BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency & Refugee Rights

BADIL Annual Report 2013

BADIL’s Annual Report 2013

BADIL Resource Center was established in January 1998 based on recommendations issued by popular refugee conferences in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. BADIL is registered with the Palestinian Authority and legally owned by a General Assembly composed of activists in Palestinian national institutions and refugee community organizations. BADIL’s current Board was elected by the General Assembly convened on 17 November 2013.
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Resolves that the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property which, under principles of international law or in equity, should be made good by the Governments or authorities responsible;

UNGA /RES/194 (III), 11 December 1948
INTRODUCTION

As we sit down to contemplate and record BADIL’s achievements in 2013 we realize once again that our efforts, while substantial in terms of inputs and outputs, elude assessment at the higher level. In other words, we find difficulty pinpointing indicators of strategic results/outcomes for many reasons. The work of BADIL, primarily, is comprised of various forms of advocacy. Local advocacy is achieved by capacity building and awareness raising with Palestinian civil society. Here we work with all sectors within a wide geographic scope: youth, children, women, refugees and non-refugees, academia, community-based organizations, etc. in Palestine and abroad. National and regional advocacy is supported by BADIL’s membership and participation in various networks, coalitions and campaigns. International advocacy is achieved via BADIL’s participation in various UN and other international bodies and forums. All these advocacy activities are sustained by the tools, publications and research materials produced and disseminated by BADIL. We can and do count the number of lectures, discussions and participants; the number of networks, coalitions, and campaigns BADIL is involved in; the number of UNHRC sessions attended, statements submitted and side events implemented; and the number of tools, publications and research materials produced. However, we can not fully measure the impact of one of these activities. But even more complicated, time-consuming and costly is the measurement of the accumulative impact of a combination of these advocacy activities.

This closing of this year 2013 signifies the end of BADIL’s 2011-2013 strategic plan, “Putting Rights into Practice II”. We have begun the development of BADIL’s current strategic plan “Empowering Rights Holders and Influencing Duty Bearers”. Recognizing that the changes BADIL hopes to achieve require a longer time frame as we are changing mindsets, cultures and general public opinion, we have extended the duration this strategic plan to 5 years instead of the previous 3 year duration. In an attempt to move from activities-based reporting to results-based reporting, BADIL revised its logical framework, developed a Theory of Change and contracted the services of an external evaluator. These institutional developments have pushed BADIL in the right direction, but much more needs to be done. Any changes incorporated in the development of the strategic plan must be taken in consideration with the political environment and BADIL’s overarching goal: to contribute to a situation where international law is implemented with regards to the Palestinian people, particularly the refugees. We would like to thank our partners and supporters for their faith and commitment to BADIL.

What follows is a modest account of BADIL’s achievements in 2013 appropriately weighed against the initiatives proposed in this year’s action plan. Once again we have maintained the format and design of the previous annual report:

- The numbering of initiatives within each program is not a typing mistake but intentional. It reflects the intersection and integration of the initiatives with each other and within each program.
- “For the first time . . .” indicates initiatives or methodologies that have been implemented for the first time by BADIL.
- “Evaluation:” is a deeper analysis of our programs.
- “Challenges” faced in implementation of the programs as a whole.

In addition, we have introduced a new segment which reflects our analysis of the strategic plan over the past three years: “Name”
Achievements

Program I: Building Local Capacity to Participate and Engage

1. Youth Education and Activation Project (YEAP)

The YEAP participated in 3 popular initiatives in the first half of 2013 to support the Campaign against Forced Population Transfer:

✓ 25 March beautification and greening of the Awarta Girls’ School (Nablus)
✓ 29 March in commemoration of Land Day, tree-planting in Al-Khader
✓ 30 March in commemoration of Land Day, tree-planting in Khan Younis

Partnership with Civil Society: BADIL supported 19 popular initiatives with civil society. A variety of activities were implemented by BADIL’s local partners ranging from artistic murals, marathons, humanitarian aid to Palestinian refugees fleeing Syria, photo exhibitions and much more across Palestine.

For the first time, under the capacity building pillar, BADIL and Defense for Children International (DCI) Palestine Section, jointly implemented six days of training for a group of 25 children 9-14 years old. The training was divided between DCI and BADIL. The first phase of the training led by BADIL comprised three days and involved a historic and current breakdown the mechanisms of forced population transfer implemented by the state of Israel and the principles of IHL and IHRL as they pertain to forcibly displaced persons; and children’s rights. The second phase, another three days and led by DCI focused on how to utilize media tools to document children’s experiences with forced population transfer and other violations of their rights. The training was followed up with a day long initiative: the tools produced by the children, photographic exhibition and animation film were presented and a tour of the historic city of Hebron was implemented. The event involved Palestinian children their families as well as five community-based organizations targeting children.

2. Strategy Forum

BADIL-Zochrot Joint Action: BADIL produced a short documentary film entitled “An Introduction to the Practicalities of Return” accompanied by a brochure in Arabic and in English with the same title. The film was launched on 19 November 2013 at Bethlehem University, in coordination with the Department of Human Sciences. Since its launch the film has been screened over a dozen times to international delegations hosted by BADIL as well as a screening at UN headquarters in Thailand. It has received rave reviews from a variety of audiences and is available for online viewing on BADIL’s Vimeo account (http://vimeo.com/badilresourcecenter).

Local Youth Refugee Network (LYRN) and the Civil Society Activists Forum (CSAF): Both the LYRN and
CSAF continue to grow in scope through the recruitment of Palestinian human rights defenders from historic Palestine. Both bodies participated in:

- 14 March in an event for Israeli Apartheid Week (United against Apartheid) at the Peace Center in Bethlehem;
- 14 May in BADIL’s Commemoration of Nakba-65 which took place in Manger Square, Bethlehem;
- 4 June in BADIL’s conference on forced population transfer;
- 5-6 June in the fact-finding mission;
- 10th Annual Youth Summer Camp in Beirut;
- Two day Forced Population Transfer tour to Hebron and Bethlehem Area C villages.

**Academic Activists Training:** 102 students enrolled and graduated from the two semesters of the 2013 course, “Palestinian Refugees under International Law”, given at Al-Quds University. Also, BADIL supervised preparation and submission of two research papers related to refugee issues, which were conducted by two students: one from Al-Quds University and the other from Al-Estiqlal (Independence College).

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**Highlight: Reunion of Palestinian Youth inside and outside the Green Line**

A first time cooperation between BADIL and Baladna Cultural Forum (Haifa) brought together Palestinian youth from within the Green Line (Israel) to meet with Palestinian youth members of BADIL’s LYRN and CSAF (mainly refugee youth from Dheisheh Refugee Camp). The 100-member group was hosted at the Phoenix Charitable Society for a day-long program that included presentations, film screenings, discussions and tours. The discussions touched upon a wide variety of topics of concern to both groups: starting from refugee return to the difficulties faced by both groups, to the roles and responsibilities each have together and separately. The group toured the refugee camp and the area of Al Walaja that is affected by the Wall. Misconceptions were clarified and myths were dispelled. Considering the resounding success of this pilot initiative, BADIL, Baladna and other organizations will aim to cooperate in additional initiatives, providing opportunities for interaction among Palestinian youth from different geopolitical backgrounds.
3. Al-Awda Award Competition

This is the 7th year of BADIL’s Annual Al Awda Award. BADIL launched the 2013 Award on 28 January under the slogan “Generation by generation, we will continue to protect our fig and olive trees.” - Tawfiq Zayyad.

Breakdown of the Number and Scope of Submissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Palestine</th>
<th>Arab Countries</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>America</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Best Nakba Poster</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Caricature</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Photograph</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Story for Children</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Compared to 2012 submissions in regards to quantity and quality, there was definite improvement in both areas. These results, to some extent support BADIL’s hypothesis that due to the extra-ordinary political and economic developments of 2012 year, that year’s submissions left much to be desired. Recall that the number of submissions peaked in 2011 (with just over 600 submissions); however, the quality of submissions, particularly for the poster was not as remarkable as the 2013 submissions.

**Evaluation:** Overall, all of the projects within the capacity building pillar were implemented in accordance with the action plan. Initiatives that were supported were more focused and more closely related to raising the voice of Palestinian refugees to demand their inalienable rights as enshrined in international law. BADIL was more involved in these initiatives, providing technical and logistic support, tools and research materials as well as marginal financial support. This strengthened BADIL’s relationship with civil society partners, increased BADIL’s visibility and offered opportunities to disseminate BADIL’s publications to additional audiences. In addition, many of the initiatives, particularly those in Gaza and Bethlehem had increased participation and received local media coverage.

**Challenges:** BADIL recognizes that scope of this program is large and contains a number of different methods for local advocacy through capacity building. With the intention of integrated participation from the different youth bodies created, confusion with regards to what initiative belongs to which body and in some cases neglect of one body or another has occurred. For example, no specific initiatives were implemented directly with the CSAF but the members were incorporated into the annual initiatives and the campaign against forced population transfer through participation in the conference and the fact-finding mission. This integration also poses difficulties with regards to results-based assessment. As we firmly believe that impact is cumulative we cannot abandon fully any of the bodies thus far created. BADIL needs to look at new methodologies that will elicit more ownership from the target groups so that these bodies become more engaged and self-sustaining.
4. Ongoing Nakba Education Center

BADIL published a total of 19 multimedia productions and three photographic exhibitions for the ONEC in 2013.

In order to increase scope and target groups for increased awareness BADIL expended its energy into promoting the tools by various means:

- Posting the tools on other internet channels such as Youtube and Vimeo and working with partners to promote the tools (for example “Sons of Lifta” was featured on the websites of Australians for Palestine and Palestine Chronicle);
- Screenings of the tools and photographic exhibitions at conferences and other events:
  1. FPT conference “Portraits of Displacement”
  2. ONEC physical space, “Practicalities of Return-Kufr Bir’im”
  3. UN HQ Bangkok, Thailand “Palestine’s Ongoing Nakba”
- For the first time, BADIL implemented a 16-stop speaking tour in the UK during the summer months of June, July and August. The speaking tour focused on the ONEC, and featured some of its productions: first person testimonies documenting violations committed against the Palestinian people by the state of Israel to forcibly displace them. The tour was well received and was promoted by a number of local media outlets, including interviews and coverage of the various events.

The overall result was 125% increase in production viewing taking into consideration online and live viewing.

Highlight: The ONEC itself as an innovative project was recognized by Muftah an online alternative media site covering the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), as one of the “Projects We Love”. Hailed for its innovative design and inclusive approach, the ONEC is featured on Muftah’s Innovation + Entrepreneurship page.

BADIL Public Library

Due to the generosity of BADIL’s international partners and friends, BADIL is able to expand its Resource Library with over 70 new titles on international law, human rights, Palestinian refugees and many other related topics. We would like to express our sincere thanks to all of you who purchased books and other resources from BADIL’s Wish List for our library. This is a vital resource for our researchers as well as Palestinian and international visitors of our library.

Tools

In addition to the multimedia tools of the ONEC, BADIL produced and disseminated the following publications to raise awareness of Palestinian rights holders and international stakeholders, to support a rights-based approach to the forced displacement issue, to support BADIL’s local and national campaigns and to increase BADIL’s visibility:
## Campaigning and Awareness Tools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title/Description</th>
<th>Month Released</th>
<th># of Downloads and/or # Distributed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israeli Apartheid Week Poster</td>
<td>Palestinian Loss of Land 1947-2013: Israeli Policies Combine Apartheid, Colonialism and Occupation</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaign Against FPT</td>
<td></td>
<td>March</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakba Commemoration</td>
<td></td>
<td>May</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practicalities of Return</td>
<td></td>
<td>September</td>
<td>1690 views (BADIL's new Vimeo account)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BADIL Calendar 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>December</td>
<td>Not available online, 100s of copies distributed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalogue of BADIL’s English Publications 2007-2013</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>Available on request in PDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPT Information Packet</td>
<td>Forced Population Transfer</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>1. 190  2. 182  3. 183  4. 189  5. 183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographic Exhibitions</td>
<td>Portraits of Displacement</td>
<td>June, FPT Conference</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Palestine’s Ongoing Nakba</td>
<td>November, UNHQ, Bangkok</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Practicalities of Return-Kufr Bir’im</td>
<td>December, ONEC physical space</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Periodicals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title/Description</th>
<th>Month Released</th>
<th># of Downloads and/or # Distributed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haq Al Awda* ( Titles translated from Arabic )</td>
<td>Palestinians inside the Green Line: 65 years confronting displacement, confinement and Apartheid (#52)</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>872/19000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Confronting Nakba-65: Return is the Right and Will of the People (#53)</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>1003/19000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forced Population Transfer of Palestinians: the Crime and Consequences (#54)</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>590/19000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Palestinian Refugees of Syria in the Absence of National and International Protection (#55)</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>165/19000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Palestinian Refugees: Responsible National Agencies and Organizations (#56)</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>13/19000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Majdal**</td>
<td>Palestinian Citizens in Israel: Defying the Ongoing Nakba (#51)</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>561/1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Towards a Prognosis: Diagnosing Fragmentation and Problems of Representation in Palestinian Politics (#52)</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>367/1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Clockwork of Ongoing Nakba: Unraveling Forced Population Transfer (#53)</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>422/1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 Years of the BDS Movement: Where have we come since 2005? (#54)</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>617/1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Paradox of Using the Law of the Oppressor (#55)</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>No numbers available yet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Institutional Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title/Description</th>
<th>Month Released</th>
<th># of Downloads and/or # Distributed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly Newsletter</td>
<td>January – March Newsletter April – June Newsletter July – September Newsletter October – December Newsletter</td>
<td>April July October January 2014</td>
<td>Not available for download; 1000s of each distributed by email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midterm Report</td>
<td>BADIL’s Midterm Progress Report 2013</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>100s distributed by email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Report</td>
<td>BADIL’s Annual Report 2012</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>100s distributed by email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BADIL’s Annual Report 2013</td>
<td>January 2014</td>
<td>100s distributed by email</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Media

### Breakdown of Media Coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Type of Coverage</th>
<th>Duration (minutes)</th>
<th>BADIL Press Releases &amp; Statements (English/Arabic)</th>
<th>Coverage by alternative media websites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Al Awda Award</td>
<td>Radio Engham (2 spots) Voice of Palestine Radio (Cairo)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>Electronic Intifada (2 posts) Alternative News Youtube (2 videos)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spots: 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Subtotal: 5 posts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakba-65</td>
<td>Radio 786 (South Africa) Al Palestineyah TV Ma’an TV¹ Radio Tareek Al Mahaba (Nablus)</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>2/5</td>
<td>Ma’an News Hona al Quds Al Resala Seraj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spots: 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Subtotal: 4 posts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing Nakba²</td>
<td>BBC Radio Hummerside and Phoenix FM Radio (Scotland)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>Electronic Intifada (2 posts) Palestine Chronicle Ma’an News Australians for Palestine Youtube³ Muftah Cinema Palestino Karama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spots: 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Subtotal: 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONEC</td>
<td>Al Alam Radio (Hebron) Radio Nisa’a</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9/8</td>
<td>Al Jazeera English (2 posts) Open Democracy Lindro (Italian) Mondoweiss Jadaliyya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spots: 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Subtotal: 6 posts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Developments</td>
<td>Palestine TV</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4/2</td>
<td>Al Jazeera and Australians for Palestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spots: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Subtotal: 2 posts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPT Conference and FFM</td>
<td>Radio Rae</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1/13</td>
<td>Ma’an News (Land Day) Daily Censored (Land Day) Alternative News (IAW and Sabra and Shatila Commemoration) Lindro (Italian) Momken (Arabic) Electronic Intifada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spots: 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Subtotal: 7 posts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. For the Nakba-65 Commemoration, Ma’an TV aired a 6 hour program that featured BADIL staff members and encompassed various issues regarding the Nakba, past and current forcible displacement, local and international humanitarian and protection responses, and the plight of Palestinian refugees abroad.
2. BADIL’s legal analysis has always centered on the aspect of the “Ongoing Nakba”; that the forcible displacement of the Palestinian people is a continuous process and is not bound by time or geography. What is interesting and important in this category is that media networks are picking up and utilizing this terminology in their articles—which is significant as we believe that it indicates a change in perception of the conflict that is in line with BADIL’s analysis.
3. The BADIL production of Sons of Lifta for the ONEC was posted on Youtube, in addition to receiving promotion from other websites. The result was 1212 views on Youtube for the multimedia tool. This is a very promising development as it indicates that this particular tool was viewed almost 5 times more than tools that were not put on Youtube.
Social Media & www.badil.org

Between 1 January and 31 December 2013, BADIL’s Facebook page showed a 72% increase (for a total of 7808 people) in the number of people who “liked” BADIL Resource Center.

The investment in social media venues can be evaluated by referring to the analytical report on BADIL’s main website for a comparison between 2012 and 2013.

- The number of visits to www.badil.org increased 38.4% from 2012 to 2013;
- The number of unique visitors increased by almost 39.6%;
- The bounce rate decreased by almost 3%.

The report tells us that more Palestinians (122% increase), Israelis (21% increase) and Americans (17% increase) are accessing the site this year compared to last year.

These statistics are encouraging and validate BADIL’s decision to continue to invest time and resources into social media.

4. This category also includes reprints of Al-Majdal articles on other sites. This means that not only are these articles read by new audiences but the hosting website editors believe that the topics of these articles are pertinent and worthy of re-publishing. Also of significance is that the articles are being translated into Spanish and Italian and then re-published.
5. Mobilization

Campaigns

- Campaign Against Forced Population Transfer

The campaign against forced population transfer actually began in the 2nd half of 2012 with a series of trainings targeting communities facing the threat of forced displacement with a focus on Area C. Ten trainings were implemented that included the history of forced displacement in Palestine, the mechanisms used by the Israeli regime to displace Palestinians, the principles of international law that pertain to this issue and the introduction and promotion of the ONEC as a tool to document incidents of displacement and advocate for an end to displacement. In addition to three main popular initiatives that were implemented in Area C communities (25 March in Awarta-Nablus, 30 March Khuzu’a-Khan Younis, and 8 April in Masafer Yatta-Hebron), BADIL supported the implementation of 15 other local initiatives throughout Palestine. The initiatives, which took place in the 1st half of 2013, varied in style: some were artistic, cultural, or athletic; child or youth oriented. But all focused on the aspect of displacement and ways to resist displacement.

The campaign culminated in the first Palestinian Conference on Forced Population Transfer on 4 June 2013 in Ramallah. The conference was the first of its kind tackling the issue of the forced population transfer of the indigenous Palestinian population and local, national and international interventions to prevent displacement. At the conference BADIL launched “Israeli Land Grab and Forced Population Transfer of Palestinians: A Handbook for Vulnerable Individuals and Communities”, a guide to understanding the linkage between Israeli land regime and forced population transfer and the accompanying “Know your Rights” information packet. Hundreds of Palestinians and internationals attended the conference which hosted a plethora of experts representing both local, national and international organizations and academic institutions.

To complement the conference, BADIL provided a two-day fact-finding mission 5-6 June to areas facing forcible transfer. The Area C villages of Al Walaja, Battir and Wadi Fukin of the Bethlehem Governorate were the destination of the first day of the tour; Masafer Yatta (Hebron Governorate) and Beit Zacharia (Bethlehem Governorate) constituted the second day. Approximately 20 people attended the fact-finding mission including international guest experts from the conference.

**Highlight:** For the first time a joint awareness initiative with Beit Jala Scouts Troupe and Marching Band was implemented under the Campaign against FPT, to raise awareness on the forcible transfer of Palestinians through the distribution of BADIL’s publications. Hundreds of copies of the FPT information packet and the Arabic periodical, *Haq Al Awda*, were distributed by the troupe and band members in public spaces throughout Beit Jala, with a focus on Area C communities. The event was publicized on Ma’an News Network (in Arabic see, [http://www.maannews.net/arb/ViewDetails.aspx?ID=603420](http://www.maannews.net/arb/ViewDetails.aspx?ID=603420)). This initiative signaled the kick-off of a partnership between BADIL and the Beit Jala troupe and band that will include more awareness and training activities on FPT in the future.

- United Against Apartheid

In commemoration of Israeli Apartheid Week, BADIL, in coordination with a host of local community-based organizations, implemented a photo exhibition and film screening at the Peace Center in Bethlehem. The photo exhibition consisted of two displays: one highlighting the apartheid situation created by the Israeli regime in
the historic city of Hebron by the Hebron Protection Committee and the other highlighting the various military check points through out the West Bank by the French photography team of Magda and Andrea. The screening was for Part V of the 6-part documentary series “Chronicles of a Refugee: the Right of Return” by Adam Shapiro, Perla Issa, and Aseel Mansour.

➢ Land Day

On 29 March, BADIL, in coordination with Al Khader Municipality, and in cooperation with a variety of civil society organizations, implemented a volunteer day of olive tree planting in lands threatened by confiscation for the Apartheid Wall and the Israeli only by-pass road #60. Almost 200 Palestinian and international volunteers planted 150 olive saplings in an area of approximately 15 dunams.

➢ Nakba-65 Commemoration

This year the national commemoration of Nakba-65 took place at Manger Square in Bethlehem and was attended by thousands of people from Palestine as well as internationals. BADIL implemented the commemoration in cooperation with municipalities, popular committees, political parties, local church groups and community-based organizations. The main activities of the commemoration were: a march utilizing torches and banners led by a marching band; addresses from the Secretary General of the People’s Party, Fatah Revolutionary Council, and Archbishop Atallah Hanna of the Greek Orthodox Church; and a special performance from Al Funoun Al Shabiya Dance Troupe. The Best Nakba Poster from the Al Awda Award was used as the main promotional tool in various forms (posters, t-shirts, banners, etc.) by all in this and other commemoration activities.
Membership in Coalitions

Through BADIL’s membership within coalitions and networks, BADIL is able to broaden its scope and target new audiences to raise awareness and to promote and defend the rights of Palestinians, particularly the forcibly displaced. Below are highlights of the results of BADIL’s participation in these networks which in turn provide the opportunity to build new alliances.

Networking and Outreach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World Social Forum in Tunis</td>
<td>26-31 March</td>
<td>BADIL hosted a two-hour workshop “The Palestinian Refugees and Their Right of Return” and distributed large amount of tools and research materials.</td>
<td>Greater visibility for BADIL, greater awareness for the Palestinian struggle in terms of ongoing FPT under the Israeli regime; opportunity to network and create alliances; promotion of the GPRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th National BDS Conference in Bethlehem</td>
<td>8 June</td>
<td>BADIL assisted in the coordination and facilitation as a member of OPGAI</td>
<td>Solidify relationships with OPGAI and other networks and organizations Increase visibility for BADIL Promotion of the rights-based approach to the 1000s of participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triple-county tour in Southern California</td>
<td>March/April</td>
<td>Three venues hosted BADIL’s USA Mobilizer to present on the principles of Land Day and the promotion of the ONEC</td>
<td>Solidify relationship with the Right of Return Coalition-California Branch Greater visibility and awareness about BADIL and its work-particularly the ONEC to new audiences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Workshop with the City School of Boston &amp; the Center for Multicultural Training in Psychology</td>
<td>23 May</td>
<td>The workshop explored the history of Palestine and displacement though an active, participatory mapping exercise that facilitated understanding stereotypes and labels</td>
<td>Awareness about the ways that racism, lockdown, and legacies of colonialism impact the current landscapes of youth of color from Boston to Palestine for 30 youth of differing ethnicities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right of Return Conference, Boston University</td>
<td>6-7 April</td>
<td>BADIL’s keynote address, “Paving Paths to Peace and Home; Practicalities of Return”, focused on the fact that durable solutions for Palestinian refugees is both an individual right as well as a prerequisite to establishing a viable peace in the region</td>
<td>Shift and expand the discourse around Palestine in US academia; Explore the right of return within the United States more broadly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Palestinian Solidarity Conference in Stuttgart, Germany</td>
<td>10-12 May</td>
<td>Lecture on settler colonialism, Apartheid, civil resistance and BDS as well as the recent dramatic changes in the region and how they effect the Palestinian struggle</td>
<td>Building relationships with international academics and their institutions Greater visibility for BADIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Lecture and Tour on Forced Population Transfer</td>
<td>2 May</td>
<td>Joint BADIL and Adalah panel</td>
<td>Increase visibility for BADIL targeting new audiences to increase awareness on FPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation in the international conference “From Truth to Redress”</td>
<td>29-30 September</td>
<td>In cooperation with Zochrot</td>
<td>Promoting the practicalities of return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaigning in Europe</td>
<td>28 October – 12 November</td>
<td>Advocacy, Awareness Raising and Engagement</td>
<td>Promotion of the GPRN; Alliance and partner development; Promotion of the rights-based approach. See highlight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kairos Conference</td>
<td>30 November</td>
<td>Launch of International Christmas Briefing</td>
<td>The briefing contained 4 interventions surrounding residency, political prisoners, settlements and refugees. The latter was BADIL’s contribution to the briefing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee and Displacement Working Group Meeting</td>
<td>4-7 December</td>
<td>Establishment of Refugee and Displacement Working Group in coordination with Christian Aid</td>
<td>Establishing Mission, Vision, Manifest and Action plan of the working group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Between 28 October and 12 November, BADIL went on a tour in five European states. The tour included meetings with international organizations and networks, as well as with Palestinian communities in Europe. The tour was an opportunity for BADIL to engage with its partners in advocacy events, promote a human rights based approach to the Palestinian refugee problem, and network with Palestinian communities and organizations for the establishment of a Global Palestinian Refugee Network (GPRN). BADIL connected with members of the Legal Support Network to further enhance its capacities and activities abroad and to develop the network to its fullest potential.

The tour was a huge success, allowing it to build a consensus about the root causes of ongoing Palestinian forcible displacement and dispossession, the historically unprecedented and current situation of Palestinian refugees and to highlight that only a rights-based approach will guarantee a just and long-lasting solution. Additionally, BADIL was able to distribute its publications within dozens of institutions and civil society organizations.

The BADIL team began the journey in Geneva and participated in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Israel. An updated UPR report was submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) for this occasion. In addition to that, BADIL organized a side event involving the Defense for Children International-Palestine (DCI-P) and Professor Joseph Schechla (American University of Cairo and the Habitat International Coalition) in the Palais de Nations on the day of the UPR, in order to review its process and to highlight specific areas of concern (such as gaps in the UPR report, child prisoners, denial of the right of return as well as the ongoing forcible displacement of the Palestinian people). With more than 50 attendees, the event was successful, and it provided an opportunity to engage with various stakeholders and members of official delegations and international civil society.

BADIL also met with International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and Collectif Urgence Palestine. In addition, a meeting was held with 35 Palestinian representatives of various communities, organizations and networks to coordinate the establishment of the Global Palestinian Refugee Network. On that occasion,
BADIL presented its new Handbook which outlines Israeli state practices used to implement displacement by drawing on court decisions, legislation, military orders, and original interviews with affected individuals.

After Geneva, BADIL staff traveled to Brussels, where they held meetings with representatives of the Palestinian communities of Belgium and Luxemburg focusing on the Global Palestine Refugee Network (GPRN). BADIL participated in the EU lobbying days through its membership in the European Coordination Committee for Palestine (ECCP), and had the opportunity to directly advocate with 23 parliamentarians at the EU. BADIL’s focus was Israel’s lack of adherence to the EU Guidelines, and the ongoing impunity Israel enjoys due to lack of enforcement of these guidelines. BADIL was the only Palestinian organization present at the lobbying days. A meeting with APRODEV (an association of 17 major humanitarian and development organizations in Europe) and CIDSE (an international alliance of 16 Catholic development agencies from Europe and North America) was an opportunity to discuss their support of the Palestinian cause and the role BADIL could take in that.

In Amsterdam, BADIL met with Palestinians from Holland and held a lecture at the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS), Erasmus University. The lecture was arranged by Dr. Jeff Handmaker, a senior lecturer in law, human rights and development. The lecture was attended by students, organizations and networks. The final two stops of the mission were Germany and France, where BADIL met with more Palestinian communities and representatives, as well as Generation Palestine and BDS-France.

**Briefing of Internationals**

BADIL briefed 1097 internationals on 59 separate occasions. For the first time lectures were given in Spanish and Italian. Unique delegations that were hosted by BADIL include: international university students involved in the Stop the JNF Campaign; journalists, academics, unionists and activists from Basque; a group of activists from Agronom Senza Frontiere (Agriculture without Borders); a group of 3rd generation Palestinians from Sweden; the Korean YMCA Network and Christian Aid country and regional delegates.

Evaluation: This year BADIL did not directly implement activities under the themes of International Women’s Day or World Refugee Day (WRD) for a variety of reasons: much time and effort was devoted to existing annual campaigns in addition to focus on the Campaign against FPT; WRD in particular occurred during the same period as matriculation (tawjihi) exams and the commencement of the Ramadan fast; BADIL strives for inclusion of marginalized populations within all its activities to promote unity and resist fragmentation of Palestinian society.

Accordingly, the campaigns that were implemented, particularly the Nakba-65 Commemoration and the Campaign against FPT, were highly successful in many ways: BADIL’s constituency base grew to include communities from Area C; this led to increased visibility for BADIL in those communities; the number of individual participants and scope of representation of more sectors of Palestinian society increased.

These results were echoed in BADIL’s participation in a variety of local and international networking and outreach opportunities summarized in the above chart. Furthermore, BADIL made a conscious and strong effort to network more closely with organizations inside the Green Line. Our efforts were fruitful and materialized
in more organizations supporting BADIL’s statements and the statements of our networks (such as OPGAI and the PHROC) as well as unified legal advocacy with the UNHRC. This is addressed in more detail in the section on Program III.

Challenges: Some of the networking, outreach initiatives and campaigns were implemented by BADIL’s external consultants, mobilizers and field facilitators. This set-up (presence of external representatives in priority areas) is very efficient and practical. Often, our Bethlehem staff is unable to obtain visas or due to Israeli movement restrictions is unable to enter certain areas. Finally, BADIL participation and visibility are facilitated and enhanced by their continuous presence in priority areas. Unfortunately, with the shrinking of funding as a result of the shift from core-based to project-based funding, the global financial crisis, the shift in donor priorities to cover developments in other countries of the Middle East, BADIL is facing a financial challenge that will affect the ability to continue implementation of activities within this program as well as the others at the same level.
6. Research

June - “Israeli Land Grab and Forced Population Transfer of Palestinians: A Handbook for Vulnerable Individuals and Communities”; available in English, Arabic and Hebrew

7. Mobilization and Intervention with Duty Bearers

BADIL believes the path to justice and durable peace is directly linked to legal advocacy interventions with decision makers and duty bearers, whether individuals, organizations or governments. In this vein, BADIL consistently participates in and contributes to international forums of decision makers and decision making bodies to increase the political will for a solution founded in international law.

Through its special consultative status with ECOSOC, BADIL contributed to the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th Sessions of the UNHRC through the submission of 9 written statements, 8 oral statements, 3 meetings with duty bearers (UNHRC president and Special Rapporteurs) and 3 side events. In the 22nd Session, BADIL highlighted Israel’s accountability and responsibility under international law with regards to ongoing violations in Palestine and against the Palestinian people. For the 23rd Session BADIL primarily focused on Israel’s ongoing policy of forcible displacement and the situation of Palestinian political prisoners in Israeli detention centers. BADIL actively participated in the 24th Session with two joint written statements: one on Israel’s continuous denial of the Palestinian right of return; the other on accountability with regard to the occupied Palestinian territory. BADIL submitted two oral statements: one on the equal treatment for all refugees fleeing from the current hostilities in Syria; the other on Israel’s repeated noncompliance with international law. Additionally, on 23 September, BADIL organized a side event on Israel’s non-compliance with the UN Human Rights Council. The event was an opportunity to engage with various stakeholders as well as participants of official delegations, in addition to members of international civil society.

**Highlight:** Participation in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Israel

BADIL participated and contributed to the UPR (a mechanism of the UNHRC established in 2006 to review the fulfillment of each member State’s human right obligations and commitments) of Israel by submitting a report on Israel’s continued flagrant violations of international law and human rights vis-à-vis the Palestinian people, particularly the forcibly displaced in preparation of the 17th Session, on 29 October 2013. In addition, BADIL and Defense for Children International-Palestine Section implemented a joint side event on 30 October to highlight these gross violations and violations against children, particularly those under administrative detention. The original report was submitted jointly by the Palestinian Human Rights Organizations Council in July 2012.
**Evaluation:** For the first time, BADIL and Adalah jointly implemented a side event on the Violation of Housing, Land, and Planning Rights in Israel and the oPt. In addition many of the statements were joint statements with other Palestinian human rights organizations including one statement that was endorsed by 19 organizations. BADIL is moving towards **consolidating the legal advocacy strategy** by working jointly with other organizations. While this achievement is mentioned here, under legal advocacy we would like to note that this is a result of BADIL’s networking and alliance building. In addition, we must note that BADIL’s tools, research and publications are utilized to recruit partners. In other words, BADIL’s legal analysis is what attracts and holds partners to BADIL; their belief in our comprehensive rights-based approach.

**Challenges:** One of the major challenges facing the Palestinian struggle is fragmentation. BADIL proposes that this fragmentation is mainly the result of external pressures and realities that are directly imposed on Palestinian society by Israel and its policies resulting in the internalization of the Occupier’s terminology. BADIL intends to carefully consider this challenge and potential solutions in the development of the upcoming strategic plan. One avenue that will be pursued is further development of the relationships established with organizations inside the Green Line to unify terminology and consolidate international advocacy. Another potential option is local, regional and international speaking tours.
A SYNOPSIS OF 2013

It would be difficult (and perhaps not practical) to select three or four activities as BADIL’s most significant achievements of 2013. Instead we would like to highlight what we believe are the most significant results of 2013.

These results, rather than being achieved from a singular activity, we believe are the incremental accumulation of the outcomes of multiple activities. We will try to articulate how these results are both quantitative and qualitative.

The first is the number of people accessing BADIL’s primary website increased by more than one third in 2013 compared to 2012. This increase is a result of BADIL’s steady commitment to tailor its public relations approach to meet the needs or rather the preferences of today’s global society. So we incorporated traditional and non-traditional media venues and tools to promote our work and create visibility for BADIL. While this began in the second half of 2012, we are seeing the fruit of our efforts now. Furthermore we made specific networking and outreach initiatives to alternative media networks that agreed to cover BADIL activities, repost BADIL statements and articles and interviews with BADIL staff. Promotion of the multimedia tools of the ONEC was another public relations activity of the first half of 2013. We discover that by promoting the tools on alternative media (including Youtube and Vimeo) and through local and international live viewing venues, we were able to get almost five times as many views. Furthermore as mentioned in the Social Media section; more and more target populations are accessing BADIL’s website. So BADIL’s visibility and constituency base widened significantly.

The second significant result was the adaptation of BADIL’s analysis of the Palestinian struggle by using BADIL’s unique terminology (such as “Ongoing Nakba”) in the articles as well as in the headlines. As mentioned previously, we believe this signifies a shift in alternative media’s perspective on the struggle. The “publicity” generated by this outreach is significant in two ways. First, BADIL gains exposure (visibility) among alternative media’s target audience. Second, as signified by the increase in people accessing www.badil.org, some of alternative media’s target audience has become part of BADIL’s constituency base. While at this time we cannot measure the percent increase of our constituency base, we do know that more Palestinians, Israelis and Americans are accessing BADIL’s website. These results are excellent because we are specifically targeting Palestinians in Program I (capacity building of Palestinian civil society) Israeli civil society in Program II (with the Strategy Forum which also targets Palestinians) and both local and international societies are targeted in all components of Program II.

All BADIL’s publications, regardless of the type of publication, are produced with BADIL’s legal analysis of the Palestinian struggle as their foundation. It is this analysis or rather the belief in, support of, and commitment to this analysis that draws people and organizations to BADIL. This is reflected in all of BADIL’s work but most specifically in its research. The most significant research produced by BADIL in the first half of 2013 was the “Israeli Land Grab and Forced Population Transfer of Palestinians; A Handbook for Vulnerable Individuals and Communities” (hereafter referred to as the FPT handbook). The FPT handbook provides a guide to Palestinians facing the imminent threat of transfer. While it in itself is not a substitute for professional legal aid, it puts into context the mechanisms used by the state of Israel concerning land and property rights to forcibly displace Palestinians regardless of where they reside. The FPT handbook, produced in English, Arabic and Hebrew, demonstrates
that Israel is applying one comprehensive regime with the intent of transfer of the Palestinian population on both sides of the Green Line. The FPT handbook is complemented by an information packet comprised of five brochures in Arabic that articulate step by step instructions to postpone the inevitable: transfer and displacement. We cannot elude ourselves into thinking that the FPT handbook or information packet will protect Palestinians from transfer. What we can believe is that transfer could be postponed temporarily. So in essence we are buying time: time to advocate, time to mobilize, time to hold Israel accountable, time for the mechanisms of international law to be implemented. Therefore, we can accurately claim that we are providing protection albeit tenuous protection to Palestinian populations—the third result. Naturally, our other activities contribute to this goal indirectly but their contribution is not easily assessed.

Now we will analyze this transitional success with a look into the long-term. The FPT Handbook and the information packet were the basis for the FPT Conference. The success of the FPT Conference was a result of the culmination of efforts in all three programs. With approximately 200 participants, local, national and international, including experts, the conference set the foundations for discourse on FPT among a variety of stakeholders. The conference attests to BADIL’s strength in its relationships with Palestinian civil society and with its partners, coalitions and networks; and in its professional capacity to produce timely and effective research—all of which are significant indicators of success. Again, we are looking at outcomes resulting from the combination of various activities within BADIL’s comprehensive strategy. As a result, BADIL reached a new plateau in terms of awareness raising, alliances and networking, and research and intervention with duty bearers. Since BADIL builds on previous successes and benchmarks, the next step is consolidating advocacy strategy among Palestinian human rights organizations. And the foundation for this work to truly begin was established by our comprehensive strategy.
Looking Back: Reflecting on Putting Rights into Practice II

We believe that this is a critical time—at the end of the 2011-2013 Strategic Plan—to analyze the overall success and failure of this strategy in order to lay the foundation for the BADIL’s new strategic plan. Consequently, it is worth mentioning the challenges that effect BADIL’s entire strategy; in this regard we recognize two. The first is funding. Many factors contribute to the decrease in funding for BADIL specifically and for other Palestinian organizations in general. One factor is the shift by donors to adopt project-based funding over core-funding. Traditionally, BADIL has been a core-funded organization and this is attributed to partners’ belief in BADIL’s mission, vision and goals as well as relationships built solidly on trust founded in BADIL’s accountability and transparency principles and measures. However, due to the global economic crisis and the recent political upheavals in the Middle East, less funding is available in general for Palestinian organizations and the majority of that funding is directed towards project funding. Furthermore, the trend of donor matrixes is to support humanitarian projects as opposed to advocacy and protection projects. For BADIL as an advocacy focused organization, this automatically excludes us from applying to many grants and calls. What’s also interesting to note is that in most cases while calls for proposals and grants encourage working with marginalized populations, rarely are refugees listed as such. Marginalized populations are specified as women, children, youth, and persons with disabilities. Refugees and “pre-refugees” (Palestinians that have not yet become displaced but are likely to become displaced in the near future) are BADIL’s target population—in other words Palestinians regardless of where they reside or their legal status.

This brings us full circle to the second major challenge BADIL faces: inclusion or specialization. BADIL has an inclusive philosophy articulated in a comprehensive strategy. If funding is decreasing—as it most surely is—then the obvious solution would be to downsize activities, scope, and target population; in other words to specialize our programs.

In order to know where BADIL is headed in the next five years, we needed to see where we have been. Therefore, BADIL performed a participatory external evaluation of its thematic programs of the most recent strategic plan in the summer of 2013. The following general recommendations were proposed by the evaluator:

- It is highly recommended to concentrate on a more specific range of activities and projects to maximize the potential impact.
- In order to achieve a successful change, BADIL will need to develop a comprehensive empowerment and advocacy program with a few concentrated activities focused on refugee rights, based on advocacy training tools and implemented in cooperation with its partners, including more organizations that work with the empowerment of marginalized groups.
- It is highly recommended to redefine projects and to divide them into thematic areas of interventions.
- A comprehensive, unique, campaigning strategy is also recommended both at local and international level. Campaigning has to be seen as an instrument of advocacy also at an international level, in order to reinforce advocacy within international civil society and international institutions other than UN bodies, the EU and the US.
- Finding mechanisms and incentives for CBOs to engagement in local advocacy and awareness
raising is an important aspect of BADIL’s work in order to strengthen relationships and increase visibility.

- Stronger networks and links with other NGOs, CBOs and iNGOs that work outside the oPt, for inclusion of the exiled refugee community and to extend advocacy towards international civil society.

As such, BADIL took these recommendations into consideration when formulating and developing the 2014-2018 strategic plan in close cooperation with beneficiaries, partners and stakeholders.

BADIL has firmly established itself as a human rights organization, specializing in the refugee issue, committed to international law. As such, BADIL’s overall objective, “To contribute to the achievement of a situation where International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL) are respected and implemented with regards to the Palestinian People, particularly the forcibly displaced.” has not and will not change. However, the past two strategic plans were based on the hopes of an imminent solution or at least an improvement of the status quo through the Oslo process and therefore quite optimistic. We believed, as did many organizations, that our work would be complemented by new developments with positive realities on the ground. This optimism is reflected in the former strategic plans which upon evaluation were highly successful with regards to the results, but fell short with regards to impact. BADIL was able to successfully build civil society capacity to participate and engage more activists, particularly refugees and IDPs, in actions and campaigns and recruit additional allies and supporters worldwide for implementation of rights-based interventions and campaigns. BADIL was fairly successful it’s in legal advocacy: duty bearers did acknowledge
the importance of the Palestinian refugee issue, and integrated BADIL’s terminology in their statements (such as ongoing displacement, and forced population transfer). However the activation of existing protection mechanisms or the implementation of new protection policies did not materialize. Israel has continued to enjoy immunity with only sporadic denunciations concerning its continued systematic violations of international law. Also, we must recognize the nature of BADIL’s overall objective which is contingent upon fundamental political, social and cultural changes through various advocacy methods-changes that requires not only long term investment but can only be measured in the long term. Consequently, taking into consideration these two issues BADIL decided to increase the duration of its strategic plan from three years to five years and develop more pragmatic specific objectives; pragmatic in the sense that we have taken into serious consideration the current political realities of Palestine and the Middle East-whose impact on the destiny of Palestinians, particularly refugees, cannot be taken lightly.

Another major change in this strategic plan is to strengthen the linkages between BADIL’s community activities and advocacy. One of the targets of the current strategy "Putting Rights into Practice (I and II)" was to create a culture of return by investing in Palestinian society as a whole to educate and create awareness of rights according to IL and to realize that IL supports and calls for refugee return. Therefore Palestinian society was dealt with in its entirety and outreach was only restricted by BADIL’s human resources and financial capacity limitations. In essence, BADIL threw out as many lines as possible to draw in as many persons, communities, organizations, movements, committees and partners. While BADIL was successful in increasing its scope, visibility, alliances and supporters through a wide range of activities, the process was not only burdensome but measuring results and impact was difficult. Therefore more focused activities with more defined target groups will be a main cross-cutting theme for the current strategic plan. In addition to refugee communities (especially camps), BADIL intends on focusing on communities facing a high risk of Forced Population Transfer (FPT) (such as Area C, buffer and seam zone areas and Jerusalem) and extra-marginalized groups of Palestinian society (women and youth). The specific objectives are to have more significant and measurable impact: to increase resiliency of these communities, to contribute to the sustainability of collective actions and to elicit responses from duty bearers.

Thematically, our overall objective of 2014-2018 strategic plan, is divided into two specific objectives: Empowering Rights Holders to act collectively through Campaigning and Networking in order to influence public opinion for a rights-based solution and Influencing Duty Bearers to address the protection gap faced by Palestinians in general and the forcibly displaced in particular through Legal Advocacy based on accurate and timely Research. Our programs of Research, Legal advocacy, and Campaigning and Networking will contain projects, activities and initiatives that will support the two specific objectives and focus on interventions with rights holders and duty bearers as specified by the BADIL’s stakeholder and target group analysis.
Annex 1:

Governance and Management Bodies

The General Assembly (GA) is the legal owner of BADIL and the highest decision-making body. It sets guidelines for organizational plans, approves annual budgets and reports and elects the BADIL board. The GA meets annually and is currently composed of 44 members active in the promotion of Palestinian refugee rights, most are members of community organizations inside Palestine and in exile. The last meeting coincided with the election of a new board and took place on 17 November 2013.

The Board of Directors (BoD) is elected by the GA for a period of two years and meets monthly. The nine-member board leads organizational affairs on behalf of the GA, reviews/approves plans and reports submitted by the director and the Executive Committee, and facilitates program implementation. The current board was elected on 17 November 2013.

The newly elected BoD developed a new sub-body named Office Guild/Consortium which consists of three board of directors who are responsible for looking after the implementation of programs and activities and following up the administrative matters between the regular meetings of the BoD.

The Executive Committee (EC) forms the collective executive management of BADIL. The EC is comprised of the director and Resource and Campaign Unit coordinators. It monitors and adapts program implementation, and recruits and allocates resources according to the strategic and action plans.

General Assembly Members
1. Mr. Abed Alfatah Aqalqele Ramallah, Writer, Researcher
2. Mr. Jihad Shomali Ramallah, UNDP
3. Ms Rawia Abdo Aqabat Jabr Refugee Camp, UNRWA
4. Mr. Fuad Halaq Jerusalem, NSU
5. Ms Rania Khoury Jerusalem, Yabous Organization
6. Ms Rula Salamah Jerusalem, Just Vision, Ma’an News Agency
7. Mr. Mohamed Zaidan Nazareth, Arab Association for Human Rights
8. Ms Makboula Nassar Haifa, Photographer
9. Mr. Alaa Azza Ramallah, Beir Zeit University
10. Mr. Omar Ighbarya Mshrefeh, Zochrot
11. Ms Lana Sadiq France, Activist
12. Mr. Hazim Jamjom Lebanon, Activist
13. Ms Rana Bishara Tarshiha, Artist, Al-Quds University
14. Ms Rania Madi Geneva, Activist
15. Mr. Sbahi Sbahi France, Activist
16. Dr. Adnan Laham Beit Jala, Al-Quds University
17. Mr. Salah Ajarmeh Aida Refugee Camp, Lajee Center
18. Mr. Nader Abu-Amsha Beit Jala, YMCA
19. Ms Sandy Hilal Beit Sahour, UNRWA
20. Mr. Osama Ja’afary Dheisheh Refugee Camp, Ma’an News Agency
21. Mr. Ziad Hmouz Fawwar Refugee Camp, UNRWA
22. Mr. Hani Jara Arroub Refugee Camp, Youth Activity Center
23. Mr. Yosef Amayrah Hebron, Artist
24. Ms Hanan Ayasah Ad-Doha, Palestinian Prisoners Club
25. Mr. Ziad Sarafandi Gaza, Activist
26. Mr. Tayser Muhesen Gaza, Writer, Palestinian Agricultural Relief
27. Mr. Wissam Abdelkarem Nusseirat Refugee Camp, Gaza, Al-Karmel Society
28. Ms Inas Abu Shawesh Hebron, Artist
29. Ms Feryal Kharoub Balata Refugee Camp, Yafa Cultural Center
30. Mr. Ala Badarne Nablus, Artist and photographer
31. Mr. Mohammad Saba’aneh Jenin, Artist
32. Mr. Yosef Awda Balata Refugee Camp, Union of Youth Activity Centers
33. Mr. Imad Shawesh Fara Refugee Camp, Youth Activity Center
34. Mr. Tayser Nasralah Balata Refugee Camp, Right of Return Coalition
35. Mr. Naje Odeh Dheisheh Refugee Camp, Feneq Center
36. Mr. Salem Abu Hawash Dura, Activist
37. Mr. Adnan Alajrameh Aida Refugee Camp, Popular Committee
38. Mr. Adnan Shehadeh Arroub Refugee Camp, Polytechnic University
39. Mr. Abdel fattah Abu-Suror Jerusalem, Al-Rowad Theater
40. Mr. Ahmad Muhasilen Dheisheh Refugee Camp, Global Right of Return Coalition
41. Mr. Mohamed Laham Dheisheh Refugee Camp, Popular Committee
42. Mr. Issa Garaq Ad-Doha, Minister of Palestinian Prisoners
43. Mr. Sameer Oudeh Aida Refugee Camp, Popular Committees
44. Mr. Walid Kawasmi Jerusalem, Activist

Support Networks
1. Legal Support Network (LSN): composed of 30 international and local legal experts, Academic researchers and human/refugee rights activists. LSN is coordinated by BADIL and its core members meet annually. Members provide professional advice and contribute to BADIL research, seminars and advocacy activities.
2. Al-Majdal Editorial Advisory Board: 14 researchers, journalists and refugee rights activists who contribute to editorial planning and writing of BADIL’s English language quarterly,
3. Haq al-Awda Editorial Advisory Board: 14 Palestinian writers and community activists who contribute to editorial planning and writing of BADIL’s Arabic language magazine.
Annex 2:
Human Resources and Organizational Hierarchy*

*BADIL will be revising the organogram in line with the objectives of the Institutional Agency Program to increase the productivity and well-being of the organization and to develop human resource to correspond to the needs of the 2014-2018 strategic plan. We expect to have a new organogram in March 2014.

Annex 3:
Networks and Coalitions

- PHROC-Palestinian Human Rights Organization Council
- BNC-Palestinian Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions National Committee
- PNGO-Palestinian NGO Network
- HIC-Habitat International Coalition (Cairo)
- CRIN-Child Rights Information Network (UK)
- ECCP-European Coordinating Committee of NGOs on Palestine (Brussels)
Annex 4:
Partner CBOs and Associate Organizations

Northern West Bank
- Center for Women’s Program, Balata Refugee Camp
- The Committee of Refugees, Salfit
- Kay-La-Nansa "Not to Forget” Society, Jenin Refugee Camp
- The Popular Committee, Jenin Refugee Camp
- Yafa Cultural Center, Balata Refugee Camp
- Youth Activity Center, Far’a Refugee Camp
- The Popular Committee "Haifa Center", Tulkarem Refugee Camp
- Center for Women Programs, Balata Refugee Camp
- Refugees Affairs Committee, Salfit
- Madar Center, Ramallah
- Aldameer Association for Human Rights, Ramallah
- Palestinian Hydrology Group, Ramallah
- Local Council of Awrta Village, Nablus

Central West Bank
- Bayader Youth Society, Jalazoun Refugee Camp
- Shu’fat Child, Shu’fat Refugee Camp
- Women’s Center, Am’ari Refugee Camp

Southern West Bank
- Voice of Unity Radio Station, Dheisheh Refugee Camp
- Local Committee for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, Dheisheh Refugee Camp
- Women Activity Center, Dheisheh Refugee Camp

Jerusalem
- Sabeel Ecumenical Liberation Theology Center
- Al Quds Human Rights Clinic

Inside the Green Line
- Arab Association for Human Rights, Nazareth
- Zochrot
- Israeli Committee against House Demolitions
- Al Warsha Artistic Center, Haifa
- Adalah-The Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel

Gaza Strip
- Creators Association for Culture and Arts, Deir Al-Balah Refugee Camp
- Al-Karmel Society, Nusseirat Refugee Camp
- Popular Refugee Committee, Khan Younis

Others
- Aidoun-Syria Youth Group, Damascus
- Aidoun-Lebanon Youth Group, Beirut
Annex 5: 
ONEC Productions

- “Israeli Justice! Dura-el-Qara”, Dura el-Qara village, Ramallah district, West Bank.
- “Everything that Stands…”, Susiya, Hebron district, West Bank
- Qalqilya Photo Story, Qalqilya, Tulkarm district, West Bank.
- “3 Days…” – Awarta, Nablus district, West Bank.
- Photo-story – Lifta; Lifta village, Jerusalem district, 1948 Palestine.
- “Sons of Lifta” – Lifta, Jerusalem district, 1948 Palestine.
- “Testimonies of Zionist Fighters” – Huj Village, Gaza district, 1948 Palestine.
- “From Al-Araqib to Susiya”; Al-Araqib village, Bir as-Saba district, 1948 Palestine.
- “Umm al-Hieran Unrecognized Village v Hiran Settlement”; Umm al-Hiran village, Bir as-Saba district, 1948 Palestine.
- “The Uprooted – A Tale of Palestinian Farmers” – Al-Jab’a Village, Hebron district, West Bank.
- “From Kafr ‘Ana with a Key” Film; Kafr ‘Ana village, Jaffa district, 1948 Palestine.
- “Raining Bullets on Beit Nabala”; Beit Nabala village, Ramle district, 1948 Palestine.
- “Testimonies of Zionist Fighters-Burayr Village”; Burayr village, Gaza district, 1948 Palestine. This film was produced and contributed to the ONEC by Zochrot.
- The Arabic version of “Sons of Lifta” Film and Photo Story. Lifta village, Jerusalem district, 1948 Palestine.
- “From Al-Araqib to Susiya” the Arabic version. Al-Araqib village, Bir as-Saba district, 1948 Palestine.
Annex 5:

- "Dead Olives & Settlements: Three Farmers in Abud", Abud village, Ramallah district, West Bank.
- "Israeli Justice! Dura-el-Qara", Dura el-Qara village, Ramallah district, West Bank.
- "Everything that Stands…", Susiya, Hebron district, West Bank.
- Qalqilya Photo Story, Qalqilya, Tulkarm district, West Bank.
- "Ink on Paper" – Homsa, Nablus district, West Bank.
- "3 Days…" – Awarta, Nablus district, West Bank.
- Photo-story – Lifta; Lifta village, Jerusalem district, 1948 Palestine.
- "Sons of Lifta" – Lifta, Jerusalem district, 1948 Palestine.
- "Testimonies of Zionist Fighters" – Huj Village, Gaza district, 1948 Palestine.
- "From Al-Araqib to Susiya"; Al-Araqib village, Bir as-Saba district, 1948 Palestine.
- "Umm al-Hieran Unrecognized Village v Hiran Settlement"; Umm al-Hiran village, Bir as-Saba district, 1948 Palestine.
- "The Uprooted – A Tale of Palestinian Farmers" – Al-Jab'a Village, Hebron district, West Bank.
- "From Kafr 'Ana with a Key" Film; Kafr 'Ana village, Jaffa district, 1948 Palestine.
- "Raining Bullets on Beit Nabala"; Beit Nabala village, Ramle district, 1948 Palestine.
- "Testimonies of Zionist Fighters-Burayr Village"; Burayr village, Gaza district, 1948 Palestine.

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- The Arabic version of "Sons of Lifta" Film and Photo Story. Lifta village, Jerusalem district, 1948 Palestine.
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BADIL Resource Center was established in January 1998 based on recommendations issued by popular refugee conferences in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. BADIL is registered with the Palestinian Authority and legally owned by a General Assembly composed of activists in Palestinian national institutions and refugee community organizations. BADIL’s current Board was elected by the General Assembly convened on 17 November 2013.