilience building. The study provided an analytical perspective to develop analysis and assessment of risks in seven selected communities from the Gaza Strip, West Bank and Jerusalem, covering 4 main sectors, education, protection, shelter and food security. It included the extent to which organizations analyze and record risks at the level of communities, organizations, and sectors. The study introduced a risk registry model that can be shared with organizations to be used as a basis of risk registration and analysis, taking into account that it is localized to the Palestinian context.

The study was carried out through consultations with civil and governmental organizations and other actors such as municipalities and local councils. In addition; key informant interviews and focus groups were conducted with stakeholders and their representatives. This was reinforced by questionnaires filled out in the targeted communities during the two months of August and September 2022.

The proposed risk registry model was developed based on consultations with stakeholders and tested at the level of the surveyed communities. The record documented the most important risks facing communities from the point of view of stakeholders and community representatives.

3 CONTEXT

Towards the end of 2021; OCHA described the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) as “a protracted protection crisis, where too many Palestinians struggle to meet their most basic needs and live in dignity”¹.

Shaped by the Israeli Occupation; the lives of 4.5 million² Palestinians are characterized by deprivation of resources, violence, lack of freedom of movement, and crippled economy.

Israel’s lack of respect for international humanitarian and human rights law, internal Palestinian political divisions, and recurrent escalations of hostilities between Israel and Palestinian armed groups. COVID-19 has exacerbated the crises in the past two years³.

The West Bank and Gaza have been politically split since 2006 legislative election. Since then, Hamas has controlled Gaza, while the PA remains in the West Bank. This has resulted in the emergence of two parallel systems of Palestinian governance, despite numerous intra-Palestinian reconciliation attempts. Gaza has also been under an Israeli air, sea, and land blockade since then, limiting the ability of Palestinians to travel and trade with the West Bank, and creating severe social, economic, and humanitarian hardships for Gazans⁴.

In the West Bank, Israel retains almost exclusive control over 60% of the area. Settlements municipal boundaries Cover around 10% of the West Bank where some 150 settlements were established in contravention to international law. These areas are off limits for Palestinian access⁵.

Gaza Strip, a narrow strip of land of 45 kilometers long and ranges from 6 to 12 kilometers wide with a total area of 365 square kilometers. It has suffered from the longstanding occupation and recurrent invasions. Nonetheless, Israel still maintains full sovereignty over the Gaza Strip as it controls the borders and the movement of goods, travelers, especially Gazan residents; it also has exclusive command over the trade, water, food, energy sources (fuel, gas, and electricity), means of communication, and overall external security. Consequently, Israel still controls the local Palestinian economy. Gazans suffer from lack of resources, closures, blockade, instability, huge implications of the political divide among the Palestinian parties⁶.

3.1 DEVELOPMENT IN PALESTINE

In 2021, a report⁷ from Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute (MAS) described the development situation in Palestine as “elusive”.

¹ OCHA oPt – Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022

² BCPS – Palestinians in 2022 - <https://pcbs.gov.ps/postar.aspx?lang=ar&ItemID=4280>

³ OCHA oPt – Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022

⁴ Saleh Hijazi, H. L. (2018, April 19). Mapping Palestinian politics. ECFR. Retrieved September 8, 2022, from https://ecfr.eu/special/mapping_palestinian_politics/

⁵ Humanitarian needs overview 2022. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs - occupied Palestinian territory. (n.d.). Retrieved September 8, 2022, from <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-needs-overview-2022>

⁶ Palestinian Ministry of Health - Strategic Plan. (n.d.). Retrieved September 8, 2022, from https://www.moh.gov.ps/mohStatL/E_Strategic_Plan_2021-2025.html

⁷ Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute (MAS) - prospects for development in Palestine - 2021

The report explained that structural barriers to development deny sovereign agency for development prospects. The report highlighted that Palestinians living in the Gaza Strip, have been largely deprived of some of those gains registered elsewhere in the occupied Palestinian territory. Youth, women and socially or geographically marginalized groups are also among those Palestinians being left behind.

All development interventions in Palestine are constantly barred by the ongoing Israeli aggression and constant violations of human rights.

A report⁸ in 2021, notes that almost half of the Palestinian population now needs humanitarian aid, with the protracted humanitarian crisis exacerbated by the pandemic. It is expected that the unfortunate events of 2020 will negatively shape Palestinian development trajectories for many years to come.

The chronic crisis in Gaza Strip, West Bank, and Jerusalem have drawn attention towards immediate and relief interventions, making the majority of funds dedicated to Palestine to be of a humanitarian nature.

⁸ United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO) – Report 2021 - <https://unsco.unmissions.org/un-report-palestinian-socioeconomic-development-suffers-one-its-worst-years-1994>

4 METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of this study, a mixed research methodology was implemented using quantitative and qualitative data to probe and explore if and how local actors are practicing resilience building in their work with the communities they serve.

In this regard, 48 key informant interviews, 6 workshops, and 30 questionnaires were used to explore how local NGOs are approaching resilience and resilience building within the organization itself, as well as in its interventions with targeted communities. In addition, local NGOs needs and required capacities to improve their resilience building programming was assessed.

The study was also supported with a questionnaire and 7 focus group discussions with 7 selected communities in Gaza Strip, West Bank, and Jerusalem to know how those communities are perceiving resilience building and what it means to them.

4.1 DATA COLLECTION

Qualitative and quantitative data was collected using variety of tools.

1. Semi-structured interviews: in-depth individual interviews
2. Interactive workshops: with representatives of organizations from different sectors
3. A questionnaire for the organizations was used to learn more about the capabilities and needs of the organizations in terms of handling and dealing with risks, resilience building, and nexus implementation. In total 30 questionnaires were filled from 30 different organizations from all of Palestine.
4. A questionnaire for the individuals within the selected communities. The questionnaire probed about risks identification, handling, and preparedness, in addition to resilience building practices at the community level.

In total; 60 organizations participated in the study, including governmental organizations such as the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, Entrepreneurship and Empowerment, NGOs and coordinators of various sectors where 48 interviews and 6 workshops were held, more than 35 representatives of organizations from the sectors education, shelter, protection and food security participated also, 703 individuals from the targeted areas participated in the questionnaire according to the sample distribution detailed later. The data was collected during the period from August to September 2022 in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Jerusalem regions

4.2 SELECTION OF COMMUNITIES

The study focused on shedding light on the different risks facing the various communities in Palestine and there was a special interest in exploring the different ways that different communities follow to approach and deal with similar risks according to the elements, assets and resources available in them, and according to the special and distinct circumstances of each society without the others, therefore, the communities were selected to fulfill the following set of selection criteria:

- Diversity in the size and nature of the communities, so villages, camps and communities within cities were selected

- The presence of communities from all the Palestinian territories in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem, so 3 communities were selected from the West Bank, 3 from the Gaza Strip and one community from Jerusalem
- Taking into account the diversity in the size and quality of the risks facing communities, provided that these risks include a wide range of risks facing different Palestinian communities Therefore communities were chosen that face the risk ,s of direct aggression from the Israeli occupation others face the apartheid wall, others face the loss of security in Area C, and others face natural risks such as climate change and others

Accordingly, the communities were selectively chosen to reach a sample that meets the above-mentioned needs. **The communities were chosen as follows**

- **West Bank:**
 - Masafer Yatta - Hebron Governorate
 - Deir Ammar camp - Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate
 - Ain Al-Bayda - Tubas Governorate
- **Gaza Strip**
 - Swedish Village - Rafah Governorate
 - Beach camp - Al Bakr (the fishermen) - Gaza Governorate
 - Bedouin village - North Gaza Governorate
- **Jerusalem**
 - AlRam Town - Jerusalem Governorate



Section 1
Risk Register

5 RISKS

5.1 RISK CONCEPTS AND ANALYSIS

Risk analysis is a continuous process to identify the risks that threaten societies, and analyze the effects that are expected to result from them, which result from the cessation of vital and sensitive processes in the society, and take into account the possible scenarios that may be revealed according to the timing, size and location of the risk.

These disaster risks are divided into natural and man-made hazards, all of which disproportionately affect human lives, infrastructure and community assets. Therefore, injuries to persons should be the first and foremost consideration in assessing risks.

The risk scenarios that could cause significant casualties should be highlighted to ensure that appropriate contingency plans are in place.

During a risk assessment, weaknesses and vulnerabilities are sought in groups and societies that would make the affected groups more vulnerable to the risks. Weaknesses include shortages in building construction, process and security systems, protection systems and loss of preventive programs. They are directly related to the severity of damage in the event of an accident.

The impacts of risks can be reduced by investing in disaster mitigation, and if significant impacts are likely to occur, the development of a mitigation strategy should be a top priority

5.1.1 DEFINITIONS

- **Disaster:** A disturbance in the functioning of community due to an event caused by natural factors or human action, or by all of them. Disasters include large losses and adverse impact on lives including economic and environmental conditions exceeding the community capacity to confront it by using its own resources.
- **Risks:** The outcome of the probability of the occurrence of the event and the negative consequences associated with it.
- **Exposure:** The presence of people, property, systems, and other elements in the risk zone, exposing them to potential losses
- **Stages of a disaster:** Includes the disaster life cycle in terms of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.
 - **Prevention:** The complete avoidance of the effects of negative risks and related with disasters.
 - **Mitigation:** Reducing or limiting the negative impact of hazards and disasters related to it
 - **Preparedness:** knowledge and capabilities that have been developed before governments, societies, individuals and organizations concerned to anticipate and respond and recover, effectively, from potential or impending effects Occurrence or existing of disasters, accidents and risky conditions
 - **Response:** Providing emergency services and civil assistance during Immediately after the disaster, in order to protect lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the needs basic to those affected
 - **Recovery:** Restoration and improvement of facilities, livelihoods and conditions the lives of affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors

- **Disaster risk:** The potential loss of life, health, livelihoods, property and services that may affect the community or group of residents as a result of disasters, in a specified future period of time.
- **Disaster risk management:** The typical process of using management directions, skills and practical capabilities needed to implement improved coping strategies, policies and capabilities, in order to mitigate the likelihood of disasters and avoid, mitigate or transfer damage through prevention, mitigation and preparedness activities and measures.
- **Disaster risk management system:** A set of procedures and measures followed by the competent authorities in accordance with this law and other applicable legislation to reach the objectives of disaster risk management, whether during the period of a disaster or in the normal situation.
- **Disaster risk reduction:** The concept and practices needed to reduce disaster risk through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including reducing exposure to hazards, mitigating human and property vulnerabilities, wise management of land and the environment, and improving preparedness for adverse events.
- **Risk assessment:** A methodology for determining the nature and level of risks by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating current conditions of vulnerability, which together may cause harm to individuals, property, services, livelihoods, and the environment on which they depend.

5.2 A LOOK AT RISK ANALYSIS

5.2.1 RISK ANALYSIS IN AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

There is no better evidence than the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 to infer the international effort in dealing with risks. The Sendai Framework is a successor to the Hyogo Framework For the period 2005-2015, and is based on the experience of the latter and its development.

On March 18th 2012, at the Third United Nations World Conference in Sendai, Japan; The Sendai Framework for Action was adopted as a result of stakeholder consultations and with the support of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The framework focuses on 4 main priorities:

- The need to improve understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions in terms of exposure, vulnerability and hazard characteristics
- Strengthen risk management governance for disaster risk management
- Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
- Improving the response to risks to reach an effective response

5.2.2 RISK ANALYSIS IN THE PALESTINIAN PERSPECTIVE

“By integrating disaster risk management systems into our routine work, we can strengthen our communities and systems. This helps us understand and reduce risks and be more prepared for disasters that we cannot prevent”⁹

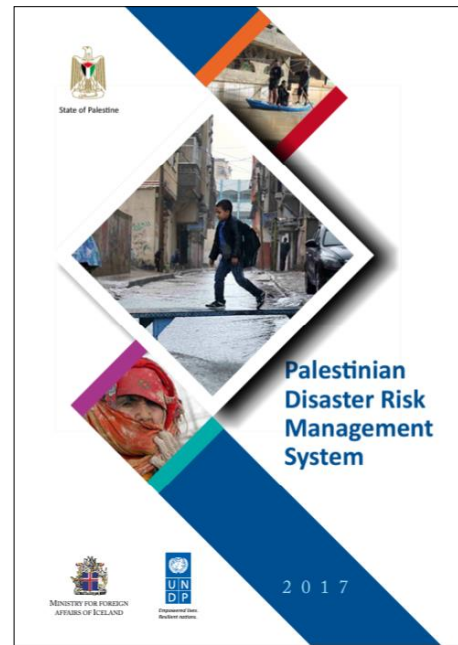
With these words, former Prime Minister Rami Hamdallah introduced the Palestinian Disaster Risk Management System, which was issued in 2017 in partnership with the United Nations Development Program UNDP.

This system, which was the first integrated system in Palestine for disaster risk management at the national level, was developed - as stated in the introduction to the system - by adapting the usual Palestinian structures and processes to the scientific methodology in disaster risk management.

⁹ The Palestinian Disaster Risk Management System - 2017

The system classified the stages of work in disasters into three stages before, during and after the disaster. The system also provided a full explanation of the disaster risk management methodology where it defined the disaster and the objectives associated with its management, and elaborated on the functions associated with disasters, which came as follows:

1. Disaster risk analysis
2. Avoid disaster risks
3. Operations readiness
4. Impact operations
5. Rescue operations
6. Relief operations
7. Recovery processes
8. Systematic learning



Palestinian DRM System - Cover Page

The system also devoted chapters to clarify the structure of the institutionalization of disaster risk management, and the procedures and principles related to it.

This system can be considered a cornerstone and sufficient reference for any effort related to the regulation of disaster risk management. It can be used and built on in a systematic way to improve and raise the capacity of the Palestinian state, with its various institutions, to recognize and deal with disaster risks.

5.2.2.1 Government level

As a region suffering from successive and chronic crises, it is expected that the Palestinian territories will be one of the countries that seek to work on studying and analyzing risks to prepare and prepare to deal with them through specialized institutions. However, the reality on the ground says otherwise.

Although the Palestinian leadership and society are aware of this need; Although there are some related bodies, " they have not yet been integrated into a coordinating framework that represents the leading reference for the integrated system for risk and disaster management"¹⁰.

In 2017; a decision¹¹ was issued to establish the "National Center for Disaster Risk Management" under supervision of the Council of Ministers. The center was to institutionalize the disaster risk management system in Palestine by creating a legal environment and an appropriate institutional structure¹².

¹⁰ Research Paper 2020 - Effective Policies to Build a National Risk Management System in Palestine

¹¹ Cabinet Resolution No. (17/142/16/ M.R / RJ)

¹² Website of the National Center for Disaster Risk Management: <https://www.ndrhc.gov.ps/about>

The tasks of the National Center are summarized as follows:

- Risk management in the country
- Preparing the permanent strategic plan for risk management
- Coordination with private sector institutions and civil society institutions to provide the necessary support for the implementation of national priorities for risk management

According to the center's website, its objectives focus on

- An institutional capacity for disaster risk management and mitigation
- A coordinated and effective national effort to mitigate the effects of unavoidable disasters
- A culture of disaster risk reduction using knowledge and awareness to enhance resilience to disasters
- Creating an information center to improve the effectiveness of the management and flow of information

Despite the sensitivity and specificity of the center, it was not reported from issuing any publications or information related to recording or analyzing risks at the national or local level.

On the other hand; The Supreme Council of Civil Defense is the largest civilian body authorized to respond to emergencies. The Council was established by Decree Law No. (3) of 1998. However, the first meeting of the Council was held in 2005, that is, seven years after the decision to form it, and its representatives are governmental institutions, and it is headed by the Minister of Interior¹³. However, the Council is limited to emergency response and reaction to dealing with it, and its work does not include forecasting, planning and analysis to deal with various risks.

As for the third and most recent entity, it is the Supreme National Committee for Emergencies, which came in the wake of the Corona pandemic in 2020 by a decision of the Prime Minister¹⁴.

The large committee was made up of 22 ministers and 6 non-ministerial government institutions, in addition to 39 partners, such as the National Center for Disaster Risk Management, the Center for Disaster and Earthquake Reduction at An-Najah University, the Higher Coordination Council for the Private Sector and others¹⁵. The committee approved - under the law that created it - the formation of higher emergency committees in each governorate, as well as emergency sub-committees in cities, towns and camps, in addition to voluntary support committees.

5.2.2.2 Local NGOs level

As for the civil society; It has been found through this study that a large part of it performs the risk analysis process as a formal procedure, most of the time lacking depth and analysis.

¹³ Research Paper 2020 - Effective Policies to Build a National Risk Management System in Palestine

¹⁴ Prime Minister's Decision No. 14 of 2020

¹⁵ Research Paper 2020 - Effective Policies to Build a National Risk Management System in Palestine

At the individual level of NGOs, it has been found that risk analysis is a non-cyclical and unorganized procedure that is often done when preparing strategic plans, with an average of once every 3 years. This is due to one or more of the following reasons:

- Weak institutions' belief in the importance of analyzing and recording risks and preparing and preparing for them
- Institutions' vision able to deal with various risks, especially as they live in a chronic emergency situation, which gave them a feeling that they do not need to study risks because they exist and are well known
- During the period after the second intifada and the military events that followed, whether in the West Bank (incursions of cities) or the Gaza Strip (the internal division and aggression against Gaza in 2008 and beyond), the institutions' attention was drawn to focus on preparing and readiness for the risks that were summarized in its scenario related only to the possibilities of aggression and wars. This situation created a kind of sufficiency and a feeling of immunity against any other risks
- Weak resources in organizations against the requirements of the process of analyzing and recording high risks that can be allocated to more priority areas

As for the clusters and coordinating bodies that bring together organizations that are different or similar in the nature of their work, the situation was not different. Most of the time, recording and analyzing the risks was not a high priority for these objects. And some of the bodies that perform the risk analysis process were limited to recording the nature of preparedness or the nature of the intervention in emergency situations. for example; Sectors coordinated by the United Nations Development Program or UN agencies such as UNICEF periodically formulate and update the 5Ws Matrix¹⁶, which records what member organizations do, where, when, and with whom. This matrix in itself is a record of the member institutions' interventions and activities, but in essence it is far from the concept of risk recording and analysis.

However, the general situation across the sectors covered by the study¹⁷ indicates irregularity in the process of recording, analyzing and preparing for risks. This was more evident in the sectors that belong to the PNGO network.

In the unique case of the UNICEF-led education sector, there is a systematic risk analysis that is carried out annually in collaboration with partners within the sector.

However, the general situation across the sectors covered by the study indicates irregularity in the process of recording, analyzing and preparing for risks. This was more evident in the sectors that belong to the PNGO network.

At the individual organizations' level; the responses to the implemented questionnaire show that risk analysis is not an organized and routine process within the organizations. The majority of respondents do conduct risks analysis, but not in a regular manner nor in an organized way.

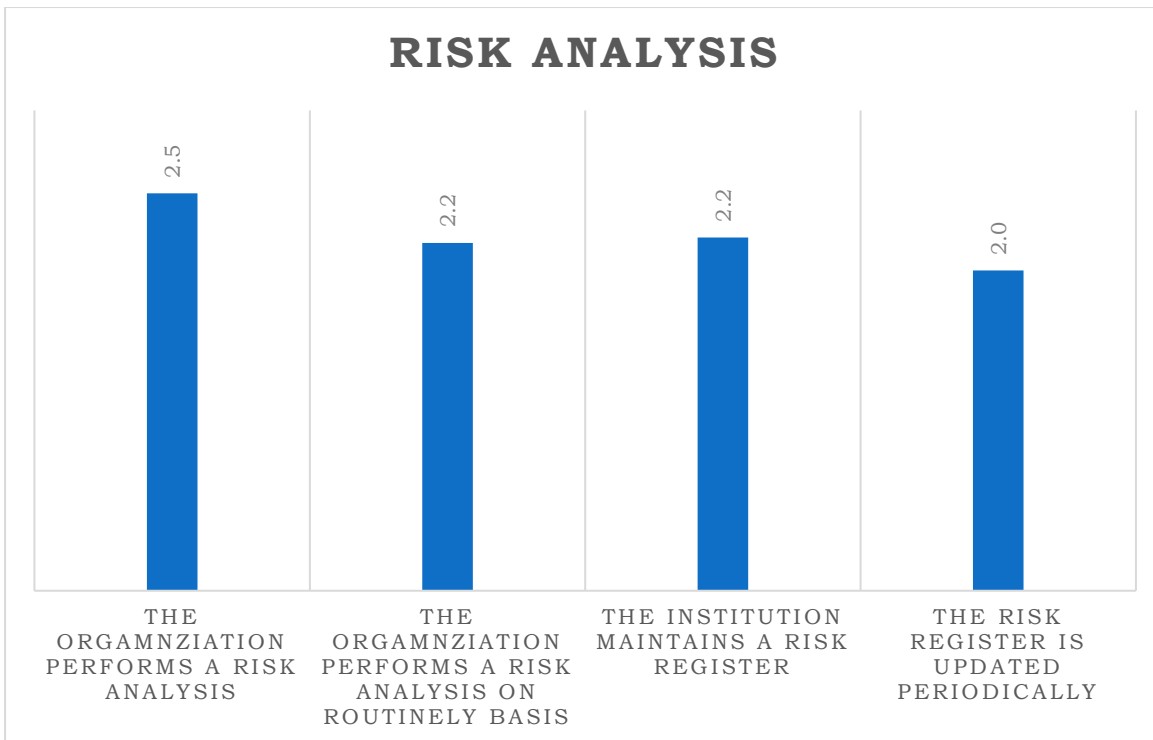
"The group has a list of 9 risks identified and defined, one of which was an epidemic, pandemic even before the spread of the COVID19."

Bahaa Shatali - Education Cluster

Coordinator

¹⁶ Guide to Matrix 5Ws OCHA

¹⁷ The study includes the sectors of education, shelter, protection and food security



This practice is due to many reasons:

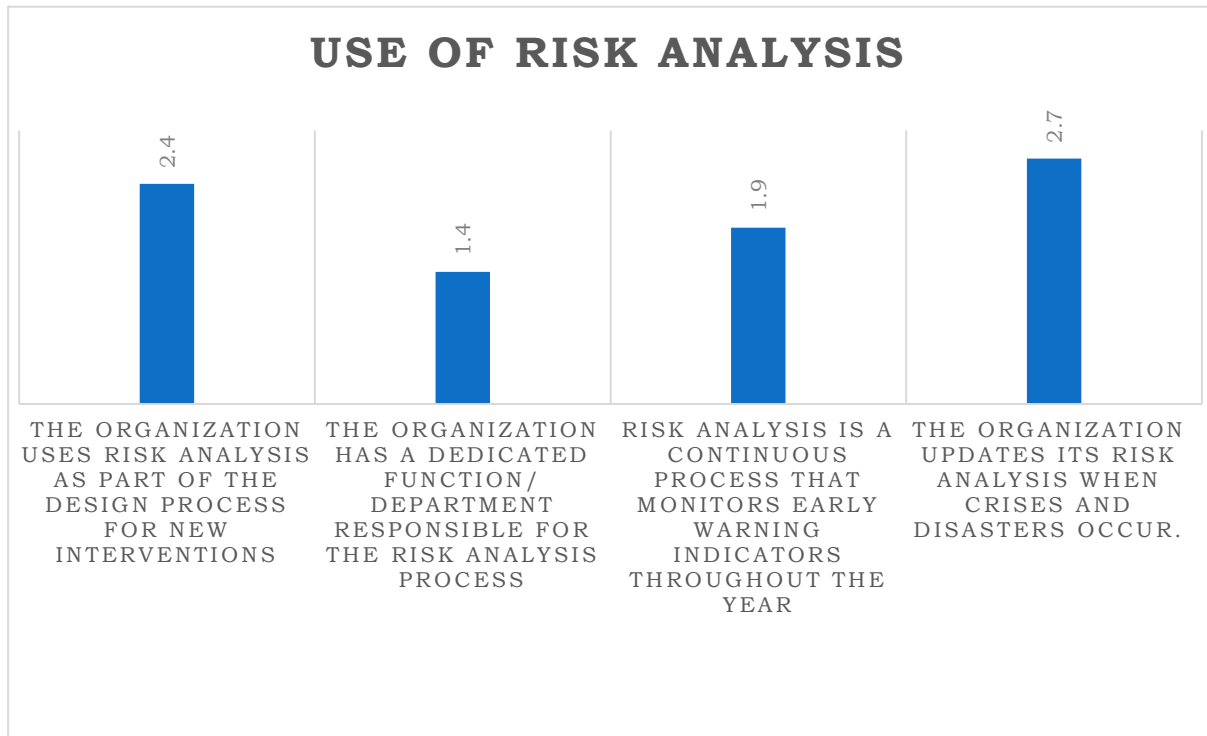
- High cost of the process given the limited resources they have.
- The weak belief of organizations in the value of having risk analysis.
- The feeling that organizations are already aware of expected risk and are operating under risks on daily basis, made it less important to have such practices.

In addition, organizations are not effectively using the results of risks analysis within their programming. The responses as shown in the next figure show that organization sometimes use risk analysis in their interventions design. On the other hand, most organizations don't have a dedicated function responsible for risk analysis. Such results are in line with the reasons mentioned above regarding the extent to which organizations perceive the value of risk analysis.

The use of risk analysis is -most of the time- conducted during the strategic planning phase, which is once per 3 years period. Also, when done at project level, usually it is done as a compliance measure to meet donor needs, and not with the real purpose of identifying potential risks to be mitigated.

“There is no structured was of conducting risk analysis. This is because we are living those risks”.

Amjad Shawa – PNGO



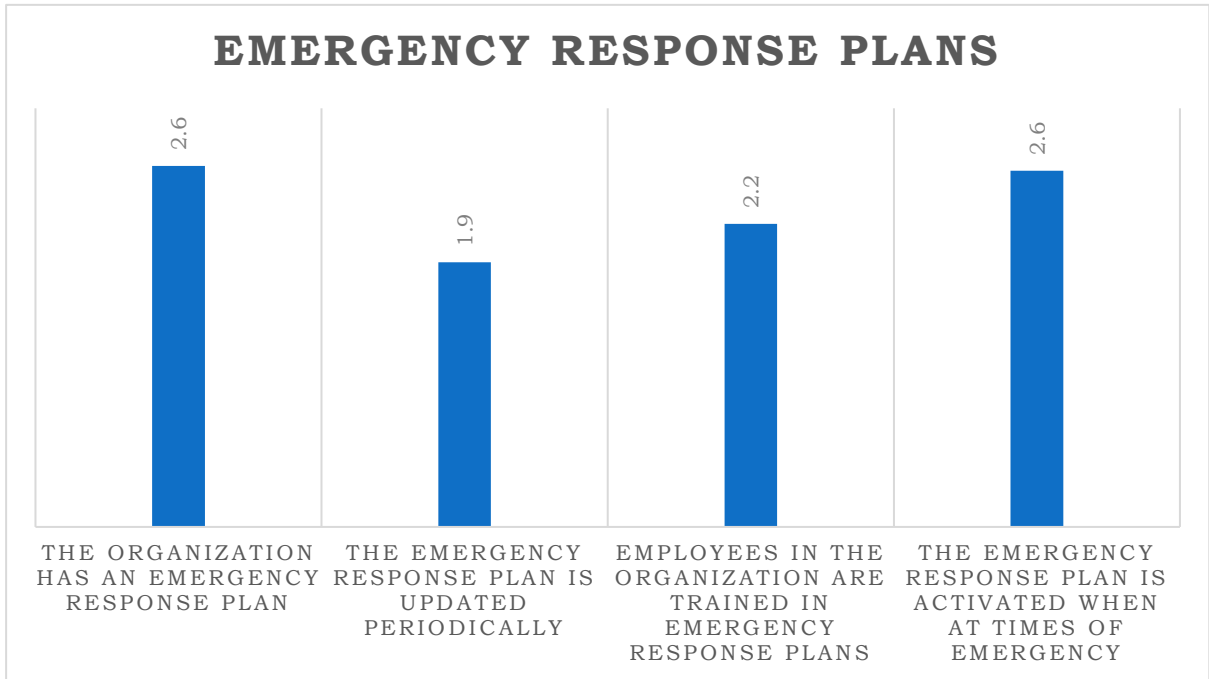
A large number of organizations indicated having emergency response plans, that are implemented in emergency times, and they provide training to their staff on such plans. however, not all of them are updating such plans.

Again, this could be related to the high cost of developing such plans, nit to mention updating them in light of the funding shortage all organizations are facing.

In addition; having an emergency response plan “checks the box” which is enough to fulfill donors’ requirements.

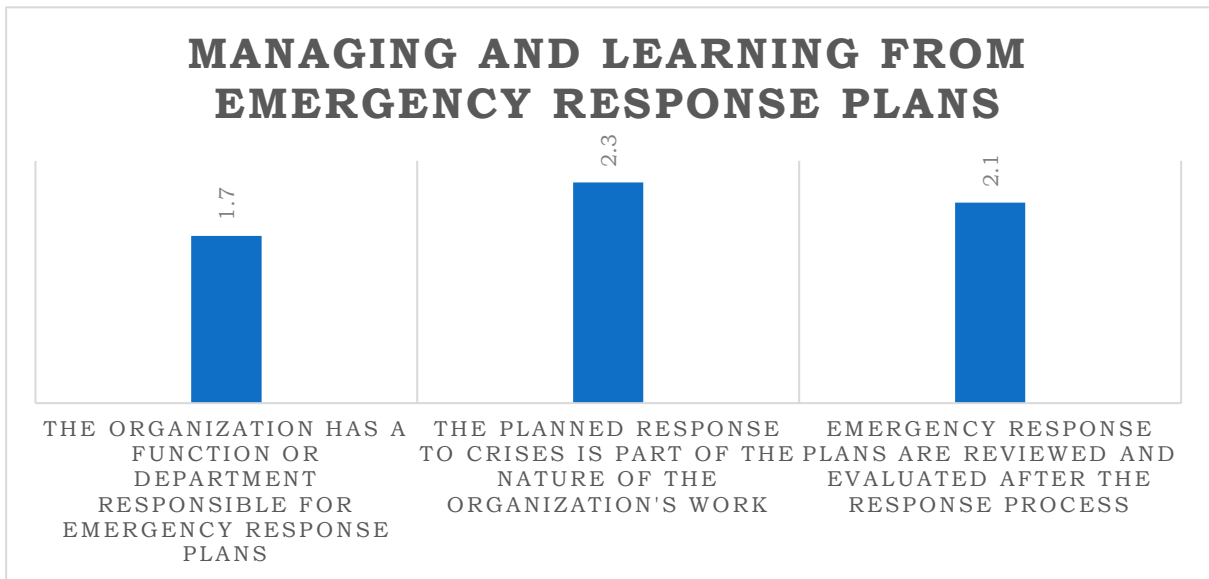
“Risk analysis is limited only to big NGOs especially those in contact with international actors”.

Amjad Shawa – PNGO



On the other hand; a limited number of organizations indicated having a specialized or dedicated function for emergency response. This contradicts with the resilience building requirements, which includes preparedness for emergencies as a vital function within the organization.

In addition, evaluating and learning from implemented response plans is not conducted regularly as should be. Revealing the missing opportunity of learning and accumulating knowledge from such experiences.



5.3 RISK REGISTRY MODELS

5.3.1 RAMALLAH CITY MODEL

Ramallah is one of three Arab cities selected to participate in a global initiative in which more than 1100 cities around the world competed in a program to plan and enhance resilience.

"Resilient Ramallah 2050" is the title of the strategic plan launched by the Ramallah municipality in 2017 after it was selected among a network of 100 cities around the world within the "Resilient Cities".

Work on this strategy was launched at the end of 2014 when the city of Ramallah was chosen as part of a wide network of different cities around the world to participate in a global initiative launched by the American Rockefeller Foundation to encourage human societies to adopt ambitious future visions to struggle and resist different risks and circumstances.

As explained by the Ramallah Municipality website; The plan works to strengthen urban resilience to face the shocks resulting from climate change, such as snow storms, earthquakes, fires, conflicts and wars, and to face pressures such as population pressure, traffic crises, water scarcity, waste accumulation, poverty, refugees, high unemployment rates and control over resources from before the Israeli occupation

The city's municipality has begun working on developing a "resilient" strategy by exchanging experiences and knowledge between partner cities, and developing creative strategies to enhance urban resilience that can deal with the pressures and shocks the city faces in addition, the municipality worked in consultation with local and international partners to develop a prevention strategy to be comprehensive and representative of the concerns and aspirations of the civil society With the participation of dozens of local partners, the vision of Ramallah was formulated to be "an optimistic, sustainable, and inclusive city, proud of its culture, and in control of its own fate".

The resilience plan that included the institutional, legal, environmental, economic and social fields to come up with a strategy; It was formulated in 11 goals and 37 interventions, all of which aim to enhance the city's ability to face crises, and constitute an umbrella and a promising model for a sustainable and integrated approach to urban development in the city in particular and in Palestine in general¹⁸.

The "Resilience Strategy" began by presenting the goals and interventions of resilience, with a clear introduction of the "challenges" facing the city, which limit its control over its



Resilient Ramallah strategy 2050 – Cover Page

¹⁸ Ramallah Municipality - News of the launch of the strategic plan 2017

resources or impede its ability to benefit from those resources The most important of this can be summarized as follows

- Limited movement and assessment to resources
- Limited land for development
- The complexities and uniqueness of Palestinian governance
- The dependence of the economy on the Israeli occupation
- Fighting cultural identity

In addition, the strategy defined a set of risks and shocks to which it is subject, including

- Earthquakes
- Severe weather conditions
- Social and political instability

The strategy was divided into three strategic directions

1. Restoring control over the city's capabilities with the aim of increasing the city's ability to benefit from its resources and use them optimally for the benefit of its priorities. Under this direction came the following objectives
 - a. Reducing dependency on others for resources and movement
 - b. Use of available land and resources to serve the needs of citizens
 - c. Giving priority to economic and urban development that supports resilience
2. Citizen-responsive governance: which seeks to renew governance structures to be more transparent and cooperative and achieve true community partnership. It included the following objectives:
 - a. Integrating cooperation into the governance structure
 - b. Centralizing data and establishing a transparent method for monitoring and developing performance
 - c. Enable a two-way dialogue with communities about decisions that affect them
 - d. Establishment of integrated disaster management mechanisms
3. Achieving potentials meaning working to achieve prosperity by making the most benefit of the cultural, intellectual and natural diversity that exists in the city, through:
 - a. Effective utilization of intellectual and cultural capital in Palestine and across the world
 - b. Strengthening citizens to increase their immunity
 - c. Documenting and celebrating culture and heritage
 - d. Investing in smart civic approaches to support the resilience of communities.

5.4 PROPOSED RISK REGISTER MODEL

It is necessary to highlight that this register is not comprehensive of all risks, but summarizes a group of risks that constitute a priority for societies. Also, the registry was filled out based on the opinion of the community representatives and according to the information available to them, not for the purpose of registration and documentation but rather for the purpose of clarifying the mechanism and highlighting the risks that constitute societal priorities.

To avoid any confusion between risk analysis and risk scoring, it is necessary to clarify the difference between them Whereas, risk analysis is a set of procedures and activities in which different risks are identified and defined and different data collected about them Thus, risk

analysis is a process that ultimately leads to the production of a “risk register” Therefore, risk analysis is only the result of the risk analysis process, which documents the results of the process However, the risk register is updated and fed with information periodically and systematically through the same risk analysis process.

In many sources, there may be confusion between risk analysis and recording However, here we refer to the risk register as the document resulting from the analysis in which the risks and related information are recorded.

5.4.1 THE PURPOSE OF THE RISK REGISTER

The proposed risk register serves the following functions

- Documenting risks, their frequency, likelihood of occurrence, and their impact when they occur
- Documenting societal resources and available assets and how they are employed to serve facing risks
- Recognize resilience practices including avoiding, adapting, absorbing and overcoming disasters

5.4.2 DEVELOPING A RISK REGISTER

The proposed risk register was not created out of nowhere, but was developed based on existing literature and resources by looking at available resources and global experiences in this regard In addition, the proposed risk register was presented and discussed to a number of experts and specialists working in governmental and private institutions to attract feedback and know their views on how to develop and adapt the register to suit the Palestinian context and its diverse nature.

Moreover, the risk register was piloted by collecting risk data in 7 different communities across Palestine in 4 sectors to ensure its suitability for the communities

5.4.3 COMPONENTS OF THE RISK REGISTER

The risk registry consists of the following:

1. **Hazard:** A potentially risk phenomenon, substance, land activity, or circumstance lead to loss of life, injury or other health effects, or Property damage, loss of livelihood and services or disruption Economic, social or environmental damage.
2. **Definition:** Describing the risk to be understandable and clear without any ambiguity
3. **History:** It means the precedents of the occurrence of the risk or the times during which the risk occurred during the past years This is to give an idea of the state of the risk or how frequently it occurs
4. **Causes:** The motives and drivers that lead or associated with the occurrence of risks
5. **Extent of exposure:** It means the degree of exposure to risk if it occurs or in other words the extent to which the risk is likely to be affected if it occurs
6. **Impact:** It is the form of change caused by the risk if it occurs Here, the strength of the impact of risk on the grading shown below is illustrated
7. **Community assets:** the resources available in the community that can be resorted to and used in the face of risk.
8. **Resilience factors:** The factors available in society that contribute to resilience (avoidance absorption, confrontation) with risk.

5.4.4 GUIDELINES FOR WORKING WITH THE RISK REGISTRY

Probability scale

Degree	Degree description	Meaning of the degree
1	Low	The probability of occurrence is less than 0.2% per year
2	low to medium	The probability of occurrence is between 0.2% - 1%
3	Average	The probability of occurrence is between 1% - 5%
4	medium to high	The probability of occurrence is between 5% - 25%
5	High	More than 25% probability of occurrence

Impact scale

High	These risks are classified great. It may have a high or low probability of its occurrence, but its potential consequences are serious enough to establish specific strategies and plans to reduce or eliminate risks
Average	These risks are less significant but may cause discomfort and inconvenience in the short term. These risks should be monitored to ensure that they are subject to appropriate contingency planning arrangements.
Weak	These risks are unlikely to occur and are not significant in their impact. It can be managed using regular or general planning arrangements and requires minimal monitoring and control.

5.4.5 PROPOSED RISK REGISTRY

Community:

Date of Last update:

Person responsible for the update:

Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors

5.5 GENERAL RISKS

According to the INFORM RISK, risk classification for the year 2023, Palestine is ranked forty-eighth (48) globally in terms of countries most exposed to disaster risks. Thus, it is

the ninth Arab country in the classification. under average rating; Palestine is exposed to the most likely disasters: potential conflict, tsunami, and earthquakes, respectively¹⁹.

The Humanitarian Needs Overview²⁰ for 2022 categorizes the general risks to which the Palestinian territories are exposed under the following items:

- Related risks and violations of human rights and International Humanitarian Law
- Risks related to the COVID-19 pandemic

However, it can be said that the risks to which Palestine is exposed can be classified under 3 main categories as follows:

- Risks related to the Israeli occupation
 - As described by most of the local and international reports, they are complex risks that extend and intertwine across different sectors and create in their direct results greater and more complications. They include direct effects such as widespread poverty, high unemployment and deprivation, or poor access to resources. The consequent indirect effects, such as the increase in violence in its various forms, the weakness of basic services such as education and health, and the destruction of infrastructure such as electricity, sanitation, and others
- Hazards related to nature and climate change
 - Hazards resulting from nature in general without human intervention, such as floods and earthquakes, and those caused by climate change, such as extreme weather conditions such as cold and heat waves and high temperatures that affect all aspects of life, especially agriculture
 - The risks associated with pandemics, such as the Covid-19 pandemic, which continue to affect our lives until this moment, and require a major effort on a global level to coordinate discovery, monitoring and development of response plans
- Risks related to lack of resources
 - Related to the nature of the Palestinian territories and environment, and the inability or limitations in dealing with the existing resources, either because of the Israeli occupation or the scarcity of resources, such as water, minerals, others.

5.6 RISKS BY SECTORS

5.6.1 EDUCATION SECTOR

Access to education services is one of the most important challenges in the education sector. The Palestinian areas are characterized by the difficulty of accessing basic education services. Although the form of this difficulty differs, its outcome is the same, which is that Palestinian students do not receive the education service, which is a basic right for them. The difference comes due to the diversity of sources of risk or its causes in different regions, as follows:

- In general, schools in all regions suffer from:

¹⁹ INFORM RISK Index 2023

²⁰ Humanitarian Needs At a Glance 2022 - OCHA Palestinian Territories

- Weak infrastructure due to the weak resources of the Ministry of Education against the great demand for education services due to the high number of students.
- The COVID-19 pandemic and school closures or disruptions as precautionary Measures. This comes with the absence of a strategy and mechanism capable of moving to distance learning in the event of the pandemic or similar cases. The intention here is not the lack of a plan, but also the absence of the resources ,required to achieve this type of transition, which requires infrastructure in schools such as the availability of Internet connectivity, computerization of curricula, and training of cadres on online education in addition to the inability of the students themselves to access the Internet or own smart devices for distance learning, not to mention the ability of parents to follow up and support students due to:
- In Jerusalem and the West Bank: Children in Area C, Area H2 and East Jerusalem face challenges in accessing education services due to:
 - Israeli attacks on schools and armed searches in schools which paralyze the education within these schools
 - Harassment, intimidation, and settler violence against students while traveling to schools causing delays or preventing students from reaching schools. Students risk confrontation, intimidation, and violence as they walk through settlements or settler- occupied buildings , and can experience violence and delays, which can lead to high school dropout rates Some students also resort to walking up to 10 kilometers to get to and from school , which puts their safety at risk This risk is doubled in the case of girls in particular, due to the parents' fear for their safety while commuting to school which greatly deprives them of education
 - The practices of settlers and the Israeli army that lead to the closure of schools and kindergartens for long periods, limit their access to education and expose them to severe risk due to these attacks and this violence
 - in Jerusalem in particular; schools are facing increasing pressure from the Israeli authorities to replace the PA curriculum with an Israeli curriculum, threatening academic freedom and institutional autonomy, which are essential components of the right to education.
 - The lack of adequate, safe and accessible school infrastructure in vulnerable areas of the West Bank, particularly in Area H2 in Hebron, Area C and East Jerusalem
- In the Gaza Strip: Children also face difficulties in accessing education services, but the causes differ as follows:
 - The lack of sufficient school facilities, which leads to the use of the shift system in schools and the increase in class density, thus reducing the students' share of the teacher's interest in the classroom, and consequently the poor academic achievement of students. Also, the remote and border areas do not have schools forcing students from those areas to walk long distances to reach schools
 - As a result of the political division, no budget is allocated to the Ministry of Education, which severely affects the Ministry's ability to fulfill its responsibilities towards the needs of schools and educational staff
 - As a result of the political division, and as a result of the weak budget of the Palestinian government, teachers' salaries are not paid in the required

manner, which increases the burden on them and reduces their motivation to work

- The weak economic situation and the increase in the burden on families push children to work or beg, which leads to school dropouts. The high rate of poverty affects the ability of students to provide stationery and the necessary requirements for study.
- **Students with disabilities:** Along with the poor infrastructure in schools; they are also poorly-equipped to serve students with disabilities where school facilities are not adapted, aids are not available in schools, transportation is not adapted, and staff is insufficiently able to meet their needs. All of this pushes students with disabilities to drop out of school or, better yet, reduce their chances of getting a quality education.

5.6.2 FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

The risks are similar in different Palestinian areas in terms of food security, but the causes are different. The risks in this sector can be summarized as follows:

- Food insecurity for forty percent of the population, 80 % depends on food aid
- Lack of access to nutritious and adequate food
- Loss of livelihood due to covid-19
- Rising prices of basic foodstuffs and food supplies

5.6.3 SHELTER SECTOR

As in the food security sector, the risks are similar in terms of results, but the causes differ between the three regions. The risks can be summarized as follows:

- Poor infrastructure and basic services for homes and communities
 - In the Gaza Strip due to the weak economic situation and high unemployment rates as a result of the blockade in addition to the repeated Israeli attacks and attacks that exhausted the infrastructure and destroyed many housing units
 - In the West Bank Because of the Israeli occupation demolition of housing as punitive measures or its confiscation by settlers In Area C, the threat of confiscation and the denial of building permits is a permanent threat
- Insufficient space for construction and expansion
 - In the Gaza Strip due to the high population density and urban expansion at the expense of agricultural lands
 - In the West Bank due to the high level of demolitions and the seizure of Palestinian buildings on the pretext of the lack of Israeli building permits
 - In Jerusalem, Palestinians are prevented from building as a result of discrimination and restrictions on construction imposed by Israel in Area C and East Jerusalem

5.6.4 PROTECTION SECTOR

Protection risks are among the most common threats to Palestinian communities. The OCHA report "A Glance on Humanitarian Needs 2022," stated that approximately 1.8 million Palestinians (one third of the Palestinian population) are in need of various protection interventions. Among the main risks facing Palestinian communities in the protection sector are:

- **General risks**

- Violence and its impact on physical well-being: The Israeli occupation and the violence it practices in all Palestinian areas constitute the most prominent threats to the lives of Palestinians. In the year 2021 alone, 5,97319 Palestinians were killed due to the violence of the Israeli army or settlers, most of them during the aggression on the Gaza Strip in May 2021.
- Forced displacement: which is also caused by the Israeli occupation, especially in the areas of the West Bank and Jerusalem, due to land confiscation and settlers' attacks, or in the Gaza Strip during periods of aggression that force huge numbers of residents to internal displacement.
- Restrictions on freedom of movement: in all Palestinian areas such as checkpoints in the West Bank, the separation wall in Jerusalem, and the siege imposed on the Gaza Strip. All of these cause paralysis of the Palestinian economy, poor access to resources and services, and disruption of life.
- The decline of civil workspace: This is due to the continuous harassment by the Israeli occupation, such as the classification of Palestinian civil organizations as "terrorist organizations". Or harassment by the Fatah and Hamas governments on civil organizations, such as freezing the establishment of NGOs, or restricting existing organizations and arresting activists in them.
- The internal Palestinian division between Hamas and Fatah, which has led to the weakening of the Palestinians and the decline in the services of government organizations, especially in the Gaza Strip. It also led to the disruption of the Legislative Council, thus disrupting political life and representing the interests of the people.
- Increased psychological pressure and poor psychological health of Palestinians in general, and the resulting increase in the rate of domestic violence, violence against children and gender-based violence.
- The spread of social problems and the increase in protection threats such as the increase in divorce and early marriage rates, the weakness of social protection services, and the disruption of laws related to family protection, among others.

- **West Bank and Jerusalem**

- Israeli violations in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and settlers' attacks on Palestinians in their homes
- Israeli occupation has imposed physical and administrative measures that restrict humanitarian programs, including restrictions on the delivery of required materials, and restrictions on the implementation of projects that include building, expanding, or rehabilitating infrastructure in the Gaza Strip, Area C, and H2 area of Hebron and East Jerusalem

- **In Gaza Strip**

- Israeli aggression and the permanent and continuous threat to Gaza Strip and the lives of its residents through continuous bombing, incursions and military operations that threaten the lives of the residents
- The blockade imposed by the Israeli occupation on the Gaza Strip, which affects the movement of movement and travel and impedes the arrival of people and goods to and from Gaza, in addition to impeding the implementation of infrastructure projects

- Protection of vulnerable groups: In such situations, protection problems are exacerbated especially for the most vulnerable groups such as women and PWDs It notes the weakness of protection services in general, such as the fluctuation of aid allocated to these groups and the increase in threats such as the increase in divorce, early marriage and violence against women, in contrast to depriving people with disabilities of access to services and resources and the weakness of community protection services directed at them such as health insurance, cash assistance and others

6 IMPLEMENTING RISK REGISTRY

The proposed risk registry was implemented with the 7 selected communities across Palestine. The purpose of this is to showcase the risk registry model on real examples from the community, as well as to illustrate how those communities perceive risks from their own perspectives.

6.1 COMMUNITY PROFILES

6.1.1 AIN AL-BAYDA - WEST BANK

A village located 25 km east of the city of Tubas, a fertile agricultural area famous for growing vegetables and raising livestock. Ain al-Bayda is one of the Palestinian villages located within the northern Jordan Valley villages (Bardala, Kardala and Ain al-Bayda), located along the Jordan River and in the north of the Jordan Valley. The area of the village is estimated at about 10,000 dunums.

The agricultural land has shrunk significantly, reaching 49% of the land area. In Ain al-Bayda alone, the cultivated area decreased from 7000 dunums to only 1800 dunums, or 74%. In addition to the drying up of wells (9 out of 10 non-functioning wells) and the confiscation of the share of the Jordan River's water, which amounts to 250 million cube, the region's share of water decreased from 5 million cube to only 1.8 million cube in 2012.

The location of the village in the north of the Jordan Valley made it vulnerable to the ambitions of the Israeli occupation, and it was targeted more from a security and military point of view. Where it suffers from the policy of expansion, harassment and marginalization. The village has lost a lot of its lands and water resources and is still exposed to more because of the policy of confiscation of lands for military purposes and the settlements of the Israeli occupation continue, as 4400 dunams of it were confiscated for military purposes.

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics estimates the population of the village at 1258 in 2022²¹.

6.1.2 DEIR AMMAR CAMP - WEST BANK

Deir Ammar camp is located to the northwest of the village of Deir Ammar, 30 kilometers northwest of Ramallah. The camp was established in 1949, and its area at the time of construction was 160 dunums; then it became about 145 dunams. The population at the time of construction was about 3000 people; then it decreased to 1696 inhabitants; following the 1967 aggression²².

According to UNRWA statistics; The population of the camp is 2,220 refugees²³ their origins come from the destroyed villages of the cities: Ramle, Jaffa, and Lydda²⁴.

The camp is located in Area B, under joint Israeli and Palestinian control, after the Oslo Accords. Although there are many Israeli settlements in the area, which are considered

²¹ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics 2022

²² Palestinian News and Information Agency – [WAFA](#)

²³ UNRWA - [Deir Ammar camp](#)

²⁴ Palestinian News and Information Agency – [WAFA](#)

illegal under international law, these are located far from the camp and are accessed by separate roads. As a result, clashes between settlers and camp residents are uncommon²⁵.

Deir Ammar camp is more spacious than most of the camps in the West Bank, as its residents enjoy public spaces such as public parks and sports fields. However, there are challenges with regard to sanitation and the quality of the streets, while the relative geographic isolation makes it difficult to navigate for some residents²⁶.

The site of the camp is near the city of Ramallah (20 km northwest) and from the village of Deir Ammar; facilitated access to the Israeli and local labor markets, which contributed to creating a state of relative economic stability in the camp²⁷.

The percentage of learners in the camp is 91%, 25% of whom hold a university degree. Most of the population works within the Green Line or engages in self-employment in the neighboring provinces. Unemployment rate is 23%²⁸.

A group of organizations are active in the camp, the most important of which are²⁹:

- The People's Committee for camp services provides camp services, and it is formed by the camp's residents.
- Youth Social Center provides cultural, social and sports services.
- Schools: There are two UNRWA schools in the camp that provide education services to more than 800 male and female students.
- A primary health care centre, including reproductive health, childcare vaccination, medical examinations and treatment³⁰
- Hayat Association for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled to serve the disabled, in addition to a variety of community activities.

6.1.3 MASAFER YATTA - WEST BANK

A group of 13 Palestinian villages south of Hebron, inhabited by about 1150 people in 215 families. The lands of Masafer Yatta are classified as Area C, which belongs to the Israeli Occupation Administration.

The area is constantly subjected to harassment by the Israeli occupation, as a large part of the area was designated a firing zone belonging to the Israeli army in 1981. In the years 1985 and 1999, the area was subjected to campaigns of displacement of residents and their deportation to other areas by the Israeli occupation³¹.

The residents of the area are facing harsh conditions due to the Israeli occupation practices that deny building permits, which made the residents resort to building tin houses that are usually demolished or to live in underground caves, making their living conditions tragic, devoid of basic services and improper health conditions.

²⁵ UNRWA - [Deir Ammar camp](#)

²⁶ UNRWA - [Deir Ammar camp](#)

²⁷ UNRWA - [Deir Ammar camp](#)

²⁸ Department of Refugee Affairs - Palestine Liberation Organization - [Deir Ammar camp](#)

²⁹ Department of Refugee Affairs - Palestine Liberation Organization - [Deir Ammar camp](#)

³⁰ UNRWA - [Deir Ammar camp](#)

³¹ OCHA Palestinian Territories - Life in a firing zone 2013

From the early 2000s they started building tin huts and small rooms above the ground. However, most of them turned into rubble after the occupation forces intervened with bulldozers to remove them.

The number of residents threatened with forced displacement after the Israeli court's decision is Palestinians, including 500 children, after a decades-long legal battle that ended in May 2022 in 1,200 the Israeli Supreme Court³².

Population in the area is considered vulnerable to food insecurity, as they depend on raising livestock as a main source of income, and they cannot feed their livestock due to the difficulty of their access to grazing areas and the threats of settlers and the occupation army. They are constantly exposed to attacks by settlers and the Israeli army.

Masafer Yatta does not have basic services such as electricity and sewage, and there is no drinking water, which forces the residents to rely on trucking and providing electricity using solar panels confiscated by the Israeli army or destroyed by settlers, all of this has caused the population of the region to have a weak income, and high unemployment and poverty among them, which made them dependent on food aid from humanitarian organizations³³.

6.1.4 RAM TOWN - JERUSALEM

It is located 8 km north of Jerusalem and is bordered by Kafr Aqab and Qalandia camp in the north, Bir Nabala in the west, Beit Hanina in the south, and Jabaa in the east.

Al-Ram belongs to the Jerusalem Governorate, and its³⁴ population is estimated at 17,495 in 2022. The area is 6,706 dunums.

Al-Ram has a local council, which is affiliated to the Ministry of Local Government and is made up of the people of Al-Ram. It serves the town and provides infrastructure services such as rehabilitating roads and sewage networks, organizing construction operations, and issuing licenses.

There are 8 health centers in Al-Ram, including public and private, but there is no hospital. The economic situation also depends on work within the Green Line by more than 59% and trade by about 23%³⁵.

The Israeli occupation erected the apartheid wall that surrounds the town from 3 sides, and the wall cut off part of Dahiyat al-Barid, south of al-Ram. In addition, part of the town is classified under Area B, while another part of it is classified under Area C³⁶. Before the construction of the wall, al-Ram was an active commercial center that attracted real estate and economic development. After the construction of the wall, it was isolated. Al-Ram for Jerusalem, which led to a sharp deterioration in the purchasing movement in the town, which resulted in the closure of a number of shops and commercial centers there. The wall also led to the emigration of many residents of al-Ram who hold Jerusalem IDs, in search of homes in areas not isolated by the wall. Thus, Al-Ram turned from an active commercial

³² Al Jazeera Net - [Masafer Yatta area](#)

³³ Al Jazeera Net - [Masafer Yatta area](#)

³⁴ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics 2022

³⁵ Areej Applied Research Institute - A- Ram Town Guide 2012

³⁶ Encyclopedia of Palestinian villages - [Al-Ram, Jerusalem District](#)

rural suburb at the northern entrance to Jerusalem to a neglected and isolated area, which requires a long time to reach through the checkpoints³⁷.

6.1.5 UMM AL-NASR VILLAGE - GAZA STRIP

It is located in the far north of the Gaza Strip, with an area of 800 dunums, inhabited by about 5,000 Bedouin tribesmen. The village that was established in 1997³⁸. This village is known in Gaza as the “Bedouin Village” and the majority of its residents work in herding and farming. It consists of houses made of tin, nylon, planks of wood and fabric. The villagers live in difficult conditions as a result of their exposure in the cold and winter because of the tin houses they live in, which do not protect them from weather conditions. The location of the village, adjacent to the sewage basins, makes it a place full of insects, rodents and diseases. Also, its proximity to the border areas separating the Gaza Strip and the occupied territories makes its people vulnerable to repeated Israeli attacks³⁹.

6.1.6 FISHERMEN - BEACH CAMP - GAZA STRIP

The fishermen community lives in adjacent lanes in the Shati refugee camp, in addition to the fishermen’s neighborhood called Al Bakr, who are professionals in fishing and work in other crafts related to fishing such as ship maintenance, boat manufacturing, weaving fishing nets and others wandering workers and construction workers.

The fishermen community suffers from security risks represented in the constant exposure to arrests by the Israeli occupation from the sea, direct fire from the Israeli occupation, in addition to being subjected to legal accountability by the security in the Gaza Strip and suspicion of collaborating with the Israeli occupation.

Fishermen live in houses with a relatively narrow area, where the areas of the houses range from 50 to 80 meters, and the number of people living in these houses is 6 to 12, which is a large number in comparison to the size of the house, and some houses suffer from continuous rainwater leaks during winter.

6.1.7 SWEDISH VILLAGE - GAZA STRIP

A residential area in the far southwest of the Gaza Strip on the Egyptian-Palestinian border. The village was established in 1948 as a result of some families resorting to it after Nakba. It was called the Swedish village after the donation of the Swedish forces that served within the International Emergency Force to establish an infrastructure in the village⁴⁰.

The population is estimated at about 2000 people, living in an area of no more than 40 dunums, and living in tragic conditions due to the absence of a government role and its exclusion from the services of the Rafah municipality, with the exception of some services provided by UNRWA Although the residents of the village are refugees; However, UNRWA does not recognize the village as a camp and therefore does not provide it with all the services like other camps⁴¹.

³⁷ Encyclopedia of Palestinian villages - [Al-Ram, Jerusalem District](#)

³⁸ Wikipedia - mother of victory

³⁹ Al-Araby Al Jadeed newspaper mother of victory

⁴⁰ Turkish news agency [Swedish village](#)

⁴¹ refugees - [Swedish village](#)

The village suffers from its distance from the center of the Palestinian governorate of Rafah, where public transportation does not reach it, forcing its children to go to their schools in the early morning on foot across rough roads, for a distance ranging between 3-7 km. The village also complains about the long hours of power cuts, which add to the suffering of its residents⁴².

Most of the village's residents work in sea fishing on a seasonal basis, or in simple daily jobs, which explains the high rates of unemployment and poverty among them, the village suffers from various problems, the most important of which is the erosion of the beach which threatens the extinction of the village. It also suffers from a lack of natural resources and poor livelihoods due to the Israeli siege, the closure of the sea to fishermen, and the lack of fishing tools.

6.2 COMMUNITIES' RESULTS

6.2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE

The study sample amounted to 703 individuals from the Palestinian territories, where the males constituted 50.4% of the sample, while the females constituted 49.6%. As for the age groups, 32.3% of the sample members ranged in age from (18-25) years, 31.9% were between (26-40) years old, and 27.3% were between (41-60) years old, and 8.5% are over 60 years old.

As for the governorate, it appeared that 42.1% live in the Gaza Strip, while 40.9% live in the West Bank, and 17.1% live in Jerusalem.

As for the place of residence, it was 13.7% living in North Gaza governorate, 14.2% in Gaza governorate, 14.2% in Rafah governorate, 11.9% in Tubas governorate, 14.5% in Ramallah, and 17.1% in Jerusalem.

17.2% of respondents live in cities, 52.9% live in villages, and 29.9% live in camps. As for the educational level of the sample members, it appeared that 9.7% of the sample members were uneducated, while 16.9% had a primary certificate, 18.6% had a middle school certificate, 27.0% had a high school certificate, and 26.2% had a certificate. undergraduate. As for the marital status, it was noted that 26.6% of the sample members are not married, 65.0% are married, 3.6% are divorced, and 4.8% are widowed. As for the work status of the sample members, it appeared that 65.5% of the sample members are unemployed and do not work, while 10.1% of the sample members are employees (of which 5% are the public sector, 1.5% the private sector, 14.1% the private sector, 0.2% Gott Agency and refugee employment), 16.8% are wage workers, and 7.7% are temporary wage sector workers. As for the levels of monthly income for the families of the sample members, the average monthly income ranged between (20-7000) NIS, and the average monthly income for the sample members amounted to (1509.2) NIS for the family and with a standard deviation of 1524.15 NIS.

Table (1) demographic variables for the sample members

Variables	Category	N	%
Sex	Male	354	50.4
	Female	349	49.6

⁴² Turkish news agency [Swedish village](#)

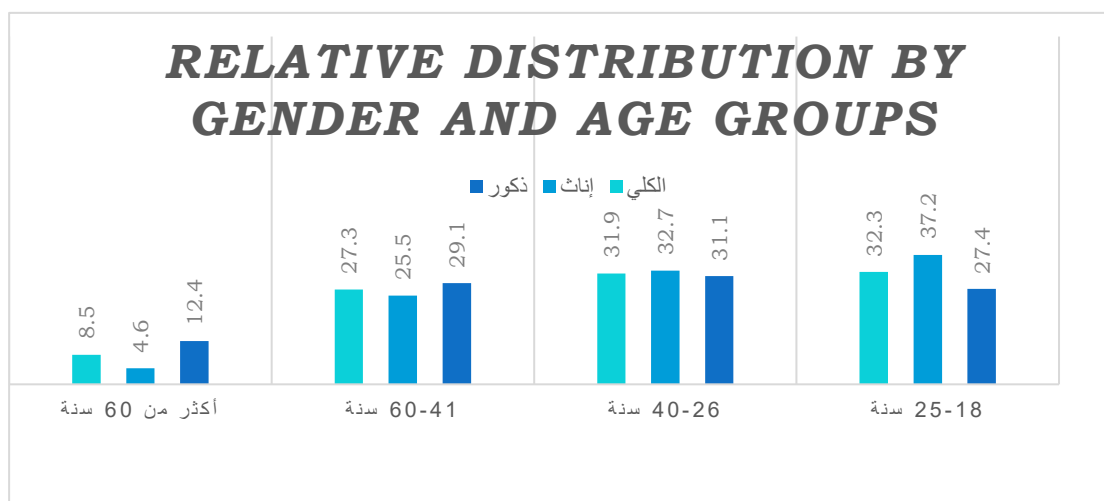
Variables	Category	N	%
	Total	703	100.0
Age categories	18-25 years	227	32.3
	26-40 years old	224	31.9
	41-60 years	192	27.3
	Over 60 years old	60	8.5
	Total	703	100.0
Governorate	North Gaza	96	13.7
	Gaza	100	14.2
	Rafah	100	14.2
	Tubas / Jordan Valley	84	11.9
	Ramallah	102	14.5
	Hebron	101	14.4
	Jerusalem	120	17.1
	Total	703	100.0
Community	Bedouin village	95	13.5
	Al-Bakr/ Fishermen's Society	101	14.4
	Swedish village	100	14.2
	Ain al-Bayda	84	11.9
	Deir Ammar camp	102	14.5
	Masafer Yatta	101	14.4
	Northwest Jerusalem - Al-Ram	120	17.1
	Total	703	100.0
	Community type	City	121
Village		372	52.9
Camp		210	29.9
Total		703	100.0
Education level	Uneducated	68	9.7
	Primary	119	16.9
	Preparatory (middle)	131	18.6
	Secondary	190	27.0
	University	184	26.2
	Postgraduate	11	1.6
	Total	703	100.0
Marital status	Unmarried female	187	26.6
	Married	457	65.0
	Divorced	25	3.6
	Widow	34	4.8
	Total	703	100.0
Job situation	Does not work	449	65.5
	Employee	69	10.1
	Daily wage worker	115	16.8
	Sector worker (temporary wages)	53	7.7
	Total	686	100.0
	Job type	Government sector	36
NGO sector		13	8.0
Private sector		91	55.8
Other		22	13.5
UNRWA		1	0.6
Total		163	100.0

6.2.2 DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS AND GENDER

Age category	Gender				Total	
	Males		Females			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
18-25 year	97	27.4	130	37.2	227	32.3
26-40 year	110	31.1	114	32.7	224	31.9
41-60 year	103	29.1	89	25.5	192	27.3
above 60 year	44	12.4	16	4.6	60	8.5
Total	354	100.0	349	100.0	703	100.0

Relative distribution for gender and age groups table 2

It was found that 27.4% of males are between 18-25 years old, 31.1% are between (26-40 years old), 29.1% are between (41-60) years old, and 12.4% are over 60 years old. As for females, it was noted that 37.2% are between 18-25 years old, 32.7% are between (26-40)



years old, 25.5% are between (41-60) years old, and 4.6% are between (41-60) years old More than 60 years old.

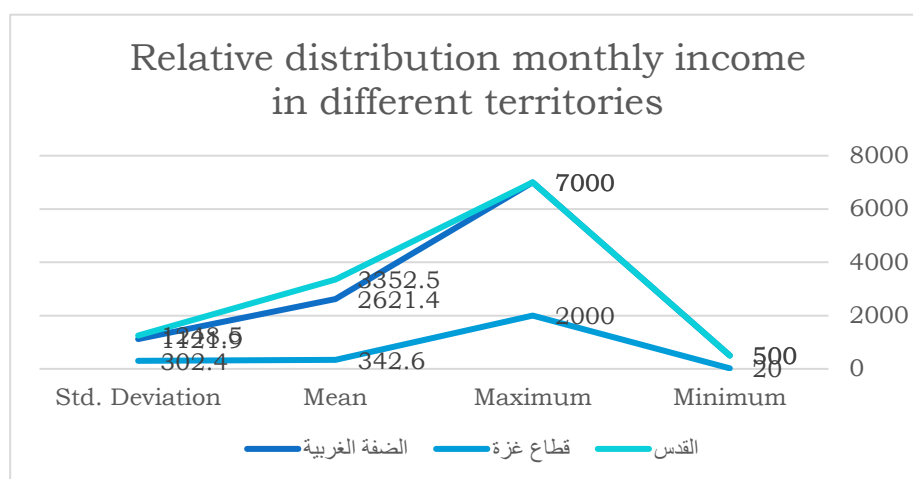
6.2.3 DISTRIBUTION BY INCOME LEVEL

As for the monthly income levels of the families of the sample members, the monthly income rates for the families of the Gaza Strip ranged between (20-2000) NIS, with an average monthly income of (342.6) NIS for the family and a standard deviation of 302.4 NIS. As for West Bank individuals, the monthly income rates ranged between (500-7000) shekels, with a monthly average of 2621.4 shekels, and in Jerusalem governorate, the monthly income rates ranged between (500-7000) shekels, with an average of 3352.5 shekels.

Table (3) showing the monthly income levels for the families of the sample members by geographical area

Figure 1 Relative distribution monthly income in different territories

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	S.D.
West Bank	500	7000	2621.4	1121.9
Gaza strip	20	2000	342.6	302.4
Jerusalem	500	7000	3352.5	1248.5



6.3 QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

In this part, the paragraphs of the questionnaire related to risks will be discussed, and the results will be presented according to gender and age groups for each axis separately through the following

6.3.1 AWARENESS OF RISKS

6.3.1.1 By gender

Table (4) Relative distribution by gender in the paragraphs of the knowledge of risks axis

	Knowledge of risks	Male %	Female%	Total%
1	In my community, we are aware of potential Risks	71.4	73.2	72.3
2	In my community, we are aware of the implications of potential risks	69.9	71.7	70.8
3	In my community, we are aware of the causes of potential risks	66.8	70.9	68.8
4	In my community, we know how to face potential risks	62.3	64.4	63.4
5	In my community, we have the resources and expertise to face potential risks	54.3	58.5	56.4
6	In my community, we work together with community actors to address potential risks	60.4	58.3	59.4
	Total score for the knowledge of risk axis	64.2	66.2	65.18

The results showed that the level of knowledge of risks for males amounted to 64.2%, while the level of knowledge of females reached 66.2%, as there are no significant differences

between males and females in the degrees of the knowledge axis of risks ($P>0.05$). The levels of knowledge of risks for male respondents ranged between (54.3 % - 71.4%), which is between average and good knowledge. As for the levels of knowledge for females, it ranged between (58.3% - 73.2%), which is between average and good. It was noted that the knowledge of females in knowledge about risks is more than that of males, but it is not statistically significant.

6.3.1.2 By age groups

Table (5) Relative distribution according to age groups in the paragraphs of the axis of knowledge of risks

#	knowledge of risks	18-25 years	40-26 years old	60-41 years	Over 60 years old
1	In my community, we are aware of potential risks	74.9	68.1	72.8	76.3
2	In my community, we are aware of the implications of potential risks	73.1	66.5	72.0	74.7
3	In my community, we are aware of the causes of potential risks	70.8	67.0	68.0	71.0

The

results showed that individuals in the age group 18-25 years have more levels of knowledge of risks than individuals in the age group (26-40 years), $f=2.9, P<0.01$). The level of knowledge of the age group (18-25) years 68.0%, then 63.6% for the age group (26-40) years, 63.9% for the age group (41-60) years, and 64.5% for individuals in the age group over 60 years.

6.3.2 THE ABILITY TO HANDLE RISKS

6.3.2.1 By gender

Table (6) Relative distribution by gender in the paragraphs of the axis of ability to deal with risks

	The ability to handle risks	Male %	Female%	Total%
1	I can handle the risks on my own	53.2	50.1	51.7
2	I can handle the risks with the help of my family	67.2	68.9	68.1
3	I can handle the risks with the help of the community	70.8	68.3	69.6
	Overall score for the ability to deal with risks	63.7	62.4	63.09

The results showed that the level of ability to deal with risks for males was 63.7%, while it reached 62.4% for females, which are average levels for males and females to similar degrees.

6.3.2.2 By age groups

	The ability to handle risks	18-25 Years	40-26 years old	60-41 years	Over 60 years old
1	I can handle the risks on my own	54.1	54.1	47.9	45.3
2	I can handle the risks with the help of my family	69.8	71.7	64.7	58.7
3	I can handle the risks with the help of the community	69.2	71.4	67.3	71.3
	Overall score for the ability to deal with risks	64.3	65.7	60.0	58.4

Table (7) Relative distribution by gender in the paragraphs of the axis of ability to deal with risks

The results showed that individuals in the age group 18-25 years had the ability to deal with risks at a rate of 64.3%, and 65.7% reached the level of ability of individuals in the age group (40-26 years), while individuals in the age group (41-60) years, their ability rate reached 60.0%, and 58.3% for individuals in the age group over 60 years. From the above, there were substantial differences for individuals between different age groups regarding the ability to deal with risks, and it was noted that the levels of ability of individuals in the age group of 26-40 years are more than those of those aged 41 years and over.

6.3.3 LEARNING FROM RISKS

6.3.3.1 by gender

Table (8) Relative distribution by gender in the paragraphs of the risk learning axis

#	LEARNING FROM RISKS	MALE %	FEMALE %	TOTAL%
1	When risks are repeated, we learn how to face them better	79.9	76.8	78.4
2	The risks that are repeated, we can deal with them in better ways	77.3	76.3	76.8
3	After the risks occur, we study and document them	66.4	64.9	65.7
4	After the risks occur, the lessons learned are recorded	65.9	65.3	65.6
5	Lessons learned from past risks are applied in dealing with future risks	66.2	70.6	68.4
6	Interventions are developed to respond better each time to recurring risks	66.3	69.6	68.0
	Overall score for risk learning axis	70.4	70.6	70.47

The results showed that the level of learning from risks for the total sample amounted to 70.47% and for males it was 70.4%, while it reached 70.6% for females, which are good levels for males and females to similar degrees. This indicates that individuals in the community have a desire to learn from risks. It has been shown that males when repeating

risks learn how to face them better, with a high level of 79.9% for males and 76.8% for females.

6.3.3.2 By age groups

Table (9) Relative distribution by age groups in the paragraphs of the learning from risk axis

	Learning from the risks	18-25 years	40-26 years old	60-41 years	Over 60 years old
1	When risks are repeated, we learn how to face them better	78.1	79.6	78.1	75.7
2	The risks that are repeated, we can deal with them in better ways	76.0	80.2	74.5	74.7
3	After the risks occur, we study and document them	67.4	69.7	59.1	65.0
4	After the risks occur, the lessons learned are recorded	68.3	67.6	61.8	60.3
5	Lessons learned from past risks are applied in dealing with future risks	69.3	70.4	65.7	66.3
6	Interventions are developed to respond better each time to recurring risks	68.4	68.9	66.5	67.7
	Overall score for risk learning axis	71.2	72.7	67.6	68.3

The results showed that individuals in the age group 18-25 years have good levels in dealing with risks, at a rate of 71.2%, and 72.7% for individuals in the age group (40-26 years), while 67.6% for individuals in the age group (41- 60) years, and 68.3% for individuals in the age group over 60 years. From the above, there were significant differences for individuals between different age groups with regard to dealing with risks, $F=3.9, p<0.01$, it was noted that individuals aged between (41-60) have lower levels than individuals aged between 26-40 years.

1.1.1 The role of organizations and bodies in risk management

1.1.1.1 By gender

Table (10) Relative distribution by gender in the paragraphs of the role of organizations and bodies in risk management

	The role of organizations and bodies in risk management	Male %	Female %	Total %
16	Government organizations are preparing to deal with potential risks	52.2	53.0	52.6
17	NGOs are preparing to deal with potential risks	60.5	55.8	58.2
18	Societal bodies prepare to deal with potential risks	59.4	54.9	57.2

The role of organizations and bodies in risk management		Male %	Female %	Total %
19	Government organizations are consulting with us in their efforts to address potential risks	49.4	48.9	49.2
20	NGOs are consulting with us in their efforts to face potential risks	53.7	50.6	52.1
21	Government organizations train us on how to face potential risks	49.8	49.4	49.6
22	NGOs train us on how to face potential risks	55.4	54.0	54.7
23	Government organizations are unable to deal with risks due to lack of resources and capabilities	41.0	46.7	43.8
	The lack of resources and capabilities does not affect the ability of government organizations to deal with risks			
24	Government organizations are unable to deal with risks due to poor planning	40.7	45.6	43.1
	Poor planning does not affect the ability of government organizations to deal with risks			
25	NGOs are unable to deal with risks due to lack of resources and capabilities	40.4	45.1	42.7
	Lack of resources and capabilities does not affect the ability of NGOs to deal with risks			
26	NGOs are unable to deal with risks due to poor planning	41.9	46.5	44.2
	Poor planning does not affect the ability of NGOs to deal with risks			
27	Societal bodies are unable to deal with risks due to lack of resources and capabilities	40.0	44.4	42.2
	Lack of resources and capabilities does not affect the ability of societal bodies to deal with risks			
28	Societal bodies are unable to deal with risks due to poor planning	41.2	47.2	44.2
	Poor planning does not affect the ability of societal bodies to deal with risks			
29	It is possible to work on dealing with risks in a way that ensures the development of society	65.5	65.4	65.5
30	Dealing with risks is an emergency and limited deal	69.2	70.0	69.6
	Dealing with risks is sustainable and extends to many areas			
31	Dealing with risks is a business that requires long-term interventions	69.2	68.5	68.8
	The total score of I axis	69.3	70.6	69.96

The results showed that the level of the role of organizations and bodies in risk management for the total sample was 69.9% and for males it was 69.3%, while it reached 70.6% for females, which are good levels for males and females to similar degrees. This indicates that individuals in society see that organizations and bodies have a positive role in risk management

1.1.1.2 By age groups

Table (11) Relative distribution by age groups in the paragraphs of the role of organizations and bodies in risk management

The role of organizations and bodies in risk management		18-25 years	26-40 years old	41-60 years	Over 60 years old
16	Government organizations are preparing to deal with potential risks	56.2	54.8	47.7	46.0
17	NGOs are preparing to deal with potential risks	58.4	59.4	56.0	59.3
18	Societal bodies prepare to deal with potential	60.2	57.9	54.3	52.3

	The role of organizations and bodies in risk management	18-25 years	26-40 years old	41-60 years	Over 60 years old
	risks				
19	Government organizations are consulting with us in their efforts to address potential risks	52.2	50.3	47.3	39.7
20	NGOs are consulting with us in their efforts to face potential risks	54.1	52.7	52.0	43.3
21	Government organizations train us on how to face potential risks	54.4	49.0	46.8	43.0
22	NGOs train us on how to face potential risks	56.6	52.6	54.9	55.0
23	Government organizations are unable to deal with risks due to lack of resources and Capabilities	47.8	43.8	39.9	41.7
	The lack of resources and capabilities does not affect the ability of government organizations to deal with risks				
24	Government organizations are unable to deal with risks due to poor planning	46.7	43.8	39.9	37.3
	Poor planning does not affect the ability of government organizations to deal with risks				
25	NGOs are unable to deal with risks due to lack of resources and capabilities	44.8	43.1	40.8	39.3
	Lack of resources and capabilities does not affect the ability of NGOs to deal with risks				
26	NGOs are unable to deal with risks due to poor planning	46.1	44.1	42.3	43.0
	Poor planning does not affect the ability of NGOs to deal with risks				
27	Societal bodies are unable to deal with risks due to lack of resources and capabilities	44.0	44.2	39.1	37.7
	Lack of resources and capabilities does not affect the ability of societal bodies to deal with risks				
28	Societal bodies are unable to deal with risks due to poor planning	46.1	45.5	42.4	37.3
	Poor planning does not affect the ability of societal bodies to deal with risks				
29	It is possible to work on dealing with risks in a way that ensures the development of society	66.4	66.3	65.1	60.0
30	Dealing with risks is an emergency and limited deal	70.4	70.0	67.9	70.3
	Dealing with risks is sustainable and extends to many areas				
31	Dealing with risks is a business that requires long-term interventions	68.5	70.9	66.7	69.7
	The overall degree of the role of organizations in risk management axis	72.1	70.6	67.9	66.0

The results showed that individuals in the age group 18-25 years have good levels in the ability of organizations and bodies to manage risks, at a rate of 72.1%, 70.6% for individuals

in the age group (40-26 years), while 67.9% for individuals in the age group (41 -60) years, and 66.0% for individuals in the age group over 60 years. From the above, there are substantial differences for individuals between different age groups regarding the role of organizations and bodies in risk management ($F = 5.4, p < 0.01$). It has been noted that individuals aged between (18-25) believe that organizations are able to manage risks more than individuals whose ages range between (41-60) years.

6.3.4 BUILDING RESILIENCE

6.3.4.1 By gender

Table (12) Relative distribution by gender in the paragraphs of the axis of building resilience

5)	Building resilience	Male %	Female %	Total %
32	Government organizations seek to build society's resilience against various risks	55.5	53.4	54.5
33	NGOs seek to build community resilience against various risks	62.1	56.6	59.4
34	Government organizations seek to build community resilience against risks through community awareness	56.0	56.6	56.3
35	NGOs seek to build community resilience against risks through community Awareness	62.9	59.3	61.1
36	Government organizations seek to build community resilience against risks through training and capacity building	54.9	53.0	53.9
37	NGOs seek to build community resilience against risks through training and capacity building	61.2	56.5	58.9
38	Government organizations seek to build society's resilience against risks by providing resources and capabilities	53.8	52.5	53.1
39	NGOs seek to build community resilience against risks by providing resources and Capabilities	56.4	52.4	54.4
40	Government organizations seek to build community resilience against risks through good crisis response planning	54.4	52.7	53.5
41	NGOs seek to build community resilience against risks through good crisis response planning	57.8	52.0	54.9
42	Government organizations seek to build community resilience against risks by involving community components in response planning	54.6	56.0	55.3
43	NGOs seek to build community resilience against risks by involving community components in response planning	56.6	56.4	56.5
	The total score of the axis	57.2	54.8	55.9

The results showed that the level of building resilience for the total sample amounted to 55.9% and for males it was 57.2%, while it reached 54.8% for females, which are low levels for the total sample and for males and females. .

6.3.4.2 By age groups

Table (13) Relative distribution by age groups in the paragraphs of the axis of building resilience

5)	Building resilience	18-25	26-40	41-60	Over 60
32	Government organizations seek to build society's resilience against various risks	58.1	54.3	53.6	44.0
33	NGOs seek to build community resilience against various risks	60.7	58.8	59.7	55.3
34	Government organizations seek to build community resilience against risks through community awareness	59.6	56.5	54.7	48.3
35	NGOs seek to build community resilience against risks through community Awareness	61.9	62.6	60.8	54.0
36	Government organizations seek to build community resilience against risks through training and capacity building	58.1	55.7	49.1	47.0
37	NGOs seek to build community resilience against risks through training and capacity building	59.2	58.7	59.6	56.0
38	Government organizations seek to build society's resilience against risks by providing resources and capabilities	55.2	54.8	50.9	46.0
39	NGOs seek to build community resilience against risks by providing resources and Capabilities	57.3	56.0	50.4	50.7
40	Government organizations seek to build community resilience against risks through good crisis response planning	56.9	52.1	53.6	45.7
41	NGOs seek to build community resilience against risks through good crisis response Planning	58.1	53.9	52.8	53.7
42	Government organizations seek to build community resilience against risks by involving community components in response planning	59.3	54.2	53.5	50.0
43	NGOs seek to build community resilience against risks by involving community components in response planning	59.6	57.1	53.3	52.7
	The total score of the axis	58.7	56.2	54.3	50.3

The results showed that individuals in the age group 18-25 years have good levels of building resilience, at a rate of 58.7%, 56.2% for individuals in the age group (40-26 years), while 54.3% for individuals in the age group (41-60) years, and 50.3% for individuals in the age group over 60 years. From the above, there were significant differences for individuals between different age groups with regard to the axis of building resilience $F=3.01, p<0.01$, it was noted that individuals aged between (18.25) see that they have more ability to build resilience than individuals aged more than 60 years.

6.3.5 THE LINK BETWEEN RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT

6.3.5.1 by gender

Table (14) Relative distribution by gender in the paragraphs of the link between relief and development

	The link between relief and development	Male %	Female %	Total%
44	Post-emergency intervention can lead to development	68.4	68.7	68.6
	Non-emergency intervention can lead to development			
45	Intervention after an emergency is not sufficient to cover all needs arising from an emergency	63.9	63.9	63.9
	The interventions and projects implemented after the emergency contribute to achieving community development			
46	The interventions and projects implemented after the emergency do not contribute to achieving all aspects of the sustainable development of society	67.9	67.7	67.8
47	The interventions and projects implemented after the emergency work to mitigate the effects of crises resulting from emergency situations	70.7	69.4	70.0
48	Interventions and projects implemented after the emergency contribute to promoting peace within society	69.9	69.6	69.8
	Interventions and projects implemented after the emergency do not contribute to promoting peace within the community			
The total score of the axis		68.1	67.9	68.01

The results showed that the level of linkage between relief and development for the total sample amounted to 68.01% and for males it was 68.1%, while it reached 67.9% for females. It was noted that the level of linkage between relief and development was good for male and female sample members.

6.3.5.2 By age groups

Table (15) Relative distribution by age groups in the paragraphs of the link between relief and development axis

	The link between relief and development	18-25 years	26-40 years old	41-60 years	Over 60 years old
44	Post-emergency intervention can lead to development	69.3	68.5	69.1	64.3
	Non-emergency intervention can lead to development				
	Intervention after an emergency is not				

	The link between relief and development	18-25 years	26-40 years old	41-60 years	Over 60 years old
45	sufficient to cover all needs arising from an emergency	65.1	67.1	58.6	64.3
	The interventions and projects implemented after the emergency contribute to achieving community development				
46	The interventions and projects implemented after the emergency do not contribute to achieving all aspects of the sustainable development of society	67.2	70.2	65.3	69.0
47	The interventions and projects implemented after the emergency work to mitigate the effects of crises resulting from emergency situations	68.8	72.4	70.0	66.0
48	Interventions and projects implemented after the emergency contribute to promoting peace within society	69.9	70.3	69.0	70.0
	Interventions and projects implemented after the emergency do not contribute to promoting peace within the community				
	The total score of the axis	68.1	69.7	66.4	66.7

The results showed that individuals in the age group 18-25 years had good levels in the degrees of the link between relief and development, with a rate of 68.1%, 69.7% for individuals in the age group (26-40) years, while 66.4% for individuals in the age group (41-60) years, and 66.7% for individuals in the age group over 60 years. From the above, it appeared that there were no significant differences for individuals between different age groups in relation to the axis scores

6.3.6 COMPARING COMMUNITIES

6.3.6.1 Comparison of communities in the Gaza Strip

Gaza Table (16) of the results of the F-test for comparisons between the communities of GS with respect to the axis of the questionnaire

Area name	Bedouin village	Al-Bakr / Fishermen's Society	Swedish village	F-test	Sig
knowledge of risks	67.3	61.5	65.2	3.11	*0.05
The ability to handle risks	67.8	64.4	60.9	5.23	0.01**
Learning from the risks	79.9	67.7	73.0	21.32	0.00**
The role of organizations and bodies in risk management	74.8	64.0	65.2	23.33	0.00**
building resilience	68.7	44.4	50.1	36.53	0.00**
The link between relief and development	78.9	67.4	72.0	12.39	0.00**

- **Knowledge of risks:** The results showed substantial differences between the following communities of the Gaza Strip (Bedouin village, fishermen community, Swedish village) with respect to the knowledge of risks, $F=3.11$, $P<0.05$. While there were no differences between the Swedish village community and the other communities of the Gaza Strip, the level of knowledge of the Bedouin village community reached 67.3%, followed by the Swedish village community 65.2% and the lowest level of knowledge of risks, which is the fishermen community, at a level of 61.5%.
- **The ability to deal with risks:** The results showed substantial differences between the following Gaza Strip communities (Bedouin village, fishermen community, Swedish village) with regard to the ability to deal with risks, $F=5.2$, $P<0.05$. It was noted that the level of ability to deal with risks for the Bedouin community is more Of the Swedish village community, the ability level of the Bedouin village community reached 67.8%, the fishermen community 64.4%, while the Swedish village community reached 60.9%.
- **Learning from risks:** The results showed significant differences between the following communities of the Gaza Strip (Bedouin village, fishermen community, Swedish village) for the learning with risks axis, $F=21.3$, $P<0.05$. The Swedish village, and it also appeared that the Swedish village community learns more from risks than the fishermen community. The level of learning from risks for the Bedouin village community reached 79.9%, the fishermen community 67.7%, while the Swedish village community reached 73.0%.
- **The role of organizations and bodies in risk management:** the results showed fundamental differences between the following communities of the Gaza Strip (Bedouin village, fishermen community, Swedish village) with regard to the axis of the role of organizations and bodies in risk management, $F = 23.3$, $P < 0.05$, it was noted that the level of the role of organizations and bodies in risk management Organizations and bodies in risk management for the Bedouin village community are more than that of the fishermen community and the Swedish village community. The level of the Bedouin village community reached 74.8%, and the fishermen community 64.0%, while the Swedish village community reached 65.2%.
- **Building resilience:** the results showed substantial differences between the following communities of the Gaza Strip (Bedouin village, fishermen community, Swedish village) with respect to the axis of building resilience, $F=36.5$, $P<0.05$. In the Swedish village, the level of the Bedouin village community reached 68.7%, the fishermen community 44.4%, while the Swedish village community reached 50.1%.
- **The link between relief and development:** the results showed fundamental differences between the following communities of the Gaza Strip (the Bedouin village, the fishermen community, the Swedish village) with regard to the link between relief and development, $F=12.3$, $P<0.05$. It was noted that the level of the role of organizations and bodies in managing the risks for the Bedouin village community are more than for the fishermen community and the Swedish village community. The level of the Bedouin village community reached 78.9%, the fishermen community 67.4%, while the Swedish village community reached 72.0%.

6.3.6.2 Comparison of communities in the West Bank

Table (17) of the results of the F-test for comparisons between the communities of the West Bank with respect to the axes of the questionnaire

Community name	Ain al-Bayda	Deir Ammar camp	Yatta Masafer	F-test	Sig
knowledge of risks	65.2	62.4	72.5	9.08	0.00**
The ability to handle risks	59.0	66.3	49.7	16.7	0.00**
Learning from the risks	69.2	69.8	68.9	0.092	0.912
The role of organizations and bodies in risk management	80.0	76.3	69.5	24.4	0.00**
building resilience	67.5	67.5	51.5	39.6	0.00**
The link between relief and development	67.9	69.2	57.6	11.9	0.00**

- **Knowledge of risks:** the results showed significant differences between the following West Bank communities (Ain al-Bayda, Deir Ammar camp, Masafer Yatta) with respect to the knowledge of risks axis, $F=9.08$, $P<0.05$. Among the community of Deir Ammar camp and the community of Ain al-Bayda, the level of knowledge of the community of Ain al-Bayda reached 65.2%, followed by the community of Deir Ammar camp 62.4% and the community of Masafer Yatta, with a level of 72.5%.
- **The ability to deal with risks:** the results showed substantial differences between the following West Bank communities (Ain al-Bayda, Deir Ammar camp, Masafer Yatta) with regard to the ability to deal with risks, $F=16.7$, $P<0.05$, it was noted that the level of ability to deal with risks With the risks for the Masafer Yatta community less than the community of Deir Ammar camp and the community of Khirbet Makkoul, the level of knowledge for the Ain al-Bayda community reached 59.0%, followed by the community of Deir Ammar camp with 66.3% and the community of Masafer Yatta with a level of 49.7%
- **Learning from risks:** the results showed that there were no significant differences between the following West Bank communities (Ain al-Bayda, Deir Ammar camp, Masafer Yatta) for the learning with risks axis, $F = 0.092$, $P> 0.05$, the level of knowledge for the Ain al-Bayda community reached 69.2 %, followed by Deir Ammar camp community with 69.8%, and Masafer Yatta community, with a level of 68.9%.
- **The role of organizations and bodies in risk management:** The results showed substantial differences between the following West Bank communities (Ain al-Bayda, Deir Ammar camp, Masafer Yatta) with regard to the role of organizations and bodies in risk management, $F=24.4$, $P<0.05$. Organizations and bodies in risk management for the Ain al-Bayda community are more than the level of knowledge of the community of Deir Ammar camp and the community of Masafer Yatta, and the community of Deir Ammar camp is more than that of the community of Masafer Yatta, the level of knowledge of the community of Ain al-Bayda reached 80.0%, followed by the community of Deir Ammar camp 76.3% and the community of Masafer Yatta At a level of 69.5%.
- **Building resilience:** the results showed substantial differences between the following West Bank communities (Ain al-Bayda, Deir Ammar camp, Masafer Yatta) with respect to the axis of building resilience, $F=39.6$, $P<0.05$. It was noted that the level of building resilience for the community of Masafer Yatta is less than that of the community of Masafer Yatta. Deir Ammar camp and Ain al-Bayda community. The level of knowledge for Ain al-Bayda community reached 67.5%, followed by Deir

Ammar camp community with 67.5%, and Masafer Yatta community with a level of 51.5%

- **The link between relief and development:** the results showed substantial differences between the following West Bank communities (Ain al-Bayda, Deir Ammar camp, Masafer Yatta) with regard to the linkage between relief and development, $F = 11.9$, $P < 0.05$, it was noted that the level of linkage between relief and development It was noted that the level of knowledge of risks for the Ain al-Bayda community and the Ain al-Bayda community is lower than the level of knowledge of the Masafer Yatta community. The level of knowledge for the Ain al-Bayda community reached 67.9%, followed by the community of Deir Ammar camp at 69.2%, and the community of Masafer Yatta, at a level of 57.6%.

6.3.6.3 Comparison between the average of the communities of the West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem in all axis of the questionnaire

Table (18) Results of the F-test for comparisons between the average of the of communities of the West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem regarding to the axes the questionnaire

	West Bank	Gaza strip	Jerusalem	F-test	Sig
knowledge of risks	66.8	64.6	62.8	2.377	//0.094
The ability to handle risks	58.3	64.3	71.5	22.615	0.000**
Learning from the risks	69.3	73.4	66.0	10.046	0.000**
The role of organizations and bodies in risk Management	75.0	67.9	63.1	44.079	0.000**
building resilience	61.9	54.1	46.6	25.085	0.000**
The link between relief and development	64.7	72.6	64.4	16.342	0.000**

- **Knowledge of risks:** the results showed that there were no substantial differences between the following three communities (West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jerusalem) with regard to the knowledge of risks, $F=2.3$, $P>0.05$. It was noted that the level of knowledge of risks for the three communities is almost equal. The knowledge of the West Bank community was 66.8%, followed by the Gaza Strip 64.6%, and the Jerusalem community 62.8%.
- **The ability to deal with risks:** the results showed fundamental differences between the following three communities (West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jerusalem) with regard to the ability to deal with risks, $F=22.6$, $P<0.05$, it was noted that the level of ability to deal with risks The Jerusalem community has more than the Gaza community and the West Bank community, as well as the Gaza Strip community more than the West Bank. The capacity level for the West Bank was 58.3%, and the Gaza Strip

community reached 64.3%, while the Jerusalem community reached 71.5%.

- **Learning from risks:** the results showed substantial differences between the following three communities (West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem) for the axis of learning with risks, $F=10.04$, $P<0.05$. It was noted that the level of learning from risks for the Gaza Strip community is more than one community. Jerusalem and the West Bank community, the level of risk learning for the West Bank was 69.3%, the Gaza Strip community 73.4%, while the Jerusalem community reached 66.0%.
- **The role of organizations and bodies in risk management:** the results showed fundamental differences between the following three societies (West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem) with regard to the role of organizations and bodies in risk management, $F=44.07$, $P<0.05$, it was noted that the level of the role of organizations and bodies in the risk management of the West Bank community more than the community of Jerusalem and the community of the Gaza Strip, the level of the role of organizations and bodies in risk management for the West Bank reached 75.0%, and the community of the Gaza Strip reached 67.9%, while the level of the Jerusalem community reached 63.1%.
- **Building resilience:** The results showed substantial differences between the following three communities (West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem) with regard to the axis of building resilience, $F=25.08$, $P<0.05$. It was noted that the level of resilience building for the community of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank is more than that of Jerusalem community. And the society of the Gaza Strip is more than that of Jerusalem. The level of building resilience in the West Bank reached 61.9%, and the society of the Gaza Strip reached 54.1%, while that of Jerusalem society reached 46.6%.
- **The link between relief and development:** the results showed fundamental differences between the following three communities (West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem) with regard to the linkage between relief and development, $F=16.3$, $P<0.05$. It was noted that the level of linkage between relief and development for the community of the Gaza Strip More than the community of Jerusalem and the community of the West Bank, the level of linkage between relief and development for the West Bank reached 64.7%, and the community of the Gaza Strip 72.6%, while the level of the community of Jerusalem reached 64.4%.

6.3.7 LIST OF RISKS FOR THE COMMUNITIES OF THE GAZA STRIP (5 MOST FREQUENT RISKS)

Bedouin village community

- 1- High rates of poverty and unemployment and the lack of stable sources of livelihood
- 2- The risks related to housing include exposure to displacement, unsuitability of homes for living conditions, and limited space in the home
- 3- Child labor caused by children dropping out of school due to the inability to provide the cost of education for the children
- 4- The poor infrastructure of the village and the lack of sewage networks in the unrecognized part of the village
- 5- Family violence of all kinds, including early marriage, physical violence against the wife and children, as well as divorce

Fishermen's community

- 1- High rates of poverty and unemployment
- 2- The occupation's attacks on fishermen during their work at sea and depriving them of fishing within the permitted distances

- 3- High prices for the maintenance of fishing boats and equipment and the lack of some spare parts and materials needed for maintenance and construction of boats
- 4- housing conditions are not suitable for the number of family members, the lack of ownership of some homes and the threat of displacement
- 5- Family disintegration and social problems resulting from heads of household staying outside the home for long hours due to the lack of sources of livelihood

Swedish village community

- 1- Sea level rise and beach erosion, which directly threatens the homes of citizens
- 2- Not recognizing the village within the municipal boundaries and not registering its people within the UNRWA refugee camps.
- 3- High rates of poverty and unemployment among young people and workers resulting from the obstacles surrounding the fishing profession.
- 4- It is difficult to access education due to the distance of schools and the rugged road for children and girls, especially in winter.
- 5- The housing conditions are inadequate in terms of space and do not protect neither from summer heat nor winter cold.

6.3.8 LIST OF CHALLENGES FOR GAZA COMMUNITIES (5 MOST FREQUENT CHALLENGES)

Bedouin village community

1. Challenges related to breaking the siege and addressing the effects of repeated wars, such as damage control and reconstruction
2. Meeting the basic needs of vulnerable communities in light of the weakness of international funding for the authority and civil society organizations
3. Finding alternative mechanisms to confront the low economic level and the accumulation of debts on citizens
4. Confronting high unemployment among young people and the lack of handicraft or agricultural work that is commensurate with the nature of society
5. Overcoming the weakness of public services such as transportation, education, health and public utilities

Fishermen's community

1. Overcoming the lack of materials necessary for the manufacture and maintenance of fishing boats.
2. Increasing fishermen's awareness of the risks of overfishing and off-season fishing on fisheries.
3. Preserving the health and safety of fishermen and avoiding health problems resulting from practicing the fishing craft.
4. Reach the permitted fishing distance of 20 miles.
5. Protecting fishermen from Israeli attacks at sea, avoiding arresting them and confiscating fishing boats.

Swedish village community

1. Accreditation of the village and its recognition with UNRWA services or the Al-Mawasi municipality
2. Providing safety and prevention tools to maintain the health and safety of fishermen
3. Rapid and urgent intervention to stop the erosion and erosion of the beach to protect homes from slipping and drowning
4. Providing budgets for the restoration and maintenance of homes and adapting them to suit the living conditions

6.3.9 LIST OF WAYS TO IMPROVE THE COMMUNITIES OF THE GAZA STRIP (5 MOST FREQUENT)

Bedouin village community (house and shelter, source of livelihood, food, education)

- Awareness and job creation
- Work on finding alternative solutions and renovating homes
- The need for psychological and medical treatment required
- Do development programs
- Providing safe shelters for citizens

Fishermen's community

- Providing development aid to fishermen
- Securing and protecting fishing in the permitted areas
- Provide maintenance for fishing equipment
- Finding job opportunities and operational projects

Swedish village community (houses, livelihoods, beach erosion, education, health, transportation(network))

- Building dams to protect homes
- home renovation
- Improve transportation
- Create an additional school
- Providing job opportunities and operational projects

6.3.9.1 Comparison of communities in the West Bank

Table (19) of the results of the F-test for comparisons between the communities of the WestBank regarding the axes of the questionnaire

Area name	Ain Bayda	al-Deir Ammar camp	Yatta Masafer	F-test	Sig
knowledge of risks	65.2	62.4	72.5	9.08	0.00**
The ability to handle risks	59.0	66.3	49.7	16.7	0.00**
Learning from the risks	69.2	69.8	68.9	0.092	0.912
The role of organizations and bodies in risk management	80.0	76.3	69.5	24.4	0.00**
Building resilience	67.5	67.5	51.5	39.6	0.00**
The link between relief and Development	67.9	69.2	57.6	11.9	0.00**

- **Knowledge of risks:** the results showed substantial differences between the following West Bank communities (Ain al-Bayda, Deir Ammar camp, Masafer Yatta) with respect to the knowledge of risks axis, $F=9.08$, $P<0.05$. The knowledge of the community of Deir Ammar camp and the community of Ain al-Bayda, the level of knowledge of the community of Ain al-Bayda reached 65.2%, followed by the community of Deir Ammar camp 62.4% and the community of Masafer Yatta, with a level of 72.5%.
- **The ability to deal with risks:** the results showed substantial differences between the following West Bank communities (Ain al-Bayda, Deir Ammar camp, Masafer Yatta) with regard to the ability to deal with risks, $F=16.7$, $P<0.05$. It was noted that the level of ability to deal with risks Dealing with risks for the community of Masafer Yatta is less than that of the community of Deir Ammar camp and the community of Khirbet Makkoul. The level of knowledge for the community of Ain Al-Bayda reached 59.0%, followed by the community of Deir Ammar camp with 66.3% and the community of Masafer Yatta with a level of 49.7%.
- **Learning from risks:** the results showed that there were no significant differences between the following West Bank communities (Ain al-Bayda, Deir Ammar camp, Masafer Yatta) for the learning with risks axis, $F = 0.092$, $P > 0.05$, the level of knowledge for the Ain al-Bayda community reached 69.2 %, followed by Deir Ammar camp community with 69.8%, and Masafer Yatta community, with a level of 68.9%.
- **The role of organizations and bodies in risk management:** the results showed substantial differences between the following West Bank communities (Ain al-Bayda, Deir Ammar camp, Masafer Yatta) with respect to the axis of the role of organizations and bodies in risk management, $F=24.4$, $P<0.05$. The role of organizations and bodies in risk management for the Ain al-Bayda community is more than the level of knowledge of the community of Deir Ammar camp and the community of Masafer Yatta, and the community of Deir Ammar camp is more than that of the community of Masafer Yatta, the level of knowledge of the community of Ain al-Bayda reached 80.0%, followed by the community of Deir Ammar camp 76.3% and the community of Masafer Yatta with a level of 69.5%.
- **Building resilience:** the results showed substantial differences between the following West Bank communities (Ain al-Bayda, Deir Ammar camp, Masafer Yatta) with respect to the axis of building resilience, $F=39.6$, $P<0.05$. It was noted that the level of building resilience for the community of Masafer Yatta is less than that of the community of Masafer Yatta. Deir Ammar camp and Ain al-Bayda community. The level of knowledge for Ain al-Bayda community reached 67.5%, followed by Deir Ammar camp community with 67.5%, and Masafer Yatta community with a level of 51.5%.
- **The link between relief and development:** the results showed substantial differences between the following West Bank communities (Ain al-Bayda, Deir Ammar camp, Masafer Yatta) with regard to the linkage between relief and development, $F = 11.9$, $P < 0.05$, it was noted that the level of linkage between relief and development It was noted that the level of knowledge of risks for the Ain al-Bayda community and the Ain al-Bayda community is lower than the level of knowledge of the Masafer Yatta community. The level of knowledge for the Ain al-Bayda community reached 67.9%, followed by the community of Deir Ammar camp at 69.2%, and the community of Masafer Yatta, at a level of 57.6%.

6.3.10 LIST OF RISKS FOR WEST BANK COMMUNITIES (5 MOST FREQUENT)

- Ain Al-Bayda Community
 - 1- No public transportation
 - 2- There are no health centers and clinics inside the village
 - 3- Destruction of the infrastructure in the village (lack of water and weak electricity)
 - 4- Poor education services
 - 5- High rates of poverty and unemployment
- Deir Ammar camp community
 1. The spread of drugs in society and among young people
 2. High rates of poverty and unemployment
 3. Domestic violence
 4. Poor sanitation
 5. Lack of space for expansion and construction
- **Masafer Yatta community**
 1. Forced displacement and confiscation of property
 2. Lack of water and destruction of water networks
 3. Settlers' risk
 4. house demolition
 5. High prices and high cost of living

6.3.11 LIST OF WAYS TO IMPROVE WEST BANK COMMUNITIES (5 MOST FREQUENT)

- **Ain al-Bayda community**
 - 1- Increasing support and interest from the government and NGOs
 - 2- Support and support of the local council in the village
 - 3- Finding and improving the public transportation network
 - 4- Raising awareness in the community about public issues, including education
 - 5- Raising the quality of education services and school infrastructure within the region
- **Deir Ammar camp community**
 - 1- Increasing supervision and intervention to reduce the problem of addiction and control crime
 - 2- Increasing the support of the UNRWA, the People's Committee and government organizations for the camp
 - 3- Provide jobs
 - 4- Improving the quality of education and improving the education infrastructure
 - 5- Encouraging and supporting small projects and supporting productive projects in the camp
- **Masafer Yatta community**
 - 1- Providing local or international protection for the population from the attacks of the occupation
 - 2- Solve the water problem and provide wells and reservoirs
 - 3- Repairing the road network and infrastructure in the region
 - 4- Providing job opportunities or supporting local productive projects
 - 5- Providing basic services in the area such as education and health

6.3.12 AL-RAM TOWN RISK LIST

- 1- continuous violations and aggressions of the Israeli occupation
- 2- The chaos of weapons and its spread in society

- 3- Poor services inside the town and the spread of waste and poor sanitation
- 4- High rates of poverty and unemployment
- 5- The prevalence of drug phenomenon among young people
- 6- Increase in social problems

6.3.13 COMPARISON BETWEEN THE AVERAGE SCORES OF THE COMMUNITIES OF THE WEST BANK , GAZA STRIP AND JERUSALEM

The average of the communities of Table (20) Results of the F-test for comparisons between the axes of the questionnaire the West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem

Axis	West Bank	Gaza strip	Jerusalem	F-test	Sig
Knowledge of risks	66.8	64.6	62.8	2.377	//0.094
The ability to handle risks	58.3	64.3	71.5	22.615	0.000**
Learning from the risks	69.3	73.4	66.0	10.046	0.000**
The role of organizations and bodies in risk management	75.0	67.9	63.1	44.079	0.000**
Building Resilience	61.9	54.1	46.6	25.085	0.000**
The link between relief and development	64.7	72.6	64.4	16.342	0.000**

- **Knowledge of risks:** The results showed that there were no substantial differences between the following three communities (West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jerusalem) with regard to the knowledge of risks, $F=2.3$, $P>0.05$. It was noted that the level of knowledge of risks for the three communities is almost equal. The knowledge of the West Bank community was 66.8%, followed by the Gaza Strip 64.6%, and the Jerusalem community 62.8%.
- **The ability to deal with risks:** The results showed fundamental differences between the following three communities (West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jerusalem) with regard to the ability to deal with risks, $F=22.6$, $P<0.05$, it was noted that the level of ability to deal with risks The Jerusalem community has more than the Gaza community and the West Bank community, as well as the Gaza Strip community more than the West Bank. The capacity level for the West Bank was 58.3%, and the Gaza Strip community reached 64.3%, while the Jerusalem community reached 71.5%.
- **Learning from risks:** The results showed substantial differences between the following three communities (West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem) for the axis of learning with risks, $F=10.04$, $P<0.05$. It was noted that the level of learning from risks for the Gaza Strip community is more than one community. Jerusalem and the West Bank community, the level of risk learning for the West Bank was 69.3%, the Gaza Strip community 73.4%, while the Jerusalem community reached 66.0%.

- **The role of organizations and bodies in risk management:** The results showed fundamental differences between the following three communities (West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem) with regard to the role of organizations and bodies in risk management, $F=44.07$, $P<0.05$, it was noted that the level of the role of organizations and bodies in the risk management of the West Bank community more than the community of Jerusalem and the community of the Gaza Strip, the level of the role of organizations and bodies in risk management for the West Bank reached 75.0%, and the community of the Gaza Strip reached 67.9%, while the level of the Jerusalem community reached 63.1%.
- **Building resilience:** The results showed substantial differences between the following three communities (West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem) with regard to the axis of building resilience, $F=25.08$, $P<0.05$. It was noted that the level of resilience building for the community of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank is more than that of Jerusalem community. And the society of the Gaza Strip is more than that of Jerusalem. The level of building resilience in the West Bank reached 61.9%, and the society of the Gaza Strip reached 54.1%, while that of Jerusalem society reached 46.6%.
- **The link between relief and development:** the results showed fundamental differences between the following three communities (West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem) with regard to the linkage between relief and development, $F=16.3$, $P<0.05$. It was noted that the level of linkage between relief and development for the community of the Gaza Strip More than the community of Jerusalem and the community of the West Bank, the level of linkage between relief and development for the West Bank reached 64.7%, and the community of the Gaza Strip 72.6%, while the level of the community of Jerusalem reached 64.4%.

6.3.14 SOCIETAL RISK REGISTRY

1. Ain al-Bayda

#	Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
1.	*No health center	*Weakness and lack of specialized health services and the absence of government or private health facilities that meet the required health needs	*Weak government interest in the region *Small population of the area *Unattractive area for investment	*Continuous	*High / all citizens (women, children, elderly the and poor people with special needs)	*Basically, it affects health and deteriorating health conditions *High mortality rates and chronic diseases *Limit community access to emergency health services *Lack of awareness of health issues and malpractice	*High	*Not available	*Health centers are available in cities and nearby areas that can be reached
2.	*Students drop out of schools	*High dropout rates from schools of students of both sexes	*Poor school infrastructure *Unavailability of internal transportation to transport students *Lack of organizations and specialists to educate parents and students about the importance of education	*Continuous	/High children of both sexes	*High school dropout rates *High illiteracy rates *Early marriage *Employment of children in the occupied areas, which puts children at risk of dropout and deviation	*High	*Parents awareness of the importance of education	*Not available

#	Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
3.	*The spread of drugs among young people	*Increasing rates of drug abuse in the region among young people and citizens in general, and increasing the number of addicts	*Lack of government oversight and follow-up due to the area's location outside the Palestinian government's sovereignty and jurisdiction *The availability of drugs facilitated by the Israeli occupation	*Continuous	*High /young males	*High crime rates The rise in violence against women *Deterioration of the health status of drug users	High	*Community follow-up of the phenomenon The religious and cultural situation in society	*Not available
4.	Frost waves	*The sudden and significant drop in temperature below the general average	*Climate change	*Average time per year / last time February 2022	*High/ male and female farmers	*Destruction of greenhouses which harms all agricultural products *Inability to work, produce with fragile economic empowerment *Violence in families increases during poverty	*High	*The growing awareness of how to confront climate change *Aid provided by organizations to compensate or support farmers	*Rely on crops that are more tolerant to temperature changes *Use of modern methods to protect crops
5.	Fires	*Higher temperatures than average rates causing fires	*Climate change There is no civil defense in the area	*Average once a year / last time in summer 2022	*Average	*Threatening the safety of people and their property *Threatening cultivated crops	*High	*Not available	*Not available

#	Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
6.	*The unemployment	*Lack of jobs or job opportunities for male and female graduates and young people in general	*The distance of the area from the city center *Unavailability of public transportation *Weak economy in general and lack of job Opportunities	*Continuous	*High/ the girls are bigger	*High rates of violence and poverty *Burdens on girls and deprivation of education and work *Early marriage	*High	*Not available	*Not available
7	*Water shortage	*Lack of water to drink and irrigate crops to meet the needs of the community	*No artesian wells *Failure to provide water from the responsible authorities	*Continuous	*High / all society	*Increasing the financial burden of saving water *Difficult economic situation *More diseases *lack of personal hygiene *Increasing women's suffering from domestic burdens	*High	*Not available	*Providing water tanks
8.	*High rates of poverty	*Increasing the number of individuals and families below the poverty line	*Corona pandemic and the loss of livelihoods for many families *Poor job opportunities increased farming costs and farmers losses due to poor	*Continuous	*High / all society	*Increased violence *Increase in crimes break up the family	*High	*Reliance via agriculture to provide a simple income	*Relying on the assistance provided by NGOs

#	Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
			marketing and lower income						
9.	weakness of government and private services	*Weakness of basic services, in the region whether from the government or civil society organizations, in terms of health and education	*Weak government interest in the region *Weak community infrastructure the inability of the local council to provide resources	*Continuous	*All society	*increasing the burden on society to reach the required services *crime increasing *low quality of services provided	*High	*government services in nearby cities private sector services available in nearby cities	*Relying on the services of NGOs
10	No recreational places	*There are no recreational places in the area, whether for children or women	*Weak government interest in the region *Weak community infrastructure the inability of the local council to provide resources	*Continuous	*High / all society	*Domestic violence increasing marginalization of society depriving it of basic services	*High	*Not available	*Not available

2. Deir Ammar camp

#	Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
1.	*lack of space for construction and expansion in the camp	*The limited space on which the camp is located which hinders the possibility of expanding it and outside it	*UNRWA's policy not to increase the camp's area *lack of space for expansion due to the Israeli occupation *weak community potential *population increase and the constant need for expansion	*Continuous	*High / all citizens	*Inability to move inside the camp specifically for the elderly, PWD, and the patients *lack of a healthy environment suitable for housing	*High	*Existing housing that is being used to the maximum extent possible	*vertical expansion of construction
2.	The school dropout	High school dropout rates for both sexes	*Boys and children seek to work in the areas of 1948 and settlements *Early marriage of girls *Poor infrastructure and education services contributed to 'girls reluctance to study	*Continuous	High children of both sexes	*High school dropout rates *High illiteracy rates *Early marriage *Child labor	*High	*Camp people's committee	*Not available
3.	*The spread of drugs among young people and children	*The rates of drug abuse in the region are high among children under the age of 18, as	*Easy access to the occupied interior and the entry of drugs *lack of oversight and lack of follow-up from the government *The location of the area	*Continuous	*Children and youth	*High crime rates the rise in violence against women Deterioration of the health status of drug users	*Very high	*Camp people's committee	*Not available

#	Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
		well as the citizens in general	is outside the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Palestinian government						
5.	*Electronic blackmail and child abuse of girls and their exploitation	*The problem has emerged clearly and has been expressed as girls, boys, men and women are at risk due to the ignorance of fathers and the lack of awareness and the societal culture that does not tolerate any of these cases, the lack of knowledge of the institution to which one should go and the lack of trust in these organizations		*Continuous	*Children women and girls more	*Gender-based violence and exploitation towards girls	*High	*Camp People's Committee	Not available
6.	*Early marriage	*Marriage of children under the age	*Poor awareness of the people *Weak economic	*Continuous	*Young girls under 18.	*High rates of violence *Increase in poverty	*High	*Camp People's Committee	*Not available

#	Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
		of 18	situation forcing parents to enforce their daughters to early marriage *Girls drop out of school at an early age *Child labor inside and outside settlements			*Deteriorating health conditions of girls recurrent (miscarriages anemia for mothers and children) *Drop out of school *Divorce rates increasing *Burdens on girls and deprivation of education and work			
7.	*Disintegration of the family.	*Increasing problems between parents and members of the same family, which leads to violence.	*Inability to understand between parents and children. *Parents are increasingly absent because they are busy working at home *Weakness of parents' ability to deal with educational methods *Children dropping out of school and not getting enough education and thus awareness Early marriage that results in an immature or responsible family	*Continuous	*High/ affects children significantly.	*Violence against children and children and against women *Drug and alcohol, abuse and family breakup *Increase in crimes, thefts and assaults	*High	*Camp People's Committee	*Not available
8.	*Child labor	*Children go to work in the	*Because of poverty, high	*Continuous	*High children	*Drop out of school *Poor educational	*High	*Camp People's Committee	*Not available

#	Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
		1948 areas	unemployment and lack of job opportunities for parents and high living expenses.		aged 13-17	attainment *Exploitation and harassment of children drug promotion *Do not break up the family *Exposure to the risk of attacks from the Israeli occupation as a result of illegal entry			
10	*Sewage	*The problem of sewage and its flooding in the streets and between houses and lanes, which affects the health situation in the area		*Continuous	*All citizens are at risk	*Negative impact on health, social status and relationships between families *Prevalence of diseases among newborns increases	*High	*Camp People's Committee	*Not available
11	*High rates of poverty	*As a result of the Corona pandemic the loss of work for many families, and the exploitation of them by employers	*As a result of the Corona pandemic and the loss of work for many families	*Continuous	*High / all citizens	*Increasing violence in society increase in crimes. Increased family disintegration *Weak community access to services	*High	*Camp People's Committee	*Relying on daily work and working indoors in difficult conditions

#	Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
12	*There are no health clinics in the camp	*Weakness and absence of health services in the camp	*Lack of government interest *UNRWA's resources are weak	*Continuous	*High / all citizens	*Mainly affects health and deteriorating conditions *The inability of people to access health services especially emergency services, in a timely manner *Raising the costs of health services	*High	*Camp People's Committee	*Citizens are forced to head to nearby cities and regions
13	*Weakness of governmental and private services	*Weakness of basic services in the region whether from the government or civil society organizations in terms of health and education	*The UNRWA diminishes its role in the camp *Lack of government interest in the camp	*Continuous	*High / all citizens	*All aspects of life are affected as a result of poor basic services (water, electricity, roads, sanitation, education and health)	*High	*Camp People's Committee	*Relying on the services of NGOs and the private sector

3. Masafer Yatta

#	Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
1.	Not all types of food are available	*lack of all basic types of food and the inability of	*The villages are far from agricultural areas	*Every week due to lack of some types of	*High / the community is exposed to this	*Malnutrition in children *Increasing the	*Average	*village council *Livestock farmers	*Farmers reclaim land and plant it with

#	Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
		service providers to reach the population centers	and markets	food and the people have to desperately go to Yatta to buy	risk mainly as the village is far from the travelling center	burden on parents to provide food from long distances			seasonal crops
2.	Demolition of houses and facilities	*The occupation demolishes homes on the pretext that they are built without a permit, which makes their residents displaced and become homeless.	*Attacks by the occupation and settlers on the facilities and properties of citizens	*Ongoing daily /there are notifications and every month facilities and homes are demolished	*High / All groups of society are Highly vulnerable to this risk	*Leaving many citizens without shelter forcing them to reside in caves or temporary tents	*High	*Village Council *NGOs	*Vigorous legal follow-up to prevent demolition, as well as financial compensation and the provision of immediate and quick shelter for those affected
3.	Lack of livelihood	*The population depends on grazing, and the area is experiencing drought and desertification that reduces the available , grassland areas especially with the occupation measures by converting the	*The long distance of Masafer to the labor market *The drought of the region weakens the work in agriculture and grazing *Israeli occupation harassment and property confiscation	*Ongoing monthly land confiscation and converting it to Israeli military training camps	*High / in general farmers and livestock breeders	*The weak purchasing power of citizens and the lack of profitable use of livestock farming	*High	*Village council *Ministry of Agriculture *Veterinary Department Civil Liaison	*Providing projects for land reclamation and providing fodder at reasonable prices, as well as providing livestock vaccines and improving the marketing of its products

#	Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
		grassland to places for military training, in addition to the high prices of fodder and the spread of diseases among livestock							
4.	Lack of drinking water and water for livestock	*The interruption or scarcity of water needed for drinking and irrigation due to the lack of access to water, its interruption and the unavailability of wells	*Above-ground and open water networks are constantly exposed to damage by the occupation and there are no collection wells or tanks which threatens the water reserve and its availability to the residents of the community Al-Tawaneh municipality controls part of the Masafer water network	*Ongoing monthly There is an attack on the water networks by the occupation	*High/ especially due to the daily and constant need for drinking water for humans and livestock	*Insufficient water to meet the population's drinking water needs Lack of water for agriculture or livestock which affects livelihoods	*Average	*Masafer water network *Village council international organizations working in the field of sustainable livelihoods	*Rehabilitating the network increasing the quantity and periodicity of water in the area *Providing water collection wells and watering tanks for livestock
5.	Poor educational	Inadequate schools to meet	*Schools are far from all students	*Ongoing annually/	*High /because the	*Increasing dropout rate	*High	*The different schools of the	*Increasing the number of

#	Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
	services	the needs of the region and the poor quality of education and academic achievement of students	homes. *Settlers and the IOF expose students threats students' safety *Ongoing lack of secured transportation to reach schools. *Small number of schools and classrooms	* There is a problem of school dropout as a result of schools location far from the population center	IDF and settlers prevent students from moving to and from their schools	*The absence of some secondary schools classes for the scientific branch *Lack of interest in educational		village *The village council, *The Directorate of Education in Yatta	classes and distributing them geographically to help students access, as well as protecting students and securing transportation for them
6.	Occupation practices of bulldozing and sabotaging roads	*From time to time, the occupation bulldozes the agricultural roads linking the Masafer's villages, as well as those connecting the Masafer city to the occupation that prevents paving of roads	*Israeli occupation violations *Weak community capacity to rehabilitate roads *The IOF classifies large parts of the area as a "firing zone"	*Ongoing monthly/ Road destruction	*Very high especially on the roads considered by the occupation army to be part of the military training sites	*Students inability to access their schools and service providers inability to reach the district	*High	*Qualified Masafer Route Network *Village council	*Rehabilitation of roads finding alternative ways to the targeted roads, and legal pressure on the occupation to prevent bulldozing
7.	Weak health services		*Small number of health Clinics not providing all	*Continuous daily /	*Average	*Spread of diseases inability to benefit from health services especially for	*Average	*Health clinics *International organizations working in health	*Increasing the number of health clinics as well as improving

#	Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience e factors
			required health services			patients with chronic diseases		care *Village council	the type of services provided and providing services for patients with chronic diseases
8.	Weak electricity services	*Ongoing shortage of electricity in all areas	*No grid network for all villages *Occupation confiscation of alternative energy equipment	*Continuous Weekly/ there are problems for both the grid supply and the alternative solar cells	*Average	*The inability to use modern electrical appliance and the lack of illumination at night	*Average	*The core of an electricity grid and the presence of solar cells	*Rehabilitating the electricity network and linking it with the Southern electricity company increasing investment and grants to provide communities with alternative energy

4. Ram town

#	Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
1.	Spread of bullying	*These behaviors are prevalent among young males in which they often use a white weapon or a regular weapon to threaten others	*Too much weapons and ease of obtaining them *Lawlessness *Impaired consciousness	*Ongoing /recurring on a daily base	*Average	*Majority of people were exposed to gunshot wounds *Paying money illegally *Threat to the mobility of people and limiting it	*Average	*The police *Heads of clans	*Police arrest cases of assault and imprison the aggressors *The clans heads intervene in controlling cases that the authority cannot deal with it as the area is classified as Area C
2.	Family conflicts and strife	*In the absence of law and the absence of control by the National Authority there is a large spread of family disputes and the excessive use of weapons to resolve conflicts	*The absence of the Palestinian Authority and the absence of law *Too much weapons	*Ongoing /The last incident was last month	*High	*Confusion of society *Spreading panic and terror among the people *Weak sense of security and safety	*High	*The police *Heads of clans *Reconciliation community members	*Heads of clans Reconciliation community members to intervene in controlling uncontrolled cases that the authority in controlling cases that the authority cannot deal with it as the area is classified as Area C
3.	Inability to provide basic food needs	*Decreased purchasing power of	*The excessive rise in prices which was not followed	*High / within the last 3 months	*Average	*Inability to purchase basic necessities *Percentage of	*Average	*Ministry of Social Development *White Hands	*Adjustment of high price by the Ministry of

#	Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
		citizens	by an appropriate rise in wages caused a tendency to purchase the basics and priorities, due to the inability to provide all the needs			families below the poverty line is high		Foundation *Ministry of National Economy	National Economy *Sponsorship of the Ministry of Social Development to needy families *Assisting families who are unable to provide for basic needs by the White Hands Foundation in the city
4.	School dropouts especially for boys	*The percentage of students who drop out of school for the purpose of work, or are unable to study especially among males, is high	*Weakness of schools *Access to job in the area of 1948 drives male students to work and to quit schools *Weak economic situation	*Ongoing/frequent	*Average	*Spread of social defects among children *Child labor among those who dropouts *High illiteracy rate	*Average	*Schools and staff of the Ministry of Education in the region *Parents Council	*Control of students dropout through laws to regulate students *The Parents Council intervention to deal with parents and dropout students to return back to school
6.	Violence between children in the street and in	*Many children have been subjected to violence from		*Frequent/daily	*Average	*Children exposed to physical and psychological harm *Many students	*High	*Ministry of Education *Parents *Community	*Educating children about the risks of violence *Conducting

#	Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
	schools	each other whether in the public roads or inside the school causing many of them to be harmed, or to drop out of school				dropped out Bad behavior spread		organizations	workshops for children to cover awareness programs and activities to reduce violence
7.	Neglect of persons with disabilities	*Neglecting people with disabilities and not providing the required services to them in the required form or their inability to access services	*Lack of institutional care for this category Parents not knowing how to deal with them being bullied in schools and on the street	*Frequent	*weak	*Exposing persons with disabilities and their families to psychological harm *Denying people with disabilities access to the most basic rights	*weak	*Organizations caring for people with disabilities *Ministry of Social Development	*Activating the role of caring organizations for people with disabilities *Providing care and protection programs for PWDs
8.	High traffic accidents		*Increasing number of illegal cars and illegal drivers *Narrow roads in some locations of the city	*Last month	*Average	*Citizens were injured or killed as a result of the chaos in the use of illegal cars by young people and children under the legal age to drive	*High	*The police *Parents *Municipality	*Seizing and restricting illegal cars Implementation of the necessary procedures for those who use a car without a driving license *Awareness programs for

#	Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
									parents about the risks of driving illegally
9.	Divorce spread	*Increasing divorce rates among the population	*Early ,marriage which has become largely seen under ,the age of 18 despite the existence of strict laws by the PNA many cases reported to marry with Israeli or Jordanian contracts *Impaired awareness	*Frequent	*Weak	*Divorce of minors *Child displacement *Cases of violence against women *Family Disagreements	*High	*Parents *Clergymen *Heads of clans	*Adjusting marriage under the legal age Educating parents and women about the risks of early marriage Work to resolve disputes rationally with the intervention of parents and heads of clans to reduce divorce cases
10	Lack of public safety	*Residents feel insecure and crime increases within society	*Because of the diversity of the population in the city, and the fact that many people from different parts of the West Bank live for the purpose of working in Ramallah there is a great diversity in families cultures,	*Frequent/ and daily	*High	*Not feeling safe *Not knowing others, and thus fear of women going out, especially at night *Spread of problems among the population *Using violence to solve problems	*High	*The police * Heads of clans	*Strictly controlling illegal behavior by the police *Working on controlling the random leasing process by landlords without recognizing the behavior of the tenant

#	Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
			and the culture of the population themselves						
11	Prevalence of drug scourge among women and males		*Because of the lack of police control and the spread of drug dealers	*Frequent/ and daily	*Weak	*Prevalence of violence *Young people's health deteriorates *Family destruction *Stealing and begging for money	*High	*Parents *The police	*Police arrested drug dealers and drug users *Work to implement awareness programs about the risks of drugs *Control of parents to improper behavior via dealing with cases of abuse and assisting the competent authorities
12	Neglecting children on public roads	*Habits of neglecting children and playing on the roads spread which exposes them to traffic accidents blackmail from bad people which contributes to		*Frequent /and daily	*Average	*Exposure to traffic accidents *Smoking in childhood *Blackmail for children *Being kidnapped * Destroying educational behaviors	*High	*Parents *Municipality *Cultural organizations	*The municipality should allocate special places for children to play. *Implementation of sponsoring organizations entertainment programs for children. *Raising parents awareness of the

#	Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
		the spread of smoking uttering bad words and other behaviors							risks of child neglect
13	The spread of stray dogs in the city	*Stray dogs are widely spread throughout the city	*Due to the spread of waste Absence of intervention by the responsible authorities to control dogs	*Daily	*High	*Children are terrified of dogs *Dogs attack people *Disturbing residents by barking all night long	*Average	*Municipality *Animal protection organizations	*Control the spread of stray dogs in the city
14	The spread of diseases resulting from the accumulation of waste	*Waste is scattered excessively on roads causing harmful and unpleasant odors to spread, rodents harmful insects beside rubbish burning	*Spread of waste	*Last month	*Average	*The spread of disease *The spread of foul odors causing disasters as a result of burning waste such as causing burning of electricity networks and causing health risks	*High	*Municipality Population	*Organizing the waste collection process by the municipality Collecting the delayed fees contributions from citizens
15	Water Pollution	*Drinking water pollution and irregularity		*Daily	*High	*The spread of diseases caused by water pollution	*High	*Municipality	*Renovation of the water network *Water quality control
16	children begging	*The prevalence of children begging on the		*Daily	*Weak	*Children are being blackmailed Bad behavior spread drop out of school	*Average	*Parents *Protection organizations *The police	*Educating the local community and parents about the risks of

#	Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
		roads under the ,age of 10 especially the intersection areas							begging for children Control of the begging process by the police
17	Child labor	*The spread of child labor under 10 years of age specially as street vendors		*Daily	*Average	*Physical harm to children. *Diseases caused by working under the legal age. *Exposure to exploitation by employers.	*High	*The police *Ministry of Labor *Parents	*The Ministry of Labor intervenes to hold accountable anyone who employs children under the legal age *Educating parents about the risks of working at an illegal age *Hold the police accountable for anyone who violates the law

5. Bedouin village

Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
Food insecurity due to poor financial capacity, poverty and unemployment	*Food is not available in the market and cannot be grown	*The inability to buy food because of high prices, for example, or the poor income of families in the community	*Ongoing	*All citizens	*Affects all age groups according to their needs	*High	*Reliance on the UNRWA and donor affairs and organizations	*Not available
Climate change heat waves or extreme cold	*Extreme heat waves and extreme cold that affect agricultural crops and the ability of the population to bear them	*Climate change and fluctuations in weather conditions	*Ongoing	*All citizens	*Affects all age groups according to their needs	*High	*The use of nylon or plastic shades to protect the roofs from rain	*Weak
Unavailability of potable water	*The water that reaches tin homes and houses is not suitable for drinking	*Water networks are worn out *Water salinity	*Ongoing	*All citizens	*All age groups	*High	*Seeking to buy drinking water which is difficult due to the inability to afford it	*Very limited
Forced displacement by the government	*Forced eviction of citizens from their homes	*The government and the municipality	*Ongoing	*Third of the residents of	*High impact resulting in lack of shelter	*High and continuous	*Advocacy and mobilization with protesting in order not	*Very weak

Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources	Resilience factors
and house demolitions for the third district due to random housing		put pressure on the residents to vacate the homes built on government and municipality lands, because residents are not financially able to provide housing, pay rent, or build suitable housing		the village, about 2000 people			to carry out the evacuation process	
The shelter is not suitable for habitation	*Existence of housing, but under difficult or inappropriate conditions such as insufficient space for residents, or lack of basic facilities such as sewage networks, water networks, electricity services, and others		*Ongoing	*All/ Categories of population	*The effect is high	*Continuous	*Mothers deliberately take their children out of the house, either to school or to work in collecting plastic waste	*Very weak

#	Risk	Definition	Cause	Frequency	The extent of exposure	Influence	Probability of occurrence	Community assets and resources
School dropout	*Children drop out of school temporarily or for long periods of time for work or for poor discipline	*Lack of schools: Schools do not exist or do not meet the needs of the community *Inability to access education due to distance or high cost	*Medium	*Primary and middle school children years 15-6	*Average	*Continuous	*Resorting to local organizations to provide children's school requirements Resorting to UNRWA schools that provide free education until the end of the middle school stage *Providing local transportation on animal carts and motorbikes	*Limited
Child labor		*Forcing children to work to provide income for parents	*Ongoing	*Children 6-15 years old	*High	*Continuous	*There are no resources in society that help reduce child labor, but rather difficult economic conditions that increase child labor opportunities	*Average
Violence against women and/or children	*Violence of all kinds including Physical, psychological and sexual, deprivation of resources and divorce		*Frequent	*Women *Girls *Children	*Violence against women and children affects the whole family from a psychological point of view but and physical impact seen on the abuse victims	*High	*Society tends to pressure women to accept all forms of violence and consider them as a result of economic and financial conditions and to adapt to them	*Solidarity community support and clan heads interventions

6.Fishermen - Beach Camp

Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources
The security threat from the occupation forces to the fishermen	*Continuous exposure of fishermen to arrests by the Israeli occupation violation and sabotage of fishermen's equipment and boats by the occupation,						*The Ministry of Agriculture is working on guidance and direction and digging the fishing basin to protect the boats inside it *The Ministry of Transportation is working on licensing fishing boats *Maritime police are working to secure the place and the fishermen's equipment
Students drop out of Schools	*Students' lack of commitment in school due to poverty and the inability to provide school supplies	*High / Ongoing	*Children in primary and preparatory school	*The direct effect is only on the dropout group	*High	*Schools are communicating with parents to return them to schools, and some organizations are trying to provide the necessary resources for UNRWA schools which are close to the students' homes	*Available resources are considered medium

Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources
Inadequate Housing	*The space of the houses is relatively narrow, where the areas of the houses range from 60 to 80 meters, and the number of individuals is large from 7 to 8 persons in relation to the space of the house, and some houses are built at a low altitude, so they suffer from rainwater leaks continuously, and in the summer they suffer from extreme heat	*Ongoing	*Small and fragile houses	*The majority of the population suffer from lack of adequate housing which are unhealthy and unsuitable in summer or Winter	*High	*Citizens get plastic covers for the roofs of houses to protect them from winter while narrow space and summer hotness, the suffering continues	*Community resources are not enough to protect citizens and enhance their resilience
Difficult working conditions to represent a source of income	*The nature of the work leads to backpain, discopathies and health consequences for the workers	*High/frequent	*Fishermen class	*The direct impact only on the category of fishermen, and the indirect impact on the family and children because the father is unable to work and provide a source of livelihood	*High	*Primary health care centers which are not meeting the health needs of the afflict fishermen	*Community resilience factors in this aspect are not available

7.Swedish village

Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources
*Sea water pollution	*The pollution of sea water led to the pollution of fish wealth due to the continuous explosions by the Israeli and Egyptian sides in the sea and the pumping of sewage water into the sea	*High /repetitive	*Fishermen class	*The entire population was affected because the fishing profession is the main occupation of the work force	*High	*Assets are very limited and cannot enhance the resilience of society	*There are no factors in the community to enhance the resilience of the community, On the contrary, the official authorities consider the region to be affiliated with the UNRWA and not enjoy public services
The displacement of the villagers	*The displacement of the people of the village in cases of war because the area is located on the border from the Israeli side and also close to the beach and is subjected to continuous and Indiscriminate bombardment, and the village is located on the Egyptian border with the Sinai desert	*Average	*All citizens	*High /affecting all citizens	*High	*There are no resources in the community that can be resorted to protect citizens so they head to areas outside the village for protection	*High
Difficult working conditions to provide a source of income	*The nature of the work leads to discopathies and health consequences for the workers	*High/ frequent	*Fishermen class	*The direct impact only on the category of fishermen, and the indirect impact on the family and children because the	*High	*Primary Health care Centers with minimal equipment which are not meeting for the nature of the diseases that afflict fishermen	*Community resilience factors in this aspect are not available

Risk	Definition	Causes	History	Exposure	Impact	Probability	Community assets/Resources
				father is unable to work and provide a source of livelihood			
Students drop out of schools	*In some families students dropped out of schools due to the difficulty of access to the school, dirt streets and the lack of transportation for school students, and remote school of approximately 4 km far and the decline in the educational level in the village in general		*Children youth and girls from first grade to the end of university	*The groups affected directly are the students and those enrolled in education, while the indirect ones are the rate of learners in the community	*High	*The number of schools is very limited and far from children's homes	*Resilience or resilience factors are insufficient to confront the risks faced by society

6.3.15 A LOOK AT THE RESOURCES AND ASSETS OF COMMUNITIES

It is noted from the risk registers of the different communities what follows:

- The various communities consider societal cohesion among themselves, especially the presence of families and heads of clans, as an important resource for facing various risks, especially those related to the social situation
- Poor communities in the Gaza Strip depend on UNRWA's free services for refugees, including schools, health centers and food aid
- The public services provided by governmental organizations in their various forms are an important resource to support and enhance the resilience of communities through the services they provide as they cover part of the need
- Grassroots and civil organizations contribute to efforts to enhance the resilience of weak communities, with the resources they provide despite their scarcity, as they represent a crucial and basic asset for all communities and the role in providing various services that help the communities' resilience.
- It is noted that the communities in the study did not rely much on the resources available in them as assets and resources. This may explain that the role of these resources is limited or that the society does not benefit or cannot benefit from them. This needs a deeper and more detailed study.
- Communities in the field of research suffer from minimal resources of resilience to confront of risks. In some of them, it even reaches high exposure to shortage food, education and health resources, which poses a high risk to these communities.
- There is an important and significant role for women in these communities that suffer from exposure to dangers, as men spend most of their time outside the home in search of a source of livelihood, while women spend their time taking care of children, meeting their needs and following up on their domestic duties.

6.3.16 RESILIENCE FACTOR ANALYSIS

- During the study, the communities did not mention many factors of resilience, but they focused more on strategies and tools for coping with risks, and this clearly indicates the scarcity of community resources and the limited options available to them.
- Different communities resort to governmental and non-governmental organizations that are present in them or that they can access in order to face the lack of resources.
- All the factors mentioned were indicative of adapting or adapting to risks and not overcoming them or confronting them or limiting their effects, and this has many indications, including:
 - The multiplicity of risks that have a significant impact and reach advanced stages of impact on the exposure of fragile communities, so that it has become difficult to manage these risks within the capabilities of the society itself.
 - The risks these communities face are great, such as the continuous Israeli threats, and in return, there is a weakness in the resources and capabilities available to the communities, which do not qualify them to take measures or make efforts to enable them to confront these risks.
 - The weakness of the support network provided by the government and organizations to the communities, so that these communities become almost alone in front of risks without any help in addressing the causes of risks and resisting them as required.
- Communities seek to benefit from their assets and resources to adapt to risks or reduce their negative effects, even in a small way.
- Most of the mentioned factors deal with the effects and outcomes of risks without

real action or effort directed towards addressing the causes of risks, despite the communities' awareness of the causes and effects of these risks, but this is an indication of the weak capabilities of communities and their limited ability to deal with risks.

- Communities derive their resilience from their internal resources to deal with risks, while those communities depend on the services provided by various organizations to continue in life, and this situation leads to further deterioration and exposure to those who fail to achieve a sustainable impact or real development.
- Most of the services provided by government and private organizations are urgent relief in order to mitigate the effects of risks and are not designed primarily to deal with the causes of risks or to overcome them, this increases the suffering of communities and reduces their ability to overcome the challenges they face.

6.3.17 SIMILARITIES IN APPROACHES TO RISK ACROSS COMMUNITIES

- According to the study we conducted, we found that despite the different risks facing communities and their different causes, communities resort to a set of methods and depend on similar resources in facing risks. This is evident in the following examples:
- Most of the fragile communities are exposed to the loss of some basic elements of life and resilience when exposed to risks, such as losing a house or part of it or turning it into an un-liveable dwelling. Some communities also lose their sources of income such as agriculture and livestock, and some of them lose the head of the family or the breadwinner son.
- All communities depend on the assistance provided by organizations in facing most of the risks, despite their differences. This indicates the importance of the interventions and assistance provided by organizations on the one hand, and the extent to which communities are vulnerable and in great need of such services.
- Communities turn to reconciliation committees and clan heads as an effective tool in intervening to solve various social problems, due to the importance of the clan system and its great role in achieving societal peace within these communities.
- Communities depend on internal bodies such as local councils or people's committees to provide basic and supportive services to the communities. Which indicates the extent of the scarcity of the resources available to these communities, and the extent of their exposure to risks, whatever their level of influence, and this indicates the importance of these societal entities and their active role in supporting and strengthening the resilience of communities.

7 REMARKS ON RISK REGISTRY

- Through the study, the great importance of analyzing and recording risks becomes very clear, as it is the first step in the road of building resilience. It is not possible to build resilience without adequate knowledge of the existing risks and threats that threaten the safety and interests of society. It is also necessary to know the risks in order to plan well and consciously how to deal with them and reduce their occurrence
- This study presented a risk register model that is suitable for the Palestinian context and can be used and applied to different communities. The study applied the model to different communities throughout the Palestinian territories to illustrate the idea.
- However, it must not be understood that the risk register is the magic solution to the risks, and that once it exists, it will be a salvation from the effects and consequences of threats. On the contrary, it is the lamp that reveals the mysteries behind the risks and charts the way clearly on how to create and design solutions that can address the effects and / or causes of risks.

Therefore, when working on recording risks, the following points must be known:

- The risk register is the product of a systematic and regular process of analyzing and evaluating risks, accompanied by specific plans to confront and deal with these risks. Therefore, the work must be carried out in a professional manner and given enough time to collect, analyze and formulate data.
- It is one of the most important components required in the risk register and in building resilience beyond that; Identify the communities' resources and assets to use them in developing confrontation plans.
- Since what is required is to identify risks, the perspective must be broad and include the involvement of all stakeholders in all stages of work to ensure the correctness of information and the discovery of real needs with the participation of all concerned for the readiness of the confrontation and good implementation.
- The risk register and the outcomes of the risk assessment process must be shared with all stakeholders in order to spread knowledge, and inform stakeholders of risks, their causes, ways to confront them, and response plans, if any.

Section 2
Resilience Building

8 MEANING OF RESILIENCE

8.1 DEFINITIONS OF RESILIENCE

Resilience as defined by the American Psychological Association (APA) is “the process and outcome of successfully adapting to difficult or challenging life experiences, especially through mental, emotional, and behavioral flexibility and adjustment to external and internal demands”.

Such definition is focused on the inner “psychological” resilience. But when talking about resilience in a broader scope, other definitions come into mind explaining resilience at the community or state level.

The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction defines resilience as “The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner”.

In the same direction, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change defined resilience as “The ability of a social or ecological system to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning, the capacity for self-organization, and the capacity to adapt to stress and change”.

A more summarized, yet direct definition from the Resilience Alliance, identifies resilience as “The capacity of a system to absorb disturbance and reorganize while undergoing change”. The same concept was presented by EU⁴³ saying “Resilience is the ability of an individual, a household, a community, a country or a region to withstand, adapt and to quickly recover from stresses and shocks.”

Moreover, a DFID Approach Paper 2011 introduced a working definition of disaster resilience as “the ability of countries, communities and households to manage change, by maintaining or transforming living standards in the face of shocks or stresses - such as earthquakes, drought or violent conflict - without compromising their long-term prospects.”

All mentioned definitions revolve around similar ideas which formulate and reflect the basic comprehension of resilience. In simple words, those definitions reflect how humanity is supposed to do when facing dangers and threats, and what is expected from people who are confronted with conditions greater than their abilities.

The UNDRR has summarized it all in its definition of resilience as “the ability of a system, community, or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effect of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the prevention and restoration of its essential basic structure and function”.

These definitions stem from the basic instinct of surviving, which dictates that people are supposed to outlive and endure all conditions and risks.

However, such state of survival, as indicated from the various definitions can be explained in 3 levels:

1. Absorption
2. Adaptation

⁴³ EU Joint Communication, A Strategic Approach to Resilience in the EU’s external action, 2017

3. Transformation

Regardless of the how; all those levels are expected to protect people from the long-term impacts of risks and help them gain some control over their living conditions. Some of them aim dealing with crisis as it is by absorbing it and maintaining the status que or at have the least possible changes. While, others indicate the need to take some measures of change to adapt to a crisis to reduce its impact and maintain acceptable conditions of living. On the other hand, transformation expresses the need to taking structural changes to avoid or minimize the effects of a crisis while considering long-term state of defiance/ resistance towards such kind of crises.

In its resilience framework, Action Aid⁴⁴ has identified those levels of resilience and defined them as follows:

- 1. Absorptive capacity** is the ability to prevent, prepare for, or mitigate the effects of negative events, through coping mechanisms that focus on essential basic structures and functions. Examples of absorptive capacity include early sell-off of livestock during droughts; building barriers to prevent floodwater reaching houses or farmland; stockpiling water and food ahead of elections that might result in violence; and equipping schools with fire extinguishers.
- 2. Adaptive capacity** is the next step on from absorptive capacity, bringing about longer-term change. Examples of adaptive capacity include diversification of livelihoods; adoption of flood-resistant farming techniques; the training of community elders and local authorities on resolving tensions and conflict within and between communities regarding access to water or land; and the adaptation of curricula to train health professionals how to deal with epidemics.
- 3. Transformative capacity** is required when the change needed goes beyond people's absorptive and adaptive abilities, and when there is recognition that ecological, economic or social structures keep people trapped in a vicious circle of poverty, disasters and conflict, and make the existing system unsustainable. This is when transformational change has to take place. Having transformative capacity enables people to push for institutional reforms, cultural changes and behavioral shifts by questioning values and assumptions, as well as addressing fixed beliefs and stereotypes. This is fundamentally about challenging the status quo by addressing power relations. This is mainly about challenging the status quo by addressing power relations. Examples of transformative power include: changing existing laws and legislations, such as establishing quotas for women in decision-making bodies, or adopting environmental preservation policies such as switching to the use of clean energy.

Still, such similarities do not negate the actual confusion and various interpretations of resilience. As the International Council of Voluntary Agencies puts it; "the term resilience has different interpretations in each sector. For peacebuilding actors, it refers to managing risks and increasing resilience to withstand conflict situations, for development actors it refers to livelihoods and climate change. This can make communication around "resilience"

⁴⁴ Action Aid Resilience Handbook 2016

difficult. Often, assumptions are made, and actors do not come together to discuss these differences. A dialogue about differing vocabulary is necessary”⁴⁵.

8.2 RESILIENCE IN THE PALESTINIAN CONTEXT

Although the international definitions of resilience have so much in common, yet, the Palestinian definition of resilience bears a different meaning.

This has to do with the Palestinian context, where the Israeli occupation has an overwhelming grip over all the aspects of the Palestinians’ lives. This in no wonder, knowing that the occupation and its constant violence and austerities have been going on and on for over than 70 years. Such prolonged conditions have dyed the Palestinian perception of resilience as something other than what is perceived by other areas in the world.

Palestinians over the years, have developed a meaning of resilience that is directly linked with the resistance of the Israeli occupation. Such definition was drawn on all other meanings and concepts of resilience.

“Resilience in the Palestinian context is not a synonym for creating acceptable living standards within the occupation. Rather, resilience comprises of two interlinked elements: i) Awareness building, ii) Continuation of resistance and the national struggle toward liberation”⁴⁶.

Sumoud as a concept, goes way back in the Palestinian identity, to the extinct it has become a genuine part that grew out of the Palestinian people’s experience with the Israeli occupation⁴⁷.

Such understanding of resilience or “Sumoud” as used frequently by Palestinians, transcends mere coping with crisis, to reflect defiance to continue to exist and overcome crises.

Research explained Sumoud as a national Palestinian concept that carries the meaning of a strong determination to stay in the country and on the land⁴⁸.

Therefore, the term resilience in the Palestinian mind is interpreted as “Sumoud” which -to Palestinians- stands for resistance, steadfastness, perseverance, hardiness, and durability.

⁴⁵ International Council of Voluntary Agencies “Learning Stream: Navigating the Nexus Topic 1: The “nexus” explained” - Aug 2018-<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/learning-stream-navigating-nexus-topic-1-nexus-explained>

⁴⁶ Sumoud-Resilience: Bringing resilience back to the core of Palestinian policy-making – Masarat - 2021

⁴⁷ Busse, J. Everyday life in the face of conflict: Sumud as a spatial quotidian practice in Palestine. *J Int Relat Dev* 25, 583–607 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41268-022-00255-1>

⁴⁸ To exist is to resist : Sumud, heroism, and the everyday - *Jerusalem Quarterly* (Institute of Jerusalem Studies) 59 (2014) 86-99

Resilience has become a synonym of resistance in the Palestinian collective mind⁴⁹, a term that is deeply rooted in the social and political life. “Sumoud is not a negligible fact of Palestinian social life, but a concept widely established in Palestinian national discourse, which allows moving amorphous everyday practices into a concrete and societally clearly labelled concept navigating between fragile individual normalcy and social/political purpose. In this sense, sumoud is unquestionably political, as it only make sense as a response to the Israeli occupation. Sumoud thereby serves as a means to constitute an encompassing Palestinian national identity, which cannot be disrupted by the occupation”⁵⁰.

“The Palestinian concept of resilience was evolved and linked in the 1980’s with the Israeli occupation, where local civic organizations were a corner stone in resilience building”.

Amjad Shawa – PNGO

In “Resilient Ramallah 2050” resilience strategy, resilience is “ Urban resilience describes the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, and systems within a city to survive, adapt, and grow no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience”⁵¹.

This different perspective of resilience between the Palestinian context, and that of the rest of the world, gives extra dimensions to resilience (existence and overcoming), making “Sumoud” the more broader term for resilience beyond coping and flexibility in the face of crises.

In 2016; UNDP held a conference titled “From Sumud to transformative resilience”⁵². The title itself indicating Sumoud as a state of resilience.

⁴⁹ Palestinian Sumoud: Limits and Possibilities – [Insaniyyat 2018](#)

⁵⁰ Busse, J. Everyday life in the face of conflict: Sumud as a spatial quotidian practice in Palestine. *J Int Relat Dev* 25, 583–607 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41268-022-00255-1>

⁵¹ Ramallah Municipality 2017- [Resilient Ramallah 2050](#)

⁵² UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) (2016) ‘Palestine Resilience Conference 2016: From Sumud to Transformative Resilience’, 24–25 November 2016, Amman, Jordan,

9 RESILIENCE IN ACTION

As introduced in this study, resilience has a wide spectrum of interpretations across the world. With many components in common, still its evasive and elusive to capture and reflect on the ground. This brought the need to sharpen the definition not in words, but in action. That's why many actors started introducing their own ways and approaches to practically define and measure resilience.

9.1 RESILIENCE FRAMEWORKS

Trying to put resilience in a structured-way, many organizations introduced their frameworks presenting how their own definition of resilience can be enacted and materialized on the ground.

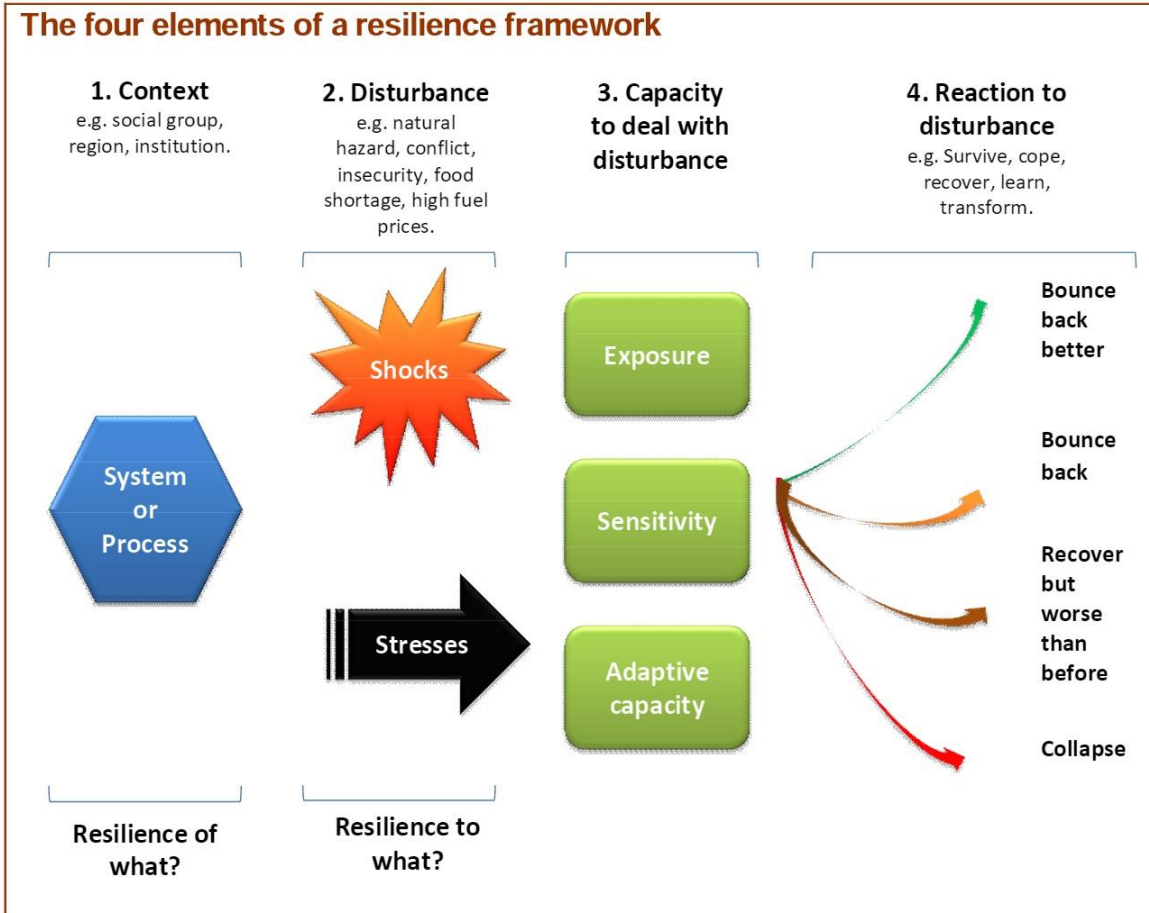
9.1.1 DFID RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK

Another resilience building framework was introduced by the British Department of International Development (DFID) in 2011⁵³.

The DFID resilience framework introduced 4 elements as a chain of events, one leading to the other.

1. **Context Resilience:** as crises should be clearly contextualized –answering the question ‘resilience of what?’. This is so important to allow identifying Resilience in a social group, socio-economic or political system, environmental context or institution.
2. **Disturbance:** the process of understanding the disturbances faced, addressing the question ‘resilience to what?’.
3. **Capacity to deal with disturbance:** The ability of the system or process to deal with the shock or stress is based on the levels of exposure, the levels of sensitivity and adaptive capacities.
4. **Reaction to disturbance** based on the context, disturbance, and available capacities; the reaction is determined. It could be a ‘bounce back better’, or to ‘recover, but worse than before’.

⁵³ Defining Disaster Resilience: A DFID Approach Paper 2011



Defining Disaster Resilience: A DFID Approach Paper 2011

9.1.2 OXFAM RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK

Introduced in 2016; OXFAM resilience framework provided a framework for Oxfam staff to design programmes and campaigns that contribute to resilient development⁵⁴.

According to Oxfam; “To address the causes of multiple risks, fragility and vulnerability without causing new risks and vulnerabilities, resilience programming requires a ‘systems approach’. A systems approach recognizes and works with the relationships between the complex causes of risk and poverty, and avoids approaches that are siloed by sector, discipline or organizational structures which are very likely to increase vulnerability. It also requires teams to adjust strategies based on feedback from monitoring, evaluation and learning. A systems approach recognizes the limitations of short term, technical fixes. Technical solutions are still important, but alone they are insufficient to build resilience to ongoing change. We also need to change the social systems that create risk, fragility and vulnerability”⁵⁵.

⁵⁴ OXFAM <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/the-oxfam-framework-and-guidance-for-resilient-development-604990/>

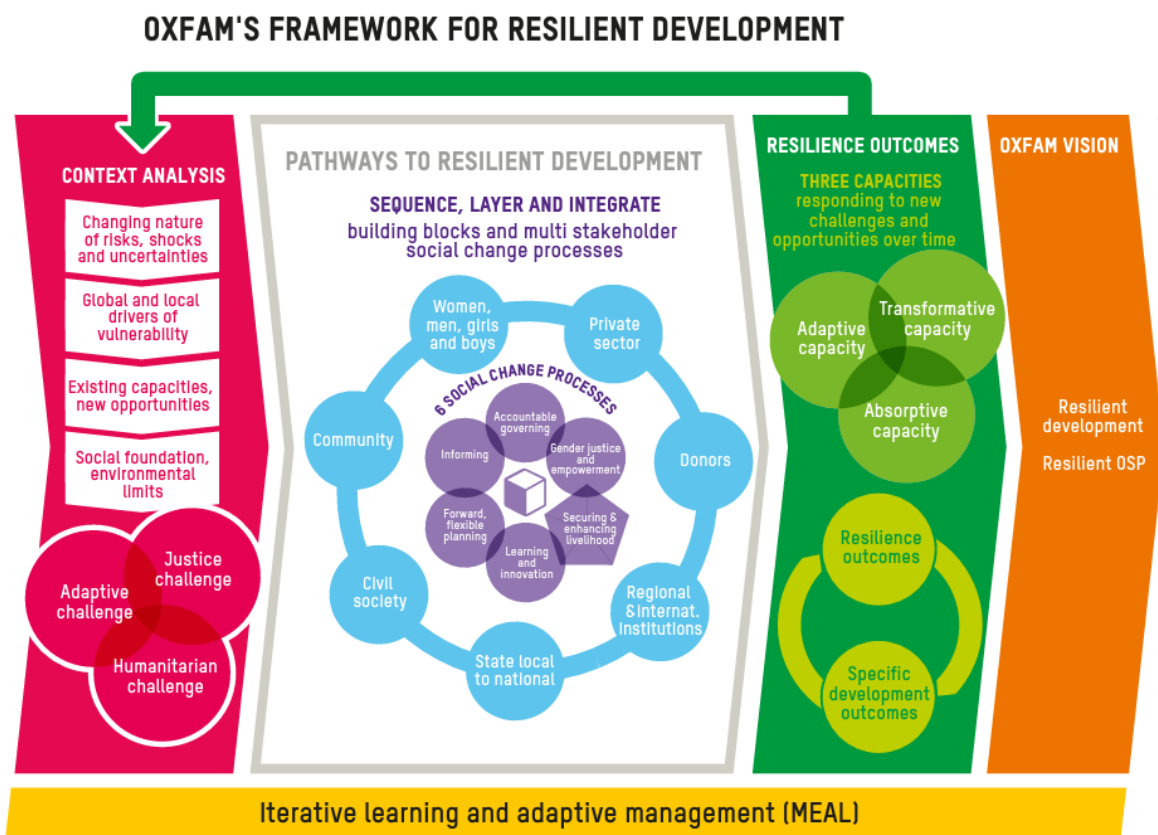
⁵⁵ OXFAM - The Future is a Choice: The Oxfam Framework and Guidance for Resilient Development 2016

The framework starts with context analysis, then identifies pathways to resilient development through layers of multi stakeholder social change processes.

Those processes as identified by Oxfam include:

- Gender justice and empowerment
- Securing and enhancing livelihoods
- Informing
- Flexible and forward-looking planning
- Accountable governing
- Learning

Such pathways are expected to lead to resilience outcomes as illustrated in the figure below, where resilience can be in one or more shapes of absorptive, adaptive, or transformative capacities.



OXFAM resilience framework - Oxfam

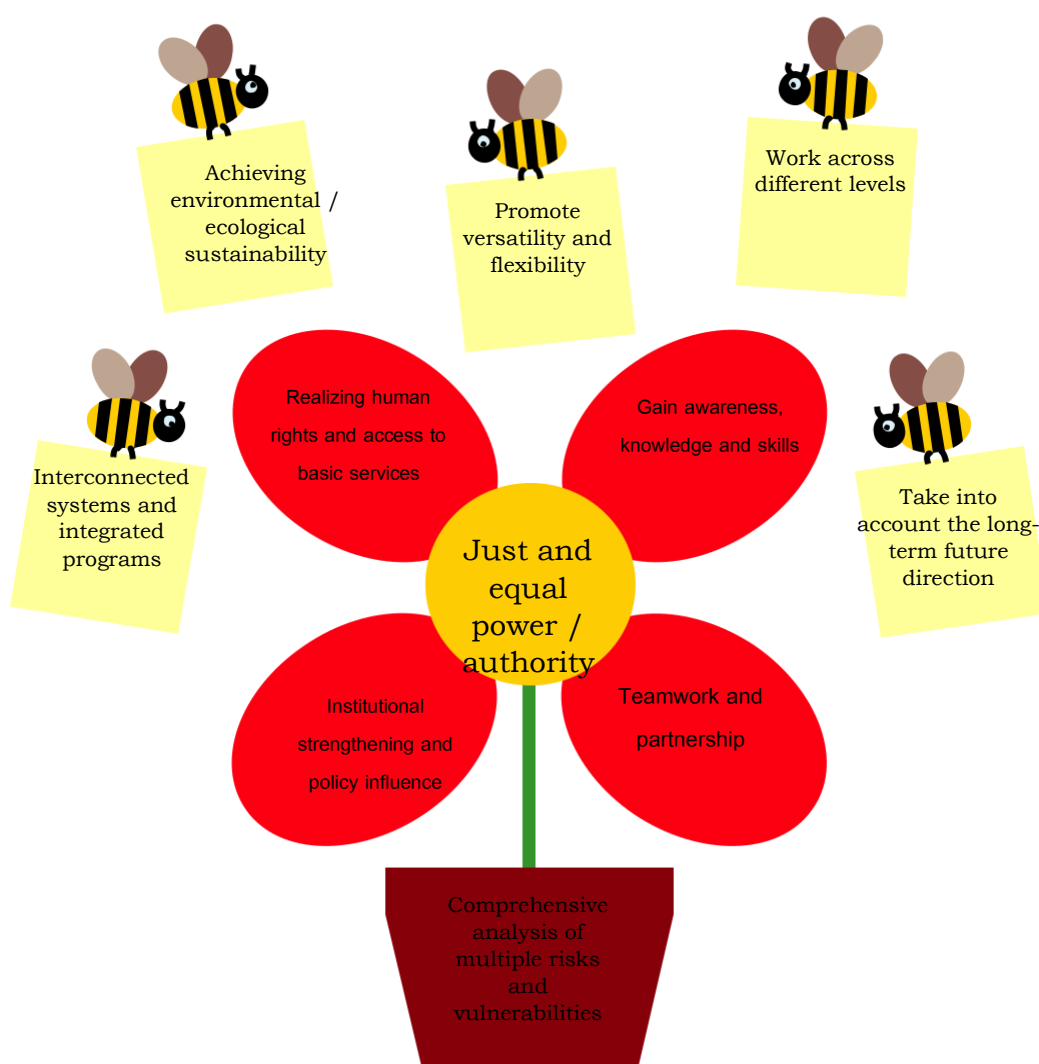
9.1.3 ACTION AID CONTEXTUALIZED RESILIENCE BUILDING FRAMEWORK

Stemming from the identified Sumoud definition, the strategy for resilience building work is built on the resilience building framework developed and adopted by Action Aid in 2016⁵⁶,

⁵⁶ Action Aid – [Resilience Handbook](#) 2016

and contextualized for Palestine in 2020⁵⁷. What’s unique about this framework is the fact that it was developed based on deep understanding of how to foster resilience in a structured manner especially in the work of NGOs in various environments. Furthermore, the most distinguished characteristic of the mentioned framework, is that it was localized and contextualized to the Palestinian environment. As a product of PNGO research study that was conducted back in 2020, the Resilience Framework was reviewed, tested, and compared to the best practices in the Palestinian national organizations. Such work does not only make the resilience building framework valid to be applied in the Palestinian context, but also makes it specifically tailored to address the needs of the Palestinian people to work on the chronic challenges and protracted crises they are fighting against.

Action Aid’s resilience framework is formed of 3 main elements as shown in the figure below.



1. The flower pot

Represents the incubation state and contains the roots of the resilience building concept. It represents the stage of risk analysis, which is a must to build the resilience of a community.

⁵⁷ PNGO – contextualized resilience handbook 2020

2. The flower and its petals

The flower center represents the core of resilience building which takes place in 4 different aspects (petals), all are meant to realize an 'equal and just power'. In this regard resilience building can be achieved through 4 aspects or pathways of change, which are:

1. Realize human rights and access to basic services

Social justice and human rights for all, are not just requirements for resilience building, but also essential to ensure equal power distribution and enjoyment of basic rights to pave the way for claiming rights and eroding vulnerability. All resilience-building interventions must actively move towards the fulfilment of human rights for the most marginalized people to achieve social, economic and environmental justice.

2. Gain awareness, knowledge and skills

To realize resilience, abilities and capacities of targeted communities need to be fostered. This can be achieved through enhancing knowledge, and developing skills of individuals and groups. Such aim will ensure that individuals and communities are aware of their assets and powers to challenge crises and encounter emergencies. Building resilience is dependent on innovation, and producing context-specific solutions.

3. Develop collective action and partnership

Group work is the most efficient and effective mode of resilience. Therefore, collective action needs to be fostered which is realized through networking, and cooperation to reflect solidarity on the ground and defending common goals. Such work can only be materialized through strong community institutions and community-based initiatives. Such bodies can also be further fortified via networking among them and building bridges of trust and cooperation. Whether with local and/or international bodies; such forms of work have become necessity.

4. Institutional strengthening and policy influence

Strengthen institutions and influence policy In order to address the underlying causes of people's vulnerability to shocks and stresses, the policies and practices of both state and non-state institutions will have to be changed for the better in many countries. This requires women and men, community groups, or civil society networks, to exercise power to create deep-rooted, long-lasting change by voicing demands for concrete action, strengthening governance structures, and increasing the accountability of institutions to address people's vulnerabilities to disaster. In addition, increasing accountability of governmental, civil and semi-governmental institutions to address the weaknesses of individuals in addressing them, especially in light of the array of problems that Palestinians face due to both occupation and division, as well as corruption.

3. The bees

As described in the Resilience Handbook⁵⁸; there are five cross-cutting principles that 'cross-pollinate' the core areas of intervention/action to support resilience building.

⁵⁸ Action Aid – Resilience Handbook 2016

1. Achieving environmental sustainability

Resilience-building initiatives must acknowledge that human and ecological systems are highly interdependent. By applying, for example, ecologically sustainable forms of agriculture – with judicious use of land, water and other natural resources, and zero or low levels of synthetic inputs – communities are likely to experience less conflict over pollution and soil conservation.



Build
ecological
sustainability

2. Enhance diversity and flexibility

Initiatives aiming to enhance resilience must ensure that communities and systems have a range of options for reducing the adverse impacts of shocks and stresses. This means that individuals, households, communities or systems are able to be flexible and change the way they function in response to changes occurring in the community.



Enhance
diversity and
flexibility

3. Work across different levels

Ensuring that resilience initiatives work across different levels is critical to success. Activities need to be initiated from the individual, local and up to the national, regional and international levels.



Work across
different levels

4. Interconnected systems and integrated programs

Interlink systems and integrate programming Resilience building requires an integrated approach. It requires holistic thinking about shocks and stresses, coupled with governance, livelihoods and future uncertainty. This kind of analysis will reveal the underlying causes of risks and vulnerability, and affirm that resilience-building initiatives need to work together with political, social, economic and environmental systems and sectors collectively to treat all constructive issues at the same time.



Interlink
systems and
integrate
programming

5. Take into account long-term and future orientation

Initiatives aimed at building resilience need to invest in long-term relationships with a wide spectrum of relevant actors, including collaborating with communities in the long term in order to be sustainable. These initiatives need to be flexible so that as new impacts, risks, hazards and disturbances appear, associated actions can be implemented accordingly.



Take into
account long
term and future
orientation

4. Assumptions

Based on the introduced resilience building framework in the previous section; the resilience / Sumoud strategy will be structured with the following assumptions in mind:

1. Resilience building is focused on the community level. With the assumption that individuals will be able to benefit from such interventions, but resilience results are only manifested at the community level, and therefore should be measured at the same level.
2. Local actors are the channels which feed into communities, therefore, most resilience building should focus on such channels to lead to the intended changes which ultimately will realize resilience.

3. Besides their roles as feeding channels, local actors are the actual change agents who are expected to:
 - a. Facilitate the process of identifying the required change.
 - b. Catalyze the process of realizing the change.
 - c. Lead the change process supported by trust relations from the targeted communities.
4. Resilience building and resilience programming are flowing through the channels mentioned in the framework. Namely: human rights realization, networking and coordination, advocacy and policy influencing, and capacity building.

9.2 RESILIENCE MARKER

The Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender Marker was created in 2009/2010 by the sub-working groups (SWGs) on the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP), the largest global funding appeal for humanitarian action, and Gender and Humanitarian Action. The Gender Marker (GM) facilitates tracking gender allocations in humanitarian projects and nurtures gender equality results. It responds to UN Security Council, General Assembly, and humanitarian community demands for tracking allocations for gender and ensuring humanitarian action is equally meeting the distinct needs of female and male beneficiaries.⁵⁹

The IASC Gender Marker is a tool that codes, on a 0-2 scale, whether or not a humanitarian project is designed well enough to ensure that women/girls and men/boys will benefit equally from it or that it will advance gender equality in another way. If the project has the potential to contribute to gender equality, the marker predicts whether the results are likely to be limited or significant.⁶⁰

Since its publication, Cluster/Sector Leads have become responsible to support their partners in the use of the Gender Marker so that the cluster's projects ensure that all members of affected populations have equal access to services and that targeted action to advance gender equality is based on a gender and age analysis. This makes projects and programmes more effective.

In the same way the gender marker is used to encourage the design of projects to be gender responsive; a resilience marker feels necessary as a systematic way to push forward the adoption of agreed-upon and good practices of resilience programming in the various interventions.

9.3 WHY A RESILIENCE MARKER

Many organizations around the world have started their own initiatives with regard to formulating and organizing resilience and resilience building.

Since resilience and resilience building are vague and can bear so many meanings, and could be widely open to different interpretations. More efforts are being exerted trying to frame, define, and quantify resilience. This has become a necessity since more and more

⁵⁹ [Humanitarian Response](#)

⁶⁰ [INEE Glossary](#)

organizations including donors are aiming at achieving resilience, and resilient communities in the various sectors of work.

Driven by the need to organize resilience, and inspired by the necessity to have structured approaches to resilience building, many actors from various fields of work presented their own tools and frameworks for resilience building.

9.4 RESILIENCE MARKERS AROUND THE WORLD

9.4.1 FAO-RIMA

In 2008; Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) launched ⁶¹ its Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA), which is a quantitative approach that enables a rigorous analysis of how households cope with shocks and stressors. As FAO stated, “Resilience analysis using RIMA provides the necessary evidence to more effectively design, deliver, monitor and evaluate assistance to vulnerable populations, based on what they need most”.

The index was focused on agriculture and food security, measuring household dimensions in this regard.

9.4.2 CARE RESILIENCE MARKER

Another marker with a wider scope, comes from CARE International, a well-known INGO working globally. In 2018, CARE’s Resilience Marker was published⁶². It is presented as a tool to self-assess how resilience is integrated into interventions.

As CARE introduced it; the Resilience Marker “should be considered as a bottom-up opportunity to reflect and learn about how we can integrate resilience into an intervention in the most appropriate way for the context and type of development or humanitarian programming”⁶³.

⁶¹ [FAO - Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis \(RIMA\) - 2008](#)

⁶² [CARE – Resilience Marker](#)

⁶³ [CARE Resilience Marker Guidance Note](#) 2018

CARE Resilience Marker introduced a simple way to assess resilience. Its tools is comprised of 6 questions with a scale of 5 degrees. Ranging from 0 to 4, with each degree explains a measuring criteria for each aspect of the 6 used questions.

The questions used are as follows:

1. Is the project informed by an analysis of vulnerabilities to shocks and stresses?
2. Does the project strengthen capacities of vulnerable individuals or communities to manage the three main shocks and stresses identified?
3. Does the project strengthen assets of vulnerable individuals or communities to deal with the three main shocks and stresses identified?
4. Does the project directly address the most significant drivers of risk that cause the three main shocks and stresses identified?
5. Does the project influence formal or informal rules, plans, policies or legislation to increase resilience of vulnerable individuals and communities to the three main shocks and stresses identified?
6. Does the project take into account potential harmful effects of its activities that could intensify or create new risks?

The result of the tool is presented on 5-level grading as follows:

- 0 = **No** resilience integration
- 1 = **Poor** resilience integration
- 2 = **Fair** resilience integration
- 3 = **Good** resilience integration
- 4 = **Excellent** resilience integration

Score

Please add up your total score and tick the box.

0-4	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Grade 0	No resilience integration
5-10	<input type="radio"/> Grade 1	Poor resilience integration
11-15	<input type="radio"/> Grade 2	Fair resilience integration
16-20	<input type="radio"/> Grade 3	Good resilience integration
21-25	<input type="radio"/> Grade 4	Excellent resilience integration

Grades from CARE Resilience Marker Tool

9.4.3 EC RESILIENCE MARKER

Another experience, was introduced by European Commission (EC) in 2015,

As stated in its guiding document⁶⁴, the Resilience Marker is a tool to assess to what extent humanitarian actions funded by DG ECHO integrate resilience considerations. The purpose of this Marker is to enhance the quality of humanitarian actions by ensuring a systematic consideration and inclusion of resilience considerations in context evaluation, project design and implementation.

The marker is built on 4 main elements which are:

- An analysis of the risks
- Implementing risk-informed programming
- Strengthening local preparedness capacities
- Adopting longer-term strategies, possibly linking humanitarian activities to ongoing/future development interventions

The marker is formed of 4 criteria or questions as follows⁶⁵:

1. Do the proposed project activities adequately reflect an analysis of risks and vulnerabilities – including conflict, environment and climate risks?
2. Does the project adopt a do no harm and conflict sensitivity approach and include specific measures to ensure that the identified risks and any environmental impacts of the project are addressed to the extent possible, and are not aggravated by the action?
3. Does the project include measures to strengthen local preparedness capacities (of individuals and national/local institutions/organizations) to respond or adapt to identified risks?
4. Does the project contribute to long-term strategies to reduce humanitarian needs, underlying vulnerability and risks or identifies modalities to link up with ongoing development interventions (national and/or international stakeholders)?

Similar to CARE's marker; this marker is scaled on 3 grades depending on answering its questions.

- 0 = The action meets none or 1 criterion
- 1 = The action meets 2 or 3 criteria
- 2 = The action meets 4 criteria

9.5 IMPLEMENTING A RESILIENCE MARKER

Identifying a scale for resilience building within interventions to reflect the level of resilience to be achieved is a necessity not only to reflect how resilience is included, but also to encourage adopting an inclusive resilience-aware interventions.

For such thing to be effective and widely used, it needs to be adopted by the official bodies at the national level mainly by PNGO and UN agencies who work and coordinate the various sectors and coordination bodies among local and international actors. It also needs to be a requirement or at least within the assessment criteria for any given project.

⁶⁴ EU – Resilience Marker Guidelines - <https://www.dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/download/referencedocumentfile/271>

⁶⁵ EU – Resilience Marker Guidelines - <https://www.dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/download/referencedocumentfile/271>

Such practice will promote resilience integration and resilience building among actors and will definitely encourage all actors to be more aware and proactive in the regard.

Use of any of the mentioned or even a locally-established resilience marker is highly encouraged. The important point is to have an agreement on measuring resilience, and including such measure in any assessment or evaluation criteria.

10 RESILIENCE AS PRACTICED BY LOCAL ACTORS

10.1 RESILIENCE BUILDING PRACTICES

A questionnaire directed to 30 organizations from different fields of work, aimed at identifying how those organizations are dealing with resilience building. The questionnaire covered 5 topics which could reveal or indicate how organizations are approaching resilience building, risk analysis and nexus.

The topics are:

1. Risk analysis
2. Response plans
3. Resilience building practices
4. Nexus practices
5. Triple nexus practices

The following explains the results of each topic according to the questionnaire results, as well as the discussions with local actors through key informant interviews and workshops.

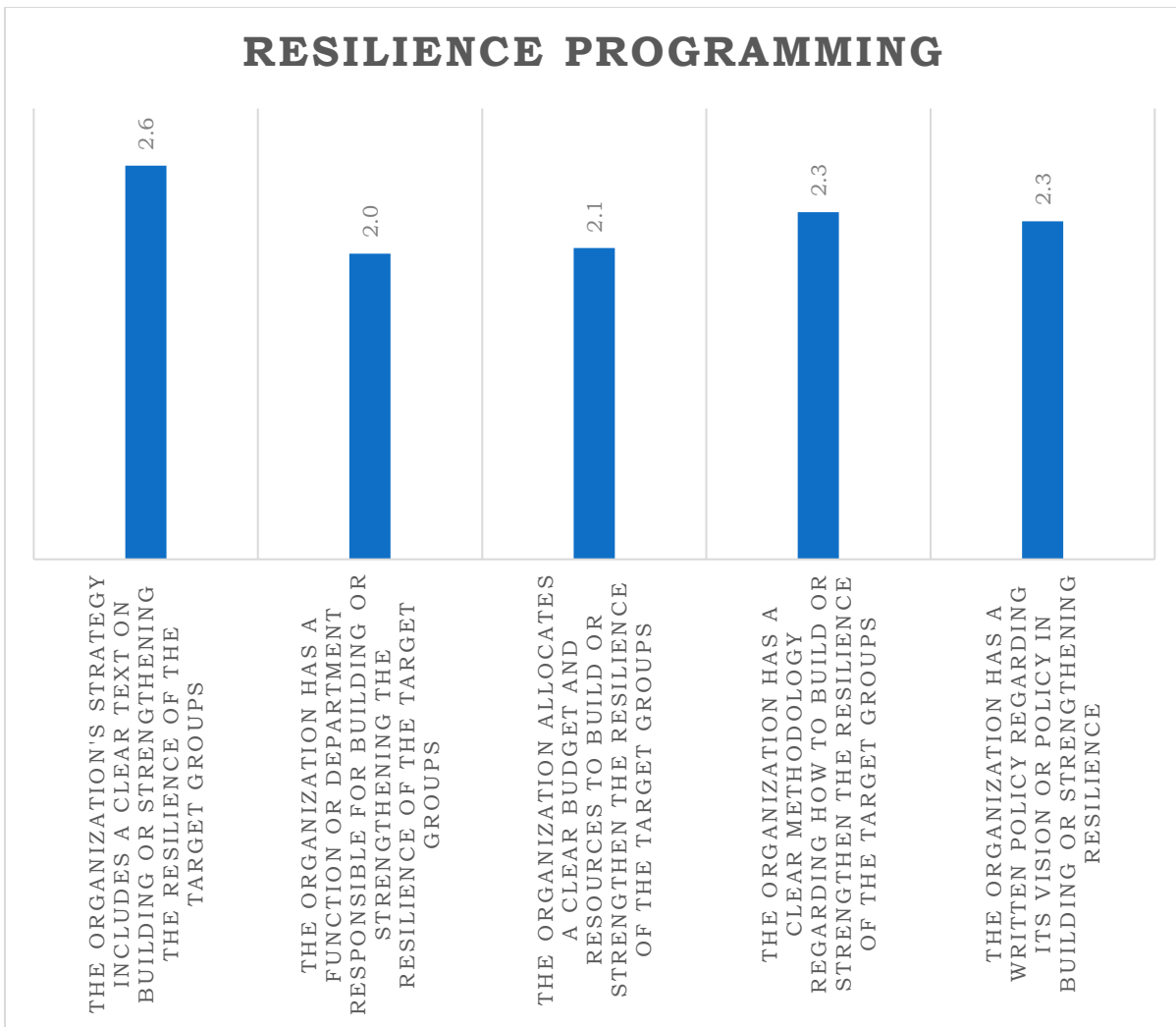
The questionnaire included a scale of 5 grades for each of the questions, as follows:

- 0 = None at all
- 1 = Rarely
- 2 = sometimes
- 3 = most of the time
- 4 = Always

when it comes to resilience programming, the responses revealed that a good portion of organizations' strategies include and refer to resilience building. However, less than half of those organizations have dedicated departments or functions responsible for resilience building, nor dedicated resources to implement resilience building. The same thing is true when it comes to having clear and written policies or methodologies dictating how resilience building is achieved or implemented.

Such results reflect the awareness of organizations regarding the importance of resilience building at the strategic level, yet, such awareness is not materialized in budgets and policies to actualize it on the ground.

RESILIENCE PROGRAMMING



This could be due to one or more of the following reasons:

- Lack of resources and weak budgets, which limits organizations' abilities to have dedicated functions nor budgets for resilience building.
- Limited knowledge in the practical ways of realizing resilience on the ground.
- Lack of locally adapted tools and methodologies to promote adopting such tools within the organizations' arsenal.
- The overwhelming focus of organizations' on humanitarian interventions without have real linkages with development and resilience. This is also linked to the nature of fund available which is mainly channeled in such direction.

"A progressive civil society organization, contributing to the agricultural sector's development, through empowering farmers (Resilience) steadfastness and sovereignty on their resources within a sustainable community-based liberational developmental framework"

UWAC's vision

11 BREAKING RESILIENCE

Before talking about resilience building; it is more important to understand resilience breaking, and how resilience is being negatively affected by the different conditions and variables. Understanding resilience breaking, illuminates the way to better understanding of its building.

Working in a complex context such as Palestine, introduces many challenge to all actors in the humanitarian and development aspects.

Designing and implementing humanitarian interventions in its essence is challenging, not to mention delivering resilience-building interventions, which could be impossible at times, given the nature and complexity of the context.

Resilience building is not an easy task, and often times it is encountered with resilience-breaking circumstances and challenges.

Such challenges facing actors in the resilience building work, can be summarized as follows:

1. Donors' policies

Donors policies have had a major effect on local actors' interventions; shaping them with donor-enforced regulations and directions. The effect of such can be detected in the aspects of:

- a. **Limited funding duration:** resilience building demands long-term interventions, in order to allow time for capacity building, policy influencing, and establishing sustainable and structural changes leading to actual resilience. Donors in Palestine have short-term funding periods focusing on revival and recovery projects following the many on-going crises in Palestine. Such accumulation of short-term funding leads to time-limited projects with less than 1 year of duration, and more often -especially after aggressions or disasters- range from 3 to 6 months in total. in the case of Gaza Strip, which witnessed 6 major Israeli aggressions since 2008, an on-going siege, and 3-year long great marches of return; all were supported by short-term funding aimed for quick recovery and rapid assistance the affected communities. Such case of repeated short-term interventions is the perfect opposite to resilience building.
- b. **Limited funding amounts:** in addition to the short funding cycles, the fund itself is limited in amounts, leading to interventions that are not inclusive, with limited coverage, and /or with narrow scopes. Thus not leading to resilience building of any type. This does not only result in a on-off status in terms of services availability, but also shakes local actors ability to maintain a constant and consistent state of service provision. Such fluctuations harms local actors ability to provide resilience-building interventions and prohibits its ability to design and plan such interventions in the first place.
- c. **Conditional funding:** in July 2020; the Palestinian civil society actors formed a national campaign rejecting the European Union's conditional funding based its "anti-terror clause"⁶⁶. This is not the first case, as USAID did years before that asking Palestinian organizations for vetting rights, and neglecting

⁶⁶ Badil Center – 2020 <https://www.badil.org/press-releases/585.html>

terrorism. Such trends among donors reflect how their conditions are detailed deep into how and what local actors are implemented on the ground. Conditions like these are the ones refused by local actors, yet, other conditions remain and enforced when it comes to the nature, places, and beneficiaries of the interventions. Causing a state of donor-driven against the most needed local driven interventions. Thus, resilience and resilience building are not expected to be a top priority in such donors' agenda, regardless of what is being promoted in the media.

i. Funding for humanitarian aid vs development

2. **INGOs policies:** on the other hand; international organizations with their significant role are also affecting the landscape of resilience building, in the following manner:

a. **Competition with local actors over funding:** given the ever-shrinking fund being pumped into Palestine, against the state of complete dependence on such aid; local NGOs are not getting enough fund to sustain their services, nor even to cover their expenses. at the time were local actors are in need for each and every penny; INGOs are competing them over funding opportunities, which they usually win. Such case leaves local actors no choice but to depend on “partnerships” with INGOs to receive funding. This leads to one or more of the following:

- i. Depriving local actors from portions of the fund, which are channeled as INGOs admin cost.
- ii. Drawing local actors as implementing partners who have limited to no authority on designing, planning, and controlling the interventions.
- iii. Limiting the resources allocated to the operation costs of local actors, leading to more dependency on INGOs, and less resilient and disempowered local actors.

b. **INGOs as implementing agencies:** some NGOs are working in Palestine as implementing agencies where they do the interventions using their own staff on the ground. Such model of work is known to be effective in places where no local actors are available. However, the situation in Palestine is different, especially with the strong Palestinian civil society which has been active and covering a huge gap way before the Palestinian Authority existed. Such INGOs are affecting the local actors work in more than one way as follows:

- i. Having more resources makes implementing INGOs capable of attracting skills and talents at the expense of local actors.
- ii. Such INGOs are more focused on short-term humanitarian interventions, with little focus on long-term development and resilience building interventions.
- iii. Such INGOs are locally perceived as donors, raising expectations from local communities to cooperate with them as they are privileged with more resources. Such perceptions puts mor pressures on local actors to provide similar resources to grant communities' cooperation.

c. **INGOs use of local NGOs to implement interventions:** the most common modality of INGOs work is to have local actors are the implementing partners on the ground. Regardless of the merit this model has over other implementing agencies; still it has some flaws:

- i. This model puts INGOs in a power position as the “donor” who controls the resources and has the final say, while -on the other hand- it lessens from the local actors' role as the “recipient”.

- ii. Such model builds the capacities of local actors in the implementation aspect of things, but not the designing and planning of relevant and sustainable interventions.
 - iii. INGOs are more susceptible and submissive to donors' policies and agendas which often time do not serve the local community best interests. On the other hand; local actors who are deeply rooted in the community are more resistant to donors' requirements that could affect the community resilience.
- d. **Importing vs contextualizing interventions:** most INGOs come with diversified expertise from different parts of the world. And with such expertise, they bring forth new tools and methodologies that were already implemented in other places, to be implemented in Palestine. Besides the bright side of having already tested and proven-successful tools, another side is there that needs to be equally considered. Such tools and methodologies and brought here out of context, and sometimes could be in-appropriate to the local culture and values. Many INGOs have become more sensitive to such aspect thanks to the efforts of local actors who raised the issue. Resilience building requires contextualizing of all tools and methodologies to be used in any given intervention. Thus, using out of context tools jeopardize resilience building efforts.
3. **Shrinking civic space:** the space enjoyed by the civil society in Palestine has been shrinking, limiting the scope of work the international and local actors. Such shrinking can be attributed to:
- a. **Palestinian internal division:** since 2006; following the Palestinian internal fighting which led to Hamas taking over Gaza Strip, and Palestinian Authority represented by Fateh receded in West Bank. Such divide has been negatively impacting the Palestinian social fabrics and resilience ever since. The results of the division has led to:
 - i. Decreasing the spaces of civil society work, and confiscation of Palestinian local actors' rights in many aspects including the creation of civil society organizations.
 - ii. It didn't stop at this, but also extended to allow political parties to control civil society actors, resulting on high polarized civil society.
 - iii. Influencing the nature of interventions implemented by civil society actors, making them compliant with political parties' agendas and victims to political quarrel.
 - b. **Israeli Occupation attacks:** attacks on civil society were launched in the first place from the Israeli Occupation, which is determined to eradicate all forms of Palestinian resilience. And as Palestinian civil society was here long before the 1st Intifada and the Palestinian Authority; Israeli attacks were not a surprise but even expected. Over the years, the Israeli attacks and limitations imposed on civil society actors have taken many forms and shapes. The most recent was the declaration of 6 Palestinian organizations as terrorist organizations. such declaration has struck the Palestinian civil society especially with lack of real challenge to such decision from the western community. Other forms of Israeli attacks are done via limiting the movement

"The Palestinian parties nowadays are only bulldozing Palestinians' Sumoud".

Taysir Muhaisen -PARC

of local actors, confiscating equipment, denial of financial transactions, and most recently forced closure.

4. **Community exclusion:** although all organizations are celebrating their community inclusion practices, yet, a hidden assumption is going unspoken of. The assumption is that communities are not aware of their best interests and their knowledge of resilience is unworthy. This could be reasoned because:

a. Actors (local and international) assume that targeted communities are not competent enough to identify best-ways to promote their own resilience.

b. Actors assume that their tools and ideology are the most suited for resilience building in targeted communities.

c. No real two-way communication is taking place where both parties listen to each other to agree on most feasible ways to build resilience.

d. Community inclusion when done, is done so as a formality with no real representation and inclusion of all people.

5. **Limited capacities:** this could be one of the factors and at the same a result of the previous factors. Since civil society has limited space and resources, it was weakened over the years, resulting in a less organized and less capable society. In addition to the factors mentioned above, the following could also be contributing factors:

a. Lack of national policies: there are many national policies, yet they are not combined with follow up and/ not backed with resources. Full of buzzing words and new concepts of development and resilience, yet they fail to be implementable on the ground.

b. Weak coordination and cooperation: many bodies and umbrella organizations are there, but, their cooperation is not bringing the organizations to a collective action. This is partially due to limited resources, but also largely contributed to the lack of well to collective work, and weak coordination efforts. Indeed there is cooperation on the ground, but it still has a long way to go before reaching a level that is contributing to the resilience building. One of the major issues encountered during preparing this study, is the lack of cluster-wide resilience building efforts.

c. Weak capacities in local organizations: as a direct result of limited resources and total dependence on external funding; local actors have a high turnover rate, suffer of funding instability, and brain drain where skills are migrating to INGOs.

d. Focus on the needs instead of the capacities: the usual question organizations ask for the targeted communities is “What are your needs?”. Focusing directly on the needs limits the scope of any interventions to the direct and urgent needs. Instead the focus should be shifted to the capacities, and

“It is required to support the community without interfering with its own way of response – why are we (as civil society) assume we are to teach the communities, while we are supposed to learn from them”.

Ahmed Assourani – Gaza Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture Platform

“The focus on the needs has ruined us, creating a state of total dependency on civil society”.

Ahmed Assourani – Gaza Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture Platform

therefore the question should be “How can we help you promote your capacity?”. This way of approaching community needs and capacities, transforms the relation between local actors and the people as equal partners instead of the giver and receiver.

12 BUILDING RESILIENCE

12.1 FACTORS THAT LEAD TO RESILIENCE BUILDING

In the Palestinian context, many factors are there to help build resilience. Those factors are either coming from the communities themselves, the actors, or the interventions implemented.

The opposite of all factors mentioned under “Resilience breaking” can be identified as resilience building factors when properly implemented. In addition, the following aspects are also essential for resilience building:

1. **Sound problem analysis** combined with sound intervention: as described earlier, resilience building is long journey that starts with sound identification of risks. With no risk analysis and assessment, any intervention will be missing its point.

“Organizations have to believe in the importance of risk analysis and afford its costs”.

Amjad Shawa –PNGO

- Risk analysis is the diagnosis that precedes any treatment. All introduced frameworks have stated the importance of risks analysis, and started their resilience building processes with risk identification and assessment as an entry point.
2. **Community engagement:** in the meaning and spirit of actual engagement where the targeted community have the leading role, and true ownership of the interventions. Such engagement ensures that whatever interventions are implemented are stemming from the community actual needs and are addressed to the community improvement and development with long-term development being in consideration.
3. **Contextualized solutions:** since each community have its own unique context and set of risks. Thus, off the shelf solutions are not effective enough. In addition, any solution should be designed with the community context lens to capture all the relevant challenges and complications.
4. **Long-term interventions:** no resilience can come from short-term interventions. Resilience is an ongoing long-term process that needs long-term interventions. This requires resources, long-term commitment, and consistency that should be guided by a clear vision and methodology.

12.2 RESOURCES FOR RESILIENCE BUILDING

Organizations working on building resilience, are invited to think of the following as resources for resilience that should be invested in, and capitalized on:

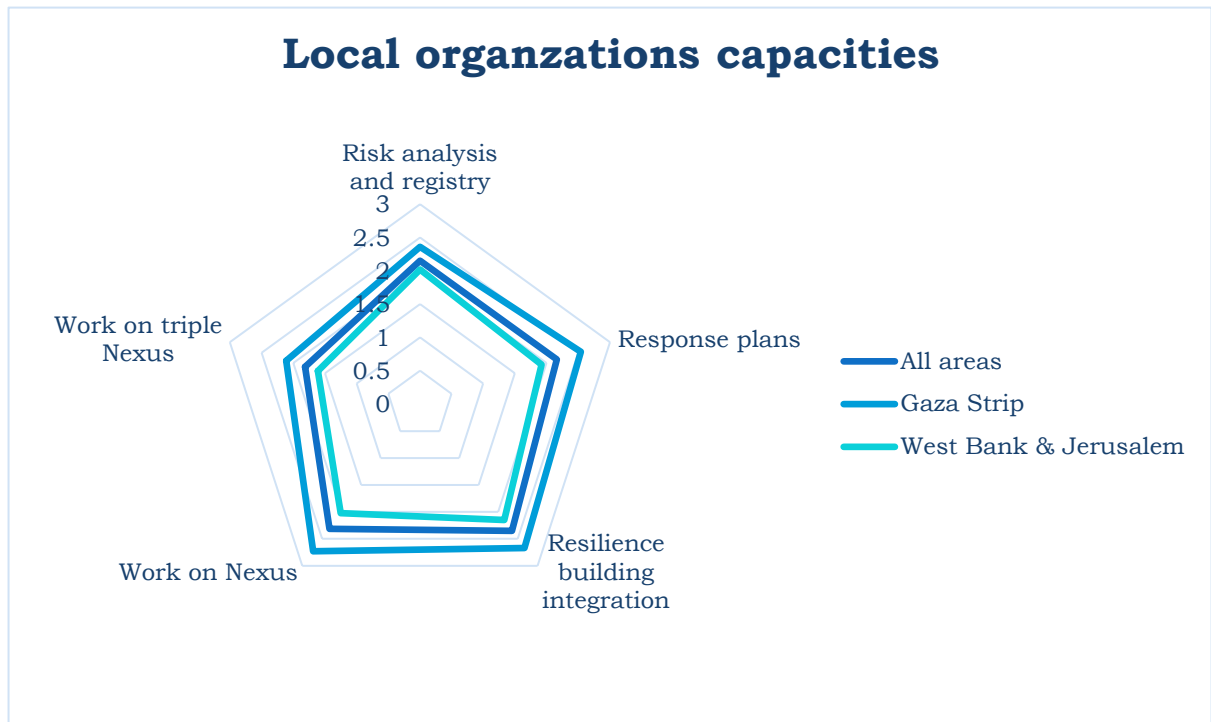
1. **Community understanding and buy in:** since community engagement is a requirement for resilience building; it has to be based on their understanding and belief that what is being done is done for their best interests. To reach such point; effective engagement, inclusive approach, and community empowerment are essential practices.
2. **Government support:** regardless of the magnitude of local actors roles; it is a complementary one to the primary role of government. The government is the one expected to have the structure and resources baked with the legal power and

legislative authority to provide the different kinds of services. While other actors should be there to support and cover any remaining gaps.

3. **Locally led solutions:** same as contextualized interventions; locally developed solutions are -most often- the most suitable solutions to address the community needs and challenges. Building on such solutions while giving the lead to the community and supporting it with resources and capacities, is the perfect scenario to realize resilience and build community capacities along the way.

13 RESILIENCE BUILDING PROPOSED STRATEGY

An overview of the capacities of the local organizations, reveals the y variation in their capacities. The figure below shows how organizations are more experienced in response planning, resilience building, and working on nexus. However, this is contradicting with the fact that they are not paying enough attention to risk analysis. This means that local organizations, are either doing things out of compliance with requirements, or do not follow a structured way in their resilience and nexus work.



Therefore, a strategy is required to be in place, and to be followed and implemented, to guide organizations' work.

Here is a proposed strategy, that is developed based on the analysis of the local actors' needs, and actual practices, while taking into consideration the challenges affecting the Palestinian context and the limitations imposed on the civil society work.

The strategy is meant to:

- Facilitate resilience programming within local actors' interventions
- Address the challenges inside and outside the local organizations to help them overcome such challenges and create an environment that is better suited to foster resilience building.
- Highlight the need to resilience-aware interventions and strategies, which in turn requires strong alliances and solid coordination on the ground from all actors and stakeholders.

13.1 PROPOSED STRATEGY

Goal	Objective	Key interventions
To create and promote a supportive and nurturing environment for resilience building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human rights are understood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising towards human rights for decision makers and political parties
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human rights are respected and valued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobbying and advocacy efforts to influence adopting human rights-responsive policies and practices. Lobbying to enactment of laws respecting and defending human rights.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil space is protected and promoted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enactment of civil society coordination bodies to defend and protect the civic space. Adopting national frameworks defining and protecting freedom of civil space. Initiate a national dialogue with Palestinian politicians to promote the respect of civil space
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resilience is adopted as a core value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate national level government and civil society organizations discussions to formulate resilience as a core value, and adopt resilience building as an approach within all relevant policies and interventions Develop and implement the national resilience marker to promote resilience programming across Palestine To review all existing policies and plans using the resilience building lens, and take required actions to have resilience mainstreamed. To address and influence donors and INGOs to adopt and comply with the national resilience marker, and resilience programming.
To promote and support local capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation and coordination among local actors are enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the role of coordination bodies such as PNGO and sectorial clusters. Review and develop local coordination bodies to improve their mechanisms in information sharing, risk analysis, capacity sharing, and coordinating interventions. Enforce effective cooperation among organizations by mandating joining the relevant clusters, and promoting the cooperation with government organizations.

Goal	Objective	Key interventions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks and vulnerabilities are identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enforce risk analysis at the national and sectorial level. And to share the related information to inform interventions planning and design
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local actors capacities are promoted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and deliver a cluster-wide capacity building plan addressing topics of risk analysis, resilience programming, and triple nexus. Promote sharing of resources including information among local actors. Local actors are to focus on learning and development from their interventions. Local actors are to invest more in their organizational capacities such as MEAL, risk planning and response, intervention design, and fundraising.
<p>To influence policies and decision makers towards fostering resilience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collective action is encouraged and respected Policy work and influencing is structured and well-designed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy efforts are organized and structured at the cluster level. Clusters are to advocate and influence donors and INGO's policies related to funding, funding restrictions, and resilience programming.



Section 3
Triple Nexus

14 TRIPLE NEXUS

Upon the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) recommendations in 2016⁶⁷ and in accordance with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda, the UN's New Way of Working (NWoW), envisions UN agencies working in humanitarian, development and peace realms be working together more “cohesively.” The approach seeks to capitalize on the comparative advantages of each sector to reduce need, risk and vulnerability⁶⁸. Previously, UN focused on removing the “unnecessary barriers” hindering the collaboration between humanitarian and development actors. But in 2016, UN Secretary-General António Guterres called for “sustaining peace” to be considered “the third leg of the triangle.”

14.1 WHAT IS TRIPLE NEXUS

The concept of the “nexus” is not new. It has been proposed many times under many different names (“linking relief, rehabilitation and development”), humanitarian development nexus etc. Some actors have considered adding other elements in the nexus (like migration, human rights, security, stabilization, etc.) Since the concept's proposal, the international community has been struggling with how to operationalize it⁶⁹.

However, these links are only known to actors who work in crisis intervention, but for those whose lives are at risk, there are no distinctions and silos between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding needs⁷⁰.

As Dr. Win Tun Kyi pointed it out “conversations often attempt to separate people into either humanitarian, development or peace silos, ignoring the uniqueness of people”⁷¹.

This does not mean that there are no examples of nexus implementation on the ground, on the contrary, there are many. Most of them are to multi-mandated NGOs⁷². However, such examples need to be captured, highlighted, and analyzed.

⁶⁷ Agenda for Humanity- WHS commitments to Action

https://agendaforhumanity.org/sites/default/files/resources/2017/Jul/WHS_Commitment_to_Action_8September2016.pdf

⁶⁸ International Council of Voluntary Agencies “Learning Stream: Navigating the Nexus Topic 1: The “nexus” explained” - Aug 2018 - <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/learning-stream-navigating-nexus-topic-1-nexus-explained>

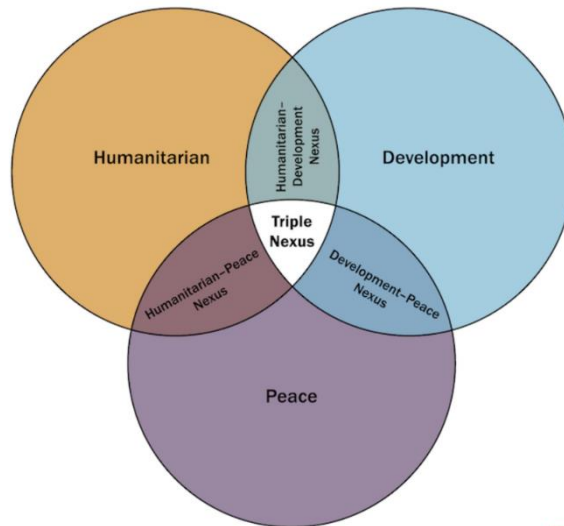
⁶⁹ International Council of Voluntary Agencies “Learning Stream: Navigating the Nexus Topic 1: The “nexus” explained” - Aug 2018. <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/learning-stream-navigating-nexus-topic-1-nexus-explained>

⁷⁰ ICVA Annual Conference Report March 2018 “Navigating the Nexus: NGO Perspectives”

⁷¹ ICVA Annual Conference Report March 2018 “Navigating the Nexus: NGO Perspectives”

⁷² International Council of Voluntary Agencies “Learning Stream: Navigating the Nexus Topic 1: The “nexus” explained” - Aug 2018-<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/learning-stream-navigating-nexus-topic-1-nexus-explained>

During the ICVA Annual Conference 2018⁷³, it was highlight that it is important to understand who the development and peace actors are, is the role they play in the nexus, are their mandates in order to engage them, what are the comparative advantages among humanitarian, development and peace actors and can NGOs engage with other actors better planning and programming?



Triple nexus illustration - source: SIPRI 2019

in
what
what
with
how
for

14.2 WHY TRIPLE NEXUS

The best answer to such question, is what Oxfam has presented in 2019; saying that “including peace in the nexus acknowledges the importance of conflict resolution and prevention in ending humanitarian need, reducing poverty and ensuring sustainable development – and that human-made barriers to such goals need to be addressed”⁷⁴.

The nexus offers the opportunity for actors from different sectors to learn from each other. There are ways for humanitarian actors to support the work of development and peace actors and humanitarian actors should be weary of assuming that development and peace necessarily leads to politicization. However, it is important to note that collaboration does not always make sense, the protection of humanitarian principles falls on humanitarian actors and the implementation of programmes and working in the nexus must be informed by the context⁷⁵.

All humanitarian interventions are focused on help, however, Humanitarian actors, while responding to needs should be thinking about the future of the country⁷⁶. As the provided interventions have implications that go beyond the times at which they were provided. Not to the mention that crises are becoming more and more protracted, making humanitarian interventions more “constant” than “temporary”.

As IASC put it, the nature and scale of humanitarian crises has changed, becoming more protracted (with an average length of displacement of 17 years) and intractable and displaying increasingly complex interactions among social, economic, environmental, climatological, geographical, human rights, political and security drivers and consequences⁷⁷.

⁷³ ICVA Annual Conference Report March 2018 “Navigating the Nexus: NGO Perspectives”

⁷⁴ Oxfam - The Humanitarian-Development-peace Nexus - 2019

⁷⁵ International Council of Voluntary Agencies “Learning Stream: Navigating the Nexus Topic 1: The “nexus” explained” - Aug 2018 -<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/learning-stream-navigating-nexus-topic-1-nexus-explained>

⁷⁶ ICVA Annual Conference Report March 2018 “Navigating the Nexus: NGO Perspectives”

⁷⁷ Inter-Agency Standing Committee and UN Working Group on Transitions Workshop, 20-21 October 2016 / Background paper on Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus

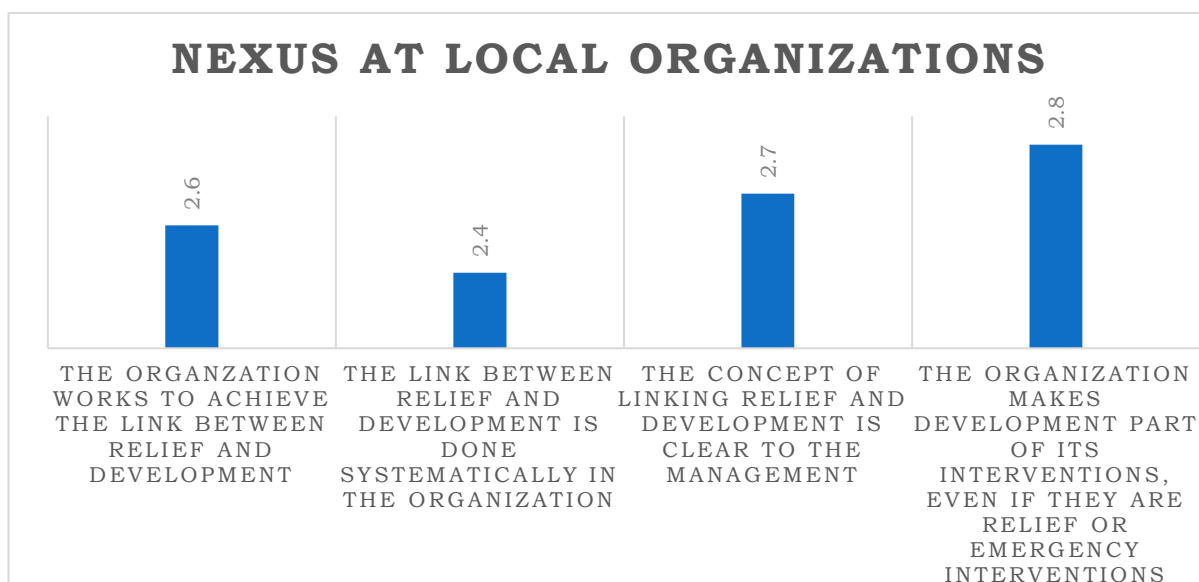
14.3 NEXUS IN THE PALESTINIAN LANDSCAPE

No clear information is available regarding how many organizations are adopting the nexus nor triple nexus approach in their work.

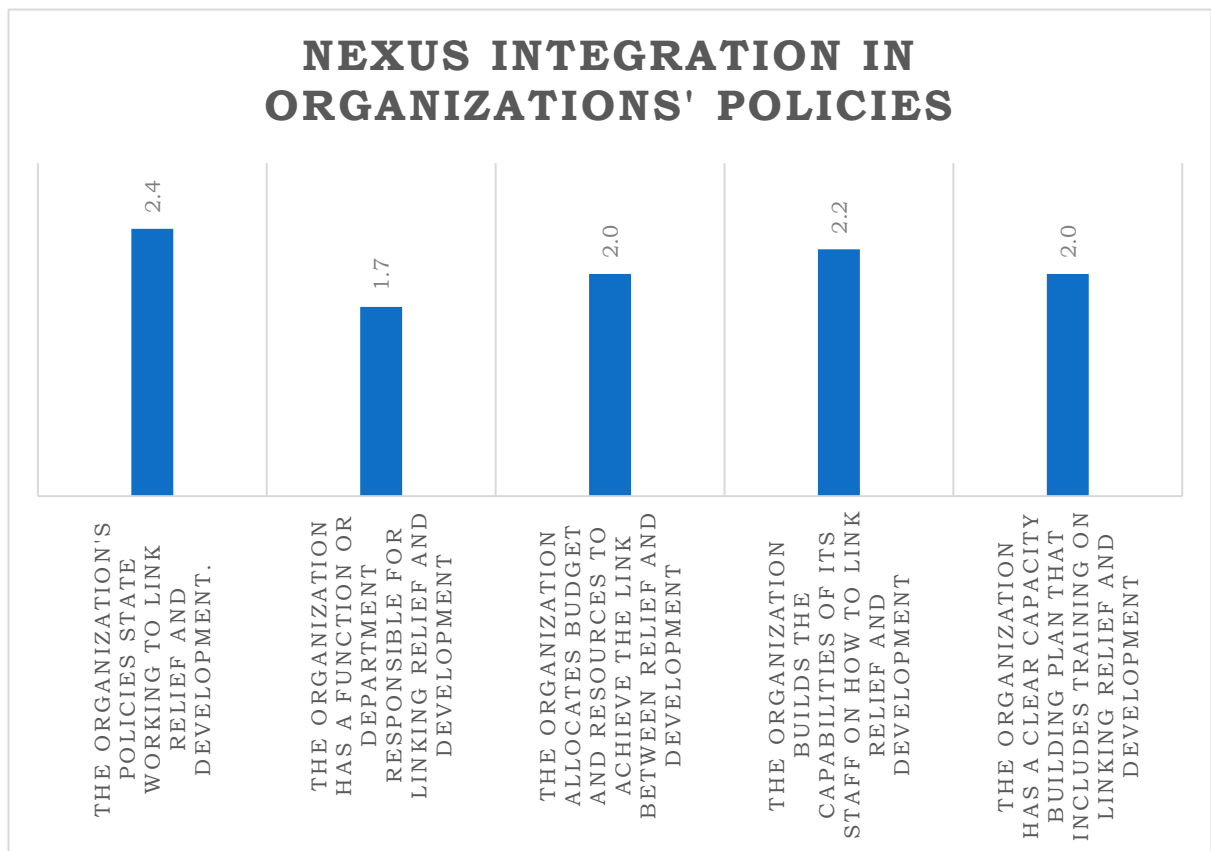
During this study, the results of the questionnaire, showed that majority of organizations are actually adopting nexus (linking relief and development) in their work. In addition, the majority indicated their understanding of the concept.

However, less number of organizations have it in a systematic manner. This could be related to a number of reasons such as:

- Poor resources available to organize and systematize the nexus process.
- Organizations' belief that they don't need a systemic approach, since it comes by the nature of their work.



When asked about how nexus is reflected and adopted within the organizations' policies; the gap was clear. Most organizations don't have dedicated functions for nexus integration, and no resources specified for it.

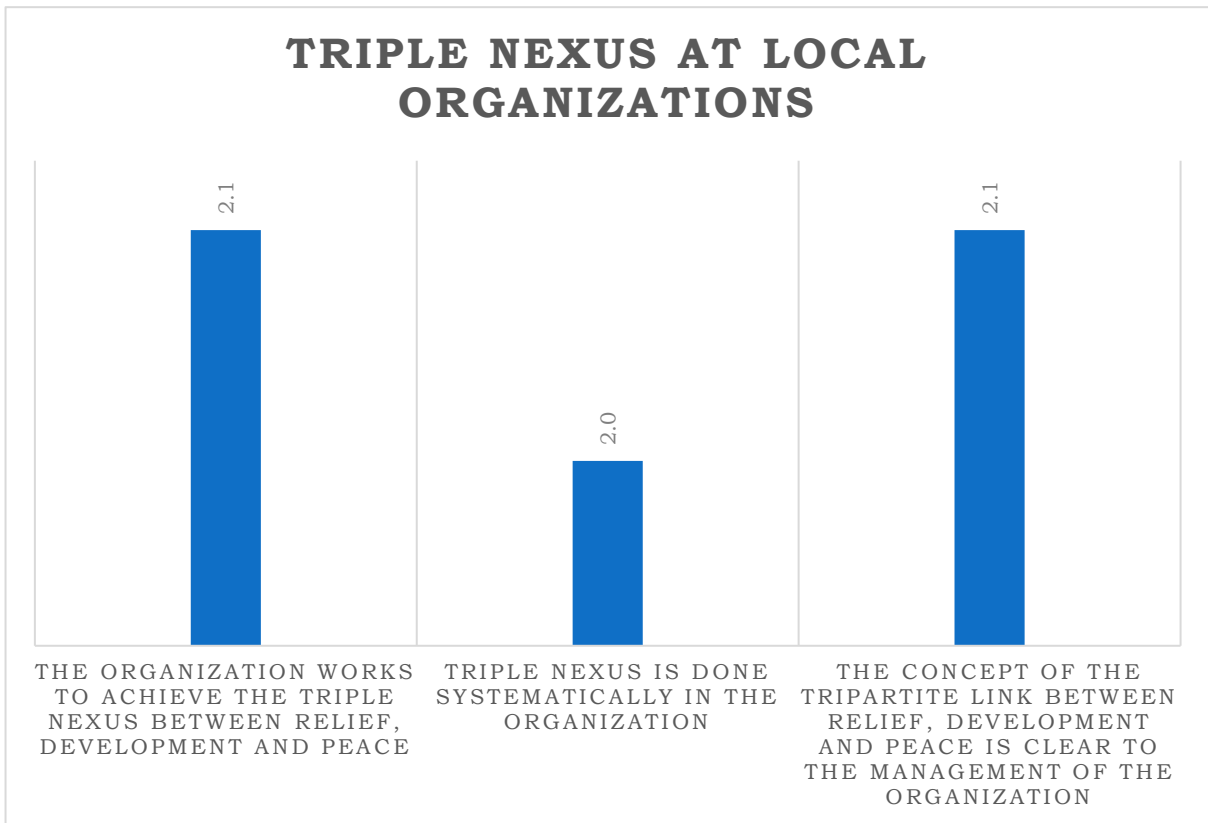


Such results, could be interpreted as:

- Organizations don't have enough resources to cover its basic costs, therefore, allocating resources for nexus implementation is considered a luxury.
- When it comes to staffing, organizations are always understaffed. Therefore, having dedicated departments or functions for nexus is not considered a priority.
- Organizations' priorities in training and capacity building are focused on essential topics such as funding, reporting, and MEAL. Thus, nexus falls under their radar.

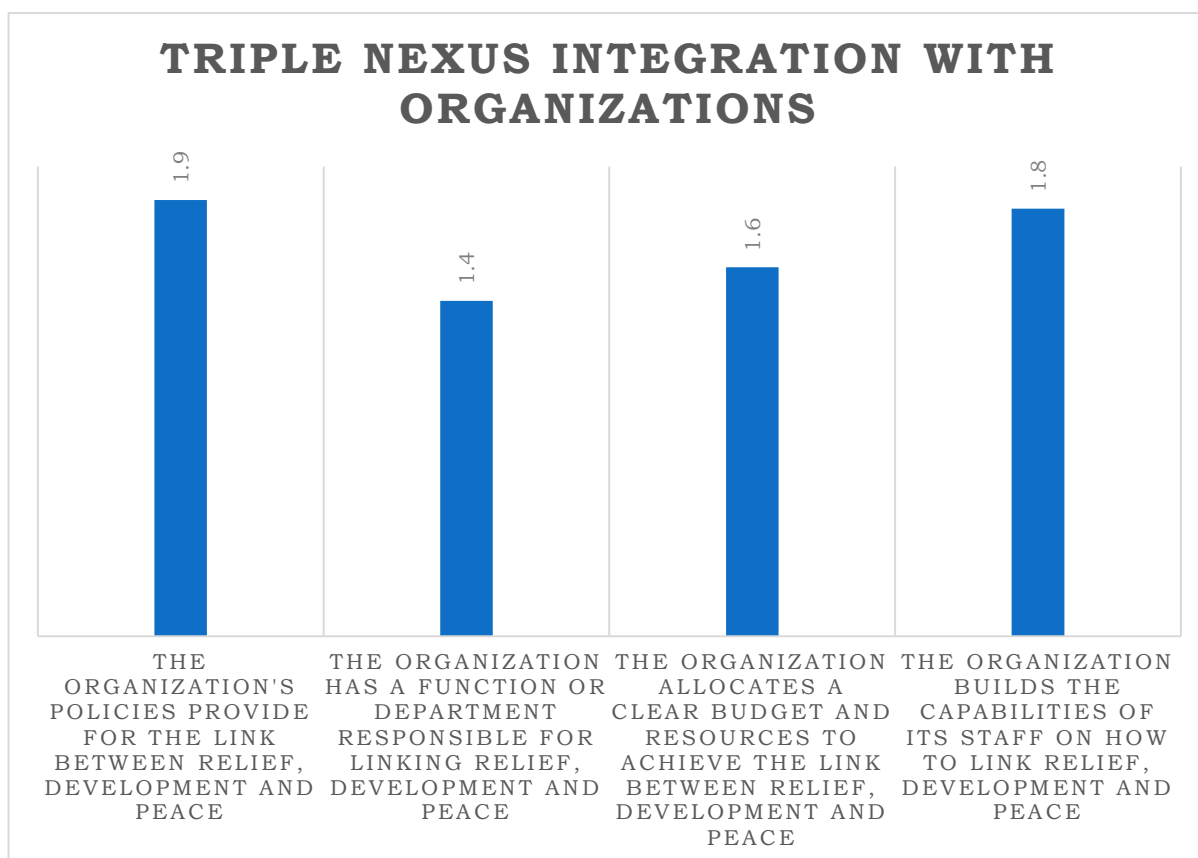
This is the status for nexus, which only talks about realizing links between the humanitarian and developmental aspects of work. Therefore, the status of triple nexus is not expected to be any more brighter.

The same organizations indicated that concept of triple nexus is clear, however, not as clear



as the nexus. In addition, less organizations are working on triple nexus and not in a constant manner nor following a systematic way.

When it comes to structuring triple nexus work and its inclusion within organizations, only some organizations have triple nexus stated in their policies, and a few have dedicated resources to it. Even those, do it in unstructured manner, and not constantly.



Besides unfamiliarity with the concept itself; the same reasons for not implementing nexus apply for triple nexus.

14.4 LIMITATIONS TO IMPLEMENTING TRIPLE NEXUS

A PNGO paper⁷⁸ explained the general challenges limiting the application of triple nexus as follows:

- Lack of mutual or agreed upon concepts when it comes to triple nexus.
- There is no integration among the provided plans in peace, development, and humanitarian work.
- Long-term funding is hard to get, as donors rarely support long-term projects.
- There is no clear mechanism for such new concept
- There are concerns that integrating humanitarian, development, and peace efforts could lead to politicizing such interventions.

Besides these challenges, there are a number of other local challenges:

- Lack of awareness at the level of local actors of the triple nexus concept.
- Even if the concept was known, local actors don't have the capacity to the resources to implement / follow triple nexus approach.
- Given the Palestinian context, and with the shrinking civil society space; local actors can't have the required space nor freedom to realize triple nexus.

⁷⁸ PNGO – Triple Nexus – research paper 2020 - <https://pngoportal.org/p/23397>

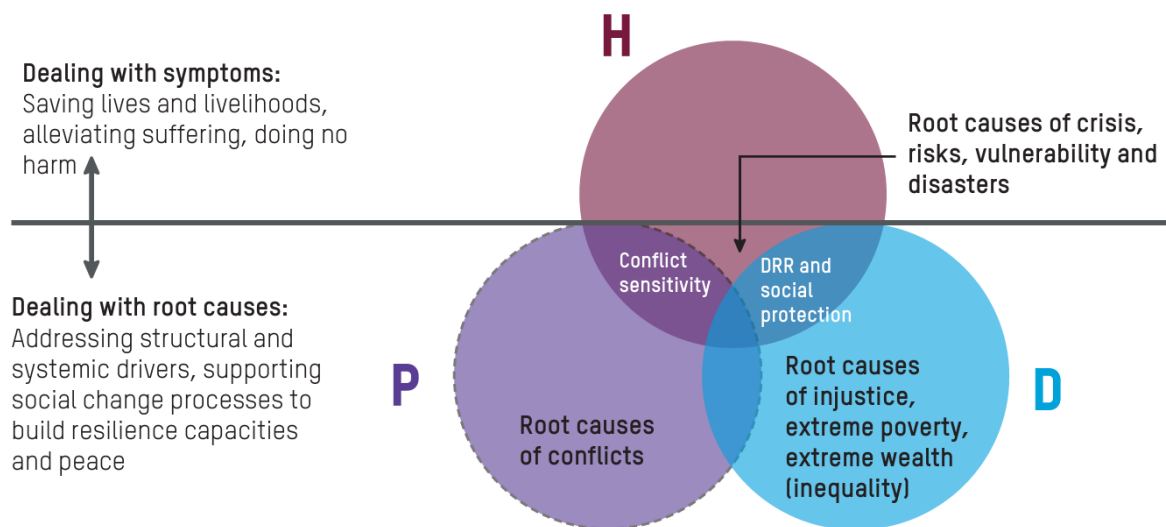
14.5 GUIDELINES TO IMPLEMENTING TRIPLE NEXUS

Triple nexus is still in its early stages, where major actors are still exploring and probing how to best implement and realize. In addition, the complexity of the humanitarian crises, and its continuation makes triple nexus more elusive.

In addition; many actors are still struggling with realization of the nexus (linking humanitarian work and development), and are in no good status to pursue an even more complicated linkages.

However, some organizations such as Oxfam and the European Union have presented their own visions and frameworks to realizing triple nexus.

in 2021; Oxfam published⁷⁹ its vision of how triple nexus should be realized. Describing its



Oxfam triple nexus envision- source: Oxfam

Programming across the triple nexus; Oxfam explains that integration among has to go through addressing the root causes of conflicts, injustice, and crises. The area where interventions addressing all those root causes should be the true reflection of triple nexus.

In it's triple nexus approach; Oxfam recognizes⁸⁰ the need to contextualize programming across the nexus according to the context. The same is also highlighted in WeWorld approach to triple nexus. It its illustration of how triple nexus is implemented; WeWorld stressed the need for localization as an entry point to any triple nexus approach.

⁷⁹ Oxfam: <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/transforming-the-systems-that-contribute-to-fragility-and-humanitarian-crises-p-621203/>

⁸⁰ Oxfam: <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/transforming-the-systems-that-contribute-to-fragility-and-humanitarian-crises-p-621203/>



WeWorld implementation of triple nexus- source WeWorld GVC

DAC recommendations⁸¹ to implementing triple nexus covered 3 important areas: Coordination, Programming, and Financing. With recommendations to realize triple nexus in each one of those areas. Such construction of recommendations reflects deep understanding of the importance of each area.

The following guidelines are aimed at helping organizations in Palestine achieve a real triple nexus:

14.5.1 AT THE ORGANIZATION LEVEL

1. Holistic problem analysis: no proper intervention without proper diagnosis. Problem analysis is the key to identify the problem, its symptoms and causes. Thus paying attention to having a sound problem analysis is a top priority. In addition, when analyzing problems, a wide lens should be used, to capture not only the direct problem and its dependencies, but also wider or extended problems or links that can be vital to its understanding. Such thing can be done by:
 - Uncovering the root causes of the problem instead of focusing only on the symptoms.

⁸¹ OECD, DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, OECD/LEGAL/5019

- Understanding power dynamics: all problems are resulting from power differences. Understanding power and its dynamics within the community is key to uncover deep causes and possible solutions.
 - Interpret the problem with the local and global lenses: having a local lens when approaching problems and risks helps in understanding how people are perceiving such problems and thus how to deal with it. In addition, having a global lens adds the benefit of learning best practices and possible unforeseen results or un-explored solutions.
2. People first: any intervention or action should have peoples' best interest at its heart. This can be done via:
- People-centered design: interventions are built around and to address people needs and demands. This entails sound understanding of people needs and perspectives.
 - People-leadership: to ensure people needs are well considered, and their interests are represented, their engagement has to be based on a leading role not a consulting one.
 - Resilient communities as a goal: resilience and shifting the power from the organizations to the targeted communities, should be the core purpose of all interventions. This requires clear communication between the organization and the target audience; as well as consistent work to achieve it.
3. Development-oriented: each and every intervention is to have development in its heart as the an ongoing value that is flowing from previous to upcoming interventions passing through those already being implemented. To achieve that, organizations should:
- Focus on humanitarian needs with development perspective, meaning that it has to answer the question “how this intervention will lead to developing the existing resources and capacities to further improve people lives afterwards?”.
 - Have long-term interventions: development is not easy, and needs time to bear its fruit. Thus short interventions should not be the default action, and if necessary they should not form the majority.
 - Multi-sectorial work: development requires bridging gaps on multi-levels and across different sectors. Thus having multi-sectorial interventions, or at least linkages with other organizations providing complementary interventions is a must.
4. Localized action: to suite the local context and to be consistent with the local culture and values. Therefore the following is needed:
- Sound understanding of the context: is key to identifying best approaches and remedies.
 - Consultations with local stakeholders: to get the information from its owners and direct stakeholders, and to ensure they are aware and on-page of what is being done.
 - Piloting and adapting: rushing interventions, especially tools and methodologies from other contexts could be harmful. Taking it a step by step to pilot and explore results and dynamic interactions is required to ensure that such interventions will be successful when fully implemented.
 - Continuous assessment and learning: piloting is not enough, as ongoing monitoring is required to assess the results, and learn from them in a way that incorporates such learning.
5. Continuous capacity building: to promote the organization capacities, which enhances its services is an ongoing requirement. Therefore, organizations should:

- Investing in organizational capacities through planning, allocating resources, and providing trainings and capacity building programs.
- Sharing capacities with local communities: to maximize the benefits and foster relations, capacities and sources are encouraged to be shared among organizations, for the greater good.
- Fostering a learning environment to constantly improve the services.

14.5.2 AT THE CLUSTER LEVEL

6. Risk-informed interventions: all interventions and efforts should stem from and be based on updated risk analysis to help identify the related vulnerability and exposure. Without knowing the related risks, no intervention is complete.
7. Sound coordination: at the cluster level, coordination is a priority to maximize the cluster value and empower its members. Sound coordination can be achieved by:
 - Sharing of information: the essential role of the cluster is to create clear and available channels for information sharing and to maintain its flow. Information should also be accurate, updated, timely, and clear.
 - Capacity sharing: as a coordinating body; the cluster is more privilege to coordinate and facilitate capacity sharing among its members. This should be utilized and capitalized on.
8. Cluster-wide planning: the best result of information sharing; is the informed and well-guided planning. Adopting a developmental approach and seeking to link humanitarian, and development interventions, has to be combined with cluster-level planning. All members are invited to participate in planning where their capacities, interventions, and resources are registered and announced. This will not only reduce service duplication, but also will boost the effectiveness and efficiency of interventions.
9. Resilience-focused: same as the organizational level, resilience is also to be adopted and fostered at the cluster level. Resilience planning, capacity building, and resilience programming should be among all clusters' priorities.

14.5.3 AT THE GOVERNMENT LEVEL

10. Strategic level planning: where the overall perspective comes to guide all actors and direct their efforts to the most pressing issues, as well as the development gaps. Strategic planning is a continuous effort linked with previous strategies and informed by real change on the ground, far away from buzzing words.
11. Resilience fostering: should be the sole priority for all government organizations especially in Palestine. Fostering resilience can be done in so many ways, but has to prioritized in the first place.
12. Promoting political engagement: dealing with the civil society as external influence is not helping. Adopting positive attitudes towards the civil society and perceiving them as partners is needed. Political engagement should be translated into action by being more engaged with civil society interventions and their support, by adopting facilitating policies and procedures.

14.5.4 AT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY LEVEL

13. Long-term partnerships: donors and INGOs are to adopt long-term partnerships in their modalities to help local actors achieve resilience an development. Piecemeal

interventions, or short-term actions are with no real impact in terms of development or peacemaking.

14. Unrestricted funding: allowing local actors to determine where to direct the funding is a priority to help achieve a national-wide development, promote effectiveness and efficiency, and sustain the impact.
15. Research and development: international actors enjoy the benefits of exposure to many countries and different contexts. Having such knowledge and expertise, they are expected to turn it into knowledge to be contextualized, further improved, and made use of by local actors.

15 RECOMMENDATIONS

15.1 GOVERNMENT

- Internal division along with its forms must be ended, and its impacts on the Palestinian people should be addressed immediately.
- Civil society space is to be protected, respected, and promoted, to ensure all civil society actors have the required space to carry out their interventions.
- The national government is called upon to foster all forms of resilience and create a resilience nurturing environment.
- The government represented by relevant ministries is required to carefully study, review, and coordinate with relevant organization and actors all new methodologies and approaches to be imported and applied in the Palestinian areas. Such efforts should be focused to ensure all tools are contextualized to the Palestinian context.
- Relevant ministries are required to resilience is mainstreamed within all interventions to be implemented in Palestine. One way to do so, is by supporting the adoption of the resilience marker in evaluation and assessment of all interventions.
- All government ministries and bodies are called upon to review their strategies and policies to ensure reflecting risk-analysis, resilience building, and fostering resilience within their organizations as well as among the targeted groups, especially those who are most vulnerable and in need.
- The government is highly recommended to activate the National Disaster Risk Management System, and to promote its efforts to serve as a national information repository and knowledge center guiding risk assessment and risk reduction efforts across Palestine.
- All ministries are encouraged to include an updated risk analysis and assessment within its strategies and plans, with recommended mitigation strategies to be followed by other relevant actors.

15.2 UN AGENCIES AND CLUSTERS

- Adopt resilience marker as one of the interventions criteria to be supported and implemented.
- Promote and support sectorial risk assessment, and disaster risk reduction practices within the clusters' ways of working.
- Encourage all members of the clusters to conduct and maintain updated risks analysis, and to develop relevant preparedness plans.
- Promote and support capacity building programs to identify and respond to specific risks within clusters.
- Promote the contextualization of new tools and interventions, and support such as a good practice among all UN agencies.
- Dedicate more programs and interventions for resilience and resilience building.

15.3 INTERNATIONAL DONORS

- Change funding policies to foster already existing systems and resilience building plans.
- Pay more attention to dedicating significant portions of the funding to long-term developmental interventions.

- Allow more time and resources within funded interventions to provide opportunities to building and promoting resilience.
- Investing in and promoting local resources and capacities which are considered the long-term investment and resilience factors for the targeted communities.
- Provide funding to local actors instead of INGOs, which guarantees direct benefit to the targeted beneficiaries, promoting local capacities, and reducing admin overhead which acts against resilience building.
- Cooperate and consult with local actors to better identify their needs and those of the communities they serve.
- Build interventions based on real partnership and effective consultations with local actors, building on their expertise, and actual needs, to further promote resilience building.
- Support and use the resilience marker in all the funded interventions.
- Allocated funds for resilience building interventions, or activities both at the level of local actors themselves as well as the targeted communities.
- Add resilience building as an aspect of interventions' assessment and evaluation to help identify effective and more efficient ways of resilience building.

15.4 INGOs

- Refrain from competing with local actors on funding opportunities.
- Invest in real partnerships with local actors within limited timeframes to build their capacities, share knowledge and resources, and encourage them to lead the interventions.
- Adopt contextualization as a mandatory requirement for all interventions before bringing them in the country.
- Dedicate more capacity building programs for resilience building, focusing on the practical aspects of realizing resilience.
- Investing more resources to identify, highlight, and promote local resilience building practices instead of importing them.
- Take into consideration

15.5 LOCAL NGOS

- Invest in building own capacities in resilience and resilience building
- Extend networking relations with other actors to form strong alliances with sound flow of information and coordination. This should be done under the already existing coordination bodies with promoted cooperation and openness to avoid duplication, and ensure fostering resilience building.
- Listen to people and their own devised resilience strategies and coping mechanisms before dictating new or imported strategies. People's knowledge and expertise should be valued and highly regarded, as they are the ones fighting for their communities' survival and development.
- Local NGOs are encouraged to defy donors' agendas and funding restrictions which are limiting resilience building or forcing limited interventions in this regard.
- All local actors should spare no effort to develop their own resilience strategies and to embed such strategies in their ways of working and design of interventions.
- NGOs should support and adopt the use of resilience marker to help guide them highlight and better reflect resilience building in their work.