

BADIL Annual Report 2017



We know too well
that our freedom
is incomplete without
the freedom of the
Palestinians.

-NELSON MANDELA

BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights is an independent, non-profit human rights organization working to protect and promote the rights of Palestinian refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Our vision, mission, programs and relationships are defined by our Palestinian identity and the principles of international humanitarian and human rights law. We seek to advance the individual and collective rights of the Palestinian people on this basis. BADIL's latest General Assembly convened on 28 April 2017.

ADVANCING A RIGHTS-BASED SOLUTION:

EMPOWERING RIGHTS HOLDERS
AND
INFLUENCING DUTY BEARERS

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for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights

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I. Overview

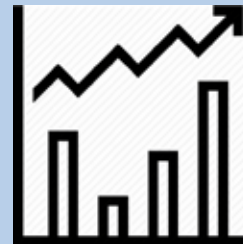
BADIL's 2017 Highlights

This year saw a balanced approach between influencing duty-bearers and empowering rights holders through international advocacy and community interventions

Education and Empowerment



Over 2,500 members of local and international civil society benefited from our training, workshops, and lectures



This is an increase of over 1,000 direct beneficiaries compared to 2016.



Our Forced Population Transfer series, including the two case studies were downloaded nearly 8,000 times in 2017.



BADIL's latest film, "The Sun is Due to Rise", has had nearly 3,000 views in the 4 months since it was published. A total of 8,089 views of BADIL's films were recorded in 2017.

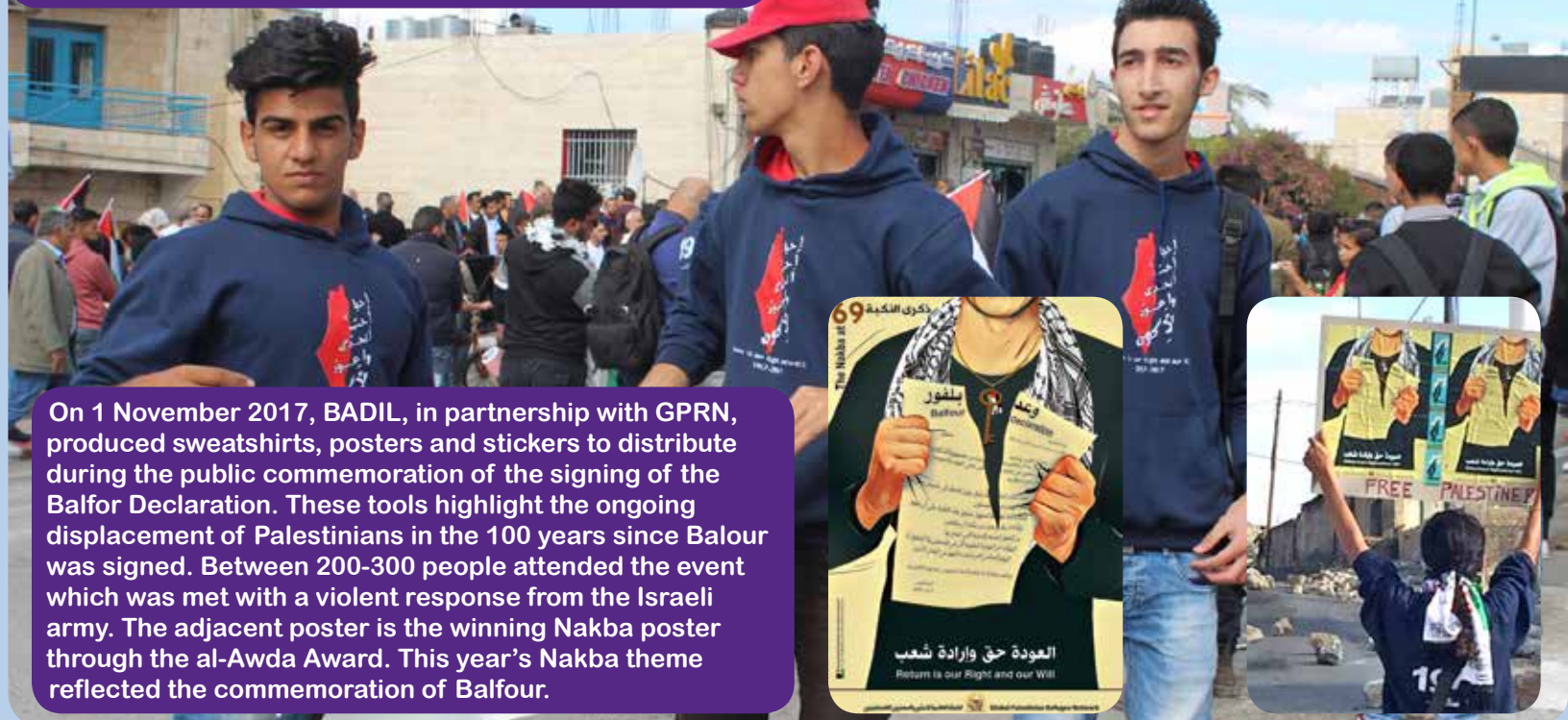
Working in Partnership

- BADIL Traveled to Lebanon with members of the GPRN to reach out to the GPRN's newest members and foster their relationship.
- BADIL as part of PHROC, delivered 21 statements including position papers and international calls to action.
- In partnership with local CBOs, BADIL organized 4 large public community events with crowds in the hundreds.
- In partnership with CBOs in Lebanon, delivered lectures to law students on BADIL's legal analysis of forcible transfer and the practicalities of return.

International Interventions

- Participation in 3 UNHCR Sessions; 5 written and 9 oral statements submitted; and 7 side events held.
- Participation in the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights.
- Submission to the Universal Periodic Review.
- Advisory role in the review of UNHCR's Guidelines on Article 1D.

100 years Since Balfour



A Message from BADIL

Three separate incidents over the last year highlighted; the lack of motivation from international duty-bearers to uphold their responsibilities as third-party states beyond statements of condemnation, the irresponsiveness of the current Palestinian leadership, and the general exhaustion and fragmentation of the Palestinian psyche in standing up collectively against the myriad of human rights violations conducted against them. The prisoner's hunger strike, the closure of al-Aqsa Mosque and ensuing security measures, and the US declaration of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, marked the continued pattern of de-humanizing, de-legitimizing, and de-populating Palestine for the sake of the Zionist colonial project. While attempts to support the prisoners, the mosque and al-Quds bore little fruit, it opened up a more honest conversation about Palestinian politics, international mechanisms, and the Oslo peace process. Space is growing for new and innovative ways for Palestinians to envision their future, and as the reality of the failure of both the international community to act and the 'peace process' become undeniable, international civil society is also beginning to open their minds to alternative approaches.

BADIL, an NGO devoted to Palestinian refugee and residency rights, is seizing this opportunity to work with the community on visualizing what the right of return can look like. The aim of this exercise, both in legal research and analysis, and in mobilizing community around the conversation, is to move the discourse away from the realm of theory and into practical steps that are realistic and achievable. However, we are not without foreseeable challenges ahead.

As an institution devoted to advocating for a just and durable solution for Palestinian people, the continued and belligerent Zionist campaign against Palestinian NGOs has begun to have a direct impact on the future of our work. The campaign to legislate restrictions on funding to organizations that highlight the lack of international accountability, report to the International Criminal Court, advocate right of return, call for human rights approach rather than politically motivated or humanitarian ones, and support BDS in a number of European countries has resulted in a huge loss of core funding for our 2018 budget. As we seek innovative ways and means to continue as an organization, whilst maintaining both the integrity of our work, and the values for which we stand, we are also facing the stark reality that this shrinking space in the international donor arena will lead to a shrinking of our organization, our work, and thus the real impact we have achieved through years of service locally, nationally, and internationally.

The goal of this report is to highlight our accomplishments and challenges in influencing the discourse on Palestine, and empowering Palestinians to preserve their rights and have space and means to raise their voices in 2017. While we remain pragmatic in our planning under a budget crisis, we are hopeful that we will find solutions to ensure we can continue our work.

About Us

BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights was established in 1998 to defend and promote the rights of Palestinian refugees and displaced persons regardless of where they reside or when they were displaced. BADIL believes the only feasible and durable solution is a rights-based solution; one derived from and built upon the international law, mainly; international human rights law, international humanitarian law, and international refugee law.

Our vision, mission, programs, and relationships are defined by our Palestinian identity and the principles of international humanitarian and human rights law. We seek to advance the individual and collective rights of the Palestinian people on this basis.

BADIL is registered with the Palestinian Authority and legally owned by the refugee community represented by a General Assembly composed of human rights defenders and activists in Palestinian civil society, national institutions, and refugee community organizations.

BADIL has special consultative status with UN ECOSOC (a framework partnership agreement with UNHCR), a member of the PHROC (Palestinian Human Rights Organizations Council), PNGO (Palestinian NGO Network), GPRN (Global Palestinian Refugee Network), ICVA (International Council of Voluntary Agencies), and the ECCP (the European Coordination of Committees and Associations for Palestine).

To advance a human rights-based solution, BADIL employs a variety of mechanisms. We believe that it is necessary utilize the combination of empowering rights holders and influencing decision makers to encourage a rights-based solution. Empowerment of rights holders is carried out through awareness raising, training, educational, cultural, and mobilization actions and programs. Influencing duty bearers is conducted through networking, campaigning, and legal advocacy activities. BADIL implements its own rights-based campaigns and participates in joint campaigns with its partners and through its memberships in various coalitions and networks.

In addition, BADIL legally advocates in the international arena with duty bearers to defend the rights of the Palestinian forcibly displaced population, particularly calling for adherence to the rights of reparation (return, property restitution, and compensation) and self-determination. BADIL has non-profit (charity) status under local (Palestinian Authority) law. Membership in the organization and the respective roles of governance and management bodies are regulated by BADIL's Basic Law.

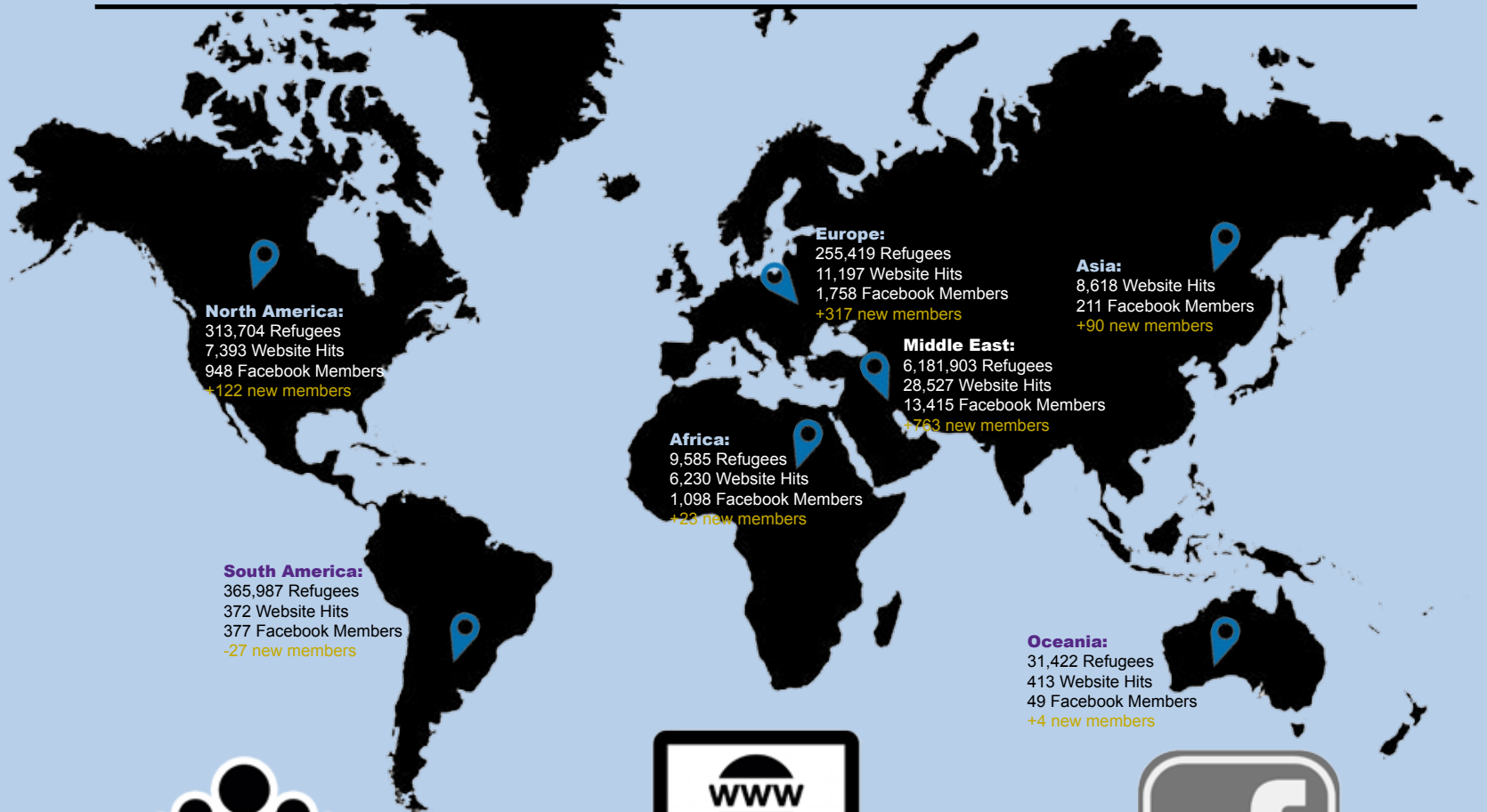
BADIL is guided by a firm belief in the principles of equality, justice and human rights as enshrined in international law and in the role of collective action by civil society in bringing about social and political change through:

- A participatory and inclusive approach: BADIL as an organization has been developed to work with Palestinian refugees/IDPs for their rights, based on the assumption that an NGO with strong partnerships with community partners would be to the mutual benefit of BADIL and its partners/beneficiaries, have more credibility, and be better placed to recruit support and public influence than a stand-alone NGO. If experience has shown us anything, it is that participation of refugees is crucial in every aspect of refugee assistance, protection, and advocacy. This is more than simply conducting "sample surveys", but actively involving refugee representation at every stage, from planning to implementation and evaluation.
- Conceptualization of a rights-based approach to ongoing Palestinian displacement, which is relevant for both community-based campaigning and work with the professional, academic, and international groups. This combination allows BADIL to present a combination of quality research and activism.
- A bottom-up strategy for policy change: We are convinced that only collective civil society action can create pressure and political will for a rights-based approach to the Palestinian refugee question. BADIL sees its role mainly as a moving actor and catalyst of advocacy initiatives and campaigns.



BADIL's Global Outreach

OUR MEMBERSHIP AND ONLINE ENGAGEMENT SPANS EVERY CONTINENT



about 7.2 million
Palestinian Refugees
World Wide



105,291
Page Views
in 2017



18,281
Facebook Users
from 55 Countries

Organizational Structure / Updates

While the future of our human resource capacity remains unstable, we approached the 2017 year with a commitment to enhancing the capacity of existing staff through various means;

↘ ↘ Direct staff capacity building;

- We began an initiative in 2017 whereby BADIL staff prepared and delivered a lecture or workshop on a given subject. The first activity involved a presentation on BADIL's legal analysis concerning Coercive Environments in the oPt. The second lecture was on the basic tenets of International Humanitarian, Human Rights, and Criminal Law. Lastly, an interactive workshop on communications was presented. This activity, as part of the overarching capacity building plan, aims to elevate staff's knowledge on the key programs and publications that are produced and delivered by BADIL, expand opportunities to create and deliver presentations, synthesize knowledge and draw out key themes, and enhance public speaking skills.



Staff retreat in Malaga, November 2017

- In November, BADIL staff traveled to Malaga, Spain, whereby they participated in a staff retreat. The purpose of this trip was to decompress, engage in teambuilding and strategic planning. The intention of having this retreat has been in motion for quite some time, but various political and personal issues arose that prevented it from happening sooner.

“In a tumultuous political environment, holding on to your principles is not an easy task – especially when it has financial consequences. While BADIL is struggling to retain and attract partners, it is firmly grounded in its rights-based solution to the ‘Question of Palestine’.”

- Administrative and financial coordinator, Lubnah Shomali

↘ ↘ Organizational Capacity Building;

- BADIL embarked on a training and planning process for an organization-wide monitoring and evaluation plan. We contracted experts in the field that will both train staff on M&E terms and processes, and support BADIL to develop a system that meets the needs of our beneficiaries, partners, and donors.
- The financial policies and procedures manual was finalized and approved by the Board of Directors. This support tool enables BADIL's staff to gain a greater understanding of our financial policies and procedures and provides outside partners trust in our transparency and accountability as an organization.
- The safety and security manual was written and sent for review. This tool will help BADIL as an organization to orient themselves around more specific procedures in times of crisis, and provide security in knowing that there is a plan and process should something arise

BADIL is privileged to attract energetic and educated interns to assist in our programs and research whilst providing them with the opportunity to learn and develop their skills in a supportive environment. We thank our 2017 Interns for their hard work and dedication. BADIL hosted a total of 10 Palestinian and international interns in 2017.

II. The 2014-2018 Strategic Plan

BADIL formulated the 2014-2018 strategic plan entitled **‘Advancing a Rights-Based Solution: Empowering Rights Holders and Influencing Duty Bearers’** 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. Our 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’ is the cornerstone of our past three strategic plans. Where this plan diverged from the others, however, is that the first two were rooted in the hopes of an imminent just solution or improvement of the status quo, whereas this one reflects the current reality of Israeli impunity and its continued systematic violations of international law. This strategic plan takes into serious consideration the current political realities of Palestine post-Oslo and has such has been better able to plan and measure results and impact.

The overall objective of the 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.

Pillar 1: Empowering Rights Holders

This pillar focuses on providing the training, skill, venues, opportunities, tools, and means for Palestinian youth, women, and CBOs that operate in marginalized areas (such as Area C, Jerusalem, and refugee camps) to raise their voices and concerns and engage in their communities and with coalitions, networks, and stakeholders to demand and achieve their rights.



A work visit to the village of Shoshahla, South-West Bethlehem. August 2017 (©BADIL)

BADIL 2017 Action Plan - Pillar 1

Outcome 1: Palestinian rights holders, particularly women and youth have the means and opportunities to influence public opinion

Intermediate Result: Youth and women have knowledge on their rights and the ways in which those rights are violated

- ↘↘ 107 Students enrolled in the BADIL course entitled “Palestinian Refugees and International Law”
- ↘↘ 16 women were trained and established the Palestinian Women’s Forum
- ↘↘ A total of 80 youth participated in two separate al-Awda training schools. Demand for this activity has become so high that the number of applications received within the first 24 hours of advertising exceeded the total number of spots in the school
- ↘↘ 24 Palestinians engaged in the first phase of a project on the practicalities of return that aims to move beyond the theoretical ideas of return into a more pragmatic and realistic discourse

Outcome 2: Palestinian individuals, communities, and networks are active on multiple levels promoting human rights and international law

Intermediate Result 1: Palestinian civil society is provided with the opportunity/platforms to raise their voices

- ↘↘ Close to 30 interventions were made in 2017 with partner CBOs and coalitions
- ↘↘ BADIL produced and released 5 films and 4 brochures in 2017
- ↘↘ Al Awda Award:
 - o Nakba Commemoration poster contest had 32 submissions
 - o The Online contest had over 250 participants
 - o Three out of the top five winners of the online contest were women

Intermediate Result 2: Networks and coalitions that take up the cause of Palestinian refugees and their rights exist, attract new members, and are implementing activities at local, national, and inter-national levels

- ↘↘ The GPRN continued with their multi-year campaign: “Implementation of 194 Resolution = Dignity, Justice and Sustainable Peace”
- ↘↘ The GPRN was actively involved in the Al Awda online contest
- ↘↘ Members of the GPRN traveled to Lebanon to solidify partnerships with new members of the Network
- ↘↘ GPRN played a key role in the Land Day, National Nakba Day, and 100 year anniversary of Balfour commemoration activities

Intermediate Result 3: Palestinian (and international) civil society is provided with and accesses the tools to understand the root causes of the conflict

- ↘↘ Al Majdal’s spring issue and the articles within were viewed nearly 3,800 times
- ↘↘ 2 Issues of Haq Al-Awda were produced and these issues and the articles within them were viewed over 4,400 times
- ↘↘ 2,000 Nakba Commemoration t-shirts were produced and disseminated
- ↘↘ 2,000 Nakba, and 6,000 Balfour posters were printed and distributed
- ↘↘ 1,000 Brochures were designed, printed and distributed
- ↘↘ 30,000 Stickers were printed
- ↘↘ The 2018 BADIL Calendar was printed and distributed
- ↘↘ 700 Land Day hats were distributed
- ↘↘ 1,200 Sweatshirts were distributed



Outcome 3: BADIL becomes a more transparent, accountable and effective human rights organization

Intermediate Result 1: Organizational procedures and policies are institutionalized in manuals and activated

- A 2 hour workshop was held with staff on the Media and Communications Manual for feedback and further development
- The Safety and Security Manual was developed and reviewed by external experts
- The Financial Policies and Procedures Manual was finalized and approved by the board

Intermediate Result 2: BADIL addresses its organizational weaknesses and monopolizes on its strengths, and maximizes its efficiency through investing in capacity building of staff.

BADIL focused on supporting capacity building among current employees, as well as increasing our human resources to meet and exceed our targets:

- All of BADIL's reports, newsletters, and the annual audit were conducted and approved on time
- 3 staff developed and facilitated lectures and workshops to the rest of the staff in order to disseminate information and practice presentation
- Implemented a series of trainings on Monitoring & Evaluation with an outside expert in order to develop an organization-wide M&E system to improve our ability to report on the impact of our work.

As the result of the emerging financial crisis heading into 2018, BADIL staff and the board have been brainstorming ways to reduce our costs without jeopardizing the quality of our work, nor our integrity in adhering to our values and principles. Thus far;

- 2 contract employees did not have their contracts renewed
- All internal spending is scrutinized against necessity

The Admin & Finance Unit has submitted 9 proposals to potential new donors, 5 of which are still pending, 4 have been rejected.

Pillar 1 Highlight: The Palestinian Women's Forum

This year BADIL activated a forum for Palestinian women. The goal of the Forum is to enhance skills among women in order to empower them and augment their role in activating community participation, the right of return, and promoting a rights-based approach. This project forms part of BADIL's overall strategy to empower women in areas vulnerable to displacement, and to provide them with the tools and skills necessary to raise awareness on issues of forced displacement, and employ these skills with mechanisms that local and international decision-makers can access.

The project was delivered through a series of educational workshops focusing on the policies of forced displacement, the situation of Palestinian refugees and displaced persons, and the situation of refugees and displaced persons under international law. Additionally, a series of trainings were organized to enable participants to acquire the necessary skills in communication, networking, leadership and advocacy in order to strengthen their roles as human rights defenders in their communities.

In order to put their skills into action, participants organized educational initiatives in their communities, including seminars on international law and the legal status of refugees and displaced persons. The Global Palestinian Refugee Network will continue to support the Forum by coordinating popular initiatives in different areas of mandate Palestine in partnership with representatives of the Forum over the course of the coming year.



Monitoring Progress in Pillar 1

Empowering Rights Holders Pillar objective	Indicators	Where we are now	Coming up in 2018
To enhance the capacity of Palestinian rights holders, communities, refugee groups, CBOs, and coalitions to act collectively	Establishment of regional and international coalitions and networks to support the Palestinian refugee issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted an outreach trip in Lebanon to solidify partnerships with GPRN Members outside of Palestine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued activation and promotion of the GPRN campaign Enhanced promotion and organization of the 70th Nakba commemoration
	Palestinian rights holders, refugee groups, CBOs, and coalitions are aware of the human rights-based approach, skilled and capable of taking collective actions to advocate and promote their rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaching thousands of Palestinians worldwide with brochures, multimedia tools, media and engagement in campaigns. Creating the Palestinian Women's Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing development and dissemination of educational and informational tools for global consumption Provision of platforms for Palestinian engagement and participation
	New generation of (women and youth) human rights defenders/leaders are active locally, nationally, and internationally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two Al-Awda Schools were held in 2017 Delivered lectures to law students and human rights activists in Lebanon on the rights of Palestinian refugees under international law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The next session of al-Awda school Fostering the work of the Women's Forum The practicalities of return project Ongoing lectures and courses in local Universities in partnership with law departments
	Improved institutional agency of BADIL's management, operations, and human resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops with staff Seeking financial stability through fostering new donor relationships Improving our ability to measure the impact of our work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More workshops with staff Continued search for financial resources Re-evaluating BADIL's structure in relation to the current funding crisis, including the organogram

BADIL Partners with NGOs in Lebanon to deliver course on international law and the rights of Palestinian refugees

The course in Lebanon combined partnership and outreach to the Diaspora with BADIL's research as a foundation for unity and empowerment. BADIL and the Center for Refugee Rights in Lebanon (Aidoun), in partnership with Amel House for Human Rights / Amel International Foundation and the Legal Clinic for Human Rights through the Faculty of Law at Al-Hikma University delivered an intensive course on law and human rights. Palestinian, Lebanese, and Syrian human rights defenders, lawyers and researchers took part in lectures and in-depth studies on the rights of Palestinian refugees within the framework of international law and international refugee law. The goal of the course was to deepen their legal knowledge on the specificities of Palestinian displacement and rights, especially in light of the recent Syrian crisis and to increase the number of jurists and experts in asylum legislation.



CONNECTING EMPOWERMENT AND INFLUENCE

The goal of the Increasing Palestinian Access to Land project is to increase resiliency among local villages targeted by Israel's annexation plan in the Etzion colonial bloc, and raise their voices to advocate for rights-based solutions. The Etzion colonial bloc refers to the group of 32 Israeli colonies, including the so-called outposts, located south of Jerusalem, between Bethlehem and the present-day colony of Kfar Etzion. This area is populated by approximately 167,000 Palestinian people that live in 24 villages and communities located there.

These villages were selected as the geographical focus area for this project because while other areas (such as the Old City of Hebron, Jerusalem, the Jordan Valley, etc) are receiving a measure of international attention and support, this region is often left out of the discussion. This project aims to find a way to draw attention to this area and connect the Israeli activities here with other areas facing similar situations.

This project is coherent with BADIL's current strategic plan and falls within both pillars: Empowering Rights Holders (through the programs influencing public opinion and partnerships with CBOs) and Influencing Duty Bearers (through research and advocacy). Israel's planning regime in Area C poses a growing existential threat to the Palestinian population living there who continues to suffer from (denial of) access to that land and basic services. Israel implements a number of policies of forcible transfer against Palestinian communities there, with the intention of annexing this colonial bloc to what is known as the Greater Jerusalem project. These policies are elaborately designed and work often simultaneously to create an environment in which there leaves no other options to the victims other than to be displaced. International humanitarian and human rights law recognizes that the coercive element of the crime of forcible transfer is not limited to direct violent actions. Israel executes these policies through the use of military force and police, legislation and court rulings, and de facto state actions carried out by private individuals or institutions with the State's consent.

BADIL is working directly with the four villages of; Wadi Rahhal, Shoshahla, Jabba, and Beit Skaria to increase villagers' resiliency through easing some of the stressors imposed on them to make staying unbearable. This is done through supporting the villages to develop and implement local initiatives such as economic development and access to natural resources. The relationships developed through these initiatives, and a local campaign to raise awareness among the villages creates opportunities to engage and collect testimonies that will inform and support the legal research, thus creating a more effective and meaningful advocacy and awareness-raising tool.

By connecting the lived experiences of Palestinians to legal research and analysis, whilst supporting residents to increase their ability to remain in their homes and build support and unity among each other, this project exemplifies the efficacy of bridging BADIL's two pillars and put our rights based approach into action.



Pillar 2: Influencing Duty Bearers

This pillar is characterized by the production of research and legal analysis which is relevant, timely, and accurate, utilizing two essential elements: first hand documentation of human rights violations and crimes, coupled with the frameworks of international humanitarian, human rights, and refugee law. The research and legal analysis is then utilized in all of BADIL's programs to raise awareness and acknowledgment of the root causes of the conflict, the protection gap faced by the Palestinian people, and to provide remedies within the aforementioned frameworks for a just and durable solution created with the participation and engagement of the rights holders. To this end, BADIL has special consultative status with the United Nations, through a framework partnership agreement via ECOSOC (Economic and Social Council). Further, BADIL leverages its partnerships and membership in coalitions and networks to reach and advocate with wider target groups.

Pillar 2 Highlight: Submissions to the UPR and ICCPR

As part of the Fourth Periodic Review of Israel, BADIL responded to Israel's response to recommendations and concluding remarks given by the Committee on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). BADIL's response addressed punitive demolitions, and discriminatory zoning and planning as Israeli policies creating a coercive environment and causing forcible transfer.

As part of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), and in the 50th year since the beginning of the occupation, BADIL submitted a report to the Committee on the contemporary status of Israel's human rights record. Detailing Israel's colonization of occupied territory under the guise of belligerent occupation, the report emphasized the three criteria of colonization: changing the demographic composition of the oPt, annexation and exploitation, and policies of domination.



Monitoring Progress in Pillar 2

Influencing Duty Bearers Pillar objective	Indicators	Where we are now	Coming up in 2017
To influence duty bearers to address the protection gap faced by Palestinians	Development of the UNRWA humanitarian and legal mandate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BADIL Made public statements about the issues surrounding legal representation and aid in Bedouin communities BADIL met with the Director of UNRWA during consultations on amending curriculum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BADIL will continue its efforts to support, coordinate with, and assist UNRWA in their roles and responsibilities towards Palestinian refugees BADIL will advocate for the reinstatement of UNRWA's funding from the US, in addition to making funding for UNRWA mandatory, and instating a protection mandate among other issues
	Incorporation of Article 1D in domestic state laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Al-Majdal issue (59), released in March of 2017 was titled: "Palestinian Refugees: Multiple Displacements and the Issue of Protection" and highlighted the applicability of Article 1D BADIL had the opportunity to submit comments with regards to the applicability of Article 1D of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and draft amendments being proposed by the UNHCR 	Continued advocacy for the recommended inclusions and amendments to the new draft guidelines
	Recognition of the importance of rights to a just peace; recognition of the inapplicability of the 'peace process'; recognition of the limited nature of on-ly supporting a humanitarian and/or politically driven approach to the refugee issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplementary case study to the Forced Population Transfer series 2 additional papers in the FPT Series A paper that outlines the legal framework for defining coercive environments that lead to forcible transfer under relevant international laws A paper on highlighting the weaknesses in EU policy around settlement goods UNHRC sessions (March, June, and September 2017) Participation in the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights (November) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing work on the Forced Population Transfer Working Paper Series Research and publication of case studies related to the Working Paper Series Continued participation in UNHCR sessions Submissions to relevant UN bodies and a second submission to the ICC Ongoing joint statements with our member coalitions.

BADIL 2017 Action Plan - Pillar 2

Outcome 4: Focused Interventions with legal analysis of the protection gap targeting UN and political actors will influence them to take steps to fulfill their obligations towards Palestinians.

Intermediate Result 1: UN Bodies and special procedures have access to information on HRV's and crimes perpetrated against Palestinian people which results in a shift in the discourse of duty bearers specifically recognizing and adopting BADIL's analysis

- 1 new case study on excessive use of force by the Israeli army as a result of the 2016 investigation
- Participation in 3 UNHCR Sessions, and the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights
- Submission to the Universal Periodic Review on the contemporary status of Israel's human rights record
- Response to the Fourth Periodic Review of Israel to the ICCPR
- Advised the UNHCR on their new draft of the "Guidelines on International Protection: Applicability of Article 1D of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees to Palestinian Refugees"
- The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian Territory occupied since 1967 cited BADIL's publication within their report.
- The ESCWA Report (March) reflected the same analysis and have adopted similar terminology and a similar approach as BADIL.
- At the 34th Session of the HRC, a resolution was passed titled: 'The Palestinian People's Right to Self-Determination' where paragraph 5;
'Calls upon all States to ensure their obligations of non-recognition, non-aid or assistance with regard to the serious breaches of peremptory norms of international law by Israel, and also calls upon them to cooperate further to bring, through lawful means, an end to these serious breaches and a reversal of Israel's illegal policies and practices;'

(Emphasis added) - this resolution is a step towards the recognition of States' responsibilities in holding Israel accountable for its human rights violations against Palestinians, and a reflection of our ongoing advocacy for third party state responsibility

Outcome 5: International civil society promotes the rights-based approach and solution in statements

Intermediate Result 1: International Civil society becomes aware of the rights-based approach and continues to seek BADIL's rights-based approach.

- 114 Press releases
- 83 Groups, totaling 1,456 attendees were hosted by BADIL - an increase of 28 more groups, and 400 attendees as compared to 2016
- 2 Speaking tours in the US, including being a keynote speaker at Jewish Voice for Peace's bi-annual National Membership Meeting with over 1,000 members in attendance
- Briefed international diplomats on punitive revocation of residency from: Britain, the Netherlands, Canada, EU, South Africa, Ireland, Spain, France, and Italy.

Intermediate Result 2: BADIL's terminology begins to permeate and influence Palestinian and international civil society's statements.

- Close to 100 articles across the world cited BADIL's work in 2017.
- The Oakland Institute (An American policy think tank) invited BADIL to speak at the launch of their research series titled: 'Palestine: For Land and Life', which relied heavily on BADIL's publications related to forcible transfer in the development of their series.
- BADIL was instrumental in the recognition of Nakba and the raising of the Palestinian flag at both Dublin and Sligo City Halls. This opportunity arose as a result of our ongoing partnership with the Ireland Palestine Solidarity Campaign

Outcome 6: Accurate and timely research that analyses human rights violations and war crimes against the Palestinian people is made available to rights holders and duty bearers

Intermediate Result 1: Production and provision of accurate research and legal analysis is provided to stakeholders

- Coercive Environments: Israeli Forcible Transfer of Palestinians in the Occupied Territory.
- 2 Working Papers in the Forcible Transfer series were produced: Denial of Access to Natural Resources and Services, and Land Confiscation and Denial of Use.
- Case Study on Excessive Use of Force by the Israeli Army.
- Working Paper on Corporate Complicity in Violation of International Law in the oPt.

Intermediate Result 2: BADIL's research and legal analysis contains primary sources and comprehensive data.

- BADIL collected 45 testimonies, of which 18 were from women
- Of these testimonies, 8 have already been forcibly transferred, 27 are currently at high risk, 1 was internally displaced, and 9 were experts in the field.



Shaping the Narrative:

Source	Quote
Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, S. Michael Lynk	BADIL's publication 'Coercive Environments' was referenced in the October 2017 report tabled by the Special Rapporteur at the 72nd Session of the UN General Assembly: 'Israel employs practices that in some cases may amount to the forcible transfer of Palestinians, primarily those living in rural areas, as a means of confiscating land for settlements, military weapons training areas and other uses exclusive to the occupying power that have little or nothing to do with its legitimate security requirements.'
OHCHR High Commissioner	A series of seven briefings and tours for the OHCHR HC's office led by the UN legal task force who adopted BADIL's legal framework on forcible transfer and coercive environments.
UNHRC 34 th Session	Three resolutions were passed that included five mentions of forcible transfer, and two mentions of the coercive environment created by Israeli policies that lead to forcible transfer of Palestinians.

Key UN Resolutions in 2017:

BADIL welcomed the Resolutions passed at the 34th Session of the HRC, especially the resolution on The Palestinian People's Right to Self-Determination where paragraph 5;

'Calls upon all States to ensure their obligations of non-recognition, non-aid or assistance with regard to the serious breaches of peremptory norms of international law by Israel, and also calls upon them to cooperate further to bring, through lawful means, an end to these serious breaches and a reversal of Israel's illegal policies and practices;'

One of the Resolutions passed at the 34th UNHRC Sessions specifically addressed the protection issue of civil society actors and human rights defenders:

'Denounces all acts of intimidation and threats directed at civil society actors and human rights defenders involved in documenting and countering violations of international law and impunity in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and calls upon all States to ensure their protection' (UNHRC Resolution 34/28, Ensuring accountability and justice for all violations of international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, paragraph 8)

UNGA Emergency Session, Resolution A/ES-10/L.22 on the Status of Jerusalem

Stressing that Jerusalem is a final status issue to be resolved through negotiations in line with relevant United Nations resolutions, Expressing, in this regard, its deep regret at recent decisions concerning the status of Jerusalem,

1. *Affirms that any decisions and actions which purport to have altered the character, status or demographic composition of the Holy City of Jerusalem have no legal effect, are null and void and must be rescinded in compliance with relevant resolutions of the Security Council, and in this regard calls upon all States to refrain from the establishment of diplomatic missions in the Holy City of Jerusalem, pursuant to Security Council resolution 478 (1980);*
2. *Demands that all States comply with Security Council resolutions regarding the Holy City of Jerusalem, and not recognize any actions or measures contrary to those resolutions;*



Issue 59 of al-Majdal Magazine: "Palestinian Refugees: Multiple Displacements and the Issue of Protection."

Following al-Majdal No. 56 and 57, that focused on Palestinian refugees from Syria in Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, Turkey and inside Syria itself, issue 59 brought back to the fore the long-neglected issue of the protection gap of Palestinian refugees across a wide range of geographical perspectives. This issue discussed the multiple displacements of Palestinian refugees from the perspective of the international response or lack thereof. The articles examine the asylum procedures of a number of countries spanning Europe and the Americas.

III. Challenges

One of the greatest challenges faced by the human rights sector in 2017 – with BADIL being no exception – is the increasing restrictions imposed on CBOs, NGOs, and iNGOs by funders in response to lobbying efforts and Israeli governmental pressure to suppress Palestinian freedom of speech and expression, resistance and resilience. A concerted effort to implement a strategy of discrediting and maligning reputable Palestinian human rights organizations with charges of incitement, terrorism, and anti-Semitism has impacted a number of our partner organizations, as well as BADIL. A significant amount of time and energy has had to be devoted to refuting the false claims. Despite this, what has emerged is new opportunities and new partners who are pushing back against legislation that potentially impedes the freedom of speech and expression.

Ongoing political turmoil and resulting outbreaks of violence has continued to play a role in our work. This past year there was a mass hunger strike among Palestinian political prisoners, the closure and added security measures to al-Aqsa, and a number of statements and claims made by the US President that sparked increased unrest. The end of the year was marked by an announcement by the US to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. While the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council enunciated resolutions to denounce this move, the SC resolution was vetoed by the US, and the GA vote seems to have thus far failed to change the plans of the US.

In the meantime, human rights violations and war crimes continue to be perpetrated by Israel unabated. Israel's lack of cooperation with the UN and its mechanisms is disturbing and in contravention with its obligations as a member of the United Nations and as signatory to many international treaties. Such actions require the appropriate response from the international community as dictated by the obligations of third party states under international law. We continue to work on advocating for international response through our networks and our consultative status with the UN as a main priority in our advocacy work.

Internally, we are facing a number of challenges that require

significant effort on our part to plan and respond to an unprecedented funding crisis coming into the 2018 year. We have had to re-evaluate our strategic goals and priorities, seek places where we can reduce spending, and invest a significant amount of time in researching new funding opportunities.

Our work for the next year will continue to address these issues as they arise with a primary focus on securing organization support in order to mitigate potential loss of human resources due to funding shortages.

We will continue to call on the international community to hold Israel accountable for its human rights violations and crimes through our unique and reputable research and advocacy initiatives. We will continue to invest in an inclusive and democratic Palestinian civil society through empowerment programs and creating platforms and venues for their voices to be heard. As an organization, we will continue to grow in our processes to streamline our work, enhance upward and downward accountability and transparency, increasing our effectiveness and impact.

UN Forum on Business and Human Rights

BADIL participated in the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights, held in Geneva between the 27-29th of November. During the Forum, BADIL staff took part in a panel discussion on “Private Corporations and Violations of Palestinian Human Rights,” which addressed the issue of the legality of trade with Israeli colonies with a specific focus on the EU.

Additionally, BADIL, in partnership with Al-Haq, Diakonia, and Who Profits, hosted a discussion panel titled “Room for Improvement: Weaknesses and Potential of the EU Labeling Guidelines for Israeli Settlement Products” and covered issues such as the impact of the colonial enterprise on Palestinian lives and livelihoods, corporate involvement in unlawful natural resource exploitation, and the complicity of digital tourism corporations in violations of international law, respectively.

IV. Looking Back, Looking Ahead

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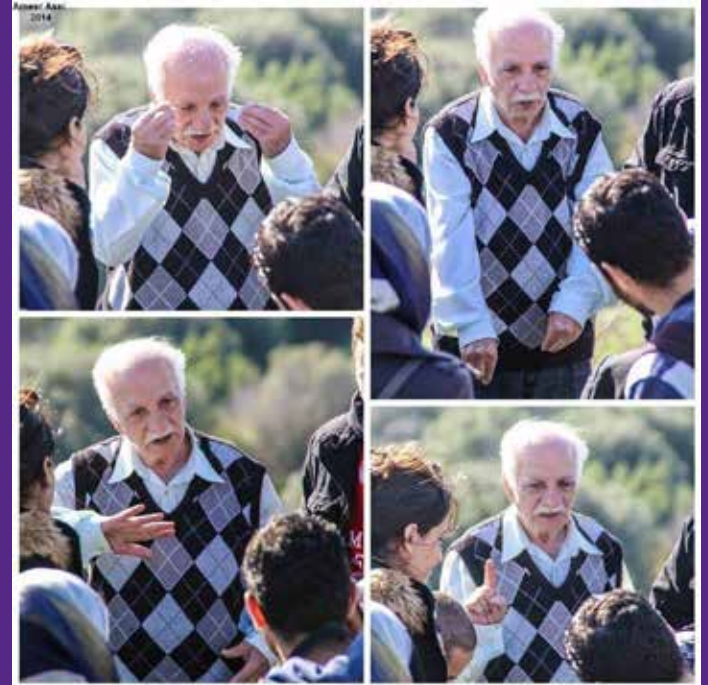
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We know too well
that our freedom
is incomplete without
the freedom of the
Palestinians.

-NELSON MANDELA



“My body is in Haifa, but my soul never left Iqrit. Every time I visit the village, I become like a child. I walk around with my childhood friend, who shares the same pain and loss, and the same memories. Memories that we leave to our children who shall return.”



Hanna Nasser Hanna, 77-year old Palestinian refugee displaced from his home village of Iqrit in 1948.