

BADIL Annual Report 2014

**ADVANCING A RIGHTS-BASED SOLUTION:
EMPOWERING RIGHTS HOLDERS AND INFLUENCING DUTY BEARERS**

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.

Cover Photo: Displaced children in the streets of Gaza City. August 2014 (©AFP)

BADIL Resource Center
for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights

PO Box 728
Bethlehem, Palestine
Tel/fax. +972-02-274-7346
Fax: +972-02-277-7086
www.badil.org



I. Introduction

- p.05 ----- A. BADIL at a glance
- p.06 ----- B. The context in which we work

II. Empowering Rights Holders

- p.08 ----- A. Result 1: Existence of strategized and inclusive actions at the national and international levels by target groups (networks and coalitions).
- p.10 ----- B. Result 2: Palestinian refugee individuals and groups are active on multiple levels promoting human rights.
- p.12 ----- C. Result 3: Palestinian rights holders, particularly women and youth, have the means and opportunities to influence public opinion.
- p.17 ----- D. Result 4: Institutionalized organizational procedures and manuals; more effective interaction between BADIL’s management bodies and staff; a comfortable and productive working environment.

III. Influencing Duty Bearers

- p.19 ----- A. Result 1: Accurate and timely research and legal analysis of HRVs is made available to rights holders and duty bearers and utilized to influence duty bearers.
- p.20 ----- B. Result 2: National and international actions that address Palestinians’ lack of international protection standards (especially refugees) will emerge.
- p.21 ----- C. Result 3: 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.
- p.25 ----- D. Result 4: International civil society promotes the rights based approach and solution in statements.

IV. Looking Forward

- p.27 ----- A. Empowering Rights Holders
- p.27 ----- B. Influencing Duty Bearers

V. Annexes

- p.28 ----- A. Joint Advocacy Campaign for Gaza
- p.29 ----- B. Partner CBOs and Associate Organizations
- p.30 ----- C. Board of Directors and General Assembly
- p.31 ----- D. Organizational Hierarchy and Management Structure

“They [Palestinian Refugees] are a transformed constituency, with different expectations, with much more urgent demands of their leadership, and with a different relationship to the overall Palestinian body politic. For both the leadership and the people, there is simultaneous pain, shared anxiety and worry about their status in the region, at a time when the Israeli-Palestinian peace process generates both hopes of eventual and just resolution, and anxiety of renewed failure; and at a time when strong and clear leadership is more needed than ever.”

Filippo Grande, UNRWA Commissioner General, Crossroads of Crisis: Yarmouk, Syria and the Palestine Refugee Predicament, 25 Feb, available at this [link](#).



INTRODUCTION

This annual report represents BADIL's new approach to reporting with the goal of illustrating results-based monitoring and evaluation. As such the format and content of the report differs significantly from previous reports. One notable difference is that the report sparingly contains lists of BADIL's activities within each program. For information of this nature, activities-based reporting, refer to BADIL's [quarterly newsletter](#). When activities are mentioned, this is done to provide evidence (indicators) of result achievement. Furthermore, the structure of the report is not based on the programs themselves but rather what the programs expect to achieve in terms of results. This report also contains the challenges faced by BADIL in achieving the results as well as highlights, testimonies, actions or indicators that BADIL considers to be milestone achievements or success stories that we believe will preclude future successes.

It is necessary to note that these results are cumulative over many years of BADIL's work and cannot be in most cases attributed to BADIL alone. BADIL's work centers around local and national advocacy (empowering rights holders) and international advocacy (influencing duty bearers), work that involves promoting the main components of a durable and just approach/solution at the rights holders level, and creating the political will for a rights-based solution at duty bearers level. This work requires a significant investment of time-among other resources-and the accumulation of mini-successes which will ultimately lead to result achievement. It is a process and does not conclude with one strategic plan or program or activity. Hence, in some cases, we are seeing the fruits of BADIL's labor from its previous two strategic plans, Putting Rights into Practice I and II. Also, we must take into consideration that this

report represents the progress of only one year of the current five year strategic plan; a period of time that is too short to adequately evaluate certain expected results. Additionally because we are not operating a vacuum, because there are other influencing actors, and because BADIL is intricately involved in bi- and multi- lateral partnerships and coalitions, the results achieved are from the accumulated interventions of many stakeholders.

A. BADIL AT A GLANCE

BADIL Resource Center is a Palestinian human rights organization established in 1998 and dedicated to promote and defend the rights of the Palestinian people, particularly the forcibly displaced, according to international humanitarian and human rights law. BADIL is owned by a thirty-three member General Assembly represented by a nine member Board of Directors that was elected 17 November 2013. Organizationally, BADIL is led by a director and is comprised of four units: the Campaign for the Defense of Palestinian Refugees Unit; the Legal and International Advocacy Unit; the Research and Production Unit; and the Administrative and Financial Affairs Unit. Currently, BADIL employs thirteen full-time staff and utilizes the support of specialized consultants, interns and facilitators on a part-time, as needed basis.

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. Therefore BADIL utilizes the following methodology in all its programs and activities:

- 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 a “community” partner 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 the 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 the needed 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 launched its current five year strategic plan “Advancing a Rights Based Solution: Empowering Rights Holders and Influencing Duty Bearers” in 2014. Thematically, our 2014-2018 strategic plan is divided into two specific objectives: Empowering Rights Holders to act collectively 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 units of Research, Legal Advocacy, and Campaigning implement projects, activities and initiatives that support these two specific objectives.

B. THE CONTEXT IN WHICH WE WORK

BADIL’s analysis and expectations, which laid the foundations for its current strategic plan, have been fairly accurate. The three potential scenarios (detailed in the strategic plan) are:

- A continuation of the ineffective negotiations (Oslo Peace Process) that have endured over the last 22 years;
- the imposition of an unfair/unacceptable agreement (an agreement could be imposed or concluded that would temporarily freeze the conflict, but would not provide durable solutions based on international law and human rights);
- The total collapse of the Oslo Peace Process (and probably the PA).

The results of the respective scenarios are inter-related: systemic and ongoing human rights violations and war crimes, the continued lack of international protection and Israeli accountability, and the ineffectuality of the PA/PLO. These results are currently blatantly manifested in the failure of the recent 9 months negotiation, expansion of Israeli illegal practices and human rights violations in the oPt, lack and/or inefficiency of international actions and the escalation of conflicts (for example, the recent war on Gaza and secondary and ongoing displacement of Palestinians into and/or from host countries).

The wide spread instability in the region, in particular in Arab states that host Palestinians, the rise of extreme Islamic groups as well as the US-led counterterrorism campaign have negatively impacted Palestinian rights and BADIL’s opportunities of interventions accordingly. This is seen in:

- The unprecedented marginalization of the Palestine question: While Palestinian refugees are

facing secondary displacement and discriminatory policies/practices in Arab countries and third refuge states, it has become very difficult for BADIL to draw the attention of decision makers and follow the huge number of cases/violations in many countries.

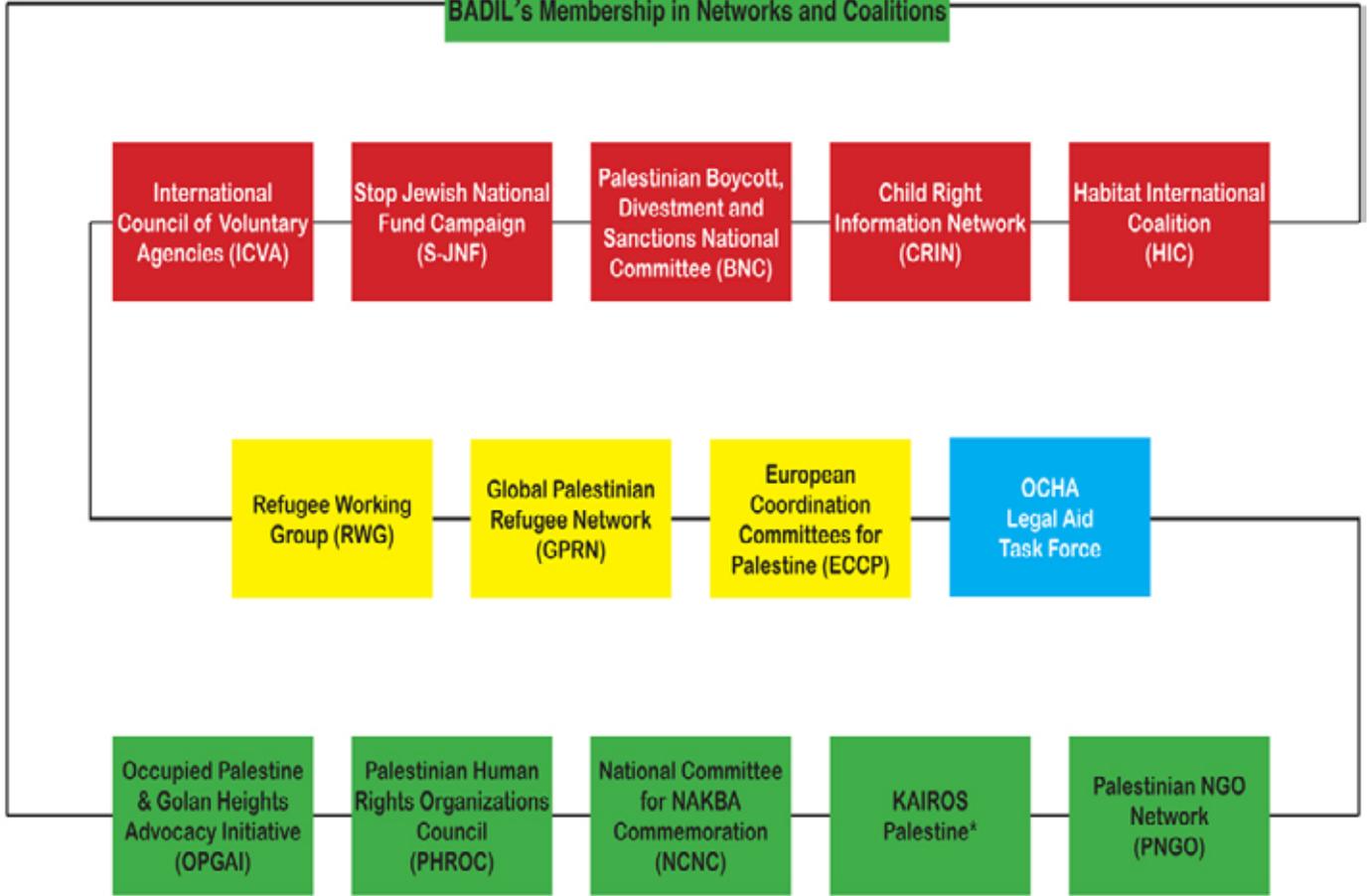
- At the national level, BADIL identified to the PA/PLO the necessities and opportunities to intervene. However, PA/PLO interventions were limited or did not take place. While the deterioration of the Palestinian situation was raised by many organizations such as UNRWA, Amnesty international, Human Rights Watch, etc. adequate responses, if any, by duty bearers, including PA/PLO, have fallen short as the security concerns have been prioritized.
- Regionally, the promotion and advancement of religious and/or ethnocentric regimes and movements has led to the fragmentation of states and extensive humanitarian tragedy. The prevalence of this trend and its consequences not only contradicts the principles of international law, human rights and democracy but also poses significant obstacles to the promotion and advocacy of a human rights-based approach-not to even mention the realization of human rights-for the most marginalized and vulnerable populations, particularly Palestinian refugees. As such the region is experiencing wide spread destabilization, giving rise to increased violations of human rights and crimes in the form of forced transfer, colonization, discrimination and undemocratic practices.
- The West's fear and change of priorities: As soon as western states discovered that they and their allies in the region are not far from the threats of extremist groups, they clearly declared security concerns as their national and international priorities. In turn, this resulted in the marginalization and disregard

of the Palestine question yet again. This is apparent in the absence of any real attempt/s in reviving final negotiations rounds, PA/PLO efforts to generate UN mechanisms to compensate or to reactivate the American role and Israeli exploitation of inability of international community to bring it to account.

We note that the PA/PLO accession to many international treaties and forums such as the ICC constitutes significant progress. However, its benefit/success is dependent on the political will of powerful states, which is likely focused on security concerns. Unfortunately, this situation might last for years.

Hence, the main expected and actual result is a dramatic deterioration of the situation whose root cause is the continued deterioration in international protection-particularly in Gaza but also in all other Palestinian populated areas. The recent developments have led us to a fork in the road: a crucial turning point in the Palestinian national struggle where all stakeholders have been presented with an opportunity to advance a rights-based solution. The international community and leadership have the opportunity to hold Israel accountable-provided that political will has changed in response to pressures and public opinion. The Palestinian leadership (PA/PLO) is presented with the opportunity to reform itself and build a new national agenda that would include adequate participation, representation and demands of all Palestinians-particularly the forcibly displaced. Ignoring or marginalizing this opportunity and demands from the Palestinian people by allowing the continuation and deterioration of the protection gap would not only be a travesty, but also would guarantee continued unrest, bloodshed and conflict.

BADIL's Membership in Networks and Coalitions



UN Based

National Networks

Regional Networks

International Networks

* Strong affiliation, membership is unattainable due to criteria

II. EMPOWERING RIGHTS HOLDERS

Year in Review Fast Facts: BADIL was successful on many levels with its empowerment programs implementing a variety of activities that increased the capacity of rights holders as well as providing venues for their engagement and opportunities to raise their voices. The total number of direct beneficiaries from BADIL's programs and activities under Empowering Rights Holders were 518 males (59 percent) and 357 females (41 percent), for a total of 875. This exceeds our target number of 700 direct beneficiaries, despite the fact that we were not able to implement the Youth Camp because of the situation in Gaza. The camp was initially postponed pending the end of the war against Gaza. When the war ended the youth were already back in school or university and a feasible date for the camp could not be set. However, the youth were engaged in other activities implemented by BADIL.

The total number of CBOs and grassroots partners engaged in 2014 activities and initiatives is 41. The total number of Palestinian communities reached is 44 communities, mostly refugee and Area C communities in the occupied Palestinian territory, the most marginalized Palestinian populations facing extreme human rights violations and imminent threats of displacement.

A. RESULT 1: EXISTENCE OF STRATEGIZED AND INCLUSIVE ACTIONS AT THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS BY TARGET GROUPS (NETWORKS AND COALITIONS).

BADIL continues to contribute to the work of various coalitions and networks. Our networks and coalitions were quite active in 2014 with the implementation of variety of joint actions:

- With the Palestinian Human Rights Organizations Council (PHROC), a concentrated joint advocacy campaign for Gaza was implemented, which resulted in the decision of the UNHRC to conclude its 21st Special Session with the decision to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the war on Gaza. See the Annex at the end of this report for details on the interventions.
- As a member of Occupied Palestine and Golan Advocacy Initiative (OPGAI), BADIL assisted in and contributed to the production of the film “Negotiating for Rights . . . Reality or Illusion”. The importance of the film is that it documents the positions of the various forces, including those of the political parties and officials, as it addresses and follows up on specific issues that are hindering a just end to the conflict. To date the film has 340 plays on Vimeo and there is the possibility of a follow-up documentary
- BADIL was able to enlist/recruit the support of dozens of local and international organizations to endorse its statements on a variety of issues. This attests to BADIL's strong presence within Palestinian and international civil society, its strong relationships with a wide variety of organizations, and most importantly their support for a rights-based solution.
- Success Story: In September, the European Coordination of Committees and Associations for Palestine (ECCP), of which BADIL is a very active member, issued a report on “EU Obligations and Duty to End Israeli Policies of Forced Transfer, Colonialism and Apartheid in Occupied East Jerusalem”. The report, as the title indicates, highlights the three pillars on which the Israeli regime operates: forced transfer, colonialism and apartheid, all of which are grave breaches of international law and constitute war crimes and/or crimes against

humanity The report effectively reiterates BADIL's legal analysis. The paper also details the policies that the state of Israel uses to displace Palestinians in Jerusalem; which have also been drawn from BADIL's analysis of the nine policies of forced displacement. Finally, the paper calls for the EU to fulfill its obligations according to international law and hold itself and Israel accountable. Access the full report [here](#). The ECCP has also issued a [call for action](#) to the EU to end support for Israel's crimes and suspend the EU-Israel Association Agreement.

CHALLENGES: In this early stage of our current strategic plan, we are able to see the existence of actions by coalitions and networks at the national and international level in which BADIL is an active member. However the work of existing coalitions and networks remains limited in scope and scale. The challenge here is the absence of a unified strategy or vision for Palestinian campaigning and advocacy. The struggle for Palestinian rights must be organized, systematic and widespread in order to counter act forced population transfer that is organized, systematic and widespread. Although almost all Palestinians consider the refugee question the strongest common gathering factor, active organizations are still fragmented. There is a lack of a unified, active and healthy body able to determine priorities and defend Palestinian rights accordingly. BADIL, in partnership with civil society, has established such a body. This is intricately linked to the success of BADIL's work and results in this pillar of the strategic plan. While progress has been made, such as the preliminary foundations for the establishment of the Global Palestinian Refugee Network (finalization of the by-laws, promotion and initial member recruitment); the official launch of the network is upcoming.

B. RESULT 2: PALESTINIAN REFUGEE INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS ARE ACTIVE ON MULTIPLE LEVELS PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

BADIL invests significant resources in raising the awareness of Palestinian civil society with the aim that this knowledge will propel the activation and mobilization of Palestinian individuals and groups. One of the ways in which this is done is by providing a variety of tools that inform and raise the awareness of different target groups. For a detailed list of the tools produced in 2014 see the chart below.

“Because of its extensive grassroots network, BADIL's positions are based on detailed facts and have strong legitimacy: they come straight from the people it concerns . . . collected information is being disseminated in different ways by BADIL, informing and facilitating member groups to learn and to build a growing and stronger collective experience.”
International Partner, April 2014

BADIL also offers forums for Palestinian civil society engagement: Israeli Apartheid Week; Land Day; the Nakba Commemoration; World Refugee Day and the Al Awda Award. These are annual activities which have human rights themes implemented by BADIL with the cooperation of Palestinian civil society. The commemorations and initiatives involved thousands of participants from all geographic areas of the occupied territory.

The Al Awda Award is another opportunity for Palestinians to raise their voices through artistic expression. The main tools for the promotion of BADIL's initiatives are produced and disseminated by BADIL, via the annual implementation of the Al Awda Award. This year's competition, whose theme was “No to decreasing

refugee rights, Yes to comprehensive international protection” contained 2 categories, Best Poster and Best Journalistic Story. The competition drew 72 submissions from mandate Palestine and abroad. The 1st place winning poster continues to be utilized to express refugee dissatisfaction with the deteriorating situation and demands for international protection. The theme of the journalistic story category was “Mechanisms, Methods and Consequences of Return” and the top ten submissions will be published in 2015.

BADIL also implemented, in close cooperation with its partners and Palestinian rights holders, fifteen field missions/tours to marginalized communities (mainly refugee communities and communities facing displacement, such as Area C) which are arranged at the request of international delegations. These tours are a significant opportunity for rights holders to raise their concerns directly to international actors and representatives.

SUCCESS STORY: This year the Nakba commemorations reached a milestone. Observers of the commemorations noted that there were a handful of initiatives that took place in areas that have not in the past implemented commemorations; for example

Nakba Day, al-Walaja, Bethlehem. May 2014 (BADIL)



Land Day, Khanyounis, Gaza. March 2014 (BADIL)



Land Day, al-Khader, Bethlehem. March 2014 (BADIL)



Petunia (near the Oufar Israeli military prison), Ithna (Hebron District) and Dura (Hebron District). These initiatives were implemented individually by these communities without support from BADIL or the Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA). Furthermore, the DRA National Committee for the Commemoration of the Nakba, of which BADIL is a member, noted that the number of requests received for financial support of Nakba commemorations was higher this year than in previous years. The number was so great that not all initiatives could be supported. Despite the lack of external funding, the initiatives in the above locations and in others were implemented. From BADIL's perspective this is significant in two ways. One is that the Palestinian people recognize the significance of commemorating the Nakba as an event that led to past displacement. Two, and even more important, is that some of the areas that implemented initiatives are not areas of historic displacement or considered refugee communities but areas facing current displacement. This means that these communities recognize that the Nakba is not only a historic event but is ongoing-the connection between past and current displacement has been made in these areas and is evidenced by the presence of initiatives recognizing the ongoing Nakba.

CHALLENGES: BADIL provides consistent opportunities to promote Palestinian rights designed to enhance the engagement of Palestinian civil society. This is achieved by partnerships with community-based organizations, participation in networks and coalitions and the creation of new opportunities, forums and networks for this purpose. BADIL's interventions in their various forms (awareness raising, documentation, advocacy and mobilization) are not attractive in rights holders' eyes due to the prevailing culture of providing humanitarian assistance among marginalized communities facing the threat of displacement. However, BADIL has managed to attract these communities

and enhance their participation accordingly, through demonstrating the necessity to seek a long-term solution in parallel to humanitarian aid which is provided by other agencies or organizations. BADIL is also working on conducting needs assessments which would improve its interventions, in particular its campaigns undertaken in partnership with Palestinian civil society.

C. RESULT 3: PALESTINIAN RIGHTS HOLDERS, PARTICULARLY WOMEN AND YOUTH HAVE THE MEANS AND OPPORTUNITIES TO INFLUENCE PUBLIC OPINION.

Recognizing that marginalized groups such as Palestinian refugee youth and women face additional obstacles that impede their participation and engagement, BADIL prioritized these groups in its current strategic plan by providing additional awareness raising and support, either directly or through partnerships with Palestinian community-based organizations.

For example, BADIL continues to provide the course "Palestinian Refugees under International Law" at Al-Quds University with record student registration numbers-106 students for the 2014 spring semester.

BADIL also provided thirty-one women from various communities in Area C with multifaceted training and skill building workshops to raise their awareness on their rights and enhance their skills in recognizing, documenting and recording human rights violations. In addition to providing the knowledge and skills to document violations, the women were trained to use and were equipped with cameras to enhance their work. The group produced 10 short films and one photographic exhibition utilizing the combined data collected and field work. The films and photographic exhibition were used in local and international tours, to increase

“As a refugee, I was very interested the Palestinian national struggle for freedom. So I decided to study law at Al Quds University in Abu Dis where BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights offers a course on “Palestinian Refugees under International Law”. The course is a comparative study between international refugee law and the special situation of Palestinian refugees; focusing on Article 1D of the 1951 Refugee Convention, the framework of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Resolutions 194 and 242, and the Palestinian refugee situation and circumstances since the “Nakba” in 1948 and “Naksa” 1967.

I decided to do my Bachelors seminar about the crime of displacement: “Ongoing displacement of Palestinians in the territories occupied in 1967”. BADIL supported me by providing all the resources for my research. The research focused on direct and indirect policies utilized by the state of Israel to forcibly displace the Palestinian population. I choose this topic for my seminar because of increasing Palestinian displacement vis-à-vis these policies and to be able to raise awareness among my peers on this issue. And to work collectively to develop ways to be resilient and resist displacement.

The course affected me significantly: my work today is to try to share the knowledge I have at the local and international levels by publishing my research and sharing my knowledge of international law to pressure the international community to hold Israel accountable for the human rights violation they commit against us.”

Amani, graduate of Al Quds University Abu Dis,
Bachelors of Law

awareness and influence public opinion. Hundreds of Palestinians and internationals were exposed to the produced materials. In addition, many organizations (both local and international) have requested hosting the photographic exhibition and film screenings and delivery of the publication.

SUCCESS STORIES: The participants of the Women Empowerment project have taken the initiative to independently document human rights violations and influence public opinion.

- On 21 April 2014, the Wadi Fukeen group documented the illegal presence of the Israeli settlers in the water pools of the villages in photographs that were published on the Palestinian online news paper “Donia Al-Watan”. See this [link](#) in Arabic.
- On 25 April 2014, the South Hebron Hills group hosted a field visit to their villages for 15 internationals; providing a guided tour in each village, showing and explaining to the delegation the challenges and human rights violations faced in each village.
- In December, two women from the project were interviewed for a short documentary film to be produced by 2 Irish filmmakers and activists. The Irish duo said that the women had “very strong personalities” and were “knowledgeable and inspiring”.

“A positive and trusting relationship certainly exists between Palestinian communities in the West Bank and BADIL. This is very evident when you go on field visits with BADIL staff/ volunteers.”

Emmet Sheerin, Irish activist and filmmaker

BADIL partnered with three local Palestinian organizations, to provide the means, opportunity and capacity for youth beneficiaries (4 from each organization) to raise their voices on issues relevant to the challenges they face. The result was the production of 3 thematic documentaries and factsheets by the youth:

Right/obstacle Addressed	Brochure Title	Documentary Title
Denial of the Right to Movement	Israeli policies denying Palestinians the Freedom of Movement	Restrictions on Freedom of Movement
Denial of Access to Natural Resources	Israeli policies denying Palestinians access to Natural Resources	Our presence is our Resistance
Exposure to violence from colonizers	"Colonialism and Colonists' violence against Palestinians	I'm from here and this is my land



BADIL continues to provide rights holders with the tools to understand and support a human rights-based solution:

Title	Language	Month of Release	Print copies distributed	Number of Downloads
Haq Al Awda Issue #57, "Land Day: Remembrance or Ongoing Resistance?" and "Israeli Legal System: Tactics and Aims"	Arabic	March	20,000	200
Al Majdal Issue #55, "The Paradox of Using the Law of the Oppressor"	English	October	1000	666
Nakba Poster	Arabic & English	May	2300	N/A
Nakba t-shirt	Arabic & English	May	3000	N/A
Nakba Brochure, "66 years of Ongoing Nakba, 66 years of unwavering will to return"	Arabic	May	3500	159
Haq Al Awda, Issue #58, "The Nakba is not history, the Nakba is ongoing"	Arabic	May	20000	166
Brochure "Forced Population Transfer: The Displacement of Palestinians in Israeli Policies"	English	June	880	107
Brochure: "Forced Population Transfer: The Displacement of Palestinians in Israeli Policies"	Arabic	June	1840	176
Haq Al Awda, Issue #59, "Resilience and Rebirth and in Gaza"	Arabic	September	20000	136
2015 Calendar: Israel's Discriminatory laws and Military Orders	Arabic & English	November	1000	287
Haq Al Awda, Issue #60, "The War on Gaza is not over"	Arabic	December	20000	93
Poster & Brochure: Call for participation in the 2015 Al Awda Award	Arabic	December	1200	26

BADIL's website is one of the most essential tools utilized to spread BADIL's rights-based approach and solution, increase BADIL's visibility and transparency and provide rights holders and duty bearers alike with information and legal analysis of the Palestinian context.



BADIL's website hosted 205,778 visitors in 2014; 80 percent of these visitors were new. While the traffic on BADIL's website predominately remained steady

throughout the year, we also see significant peaks in the spring (March April and May). These dates coincide with BADIL's main community-based national initiatives (Israeli Apartheid Week, Land Day and the Nakba Commemoration) signifying an increased interest among Palestinian and non-Palestinian constituencies in refugee and displacement issues during this time.

The reports also indicate that almost as many women (45.85%) are accessing the website as men (54.15%) and the predominant age group is 25-34 years old (33.5%), with 18-24 not far behind (27.5%). This indicates that BADIL is attracting thousands of new visitors, most of which are defined by EU standards as youth. Furthermore while our outreach spans the globe, it is focused in BADIL's target groups: Palestinians, Israelis, Americans and the Arab host countries.

BADIL began the restructuring and redesign of its current website in 2014 to create a new more attractive, accessible and user-friendly version to be launched in 2015. We also are exploring ways to replicate and maximize traffic to the website that occurs during the spring months.

CHALLENGES: The youth and women, while quite receptive to BADIL's interventions and active in their communities, are either not represented or marginalized, in the existing official and communal forums/institutions. Moreover, it is noted that in forums where youth play a major role in conducting activities, they are still excluded from the circulars of planning and decision making or their voices are mitigated/marginalized. This becomes clearer especially when youth group initiatives are deemed critical to PA and/or uncontrolled by political factions. BADIL needs to discover how to enhance the role of youth in existing forums and to support youth individual and collective initiatives on the basis of complementary roles of diverse actors.

D. RESULT 4: INSTITUTIONALIZED ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURES AND MANUALS; MORE EFFECTIVE INTERACTION BETWEEN BADIL'S MANAGEMENT BODIES AND STAFF; A COMFORTABLE AND PRODUCTIVE WORKING ENVIRONMENT.

With the goal of becoming a more transparent, accountable and effective human rights organization, BADIL incorporated into its strategic plan, a specific institutional agency program. During 2014 in cooperation with its Board of Directors, BADIL:

- Restructured its organizational hierarchy by developing four specialized units which correlate to the four programs of strategic plan.
- Re-examined and revised the job descriptions within the hierarchy to ensure segregation of duties and clear responsibilities.
- Developed and institutionalized a Code of Conduct for all staff members.
- Re-examined, revised, updated and ratified the Financial and Procurement Manual.
- For the first time, BADIL performed an Interim External Financial Audit in late September to increase financial capacity and control.
- BADIL is building a new “soft-copy” archive. BADIL's existing archive included only the various publications of the organization - from research, to posters and stickers. However, with BADIL's expansion into new territories, now we store photographs, audio and video content that are produced by BADIL. Moreover, the new archive will include the primary sources that BADIL uses for the production of our publications - from archival documents to interviews with individuals (both in audio or text formats). The archive is intended to allow future use of current research where all sources are gathered in one place that is searchable.

The outcomes of these institutional activities are increase efficiency, transparency and accountability which are indicated by smoother, quicker and more effective response mechanisms to internal and external developments. Specific examples can be seen in the rapid appointment of a new president of the Board of Directors, the extensive and fruitful advocacy campaign for Gaza and increased outputs in the majority of BADIL's programs.



BADIL's General Assembly meeting. November 2014

“BADIL combine[s] a twin approach of grassroots activism with high calibre research and legal analysis, and have consistently proven themselves to be a high performing organisation. . . Furthermore they have robust and professional governance structures and a high institutional capacity for financial and administrative management.”

International Partner, April 2014

CHALLENGES: BADIL continues to face human resource shortages which are the result of financial limitations and staff turnover. Part of the organizational restructuring mentioned above was implemented with the purpose of minimizing this challenge by segregating and distributing responsibilities. BADIL rigorously vamped up its internship program to close as much of human resource gap as possible and is working on finalizing a Fellowship Program to be launched in 2015.

On 7 September 2014, BADIL lost one of its most active supporters: human rights defender and head of the Board of Directors, Mr. Ahmad Muhaisen. Needless to say, the loss was significantly felt at both the professional and personal levels. During a subsequent meeting of the

board, on 15 September 2014, based on a unanimous decision, board member Dr. Adnan Al Laham was appointed the new head of the Board of Directors.

BADIL has also become more aware of the weaknesses in our monitoring and evaluations procedures. While activities based monitoring and reporting is robust, BADIL struggles with results-based monitoring and reporting. We have begun to make the transition from activities to results based monitoring and reporting in some of our programs and have tried to reflect the successes of this process in this report. However we lack the manpower and associated expertise for adequate follow-up. This issue will be addressed in our 2015 Action Plan with the development of a monitoring and evaluations manual.

Funeral of Ahmad Muhaisen. November 2014 (BADIL)



III. INFLUENCING DUTY BEARERS

Year in Review Fast Figures: BADIL produced 10 research papers in 2014, documenting 179 human rights violations, war crimes and crimes against humanity. The researches and case studies were utilized for international and legal advocacy in 31 interventions with national and international duty bearers.

A. RESULT 1: ACCURATE AND TIMELY RESEARCH AND LEGAL ANALYSIS OF HRVS IS MADE AVAILABLE TO RIGHTS HOLDERS AND DUTY BEARERS AND UTILIZED TO INFLUENCE DUTY BEARERS.

Title	Language	Month of Release	Hard Copies Distributed	Number of Downloads
WP*: Forced Population Transfer: The Case of Palestine Introduction	English	April	600	208
WP: Forced Population Transfer: The Case of Palestine Denial of Residency	English	April	350	380
WP: Testimonies of Palestinian Displacement: Empowering Women in Area C to Resist Displacement	Arabic	August	560	124
Summary Report: "Protecting Syrian Refugees: Laws, Policies, and Global Responsibility"	English	October	Not available in hard copy	64
Report: Palestinian Refugees from Syria: Ongoing Nakba, Ongoing Discrimination	English	October	Not available in hard copy	313
WP: Forced Population Transfer: The Case of Palestine Discriminatory Zoning and Planning	English	December	In progress	11

*WP = working paper

BADIL also produced an Advisory Note to the Palestinian Negotiations Support Unit on Bab Al Shams (also known as E1) but at the request of the PNSP will not be published until 2015. Similarly, BADIL completed the research on FPT as a War Crime in Gaza, which was utilized to brief the Un Commission of Inquiry on Gaza on 20 January and updated, developed and revised the Handbook on Article 1D; both publications are due to be released in January.

“ . . . it [BADIL] is able to amass profound and detailed information . . . and is able to translate this into sound and consistent positions in the inter related fields of refugee rights / human rights and democracy which are effectively used to lobby at the top levels of UN and nation states.”

International Partner, April 2014

BADIL's publications and resources are cited and utilized by many: academics, human rights defenders, other organizations, and online alternative media sites. For example, BADIL's 2010-2012 Survey of Palestinian Refugees and IDPs (released by BADIL in 2012) was used by Visualizing Palestine in two visual aids produced in 2014, "[Identity Crisis-The Israeli ID System](#)", and "[An Ongoing Displacement: the Forced Exile of the Palestinians](#)". Passia referenced BADIL in a May publication entitled "[Endless injustice: Palestinian Refugees 66 years on](#)".

CHALLENGES: The Palestinian refugee population is the longest and largest standing refugee population in the world. Palestinian refugees are scattered across the globe. The forced population transfer of the Palestinian people is systematic and ongoing. No agency with the explicit mandate to systematically record and monitor ongoing displacement exists.

This means that reliable, first hand data is scarce. Because BADIL has the most comprehensive approach to Palestinian forcible displacement, taking into consideration the ongoing displacement since 1947, the size of the displaced population, the variety of displacement policies and wide geographic scope, BADIL's work as a resource center is crucial. However, obtaining comprehensive, first hand data and translating it into a high quality and accurate research product is challenging. BADIL meets this challenge by using local talent to obtain first hand data, specific case studies that are representative of more expansive phenomenon, utilizing reliable secondary sources, and recruiting additional partners, interns and others to participate in research.

B. RESULT 2: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS THAT ADDRESS PALESTINIANS' LACK OF INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION STANDARDS (ESPECIALLY REFUGEES) WILL EMERGE.

The actions that we have observed in 2014, that acknowledge BADIL's various interventions include:

- The general strike of UNRWA employees initially disputing the issue of wages. The strike effectively shut down all UNRWA services resulting in severe deterioration of the situation of the refugee camps and refugees. The strike was accompanied by civil society initiatives which adopted BADIL's slogan and called for a rights-based approach to the refugee issue-specifically the banners contained the slogan "No to decreasing UNRWA humanitarian assistance, No to decreasing refugee rights, Yes to comprehensive international protection". Palestinian national factions and civil society institutions also issued a statement stressing that "international protection, including legal, physical and humanitarian protection is an obligation towards refugees and displaced Palestinians under international law and relevant United Nations resolutions, to enable refugees to exercise their Right of Return in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948 and UN Security Council Resolution 237 of 1967." This signals a new stage in the growing popular movement to drive/urge the international community to fulfill its obligations in accordance with the protection framework particularly designed for Palestinian refugees.
- Filippo Grandi, Commissioner General of UNRWA, seconded the call for international protection according to international law and UN resolutions in this excerpt from his lecture at Birzeit University

“They [Palestinian refugees] have been caught in vicious cycles radiating from 1948: expulsion, entrapment, and the recurrent impact of other people’s conflicts. I would suggest that these cycles will continue unless and until the refugee voice is heard, listened to, and taken into account as a constituency with distinct claims and rights sanctioned under international law and UN resolutions, and especially resolution 194. Any framework, any agreement that does not acknowledge and recognize this will not be conducive to sustainable peace . . .”

Access the full speech [here](#).

entitled quite aptly Choices Made, Choices Denied: A Perspective on the Question of Palestinian Refugees.

- **Success Story:** In acknowledgement of BADIL’s expertise in refugee and displacement issues, the Palestinian Negotiations Support Project (a division of the Palestinian Liberation Organization) requested the production of an Advisory Note on Area C, including strategic recommendations for addressing internal displacement in the oPt. BADIL produced the advisory note utilizing Bab Al-Shams (also known as E1) as the primary case study. The paper also addressed the limitations and failures of using a humanitarian approach to the refugee condition and the need for a rights-based approach and solution.
- Recent addresses made by Palestinian Authority officials, particularly those of Pres. Mahmoud Abbas have mentioned “international protection”. As such we have succeeded in bringing the required terminology into the discourse of duty bearers.

CHALLENGES: Currently, regarding the Palestinian-Israeli conflict in general and the Palestinian refugee issue in particular the prevailing analysis and solution is based on a humanitarian approach. The refugees only suffer from a lack of material aid and assistance. In other words the refugee problem is perceived as the lack of food, housing, health care, education, access to water, etc-not as a lack of legal and physical protection based on a comprehensive rights-based approach and States’ best practices of international protection, in particular the relevant standards set in international refugee law and the legal framework embraced in UNGA resolution 194 of 1948. BADIL’s objective, therefore, is to change the prevalent analysis from a humanitarian approach and solution to a human rights approach and solution.

C. RESULT 3: 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.

BADIL implemented 31 legal advocacy interventions, in 2014, exceeding the planned number of interventions by 15. For more details concerning the actual interventions and associated outputs see BADIL’s website: both the press releases and the Quarterly Newsletter provide detailed information on these activities.

In summation, the increase in BADIL’s interventions was in response to the deterioration of the human rights situation that resulted from the Israeli war against Gaza which overflowed into the rest of the occupied territory. As such, we augmented our planned advocacy interventions with additional interventions surrounding this development as well as exploring new territory (for example participation in the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights).

Summary of BADIL's International Interventions

Intervention	Outputs: description	Outcomes	Link
Participation in UNHRC regular sessions #25, 26 and 27	Oral and written statements and side events: Forced displacement, Israeli accountability and impunity, discriminatory child registration in Jerusalem, denial of family unification, human rights in the oPt with a focus on Gaza, justice at the ICC, and the selection of the new SR to the oPt	See Success Story below	25th-Session 26th-session 27th-session
21 st Special Session of the UNHRC	Written and oral statements through PHROC	UN Commission of Inquiry into Gaza	Statements included in the Annex of the Joint Advocacy Campaign for Gaza
Participation in the United Nations Roundtable on the Legal Aspects of the Question of Palestine	2 discussion panels: legal status of Palestinian prisoners and detainees; compliance with international law and third party responsibility		Press release
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	Testimony: grave violations of international law, particularly forced population transfer, perpetrated by the state of Israel against the Palestinian people	The report references many illegal Israeli policies and links these policies to Palestinian displacement	Report of the Special Committee
UNHCR-NGO Annual Consultations, the pre-Executive Committee (EXCOM) of UNHCR	Statement: Protecting Palestinian - Syrian Refugees: Laws, Policies, and Global Responsibility Sharing Briefing: Closing the Protection Gap	Partnership with University School of Law International Human Rights Clinic and Oxford Refugee Studies Center and in coordination with ICVA	
EU Speaking Tour	Public lectures, briefings of duty bearers, radio interviews: human rights situation in Gaza, forced displacement, accountability of Israel Event: Palestine-Justice at the ICC to Hold Israel to Account	In partnership with Palestinian and international organizations	Press release

Intervention	Outputs: description	Outcomes	Link
Lobbying EU Parliamentarians	22 parliamentarians briefed	Stronger EU position through public statements on the construction of settlements in the oPt	
6 th World Social Forum on Migration in South Africa	Drafting of declaration; chaired a panel	Strong declaration which addresses Palestinian refugees and the adherence to UN Resolution 194	Declaration
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)	Submission of Shadow Report: forced population transfer and discriminatory Israeli zoning and planning policies	Report of the Human Rights Committee which includes references to Israeli policies of forced displacement	Shadow Report
Joint Advocacy Campaign for Gaza	8 statement interventions to various duty bearers	Most through the Palestinian Human Rights Organizations Council (PHROC)	See Annex
UN Forum on Business and Human Rights	Research (see above), statement, Side event with Al-Haq and Who Profits?; participation in 3 meetings and final discussion		Statement
UN Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing	Statement on the forced displacement of Palestinian Bedouin	SR report due in March	Report
Other statements to various duty bearers	11 statements	Endorsement of statement by Palestinian and International organizations and individuals	See this link to BADIL's press releases
Advisory Note to the Palestinian Negotiations Support Project	Advisory Note: internal displacement, humanitarian vs rights based approach, strategic recommendations	BADIL expertise was requested by the PNSP and cooperation will continue in 2015	To be published in 2015

BADIL's international and legal advocacy interventions have resulted in developments in UN agencies public announcements/statements and the EU position regarding the construction of settlements in oPt. For example, the EU ban of settlement products is a practical measure which equates a strong condemnation of settlement expansion. We have also observed that duty bearers have begun making the link between settlement expansion and other policies and triggers, such as land confiscation, discriminatory zoning and planning, and house demolition.

At the civil society level, both national and international, BADIL's analysis has posed the question of the appropriate approach required for the realization of a durable and just solution. In other words, questioning the effectiveness of the politically motivated approach (direct negotiations under the auspice of the US) and the humanitarian aid approach by local and international civil society and human rights organizations has become one of the main issues reflected directly and indirectly in their statements and strategies.

At the national level, the PA/PLO has begun to modify its approach in seeking a final solution through posing the responsibility of UN bodies and agencies as well as the 3rd party/state responsibilities. Though this approach does not fully equal BADIL's call for a human rights-based approach, it signifies a shift from the fruitless direct negotiations approach which has prevailed for the last two decades.

SUCCESS STORY 1: Four resolutions adopted by of the UNHRC in the 25th Session (3-28 March 2014) during the 56th meeting on 28 March 2014 concerning Item 7 "the human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories".

The result of this session of the UNHRC is the passing of four resolutions (25/27-30); in each of these resolutions, the vote was 46 in favor to 1 against, with 0 abstentions. (See [25th session of the UNHCR](#))

While the UNHRC often adopts resolutions that support Palestinian rights, the vote is rarely as close to unanimous as what is evidenced here. This is an unusual if not unique occurrence in the history of the UNHRC. What we can reasonably conclude is that the members of the UNHRC increasingly support a rights-based solution; they have been influenced by international and Palestinian public opinion that also support a rights-based solution; BADIL, its partners and coalitions are impacting the resolutions of the UNHRC.

SUCCESS STORY 2: The Denial of Residency was raised in BADIL's submission to the Human Rights Committee (CCPR) that monitors the implementation of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in states parties. This issue was raised in the HRC concluding observations, paragraph 21 (Protection of Family). See here for the [statement](#). Also, in addressing the Palestinian right to self determination, the HRC addressed forced population transfer via settler implantation and displacement, and main policies triggering FPT in two paragraphs: 9 and 17.

CHALLENGES: It is very encouraging to see such irrefutable and pervasive support from the UNHRC through the adoption of resolutions. However, these resolutions have yet to be translated into mechanisms

that ensure the implementation of the rights of the Palestinian people, provide international protection and hold Israel accountable for ongoing crimes and human rights violations.

Furthermore, as indicated in the section on the context in which we work, the success of the attempts made by the PA/PLO to shift its approach is dependent on the political will of powerful states, which is likely focused on security concerns.

D. RESULT 4: INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY PROMOTES THE RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH AND SOLUTION IN STATEMENTS.

In order for international civil society to support a rights-based approach and solution, they must know and understand what that rights-based approach and solution entails. This begins with awareness raising which under our current strategic plan translates into – among other things - lectures and presentations to international groups, production and distribution of research, statements and brochures, participation in public events and organization of speaking tours.

- BADIL hosted 56 groups for a total of 752 people (364 males, 388 females), presenting the various Israeli policies of forced population transfer, the root causes of the conflict and the human rights based approach and solution. Lectures and presentations were given to international as well as Palestinian delegations comprised of students, activists, human right defenders, partners, pilgrims and civil society leaders and representatives. The legal literacy of the groups varied as the demographic composition of the groups also varied, spanning the age spectrum. The groups were very receptive and concurred with BADIL's analysis.

“Thank you so much for talking to our group. I have heard your presentation 4 times and each time I have learned so much. Your presentations are put together so well. The work you do is so important, I wish everyone could hear your talks. Thanks, Sally”

Lecture Participant

- International civil society supported the rights-based approach through their support to BADIL's statements: specifically 61 of the 92 organizations that endorsed BADIL's statements were international civil society organizations or networks, in other words 66 percent of the signatories represent international civil society.
- International support of the rights-based approach is also evident in the republication, reference to and translations of BADIL statements, articles and research in alternative media outlets. BADIL, its publications and activities have continued to suffuse alternative media (Electronic Intifada, Jadaliyya, Relief Web, and Al Jazeera English, for example); a total of 32 alternative media exposures for 2014. In addition to increasing BADIL's visibility as an organization, we also increase exposure to BADIL's legal analysis, our rights-based approach, and the Israeli policies of displacement to an additional constituency, the readership group of the alternative media venues.

We have also observed that the issue of Palestinian displacement is no longer strictly associated with the Nakba and the Naksa, which are historic events, but rather as current reality: and the Ongoing Nakba or ongoing displacement has become more recognized as

well as the acceptance of BADIL's legal analysis and root causes of the Palestinian struggle.

- On 25 April, the United States Secretary of State, John Kerry, stated that Israel risks “becoming an Apartheid state”. This is the one of the very rare times that a high-ranking American official has referenced Apartheid when making a statement about Israel. Senator Kerry, as a result of significant pressure from various Israeli officials and groups, backtracked and even apologized for the statement. Regardless, the reference to Apartheid can be considered a milestone taking into account the United States role as “mediators” in the “peace process” and its unconditional support of the state of Israel.
- On 25 October Prof. Ilan Pappé's speech in Chicago at the IPMN Annual Conference was titled “[The Ongoing Nakba](#)” in which he reflects upon many of the Israeli policies, which have been addressed by

“ . . . the compelling outline given during the talk showed historic, systemic and ongoing population transfer as a root cause of conflict. ‘Forceful displacing of Palestinians, illegal settlements, seam zones, restrictions on rights, status and movement, and the overall condition of impoverished entrapment reflect a violence which in turn begets violence,’ he said, adding: ‘The quality work of the BADIL Resource Center in identifying and challenging the injustices which drive conflict is rightly supported . . . It is important to assert that the problem has roots that are political and structural, and that any hope of a solution with new relationships has to be founded on human rights, the primacy of humanitarian principles and adherence to international law.’”

MP Mark Durkan, 11 August 2014, [Press Release](#)

BADIL, used to displace Palestinians in order to “to have as much of Palestine as possible with as few Palestinians as possible.”

CHALLENGES: While international civil society does promote the rights-based approach in its statements - a clear sign that international public opinion is shifting; we have yet to see this public opinion positively influence political opinion. In other words, international duty bearers have yet to respond to this pressure with concrete actions. This is due in part to the inability of international civil society to exert constant pressure on duty bearers and decision makers which stems from the reality that international civil society pressure is not strategize or organized in a way to deliver this pressure. Also we acknowledge the existence of counter pressure from Israel and pro-Israel groups which is evident, for example, when an official retracts a statement that reflects on the root cause of the conflict in order to appease political partners.

Gaza Research Team on Displacement and War Crimes. October 2014 (©BADIL)



IV. LOOKING FORWARD

A. EMPOWERING RIGHTS HOLDERS

In the upcoming year, BADIL will continue implementation of its strategic plan, Advancing a Rights-Based Solution. With regards to Empowering Rights Holders, BADIL intends to continue to focus on marginalized populations: both at the demographic level, such as women and youth or geographic, such as Area C and Jerusalem. At the activity level, BADIL will continue implementation of the women empowerment project including the development of a follow-up project and officially launch the Global Palestinian Refugee Network. In order to succeed in these two initiatives, BADIL plans the institutionalization of its relationships with Palestinian civil society organizations through the development of a partnership manual. The manual has a two-fold purpose: to increase BADIL's institutional agency and support the implementation of activities associated with Palestinian rights holders.

BADIL has already launched the 2015 Al Awda Award under the theme "Return is our Right and our Will". This year's competition has four categories: Best Nakba Poster, Best Photograph, Best Children's Story and Best Short Documentary. The deadline for submissions is 17 April 2015.

Other initiatives planned for 2015 are the joint actions with partner organizations. BADIL has partnered with three organizations: Zochrot, Defense for Children International-Palestine Section and Baladna. The joint actions provide a venue for cooperation and information sharing between organizations and the opportunity

to coalesce beneficiary groups for added value and increasing national cohesion.

BADIL will continue the implementation of its Institutional Agency Program with the development of additional manuals, such as the staff appraisal manual and the monitoring and evaluation manual, to institutionalize practices and procedures, in cooperation with staff, Board of Directors and partners. We also intend to increase BADIL's human resource capacity with the addition of new staff members as well as trainings for staff, Board of Directors and local partners.

B. INFLUENCING DUTY BEARERS

BADIL's research priorities for 2015 include: the 2013-2014 Survey of Palestinian Refugees and IDPs, two issues of Al-Majdal, the fourth paper in the Forced Population Transfer series, a second companies complicity paper and an updated version of the Q&A. BADIL also plans the translation and publication of Arabic versions of past and current researches.

For the Legal and International Advocacy Program, BADIL will: participate in the regular meetings of the UNHRC with oral and written statements and side events; provide a briefing and report to the UN Commission of Inquiry; participate in the UN Business Forum and Human Rights; participate in the EU lobbying days in coordination with the ECCP; and implement a joint conference and speaking tour in the USA with partner organizations.

V. ANNEXES

A. JOINT ADVOCACY CAMPAIGN FOR GAZA

	Statement	Date	Comments
1	Open Letter to UN Secretary General	5 August 2014	Endorsed by 135 international and Palestinian organizations, released in English and French
2	Message to Decision Makers around the world from Palestinian Children	29 July 2014	Accompanied by a candle vigil in Manager Square
3	Human Rights Organizations Calls on the International Community to Immediately Act to Stop and the Israeli Offensive and Protect Palestinian Civilians	10 July 2014	
4	PHROC Open Letter to UN Secretary-General Mr. Ban Ki-moon on Hostilities in the Gaza Strip	17 July 2014	PHROC
5	PHROC Open Letter regarding the EU's responsibility to stop Israel's targeting of Palestinians in the Gaza Strip	14 July 2014	PHROC
6	PHROC Oral Statement - Human Rights Council 21st Special Session of the Council on the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	23 July 2014	PHROC
7	Human Rights Council Special Session on Palestine: the EU must not repeat past mistakes regarding Israeli military attacks against the Gaza Strip	21 July 2014	PHROC
8	BADIL's a written statement to UNHRC concerning Israel's indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks on civilians and civilian objects in Gaza	22 July 2014	BADIL

PHROC members deliver a letter to Ban-Ki-moon on Gaza, Ramallah (July2014)



B. PARTNER CBOS AND ASSOCIATE ORGANIZATIONS

Northern West Bank

- Women's Social Center, Far'a Refugee Camp
- Youth Activity Center, Far'a Refugee Camp
- The Popular Committee of Refugees, Salfit
- The Popular Committee, Jenin Refugee Camp
- The Popular Committee of Refugees, Qalqilya
- Yafa Cultural Center, Balata Refugee Camp
- Center for Community Development, New Askar Refugee Camp
- Al-Awda Center for Rehabilitation of Children and Youth, Tul Karem Refugee Camp
- Haifa Cultural Center, Tul Karem Refugee Camp
- Kay-La-Nansa Society, Jenin Refugee Camp
- Jordan Valley Solidarity Campaign
- Faculty of Law, Al-Najah University

Central West Bank

- Women's Center, Am'ari Refugee Camp
- Aldameer Association for Human Rights, Ramallah
- Ibrahim Abu-Lughod Institute of International Studies, Birzeit University
- Youth Activity Center, Aqbat Jaber Refugee Camp
- Youth Social Center, Ain Al Sultan Refugee Camp

Southern West Bank

- Voice of Unity Radio Station, Dheisheh Refugee Camp
- Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committee (PARC), Bethlehem
- Local Committee for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, Dheisheh Refugee Camp
- Phoenix Charitable Society, Dheisheh Refugee Camp
- Ibdac Center, Dheisheh Refugee Camp
- LayLac-the Palestinian Youth Action Center for Community Development, Dheisheh Refugee Camp
- Youth Development Association, Wadi Fukin
- Arroub Youth Center, Arroub Refugee Camp
- Lajee Center, Aida Refugee Camp
- Alternative Tourism Group (ATG), Beit Sahour
- Alternative Information Center (AIC), Beit Sahour
- Joint Advocacy Initiative (JAI), Beit Sahour

- Ansar Center, Al Walaja, Bethlehem
- Shoruq Organization, Dheisheh Refugee Camp
- General Union of Palestinian Women, Bethlehem
- Joint Service Council for Planning and Development, West Rural Bethlehem
- Popular Committee, Beit Skaria
- Battir Landscape Eco-Museum, Battir
- Department of Social Sciences, Bethlehem University
- Popular Committee of Atwane, Southern Hebron Hills
- Roles for Social Change Association (ADWAR), Hebron
- Ibrahim Al-Khalil Society, Hebron
- Social Rehabilitation Association, Fawwar Refugee Camp
- Palestinian Children's Cultural Center, Fawwar Refugee Camp

Jerusalem

- Human Rights Clinic, Al-Quds University
- Feminist Association of Nabi Samuel
- Grassroots Jerusalem

Inside the Green Line

- Arab Association for Human Rights, Nazareth
- Zochrot
- Israeli Committee against House Demolitions
- Adalah-The Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel
- Association for the Defense of the Rights of the Internally Displaced (ADRID), Nazareth
- Baladna Association, Haifa

Gaza Strip

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

Others

- Aidoun-Syria Youth Group, Damascus
- Aidoun-Lebanon Youth Group, Beirut

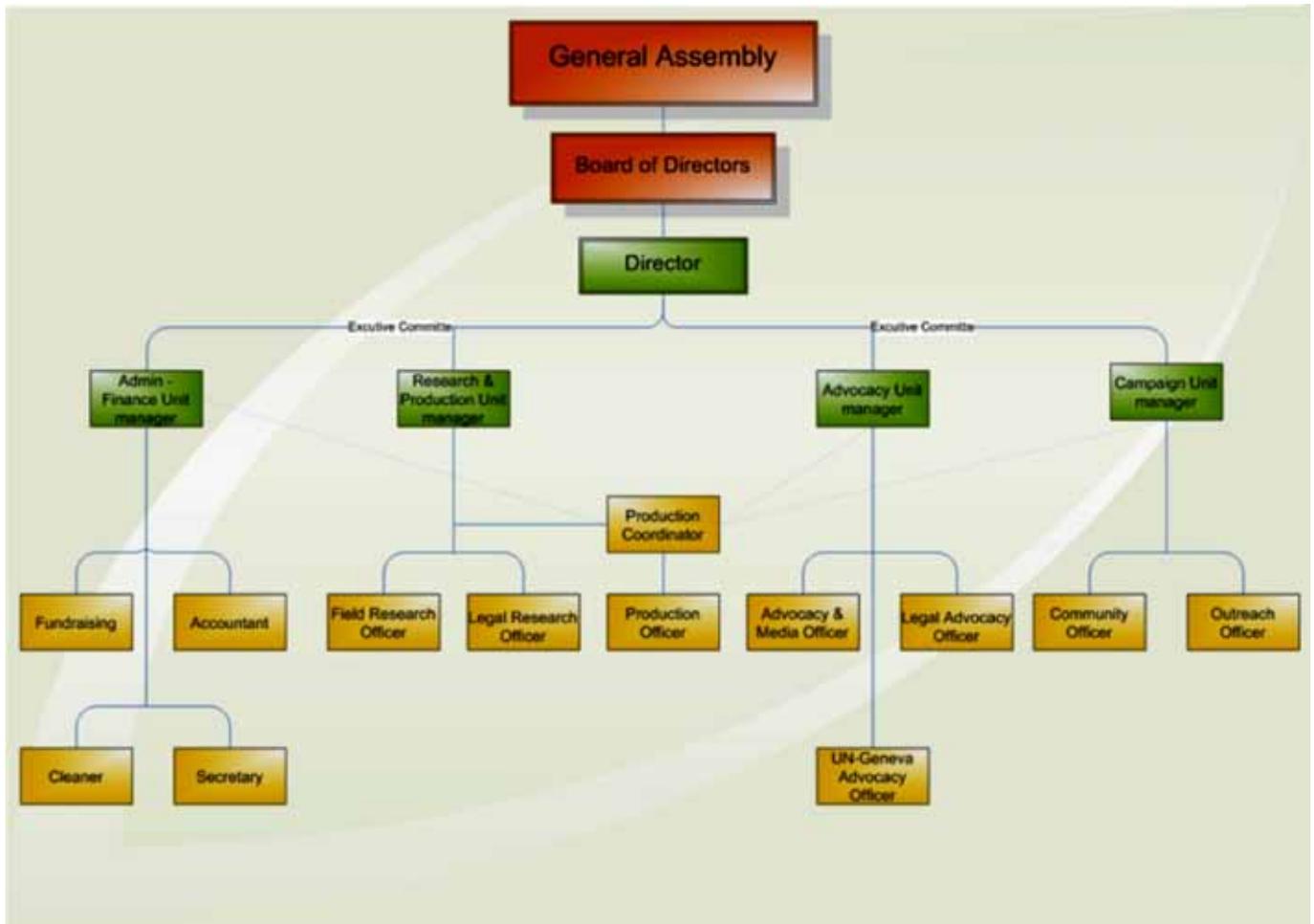
C. BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

	Name	Membership
1	Dr. Adnan Al Laham	BoD president
2	Ms Sandi Hilal	BoD vice president
3	Mr. Samir Ouda	BoD treasurer
4	Mr. Osama Jafari	BoD secretary
5	Ms Rana Bishara	BoD member
6	Ms Hanan Ayasa	BoD member
7	Mr. Fuad Al Khalak	BoD member
8	Mr. Ziyad Al Hamouz	BoD member
9	Mr. Abdal Fatah Al Qalqily	GA member
10	Mr. Jihad Shomali	GA member
11	Ms Rania Khoury	GA member
12	Mr. Umar al-Ghubari	GA member
13	Mr. Sbaih Sbaih	GA member
14	Mr. Salah Ajarma	GA member
15	Mr. Nader Amsha	GA member

16	Mr. Yousef Katalo	GA member
17	Mr. Adnan Al Ajarma	GA member
18	Mr. Abdal Fatah Abu Srou	GA member
19	Mr. Mohammad Al Laham	GA member
20	Mr. Isaiah Qaraqe	GA member
21	Mr. Naji Ouda	GA member
22	Mr. Tayseer Muhaisen	GA member
23	Ms Rania Madi	GA member
24	Mr. Munther Al Wi'ar	GA member
25	Ms Marwa Adawi	GA member
26	Ms Norma Hazboun	GA member
27	Mr. Nadeem Nashef	GA member
28	Mr. Abdallah Zeghari	GA member
29	Mr. Tayseer Nasrallah	GA member
30	Mr. Zakariah Ouda	GA member
31	Ms Ayat Tarshan	GA member
32	Mr. Naeem Matar	GA member
33	Ms Raneen Jerias	GA member



D. ORGANIZATIONAL HIERARCHY AND MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE



**“I am a Palestinian
refugee. What is our
fate? What are we
suppose to do? Where
are we supposed to go?
What is the solution for
the Palestinians?”**

**Um Ahmed expressing her concerns to the
UNRWA Commissioner-General Yarmouk Refugee Camp, Syria**