



JLAC

JERUSALEM LEGAL AID AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTER
مركز القدس للمساعدة القانونية وحقوق الإنسان

The Jerusalem Legal Aid and Human Rights Center- JLAC



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Executive Summary

2014, brought with it heightened violations of human rights, with new and acuminated caseloads addressed by JLAC concurrently rising. Legal representation in Israeli and Palestinian courts and military objection committees of the occupation consumed the bulk of JLAC's resources, within accumulated cases from previous years comprising much of the load (3618 total cases undertaken in 2014, of which 1983 cases were new). More specifically, cases of house and agricultural facility demolition and forced displacement of Bedouins were the major component of this effort, including a total of 1618 new and accumulated cases. Moreover, 3,675 legal consultations were provided in various fields of the JLAC's interventions. The following is a summary of JLAC's undertakings during the reporting period by intervention:

1,327 cases of house demolition (in the West Bank including East Jerusalem, as well as the demolition of agricultural facilities) were provided needed legal aid, of which 170 were new cases.

282 cases of forced displacement of Bedouin and herder communities were treated, 60 of which were new cases.

57 cases of land confiscation were provided with legal aid, of which 6 cases were new cases.

22 cases of confiscations' of goods were provided with legal aid.

36 cases of freedom of movement were treated, of which 19 of the cases were newly opened.

Needed legal aid was provided to 38 cases of assaults by Israeli settlers on Palestinian civilians and their properties, of which 18 were new cases.

32 public awareness sessions (12 in West Bank and 20 in Jerusalem) and 1 training course for community leaders and JLAC volunteers from the village of Qusra, Nablus; exposing 15 persons to methods of photo documentation and social media. In addition to, 6 workshops were provided by JLAC's attorneys for lawyers seeking to broaden their capacity with respect to due process procedures involving cases of house demolition and cases of economic and social rights of Jerusalemites.

Efforts towards developing five on-going master plans and one newly initiated master plan were continued (e.g. the villages of Al Aqba, Bruqin, Kirbet Ijbara, Al Sawye, and Ithna and the Bedouin community of Dyouk).

In total, JLAC serviced 1,757 families in Jerusalem in 2014, aiding in restoring their social and economic rights through undertaking cases, the provision of legal services, and legal correspondences.

2,755 legal consultations were rendered to beneficiaries in the West Bank including Jerusalem in 2014 in addressing violation by Israeli authorities.

In regards to violations made by the PA, JLAC treated 10 cases of political detention (of which 6 were new), began undertaking cases of medical malpractice, and 5 cases of public interest. Additionally, 920 legal consultations were provided to beneficiaries in addressing violations by the PA.

An Annual Open Day was held by JLAC for its volunteer base and other prominent community leaders and sector stakeholder (250 + in attendance) to honor distinguished activists, discuss pertinent human rights concerns, and brainstorm solutions therein.



Who We Are?

Since its inception over 37 years ago, the Jerusalem Legal Aid and Human Rights Center (JLAC) has formed a specific and specialized niche for itself; that of rendering legal aid to vulnerable communities in combating human rights violations. JLAC has since become a key and major player in certain interventions; undertaking pro-bono legal cases related to house demolition, forced displacement, land confiscation, and more recently settler violence. Without JLAC's services, victims would face costly private sector fees compelling them to forfeit their claims. JLAC more recently, has coupled its legal aid rendered to individuals with; public interest cases, legal reform, community awareness, advocacy, among other interventions.

Our Vision

A free Palestinian society in which human dignity is valued and secured.

Our Mission

To combat all forms of human rights violations regardless of the perpetrating authority through; facilitating access to justice, lobbying and advocacy, mobilizing social capital, and professional commitment.

Our Values

Equal-opportunity employment and non-discrimination based on sex, race, religion, physical condition, political affiliation, or any other characters of employees

in strictly adhered to; with women and persons with special needs or from among marginalized/vulnerable communities' given preferential treatment in employment.

Respect for human dignity and full equality in dignity and rights as the foundation of all working relations; with an environment of tolerance, pluralism, and respect of all religions and personal beliefs maintained. Consequently, lack of respect for others, demeaning, or harassing behavior, especially sexual harassment, is handled firmly by JLAC.

Positive competition, networking and cooperation with other entities is encouraged and regarded as a means of avoidance of duplication and complementarity in mitigating the human rights situation.

Independence of civil work is defended along with respect for freedoms on the basis of law and best practice. Systems and undertakings are executed in manner to prevent conflict of interests, ensure transparency, and adhere to best practices (as Palestinian NGOs Code of Conduct) and contributing to the foundations of good governance and high level community service delivery.

Effective use of resources, both human and financial, is of great importance, as are the results of JLAC's programming and impact made on people's lives. In this regards, JLAC adopts results-based approach to monitoring and evaluation of program resultants and impact.

Participatory approaches in planning, monitoring and evaluation are valued, with inclusion of targeted communities, activists, volunteers, local and international partners maintained. Moreover, politically unconditional funding and partnerships that are not based on equality and respect are not considered.

Our Objectives

1. Empowering vulnerable Palestinians challenge violations made to their human rights, through:
 - Raising at risk communities' legal awareness of violations.
 - Outreaching victims of human rights violations through field visits.
 - Strengthening local community ties and mobilizing social capital.
 - Preserving the dignity of victims of human rights violations.
 - Combating violations imposed by occupying forces and settlers towards promoting the achievement of legitimate national objectives.
 - Exposing existing human suffering through publicized reports and mobilizing local and international action.
2. Creating an institutional, legislative, and policy environment that enables the mobilization of social capital and international support towards the respect of human rights, through:
 - Reporting violations as they happen towards mobilizing public opinion.
 - Cooperating with related organizations.
 - Encouraging public participation.
3. Enhancing JLAC's capacity and preparedness to achieve its strategic objectives, through:
 - Investing in available capacities within the Center.
 - Providing equal opportunities.
 - Strengthening the sense of commitment to the Center's mission and identity.

Message from the Chairman of the Board and Director General

Challenges Faced in 2014 and their Effects on JLAC's interventions in 2015

Palestinian human rights organizations are in consensus that the year 2014 was the worst in the last decade in terms of the human rights situation. Such deterioration is not solely attributed to the Israeli military attack on Gaza, which had been the most aggressive since the occupation of strip in 1967 in regards to devastation and death tolls. Rather, the following have collectively attributed to this state; the political deadlock, lack of progress in national reconciliation, further deterioration of economic and social conditions, continued siege imposed on the Gaza Strip (transforming the stretch into the largest mass prison), constant infringement on the rights and public freedoms, and the erosion of the Palestinian political system. The later has resulted in the declining of political legitimacy and weakening political participation and public opinion (in terms of influencing critical policies towards determining the future of the Palestinian people). The following are further indicators of the situation at hand:

At an Israeli Occupation Level

New turn of policy amid at Judaizing the city of Jerusalem; through implementation of a set of discriminatory and oppressive policies and procedures. (See section on Jerusalem).

Accelerated pace of settlement expansion, land confiscation, and associated ethnic cleansing and forced displacement campaigns targeting Palestinians residing in areas classified as "C". (See section on Area "C").

Policy of collective punishment and detainment campaigns on a wide scale by the occupation authorities; by which the number of persons held in Israeli custody amounted to nearly six thousand (including a large number of children and minors especially in the city of Jerusalem and its neighborhoods). Such added an additional two thousand Palestinian detainees to the prisons of occupation.

Increased restrictions imposed on the freedom of movement and travel bans by Israeli occupation authorities; and limited opportunities for legal recourse there in (i.e. absence of any judicial oversight on such cases, limiting legal interventions to the administrative and intelligence levels).

At an Internal Palestinian Level

Continuation of extrajudicial killings by way of; chaos, misuse of weapons, or neglect of safety procedures at rates that are perceived the highest since the political rift in 2007.

Continuation of cases of arbitrary detention; with repeated complaints of deaths resulting from torture in detention centers.

Adoption of new forms of assault on; freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, and freedom of the press (journalists and bloggers) leading to a narrowing the space of freedom of opinion.

Further deterioration at the level of separation of powers in areas under Palestinian control; continued

halt of the legislative and oversight role of the legislative council, predominance of the executive branch, and defacing of the legal system through excessive issuance of unconstitutional decisions that further the grip of the executive branch.

Decline in the economic and social indicators, as reflected in a rise in unemployment rates (from 24% to 27%, with contemptuous estimations for 2015 expecting figures to exceed the threshold of 30%). Further deepening the poverty gap are increases to the cost of essential commodities.

Increase in the number of drug addiction cases and the proliferation of the scourge of narcotics. According to a police source; the amounts of prohibited substances seized and impounded have significantly increase. This was also met with increased incidence of overdoses and death due to “ambiguous circumstances”, especially among adolescents of both genders. Such reflects a desperation that may come to develop into a state of internal violence, affecting social security and civil peace.

PA Financial crisis and its impact on ability to fulfill obligations towards service providers. This was adversely reflected on the supply of medications, medical equipment, and medical remittance to hospitals. Hospitals and health centers also suffered from insufficient power supply, catering, and cleaning services as a result of accumulating debts to Israeli suppliers.

In light these developments, JLAC will appraise its interventions accordingly and continue its steady delivery of protective services in areas ranging from political, social and economic rights of the Palestinians; whether as a result of violations by occupation forces or public freedoms violations by the PA. However, addressing such challenges is difficult and requires extensive discussion in searching for the most effective interventions.

It is within this context and in light of such challenges that JLAC ends this tough year, and enters a new year promising to be equally brutal. Indeed, JLAC is aware that the new-year will entail further Israeli pressures due to the Palestinian State’s decision of joining international treaties and frameworks (i.e. Rome Statute of war Crimes). In this regard, Palestinian human rights organizations will monitor developments, as well as apply pressure on the State of Palestine to meet its obligations required by joining the international treaties and making the necessary amendments to national laws in accommodating them.



Israeli Policies in Area "C"

Through the end of 2013, the Israeli Civil Administration continued in its discriminatory practices, as revealed by the Israeli Supreme Court in its response to a petition filed by the settler Association Regavim (with the support of other settlement institutions as well as the support provided by government ministers and Knesset members). Regavim claimed in their petition that the Israeli Civil Administration employs a lenient policy towards Palestinians whom reside on State Land of the West Bank and construct buildings without obtaining building permits. They likewise alleged that such is in contrast to the “tough” policy directed towards Israeli settlers.

In its response, the Israeli Civil Administration released and clarified a new policy which aims to prioritize the execution of demolition and displacement orders. Execution of such orders will mainly target Bedouins and pastoral gatherings scattered along the Jerusalem periphery, east Ramallah, and the entirety of the Jordan Valley. This listing came under the pretext that Bedouin and pastoral gatherings are mostly located on state lands (or to a lesser extent on areas classified as closed military zone in which drill activities take place) and their presence would hinder the implementation of the E1 settlement plan.

Consequently, by the end of 2013, Bedouin communities in their entirety, as well as, agricultural structures established in areas classified as “C” became targeted for the execution of demolition and displacement operations (in which water cisterns were targeted as well). In extension the year 2013 witnessed the issuance of the largest number of demolition and displacement notices and the cancellation of injunctions issued by the Israeli Supreme Court. 2013 was also considered the worst year in terms of the number of people displaced by demolition procedures. However, according to OCHA, 2014 witnessed the highest figures (since OCHA began documenting such violations in 2009) in terms of displacement, with 1215 persons displaced through the destruction of 600 structures in Area C that annum.

However, the year 2014 marked the commencement of the actual implementation of this policy which resulted in a significant increase in the pace of demolition, displacement, and the demolition of agricultural facilities (including water cisterns). In parallel, the Israeli Civil Administration intensified its efforts to retroactively legitimize the randomly established settlements and proposed many structural projects for their expansion (including those settlements illegally established, i.e. unlicensed); towards ensuring connectivity among large settlement blocs in the vicinity of Jerusalem and those situated in the central and northern areas of the West Bank. The following is a listing of the key settlements which have benefited from this policy:

1. Eli and Shilo settlements, towards connecting them with the settlement of Ariel.
2. Ofra settlement, towards connecting them with the settlement of Beit El.
3. Maale Adumim settlement (E1 Project), towards being included within the bounds of the municipality of Jerusalem and annexing surrounding settlement blocs extending East to the Dead Sea (The Greater Jerusalem Plan).

JLAC 2014 Achievements:

- Adoption of 203 new cases of house demolition, agricultural facility demolition, forced displacement, and land confiscation.
- Challenging the expansion of the previously mentioned settlement blocs, with; challenge of Eli settlement rejected, filing petition to the Israeli Supreme Court plausible, and injunction to halt execution of Ofra plan attained.
- Filing of collective and individual objections against planned displacement of Bedouin communities (i.e. al-Nuemia Plan). Legal representation was coupled with field visits, public meetings, and tours for diplomats to the threatened communities.

Many activities were implemented in partnership and cooperation with formal civil institutions, in line with the advocacy plan supporting Bedouin communities to be continued through 2015.

- Completion of an anthropological study of Bedouin communities threatened with displacement.
- Undertaking of 20 field visits to the northern and central West Bank and the Jordan Valley, towards the adoption and follow-up of cases and identification of needs in designing implementation strategies.
- Conducting of 12 community awareness sessions in the northern and central West Bank and Jordan Valley, towards enhancing legal awareness of communities in seeking redress for prospective violations. The subject matters addressed included; house demotion, land confiscation, forced displacement, and settler violence.
- Provision of advocacy training for community leaders and JLAC volunteers from the village of Qusra, Nablus; exposing 15 persons to methods of photo documentation and social media.
- Undertaking of local advocacy efforts as follows; 11 fact sheets, 2 brochures, 1 report, 6 articles, 3 newspaper informative advertisements, 30 press release, 3 press conferences, 4 radio spots, 3 films, 7 film screenings, 27 correspondences, 3 field tours, 1 open day for volunteers, and 10 governmental dialogues throughout JLAC's various thematic areas of operations in the West Bank.

Key Challenges Faced:

- Increase in number of demolition orders being distributed, with short notices (as little as three days) necessitating rapid responses and

increased efforts, especially that they entail the risk of imminent demolition resulting in an intensified moral, ethical and emotional pressure facing JLAC and its team.

- Extremely limited time frames for extension in filing objections to Objections Committee or in approaching the Supreme Court.
- Cancellation of previously obtained injunctions, in effect re-opening the files taking JLAC back square one (the Biet El phase).
- Increase in pace of demolition, particularly in cases where injunctions issued by the Supreme Court have been cancelled and in cases where demolition orders have already been received but not legally followed-up by citizens; resulting in immense pressure on JLAC's staff (by clients and international institutions operating in the region).

Future Plans:

In 2015, JLAC intends to continue its legal follow-up of objections filed against displacement plans, as well as, the corresponding advocacy efforts (i.e. media campaigns, diplomatic tours, and the mobilization of formal institutions). These efforts fall within a national campaign to oppose the displacement plans, the evacuation and annexation of Area "C", and to prepare a file to prosecute Israel for the crime of forced displacement of a protected population. The later constitutes a grave breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention in terms of the protection of civilians under occupation.



Legal Challenges in East Jerusalem

JLAC has faced multiple forms of challenges in working before Israeli Judiciary institutions (civil and military alike). Challenges included the limited framework allotted for JLAC to work in in challenging the legalization of the occupation's practices against the Palestinian people. Such practices involve series administrative and legislative procedures, most notably; defining the state of Israel as Jewish state, the imposition oppressive measures and legal restrictions by the municipality of Jerusalem (i.e. Israeli tax departments) on Jerusalemites, and a draft Anti-Terrorism bill. The Israeli government decided in January 2014 to defer the ratification of Anti-Terrorism bill until the conclusion of the 2015 elections. The draft law considers a set of regulations/ laws which evoke collective punishment and emergency regulations to prevent Palestinian resistance in ending the occupation. The draft note notes, inter alia:

- Individuals demonstrated to be involved in actions classified by the Israeli prosecutor as "terrorist acts" shall be denied their residency rights and stripped of their Israeli citizenship (in the case of Palestinian holding Israeli citizenship a.k.a. Arab Israelis). Also, after serving their sentence, these individuals will be expelled to the Gaza Strip or any other location beyond the borders of Israel.
- Individuals suspected of involvement in actions classified as "terrorist acts" shall have their houses demolished (even if the concerned individual is killed).
- The bodies or remains of those suspected to be involved in "terrorist acts" shall not be handed over to their families, but instead shall be withheld in specified military cemeteries (a.k.a. cemeteries of numbers).
- Individuals proved to have thrown stones or even raised a Palestinian flag in demonstrations against the occupation shall be denied their social and economic rights, as well as, have their driving

licenses withdrawn for ten years.

- Individuals aiding and abetting family members' involvement in resisting the occupation shall be denied their residency rights (in case of Jerusalemites) or their Israeli citizenship (in case of Arab Israelis) and shall be deported to the Gaza Strip.
- Firms of print houses promoting the resistance of occupation (in terms of printing posters or pamphlets) shall be immediately shut down.
- Employers are required to coordinate with the police if they intend to employ workers or employees with "a history of security offense".

It is worth noting that legal action before Israeli courts in challenging the above penalties is absolutely limited by the articles contained in this draft, and this impossible. Consequently, the ability of human rights organizations (including JLAC) to intervene in citizens' regard is severely restricted; unless of course the organizations are attempting to exhaust all local legal remedies prior to approaching international mechanisms of justice.

This bill is intended to have negative reprobation's on JLAC's litigation involving the National Campaign for the Retrieval of Victims" Remains. These efforts may become similarly deadlocked in cases in which the victims were alleged to be in involved resistance of occupation. Similarly, should prosecutors refer to this bill; JLAC will not be allowed to approach the Israeli Ministry of Interior or Israeli courts to challenge denials of Palestinians' residency rights for persons meeting any of the bills stipulations. Filing objections or appeals before courts to halt the execution of punitive demolition orders shall be denied in such cases.

Lastly, this draft law seeks to legalize Israeli violations of Palestinians' basic rights, under the pretext of combating terrorism. As such, it is essential that this draft be viewed in the context of the transformations

it will have on the Israeli legal system. Should this law be passed, JLAC and its peers will work to expose Israel's discriminatory practices and its bogus democracy before the international community and raise impacted cases before international courts and forums in ascertaining justice.

The discussed measures and practices were reflected in the caseload treated by JLAC's Jerusalem branch office which witnessed an increase in the total number of services provided in 2014 by 9% compared to the year 2013 (the total number of services provided by JLAC in 2013 was 3,577 compared to 3,889 in 2014). Nevertheless, the year 2013 was considered an exceptional year in terms of growth in needed services offered by JLAC, a 35% as compared to 7% in 2012. Such growth reflects an increase in the pace of violations by occupation forces involving the rights of Jerusalemites which has reached a new climax. After analyzing the data, it was found that the majority of the services provided in 2014 involved violations of economic rights, which amounted to 1,331 services versus 330 addressing social rights and 91 addressing house demolitions (including 33 new cases adopted in 2014 versus 23 in 2013).

In terms outreach, JLAC undertook 20 public awareness meetings addressing civil, economic and social rights for residents in Jerusalem, during which JLAC's lawyers responded to beneficiary questions and inquiries in this regard. These meetings collectively benefited 327 residents of Jerusalem. 6 workshops were also provided by JLAC's attorneys for lawyers seeking to broaden their capacity with respect to due process procedures involving cases of house demolition and cases of economic and social rights of Jerusalemites. Collectively, the workshops exposed 110 lawyers in widening the pool of critically needed expertise in Jerusalem.



Interventions in Palestinian Authority Areas

Further deterioration at level of separation of powers in areas under Palestinian control continued to determinate in 2014; with the continued halt of the legislative and oversight role of the legislative council, predominance of the executive branch, and defacing of the legal system through excessive issuance of unconstitutional decisions that further the grip of the executive branch. Such are manifested in; the continuation of cases of arbitrary detention (with repeated complaints of deaths resulting from torture), extrajudicial killings (by way of chaos, misuse of weapons, or neglect of safety procedures), and the adoption of new forms of assault on; freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, and freedom of the press.

There is a growing trend to narrow NGO's margin of independence by the executive branch through; the formation of committees and bodies, the preparation of laws imposing further restrictions on NGOs and granting greater powers to the executive authority in controlling civil action. The related challenges to emerge were new for the Palestinian civil action and hence required strategic dialogue in determining interventions, structures and tools. Emanating from this discourse is the determined need to establish broad-based coalitions on certain issues in establishing references and influencing public opinion. Some steps have already been taken towards the attainment of this goal, with the establishment of new alliances as; the coordinating council for the Palestinian NGOs sector, the human rights coalition to monitor the execution of court decisions, committee for the defense of public freedoms at the civil action level, committee to defend and support the independence of civil action, the reactivation of the Palestinian Coalition Against Torture, reactivating and reconsidering the role of popular resistance committees, and reactivating the role of the boycott campaigns aimed at boycotting all occupation products and structures.

In PA administered areas, 5 new public interest cases

were undertaken. The cases involved unjustifiably high rates/fees for public services and electricity tariffs, banks' failure to insure that their structures and facilities meet handicap accessibility codes, as well as a case against the Ministry of Finance, a cases address the failure to implement a court ruling, and challenging discriminatory "security clearance". Individual cases involving medical malpractice were also undertaken towards the development of a test case. Additionally, the cases will serve to pressure related ministries and medical professionals' unions to mitigate such negligence. The cases brought before JLAC involved injuries ranging from permanent debilitations up to and including death.

Cases Undertaken before Israeli & Palestinian and Courts:

Objections before Israeli Military Courts										
Case Type	New	Accumulated	Total Cases	Closed	Positive	Negative	Other	On-going	Petitions	
Public Interest	8	9	17	2	1	0	1	15		
Land	6	51	57	8	5	3	0	49		
Settler Violence	18	20	38	0	0	0	0	38		
Housing	House Demolition (West Bank)	75	837	912	24	0	2	22	888	28
	House Demolition (East Jerusalem)	33	58	91	7	4	0	3	84	
	Agricultural Facilities Demolition	62	262	324	23	0	7	16	301	
	Forced Displacement	60	222	282	38	0	7	31	244	
Confiscation of Equipment	22	0	22	18	17	0	1	4		
Social & Economic	Social Rights	22	58	80	28	16	7	5	52	
	Community Legal Services	308	0	308	308	308	0	0	0	
	Economic Rights	12	31	43	18	8	6	4	25	
	Economic Legal Services	1319	0	1319	1319	1319	0	0	0	
	Legal Correspondences	2	5	7	7	7	0	0	0	
Move-ment	Travel Bans	8	2	10	8	4	0	4	2	
	Prisoner Visitation	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	
	Permits	10	14	24	24	4	0	20	0	
Retrieval of Bodies Campaign	1	51	52	2	2	0	0	50	1	
Miscellaneous	3	9	12	5	4	0	1	7		
Legal Consultations:	2,755									
Total	1970	1630	3600	1841	1700	32	109	1759	29	

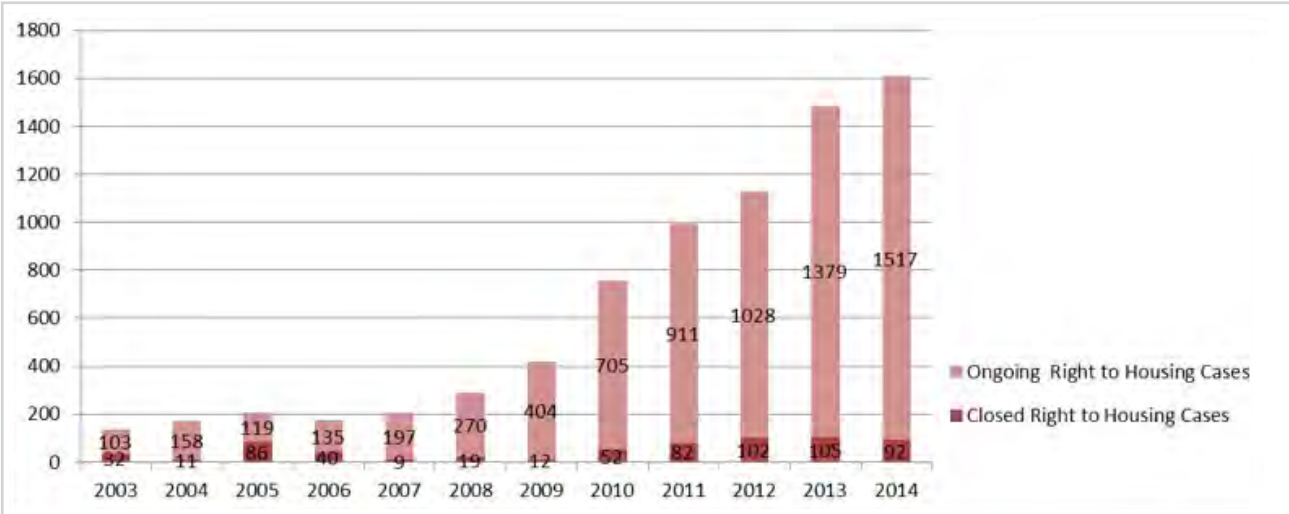
Cases Undertaken before Palestinian Courts									
Case Type	New	Accumulated	Total Cases	Closed	Positive	Negative	Other	On-going	Petitions
Public Interest	5	0	5	1	1	0	0	4	
Medical Malpractice	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	
Political Arrest	6	4	10	6	6	0	0	4	
Miscellaneous	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Legal Consultations:	920								
Total	13	5	18	8	8	0	0	10	

Analytic Tables:

Portion of Accumulated Cases vs. New Cases of Annual Caseload



Portion of Closed vs. On-going Right to Housing per Annum



Efficiency Indicators:

Comparing the cost JLAC's 2014 caseload with "conservative" costs in

Case Type		Number of Cases	Cost/ Case in the Private Sector (US Dollars)	Total
Israeli Courts	Public Interest	8	10,000	80,000
	Land Confiscation	6	5,000	30,000
	Settler Violence	18	2,000	36,000
	House Demolition	108	1,500	162,000
	Agricultural Facility Demolition	62	1,500	93,000
	Forced Displacement	60	3,000	180,000
	Confiscation of Equipment	22	1,000	22,000
	Social Rights	22	4,000	88,000
	Social Legal Services	308	Average 250	77,000
	Economic Rights	12	Average 300	3,600
	Economic Legal Services	1319	Average 100	131,900
	Travel Ban	8	500	4,000
	Prison Visitation	1	300	300
	Permits	10	300	30,000
	War Victims' Remains	1	5,000	5,000
	Miscellaneous	3	700	2,100
Total		1,968	-	944,900
Palestinian Courts	Public Interest	5	10,000	50,000
	Political Detention	6	1,000	6,000
	Medical Malpractice	1	2,000	2,000
	Miscellaneous	1	700	700
	Petitions in Israeli Courts	29	3,000	87,000
	Consultations	3,675	50	183,750
Total		3,730	-	329,450
Grand Total				1,274,350



International Advocacy, Coalitions & Campaigns

International Advocacy:

During 2014, the organization reinforced its work as a member of OHCHR's Protection Cluster, Settler's Violence, Legal Task Force and Forced Displacement working groups. JLAC actively participated with the Civil Society Advocacy Working Group on Displacement (CS-AWGD) in partnership with AIDA, OCHA and other international agencies and networks. We also worked in close collaboration with the PHROC in the promotion of international advocacy initiatives and joint statements.

Understanding that JAC's capacity as a Field Work Human Rights Organization was its added value, JLAC promoted a holistic approach for advocacy in launching the initiative of "Municipal Twinning for the Safeguarding of the Human Rights in the Communities". By this means, JLAC seeks to foster strategic international allies that will build partnerships with JLAC and the local government structures, in order to build mechanisms ready to denounce violations as they happen and influence key decision makers in the protection and guarantee of human rights at the local level.

As relevant results for 2014, JLAC facilitated the achievement of the twinning agreement between the Palestinian city of Hebron and the Spanish city of San Sebastian Donostia. Further in this regards, JLAC participated in "The International Conference of Local Governments And Civil Society Organizations In Support of Palestinian Rights", held in the city of Seville-Spain during the dates of 1, 2 and 3 of December 2014.

Additional travel by JLAC's staff for participation in international conferences and/or training opportunities included; lawyers Bassam Karajeh, Wail Qut, and Mohammad Abbasi partook in a workshop

addressing Bedouin communities Rights (January- Amman, Jordan), lawyer Wail Qut participated in a PHAP (Professionals in Humanitarian Assistance & Protection) special workshop on engaging armed groups in the protection of civilians (April- Amman, Jordan), lawyer Bassam Karajeh attended a WANA (West Asia and North Africa) forum on legal proceedings and their role in strengthening resilience (June- Amman, Jordan), lawyer Razan Mohsien participated in a training session on the topic of criminal justice and the prosecution of war criminals in accordance with national criminal law (June- Amman, Jordan), lawyer Mohammed Abu Sneineh delivered a statement before the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in the Palestinian Territories regarding the Israeli violations carried on in Jerusalem (September- Amman, Jordan), Rami Saleh (Director of the Jerusalem branch office) participated in a workshop discussion on the state of human rights in Arab countries (September - Tunis, Tunisia), Rami Saleh partook in a meeting with members of the European Parliament on the situation in the city of Jerusalem (November- Brussels, Belgium), and Mai Farsakh (the Planning & Fundraising Unit Manager) participated and presented at Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network- EMHRN workshop on conflicts in EU advocacy in light of the changing political context (November- Brussels, Belgium).

Coalitions:

JLAC believes working in coalition to be one of the most important strategies in its operations; ensuring the mobilization of energies, avoiding duplication of efforts, and prompting a spirit of complementarity among peer organizations from various fields. Coalitions likewise contribute towards avoiding the predominance of any particular organization or entity. Thus, JLAC maintained its activeness in existing coalitions and alliances (to varying degrees) in 2014 and established two new coalitions (The Media and Human Rights Civil Coalition for Ensuring the Execution of Court Decisions, and The Coordinating Council of Civil Action). The following is a summary of the various key activities conducted in coalition:

The Palestinian NGO Network (PNGO):

JLAC played a more active role with the PNGO Network and sought out candidacy for membership in PNGO's Coordinating Committee for the 2014-2016 cycle. JLAC contributed organizational and programmatic insights for the development of PNGO's performance in terms of; maintaining the unity of its members, enhancing its role in protecting the independence of the NGO sector, ensuring its influence in various national policies and international mobilization in support of the Palestinian cause.

Palestinian Human Rights Organizations' Council:

JLAC continued to play a significant role in the Council's secretariat, which represents and expresses the voices the Council's members in key and common areas affecting the Palestinian human rights situation. The Council was active in terms of issuing more than 10 joint position papers reflecting a consensus among

12 Palestinian human rights organizations. However, the Council intends to further institutionalize its work in 2015 through the appointment of a coordinator and the development of a joint action plan. In addition, a website will be developed to reflect the Council's activities. Preparations are underway to conduct a development workshop regarding the formation of the Council's strategic plan to be enforced in 2015.

The Coalition for Jerusalem:

The year 2014 witnessed a significant decline in activities and attitudes of the Coalition for Jerusalem. Consecutive assessment meetings had been held to determine the reasons behind this decline and to discuss the sustainability of the Coalition, stressing the significance of its reactivation. The Coalition called for an expanded meeting to be held in November for institutions operating in Jerusalem, during which institutions confirmed the importance of institutional and civil action in addressing and exposing the occupation practices in the city of Jerusalem.

The Palestinian Coalition against Torture:

The work of the Coalition had witnessed a state of recession during the period 2013-2014 on account of certain Secretariat members viewing the Coalition as a project dependent on the availability of funds for its operation. However, efforts were made to reactivate and maintain its role, especially in light of the need for the Coalition and the decision on the part of the State of Palestine to join the International Convention against Torture (which entails much work in amending Palestinian legislation in line with convention articles).

The Palestinian Coalition against the Death Penalty:

The work of this Coalition is seasonal and ad hoc. However, JLAC's membership illustrates the vital relation between sub-coalitions within the Palestinian Human Rights Organizations Council, in terms of reinforcing coalitions' various roles in ascertaining the larger strategic vision shared by all partners.

The Palestinian NGOs Code of Conduct Coalition:

JLAC maintained its representation (through PENGO) in this Coalition, which is hosted by the NGO Development Center (NDC) and comprised of 4 civil networks and unions. The Coalition took significant steps towards the development of a commitment system, by which certificates were granted to organizations meeting commitment standards. In addition, the Coalition worked on the development of peer groups and developed a capacity building program for organizations wishing to develop their capacities.

The Civil Team in Support of the Transparency of the Public Budget:

Along with a group of NOGs, JLAC participated in the Civil Team in Support of the Transparency of the Public Budget, which is mandated with enhancing control over the public budget and monitoring the management of public spending and public funds. In 2014 the Coalition released a position paper regarding the 2014 budget; however the Minister of Finance refused to hold a hearing session in its regard. Furthermore, the Coalition issued a summary and analytical study of the 2014 budget.

New Coalitions

The Media and Human Rights Civil Coalition for Ensuring the Execution of Court Decisions:

In light of the proliferation of unexecuted court decisions by the executive branch, mainly involving decisions issued by the Palestinian High Court of Justice, a number of NGOs took an initiative towards the establishment of this Coalition. The Coalition is mandated with examining and documenting this phenomenon and exerting legal, journalistic, and public pressure in developing solutions. It is anticipated that the Coalition will become more active through 2015.

The Coordinating Council of Civil Action:

Through its membership in PNGO, JLAC participates in the Coordinating Council of Civil Action. In addition to PNGO, such includes the Palestinian National Commission of Civil Action and the Palestinian General Union of Charitable Societies. The Coalition works towards the development of consultation and coordination mechanisms between actors in the NGOs sector, and the integration of visions and efforts to defend and protect the integrity and independence of civil action.



The National Campaign to Retrieve Palestinian and Arab War Victims' Remains and to Unravel the Fate of Those Missing

The National Campaign to Retrieve War Victims and Unravel the Fate of Those Missing

Similar to its prior annual achievements, the Campaign has achieved many qualitative achievements in 2014. Most notably, a decision was obtained from the Israeli High Court obligating the Israeli army command to relinquish the remains of 38 victims to their families for burial (following the completion of DNA tests in determining identities). However, the remains of only 30 victims have since been retrieved due to delays and procrastination on the part of the army command.

The Legal Unit also demanded the competent Israeli authorities to initiate all necessary procedures for the establishment of a "DNA" bank to store test results of victims' families and facilitate the DNA matching process. In turn, the retrieval processes will likewise be facilitated. Moreover, a DNA bank will contribute to admonishing the Israeli army command's claims of not process particular victims' remains. In parallel with the efforts made by the Legal Unit, the Campaign's leadership labored in obtaining authorizations from families of victims' in facilitating and expediting their legal representation by JLAC.

Furthermore, in accordance with the "Freedom of Information Act", JLAC's Legal Unit directed a series of legal correspondence requesting to obtain reliable data from the competent authorities at the Israeli Ministry of Defense on the number of victims' remains being withheld in the Israeli military cemeteries (a.k.a. cemeteries of numbers), as well as a listening of the victims' names and vicinities they are being held at.

In response to these legal correspondences, the Israeli army command stated that only 119 victims' remains were kept at the designated military cemeteries. In

contrast, information documented by the Campaign confirmed that the number of such victims amounted to 262, in addition to another 65 missing persons. However, as stated in its response to the legal correspondence, the army command justified this variance claiming that some corpses had been buried by a private burial service (EIS) and no documentation is available on the specific cemeteries where remains were buried. Based on this variance in the number of victims' remains as provided by the army command, JLAC will approach the Israeli Supreme Court in 2015 with the following specific demands:

- The Israeli government to establish a DNA bank.
- Immediate procedures to be initiated for the relinquishing of the 119 victims' remains acknowledged by the military command to be present within its administered cemeteries.
- Identification of the burial locations of the remaining victims' remains claimed to be unaccounted for by the military command, including the EIS' burial locations.

KARAMA Campaign (the International Campaign for the Freedom of Travel and Movement of Palestinians):

Being a focal point for the Campaign, JLAC has been active in a number of activities addressing the murder of Jordanian-Palestinian judge Raed Z'eiter while in route at the Karama border crossing (i.e. documentation and submission to various relevant bodies). The submissions sought to raise the urgent issues facing Palestinians in traveling across al-Karama border crossing, particularly in regards to the irreverence shown to Palestinian lives by Israeli forces.

The Campaign served to shed light the difficulties faced by travelers in a documentary, which was produced in cooperation with the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation- Palestine. The documentary was successfully screened in a series of events along with a media campaign. This resulted in the expansion of the Campaign's scope of work, which is anticipated to grow further over the coming years. Furthermore, JLAC continued to undertake cases involving road closures by Israeli military orders in the West Bank. To this effect, JLAC was the first party to receive and publicize the list of roads re-opening through the successful legal pressure.

The International Campaign for the Residency Rights of Jerusalemites:

The International Coalition participated in a series of activities, most notably meeting with European parliamentarians in the European Parliament in Brussels in March 2014, to stress the gravity of the issue of withdrawing the Jerusalemites' identity cards and demanding the European Union to exert pressure on the Israeli government to halt this policy. Moreover, in partnership with JLAC, the Campaign conducted 13 awareness workshops, with the participation of 213 citizens, in different neighborhoods in Jerusalem, on issues related to withdrawal of identity cards and family reunification.

The Campaign against Medical Malpractice:

JLAC's efforts involving the Campaign against Medical Malpractice were complicated due to the complexity of the Palestinian medical system (i.e. absence of legislative council, conflict of interest between Medical Bar Association representing the medical sector and the Palestinian Ministry of Health considered

the direct relevant governmental entity, etc.). Further complicating the efforts of the coalition formed by the JLAC (and the Independent Commission for Human Rights and the Coalition for Accountability and Integrity- AMAN) was failure on the part of the various bodies to agree on a common action plan. Despite these limitations, JLAC's Committee continued to work on the documentation of medical malpractice and negligence, as well as, raising the issue of physicians' misleading banners. JLAC succeeded in highlighting these issues through conducting investigations in the local media. Furthermore, within its plan to proceed in monitoring cases of medical malpractice, JLAC has successfully completed the Patient Rights and Obligations Charter which will come to serve -as a fundamental pillar for the health sector in 2015.



Internal Environment

General Assembly:

Three new members joined the General Assembly of the Jerusalem Legal Aid and Human Rights Center, which held its annual meeting on May 25th for the discussion and ratification of the administrative and audited financial reports for the year 2013. The Assembly decided to renew the appointment of the firm Ernst and Young as the auditor of JLAC's accounts for the year 2014. A new Board of Directors was also elected.

Board of Directors:

In 2014, the Board of Directors held four meetings, on February 26th, April 9th, May 25th, and November 2nd, during which the following key decisions were taken;

- Approving administrative and financial reports for the year 2013, and submitting them to the General Assembly for discussion and ratification.
- Approving JLAC's budget for the year 2014.
- Calling for a General Assembly meeting in preparing for the May 25th meeting.
- Assigning of administrative positions to the newly elected board members by the General Assembly.
- Monitoring JLAC's programmatic performance in line with plans and objectives.
- Approving amended JLAC budget in line with programmatic developments and towards the attainment of the center's goals.

Internal Systems:

Towards its aim of constantly developing and updating its internal regulations, systems and procedures in keeping up with programmatic progress, JLAC undertook the following:

- Review and update of financial manual governing JLAC's financial policies and procedures. The update included an introduction and chapters to cover any shortfalls in the previous system.
- Review and update of administrative manual regulating administrative policies and procedures, working systems and employees. The update included a separate chapter addressing governing values and a chapter on motivation and evaluation policies.
- Development of system for evaluating JLAC employees, to be enforced at the beginning of 2015.
- All updates are pending discussion and approval by the Board of Directors.

Nablus Branch Office:

Without incurring any extra cost, JLAC's branch offices in Nablus and Salfit were relocated into two new buildings, which are more modern and easily accessible by the public.

Personnel:

The number of staff and trainees at JLAC during the year 2014 reached 43 employees and trainees, including 29 full-time and part-time employees, 2 consultancy based contracts, and 3 trainees (two females and one male). The working team is assigned to four units; the Administrative Unit (which include administrative and financial affairs), the Legal Unit, the Lobbying and Advocacy Unit, and Planning & Fundraising Unit. The team is comprised of 15 females and 19 males, corresponding to an estimated percentage of 55% and 65% respectively.

A new lawyer was recruited by JLAC, Fatima Nasir al-Din , whom joined the Jerusalem branch office as to replace lawyer Fadia Qawasmi (and Shadi al-Samiri in Nablus branch office).

Staff Empowerment and Capacity Building:

A number of JLAC's staffers partook in continuing education opportunities, in the form of training courses, meetings and workshops. Three lawyers participated in three training courses and workshops held abroad in the areas of: international law, armed conflict, criminal accountability in accordance with national law of nations, and the use of legal proceedings in the enhancement of resilience mechanisms. Three other lawyers participated in English language with the Amideast Program. Additionally, two training courses were provided towards development of staffers' computer skills, as well as an advanced course in the use of Excel (collectively targeting 8 employees).

The General Assembly

Mr. Tayseer Arouri - Lecturer at Birzeit University.
Mr. Sam Bahour - Entrepreneur.
Mr. Khaled Al Batrawe - Businessman, Activist in Defending Human Rights.
Mr. Amin Al Bayed - Social Activist.
Ms. Areej Hawwari - Volunteer at the Center
Dr. Zaki Hasan - Professor at Birzeit University.
Mr. Amin Inabi - Director in the Ministry of Social Affairs.
Dr. Mohammad Jadallah - Monitoring Member at the Physicians Bar Association.
Mr. Kamal Mousa - Mayor of Deir Balout.
Dr. Mudar Kassis - Assistant Director at the Institute of Law in Birzeit University.
Mr. Nasfat Al Khofash - Social Activist (representing/elected by JLAC's Volunteers).
Ms. Janet Michael - Former Mayor of Ramallah Municipality.
Mr. Mohammed Nzemi - Volunteer at the center.
Dr. Areej Odeh - Legal Consultant at Ramallah Governor's Office.
Mrs. Hanan Ramahi - Headmistress
Mr. Atef Sa'd - A Journalist.
Mr. Walid Al Sheikh - Attorney at the Independent Commission for Human Rights.
Ms. Intisar Salman - Feminine Activist in Tulkarem.
Mr. Ahmed Samarah - Social Activist.
Dr. Na'el Taha - Law Professor at An-Najah University

Mr. Daoud Talhami - Political Activist, Writer.
Mrs. Fida' Toma - Director of Riwaq Centre for Architectural Conservation
Ms. Haneen Zeidan - Feminine Activist
Dr. Basem Zubaydi - Professor at Birzeit University.
Ms. Ghada Zughayar - Executive Director of AMAN Coalition.

The Board of Directors

Mr. Tayseer Arouri – Chairman; Lecturer at Birzeit University.
Mr. Nasfat Al Khofash – Vice- Chairman; Social Activist (Representative Elected by JLAC's Volunteers).
Mr. Amin Inabi – Treasurer; Director in the Ministry of Social Affairs.
Dr. Mudar Kassis – Secretary; Assistant Director at the Institute of Law in Birzeit University.
Mr. Amin Al Bayed – Member; Social Activist.
Mr. Ahmed Samarah – Member; Social Activist.
Mr. Atef Sa'd – Member; Journalist
Mr. Kamal Mousa - Member; Mayor of Deir Balout
Ms. Janet Michael - Member; Former Mayor of Ramallah Municipality.

Our Working Team

Executive Level

Mr. Issam Aruri –Director.

Mr. Rami Saleh – Deputy Director General (Jerusalem Branch Office).

Legal Support Unit

Mr. Bassam Karajah –Legal Support Unit Manger.

Mr. Haitham Khatib – Attorney.

Ms. Lina Sarawan- Attorney.

Mr. Mohammad Abbassi– Attorney.

Mr. Mohammad Abu Snineh – Attorney.

Mr. Othman Hamdallah – Attorney.

Ms. Razan Mouhsen– Attorney.

Mr. Suleiman Shaheen – Attorney.

Mr. Wa'il Qut – Attorney.

Mr. Shadi Alsammr- Attorney.

Mr. Ahmed Safadi – Legal Consultant.

Mr. Fatemah Naser Al-Din- Trainee Lawyer.

Attorneys in Training

Ghassan Abu Khaddar - Attorney / Project Coordinator.

Khaled Suleiman - Trainee

Planning & Fundraising Unit

Ms. Mai Farsakh - Planning & Fundraising Unit Manager.

Ms. Roula Said - Programs & Projects Coordinator.

Iskra Soto- International Advocacy Officer

Mr. Ghalib Nashashibi - Project Coordinator.

Mobilization & Advocacy Unit

Mr. Abdullah Hammad – Mobilization & Advocacy Unit Manager.

Ms. Fatima Abdulkarim- Media/Local Advocacy Officer.

Ms. Jalila Irshaid – Field Coordinator.

Mr. Nabil Abdallah – Researcher and Fieldworker (Jerusalem Office)

Mr. Saher Sarsour – Field Coordinator (Nablus Office)

Ms. Jihan Mansour – Field Coordinator (Salbit Officer)
Ms. Thourayya Hamid – Field Researcher (Salbit Office)

Mr. Salem Khilleh - Campaign Coordinator.

Administrative & Financial Unit

Mr. Amjad Batta- Administrative and Financial Unit Manager.

Fouad Hrob – Accountant.

Ms. Abeer Hidmi – Administrative & Legal Assistant (Jerusalem).

Ms. Ikhlas Qur'an - Financial Assistant (Ramallah).

Mr. Husien Abu Arra- Assistant.

Sources of Funding

Core Donors



The Irish Representative Office (Irish Aid):

JLAC's partnership with the Irish Representative Office began in 2007 with core funding support. Core funds have been renewed annually since, with 74,950 USD provided in 2014.



EED (Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst) / Brot für die Welt:

Brot für die Welt has been a key partner of JLAC's since its inception, with core funds regularly provided since 1997. Following its merger with the EED, the duo continued in its support to JLAC with 280,000 Euro in core funds provided for the period of 2013-2015 (99,705 USD allocated for 2014).



The Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD):

CAFOD has provided consistent support to JLAC since its inception. The funds are geared towards strengthening community institutions that seek to promote the principles of human rights and democratic reform, and to provide legal defense to Palestinian victims of abuse and injustice. JLAC was granted 49,800 USD in 2014.



The United Nations Development Program (UNDP):

JLAC began its partnership with the UNDP in 2011. The funding is designated for core activities involving the defense of victims of settler violence in Areas "C" and the protection of public freedoms. JLAC was granted 30,000 USD in 2014 (of which 16,835 USD was allocated for activities in late 2014).



Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law Secretariat

A new partnership was forged in 2014 between JLAC and the HR & IHL secretariat. The Secretariat has awarded JLAC core funding in the amount of 410,000 USD (for 2014-2016) towards the achievement of its core programming (with 137,600 USD in funds allocated for 2014).

Project-based Support



Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC):

JLAC's partnership with the Norwegian Refugee Council began in 2009, and has continued through today. The NRC has renewed its two project agreements with JLAC (in the West Bank and in East Jerusalem), respectively entitled: 'Legal Assistance for the protection of Palestinians Affected by Forced Displacement,' and 'Providing Legal Representation on House Demolition in East Jerusalem'. The total funding amount for the two projects totals 517,552 USD for the year 2014.



Welfare Association:

The Welfare Association awarded JLAC funds for a projects aimed at improving the economic and social conditions of marginalized Jerusalemites and enhancing their steadfastness in their city. The project will be implemented over a year and a half (during the years 2013-2014), with the grant amounting to 120,000 USD (of which 76,451 USD were allocated for activities in 2014).



The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAid):

In collaboration with Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP), JLAC implemented an AusAid funded project aimed at strengthening control mechanisms and documentation of Israeli violations in marginalized Bedouin communities in areas classified as "C" towards ensuring their steadfastness. The project will be implemented during 2013- 2015, with 104,070 USD provided in total (and 44,639 USD allocated for activities in 2014).



Federal Republic of Germany Foreign Office:

A new partnership was forged between JLAC and the German Foreign Office, with a project aimed countering human rights violations against Palestinian Bedouins in Area "C" of the West Bank through advocacy interventions. The grant amount was 25,000 USD to be utilized through October and close of the year.

Statement of Revenues & Expenditure (01/01/2014-31/12/2014)

Category	USD (\$)
Revenue	
Grants Revenue	1,043,200.00
Deferred Revenue	17,120.00
Other Revenue (Court Fee, Applications..)	29,640.00
Subtotal (\$)	1,089,960
Personnel	
Salaries & Diff, Currency	629,901.47
Provident Fund	43,561.98
Severance pay	55,880.05
Staff Insurance	19,972.56
Other Staff Exp.	3,173.84
Subtotal (\$)	752,490
Management & Operation Cost	
Rent Offices	23,096.52
Utilities	15,960.08
Admin & General Expenses	12,712.24
Repair & Maintenance	14,203.57
Professional Expenses	12,696.36
Communications & Internet Expenses	10,894.90
Transportation & Travel Expenses	1,813.90
Bank Charges	31,965.94
Subtotal (\$)	123,344

Capital Expenditure & Depreciation	
Furniture	4,947.74
Office Equipment	3,230.62
Depreciation Exp.	26,119.56
Subtotal (\$)	34,298
Legal Aid	
Public Awareness Announcements	11,692.89
Court Fees (Israeli & Palestinian Court Fees)	15,449.29
Maps, Application, Expert Reports,..ect Fees	53,189.07
Public Awareness Sessions	4,764.67
Public Awareness Informative Material	4005.74
External Legal Consultants	58,673.54
Subtotal (\$)	147,775
Advocacy	
JLAC's volunteer base maintained and expanded	3355.62
Local & International Advocacy(case , Events, Conf	10,091.86
International & Location Networking & Collations	4,690.44
International Interns	500.00
Printing & Publications	5,888.27
National Campaign for Retrieving Palestinian & Arab	2,003.32
Transportation for Advocacy Activities	15,922.97
Subtotal (\$)	42,452
Capacity Building Expenditures	
Staff Training Expenses	1,407.14
Other	358.00
Subtotal (\$)	1,765
Total Expenses (\$)	1,102,124
Surplus / Deficit	-12,164

Budget vs Actual Report 2014

Category	Budgeted (\$)	Paid (\$)	Balance (\$)	Deviation Percent
Personnel				
Salaries & Diff, Currency	636,000	629,901	6,099	1%
Provident Fund	48,000	43,562	4,438	9%
Severance pay	65,000	55,880	9,120	14%
Staff Insurance	20,000	19,973	27	0%
Other Staff Exp.	3,500	3,174	326	9%
Subtotal	772,500	752,490	20,010	3%
Management & Operation Cost				
Rent Offices	23,000	23,097	-97	-0%
Utilities	18,000	15,960	2,040	11%
Admin & General Expenses	12,000	12,712	-712	-6%
Repair & Maintenance	8,500	14,204	-5,704	-67%
Professional Expenses	4,000	12,696	-8,696	-217%
Communications & Internet Expenses	12,000	10,895	1,105	9%
Transportation & Travel Expenses	3,000	1,814	1,186	40%
Bank Charges	0	31,966	-31,966	0%
Subtotal	80,500	123,344	-42,844	-53%
Capital Expenditure				
Furniture	3,100	4,948	-1,848	-60%
Office Equipment	3,000	3,231	-231	-8%
Subtotal	6,100	8,178	-2,078	-34%
Legal Aid				
Public Awareness Announcements	12,000	11,693	307	3%
Court Fees (Israeli & Palestinian Court Fees)	11,000	15,449	-4,449	-40%
Maps, Application, Expert Reports,..ect Fees	50,000	53,189	-3,189	-6%
Public Awareness Sessions	5,000	4,765	235	5%
Public Awareness Informative Material	3,000	4,006	-1,006	-34%
External Legal Consultants	60,000	58,674	1,326	2%
Subtotal	141,000	147,775	-6,775	-5%

Advocacy				
JLAC's volunteer base maintained and expanded	4,000	3,355	645	16%
Local & International Advocacy(case , Events, Conf	10,000	10,092	-92	-1%
International & Location Networking & Collations	2,500	4,690	-2,190	-88%
International Interns	1,500	500	1,000	67%
Printing & Publications	6,000	5,888	112	0%
National Campaign for Retrieving Palestinian & Arab	2,000	2,003	-3	-0%
Transportation for Advocacy Activities	15,000	15,923	-923	-6%
Subtotal	41,000	42,452	-1,452	-4%
Capacity Expenditures				
Staff Training Expenses	5,000	1,407	3,593	72%
Other Institutional Development	5,000	358	4,642	93%
Subtotal	10,000	1,765	8,235	82%
Contingencies	0	0	0	0%
Subtotal	1,051,100	1,076,004	-24,904	-2%

