



JERUSALEM LEGAL AID AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTER



# Annual Report 2015

**Photos donated by:**

Diala Jwehan (pages: cover photo, 16, 37)

Fadi Aruri (pages:8, 18, 22, 23, 27, 29)

Maram Abdo (pages: 12, 19, 21, 30,31, 54)

and lyad Al-Taweel (pages:14,15)



JERUSALEM LEGAL AID AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTER

# Annual Report 2015



This issue of our annual report is dedicated to our dear late colleague Mr. Atef Sa'd, whom was a committed member of JLAC's Board of Directors. Atef passed away in 2015. He will surely be missed.

# Table of **Content**

Executive Summary .....	<b>7</b>
Joint Message from the Chairman of the Board .....	<b>9</b>
Who We Are? .....	<b>11</b>
Our Vision .....	<b>11</b>
Our Mission .....	<b>11</b>
Our Objectives .....	<b>11</b>
Legal Challenges in East Jerusalem .....	<b>15</b>
Israeli Policies in Area “C” .....	<b>23</b>
Areas under the Palestinian Authority .....	<b>31</b>
Public Interest .....	<b>34</b>
Advocacy & Outreach .....	<b>39</b>
Internal Environment .....	<b>51</b>
Sources of Support- Donors .....	<b>55</b>
Financial Report .....	<b>60</b>



# Executive Summary

Again, the past year witnessed continued forced displacement in areas classified as “C” (which constitute 60% of the West Bank) and ethnic cleansing in Jerusalem through political and legal means and administrative and military savagery. Colonial settlers which once served as lobby groups pressuring their government now exist as the government perpetuating their racism through the issuance of discriminatory legislation and policies period.

The following report presents the efforts made by JLAC through its four branches and working-team comprised of 33 employees and trainees and nearly 400 volunteers. JLAC’s work is likewise facilitating through its Board of Directors, General Assembly, and coalitions and campaigns established by the Center in confronting discriminatory policies. Indeed, this collective effort served to facilitate the undertaking of; 1,422 cases of house and agricultural facility demolition and displacement, particularly targeting nomadic and pastoral communities; in addition to 59 cases of land confiscation, and 38 cases of settler violence that have gone uninvestigated by occupation authorities despite their duty as an occupying power to protect civilians under occupation.

In Jerusalem, JLAC addressed 55 cases related to the withdrawal of Jerusalem IDs and registration of children, as well as provided 2,525 legal services in an effort to secure the social and economic rights of Jerusalemites vulnerable to Israel’s campaign of ethnic cleansing. JLAC succeeded in helping Jerusalemites recover due economic rights or in reducing burdensome taxes, an amount estimated at eight million shekels. The value of our legal services in Jerusalem has been estimated at 437,550 nis

according to conservative estimates from the private sector. For the first time in its history, JLAC’s volume of legal aid and services exceeded 4,700 and over 4,000 consultations, as provided in office, through our web page, volunteers, open meetings, and intensive courses.

In parallel, JLAC had not lost sight of the human rights situation in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Palestinian National Authority, where the human rights situation worsened in more than one area of public freedom in light of the political division and expanding legal gap.

JLAC (along with the human rights community, i.e. civil society, solidarity groups and human rights defenders across the world) call for the international community to hold Israel, the occupying power, accountable to the rules, principles, and provisions of international humanitarian law. For High Contracting Parties under the Geneva conventions are obliged to end the impunity enjoyed by Israel, which has come to take the shape of an apartheid colonial regime in contravention to the Charter of the United Nations and other international covenants and conventions. Only in treating Israel like a rogue state, as the various others across the United Nation’s history (through sanctions, loss of military cooperation otherwise contributing to its expansionist colonialism, trade embargos, etc.) can international legitimacy and regional security and stability be achieved.





# Joint Message from the Chairman of the Board

## Jerusalem, the Heart of the Conflict

Here we are again concluding another year with tragedy, as epitomized in 2015 with forced displacement and ethnic cleansing in Jerusalem and the areas classified as “C”, and terror by settlers with unprecedented impunity. We had become accustomed over the past years with colonial settlers serving as lobby groups pressuring their government, but now they exist as the government itself with ministers openly calling for the killing of Palestinians (e.g. Israeli Minister of Justice, Ayelet Shaked, called for the killing of pregnant Palestinian mothers as they give birth to “snakes”). This racist government served to initiate or submit proposals for more than 20 discriminatory legislation; a number of which regarded children.

Not surprisingly, settler violence reached a new peak in 2015. A study by the Applied Research Institute (ARIJ) indicated that settler attacks rose from 753 assaults in 2013 to 764 assault in 2014, and jumped again to 898 attack in 2015, the most gruesome of which was the burning of the Dawabsheh family that claimed the lives of three of its members (an infant and his parents). Of the attacks in 2015, 540 assaults were either physical or against holy or archaeological site. The highest percentage of the said attacks were carried out in the governorate of Jerusalem (35%), followed by Hebron (22%). It is no wonder then that Jerusalem and Hebron have been home to two-thirds of the victims of extrajudicial executions. The two governorates also suffered from the largest portion of punitive demolition and detention of victims’ bodies, an immoral punitive measure unprecedented in the modern world. The last quarter of the year witness wide-scale arrested, with 2,500 persons Palestinians detained in Israeli custody (according to documentation of Addameer Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association) of which 456 were children (according to Defense for Children International). Jerusalem’s share of child-detainees was approximately 40%, 177 children.

Indeed, since the outbreak of recent violence that was triggered in the courtyards of the Al-Aqsa Mosque following provocative visits to the site by members of the Knesset and Israeli ministers aimed at changing the existing status quo of the holy site to a Jewish favor. The visits served to prevent worshipers from being present in the mosque and its yards, reinforcing Israeli intentions for the holy site. Since the beginning of October, occupation authorities attempted to redraw the boundaries between eastern and western Jerusalem via placing cement blocks and barbed wire (and high numbers of street patrols) in Palestinian areas. Such is a visual demonstration of the government’s disparity in treatment towards the two halves of the city, wherein discriminatory and demeaning emergency regulations are only applied in Palestinian areas.

In terms of ethnic cleansing, in 2015 occupation authorities demolished 535 Palestinian homes/structures in the occupied territory and issued 700 new demolition orders, of which Jerusalem and the Jordan Valley were victim to the highest portion (according to Wall and Settlements). All of this is occurring amid Israeli negation of international resolutions and principles of international humanitarian law. Despite the increase in the breadth of popular solidarity for the Palestinian cause at the international level demanding justice for Palestinians and Palestine’s steps towards recognition and joining international treaties; governmental stances still fail at shouldering responsibilities under international contractual commitments. Such is increasing the convictions of the Palestinian people to demand that Israel be sanctioned, as Israel to know that their colonization has a price; and that if this price is not paid, bloodshed and instability on both sides will continue. The shortest path to a just peace, protection of lives, mitigation of human rights violations, and facilitation of development is through fulfilling legal and ethical obligations towards ending the occupation.

Tayseer Aruri  
Chairman of the Board

סכנה خطر GER

שטח אש. הכניסה א

منطقة اطلاق نار

الادخول ممنوع

AREA ENTRANCE FORBIDDEN!



# 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 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.



## Efficiency Indicators

Comparing the cost JLAC's 2015 caseload with "conservative" costs in the private sector.

	Case Type	Number of Cases	Cost/ Case in the Private Sector (US Dollars)	Total
Israeli Courts	Public Interest	7	10,000	70,000
	Land Confiscation	10	5,000	50,000
	Settler Violence	8	2,000	16,000
	House Demolition	89	1,500	133,500
	Agricultural Facility Demolition	60	1,500	90,000
	Forced Displacement	60	3,000	180,000
	Confiscation of Equipment	12	1,000	12,000
	Social Rights Cases	31	4,000	124,000
	Social Legal Services	359	Average 250	89,750
	Economic Rights Cases	24	Average 300	7,200
	Economic Legal Services	2166	Average 100	216,600
	Travel Ban	6	500	3,000
	Prison Visitation	2	300	600
	Permits	18	300	5,400
	War Victims' Remains	119	5,000	595,000
	Miscellaneous	2	7,00	1,400
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2852</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>998,050</b>	
Palestinian Courts	Public Interest	3	10,000	30,000
	Political Detention	4	1000	4,000
	Medical Malpractice	9	2,000	18,000
	Miscellaneous	14	700	9,800
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61,800</b>
	Petitions in Israeli Courts	25	3,000	75,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>136,800</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>1,731,250</b>



“ Israeli fascism has evolved.” ”

Tal Niv, Dec 31, 2015 5:59 PM  
Israelis Must Look at the Ugly Truth of Surging Fascism  
<http://www.haaretz.com/opinion/.premium-1.694626>



## Legal Challenges in East Jerusalem

In the autumn of 2015, the occupied Palestinian territories witnessed a dangerous increase in the violations committed by the Israeli occupation forces, most prominent among them were carried out in Jerusalem. Palestinians' denial of their right to pray in the Al Aqsa mosque (as a result of access being granted to extreme Israeli settlers to carrying out their worship at the site) sparked a popular upheaval. Matters intensified when Israeli forces began to carry out extrajudicial killings of Palestinians. It was Jerusalem that bore the larger burden of the upheaval, with 315 documented acts of settler violence and demolition of 215 structures (98 of which were residential) carried out in the city. Such is in addition to bearing the highest percent of child arrests in the West Bank. In addition to these violent acts, Israeli forces went on to withhold the bodies of those killed extra judicially, with 10 bodies remaining in custody as per the writing of this report. Israel's policy of withholding victims' bodies/ remains as a form of collective punishment has persisted since the 1970s, with the remains of 268 Palestinians continuing to be held in Israel's cemeteries of numbers since then.

Recent escalations in violence also served to violate freedom of movement. Road blockades and metal detectors were placed within the Palestinian neighborhoods of the old City (specifically along Al Wad Street), making Palestinian residents susceptible to ill-treatment by Israeli police and

further isolating residents (as visitors and shoppers have stopped reaching those areas). Such has been economically draining for local businessmen. The Palestinian neighborhoods of the old city during the months of October/November of 2015 could best be described as a ghost town. Palestinian shopkeepers have also been interrogated and held accountable for alleged incidents taking place near their business. JLAC is concerned by these developments, which are reminiscent of the tactics employed in which Al Shuaada Street in Hebron prior to being closed down. During JLAC's numerous meetings with international bodies around this topic, reiterated its concerns over Al Wad Street being eventually closed down.

Further worsening the already dire situation in Jerusalem, are the various Israeli governmental bodies (most prominent among the Israeli Police and Municipality of Jerusalem) that have issued penalties against Palestinian residents for the most trivial of reasons. For instance, JLAC learned that a shop in the Old City was fined 2,500 NIS for failing to put up a no-smoking sign. Another shopkeeper was fined for his outside stalls taking up 20 cm more of the sidewalk than permissible.

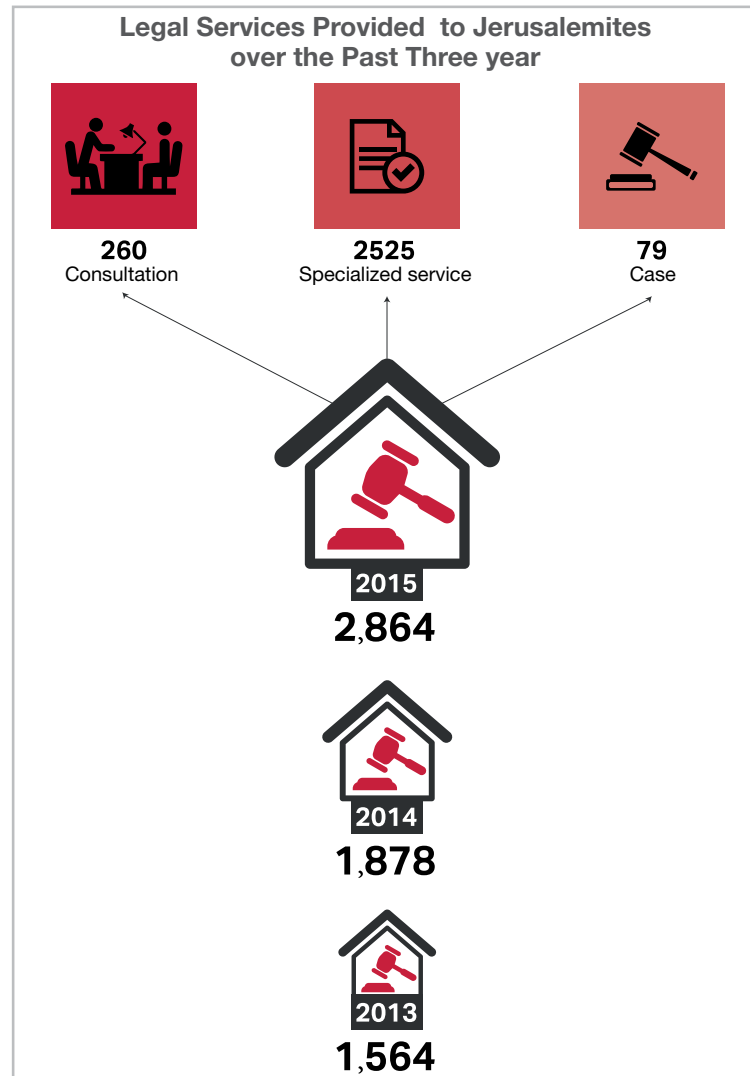
JLAC, as it has historically done, did its best in combating this wave of violations through various means. JLAC expanded its scope of operation to include the undertaking of house demolition on punitive grounds (in addition to administrative demolition addressed since 2009 in Jerusalem). Moreover, JLAC adopted two prominent cases in Jerusalem; a case involving freedom of movement in the city and another involving the bombardment of Al Maqased Hospital.





## Social-Economic Rights

The trend of annual increases in the number of social and economic legal services provided by JLAC's Jerusalem branch, witnessed an all-time high in 2015, with an increase of 153% as compared with the figures for 2014 (1,878 service in 2014). In 2015, legal services reached 2,864 (i.e. 260 consultation, 2,525 specialized service, and 79 legal cases), 986 more services as provided during 2014. The largest portion of the legal service in 2015 involved those related to economic rights (75% of the services amounting to 2,190 services). This number is evidence of the strained economic conditions facing Jerusalemites as a result of the occupation, a strategic push factor aimed at their displacement. The financial sum of the pro-bono legal services provided to Jerusalemites does not merely embody the legal fees that were waived or the fees that would have otherwise been charged by private sector attorneys (which amounted to 2,200,000 NIS in 2015), but rather amounts to the totality of the economic compensations achieved through by restoring residents' economic rights (i.e. welfares, health insurance, reduced economic taxes, etc.) which amounts to 8,100,000 NIS in 2015.



## Residency Rights

The discrimination facing Jerusalemites is rooted in their status as temporary residence rather than citizens, meaning that their status is subject to withdrawal at any time due to a number of conditions (i.e. “Center of Life” law). Indeed, Palestinians living in East Jerusalem are treated more in the lines of immigrants that have been granted the privilege of conditional residency that can be withdrawn at any time. This policy is part of Israel’s demographic plan aimed at retaining a higher proportion of Jews vs. Palestinians, towards the Judaization of Jerusalem and the obliteration of the city’s Arab features. Israel’s effort to formulate a “unified capital of Israel” is in clear contradiction to international law and relevant UN resolutions.

In 2014, Israeli authorities withdrew the IDs of 76 Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem, with an additional 35 residents losing their IDs during the first quarter of 2015. Such was done so under several pretexts, most notably residing outside the boundaries of Jerusalem for longer than seven continuous/ non-continuous years (one of the number of “center of life” conditions). Proving residency in Jerusalem involves the provision of supporting documents, i.e. rent, housing taxes, water and electricity bills, registration of children in schools, among other documents that confirm residence in that period.

Indeed, loss of ID carries with it many consequences, such as denial of national insurance, income allocations such as child and senior citizen



allowance, disability, unemployment, etc. Most importantly, that person becomes devoid of any identity and thus stateless. Repercussions of ID withdrawal are not only confined to the single person in question, but come to affect their entire family. For instance, loss of residence brings the immediate burden of being denied the right of residing in Jerusalem, resulting in the possible breakup of the family or placing other family members at risk for losing their residency rights if they choose to accompany that member elsewhere. Such also has bearings on the family being able to register their children, and consequently the ability of the family to secure social and economic rights for them.

During the preparation of this report, the State of Israel declared a new occupation policy regarding the withdrawal of IDs of persons accused of carrying out operations against Israelis. The Israeli Minister of Interior in early 2016, withdrew the identities of four Palestinians (Walid Al Atrash- 18, and Mohammed Abu Kaf-18, Abdul Dwayyat -19 from Sur Baher, and Bilal Abu Ghanem- 21 from Mount Scopus) under this pretext. It should be noted that, the three young men from Sur Baher were accused of throwing stones at an Israeli vehicle, resulting in the fatality of the driver. Through 2015, JLAC provided legal services related to the withdrawal of Jerusalemite IDs to 179 residents and their families at risk of losing their IDs under various pretexts. In addition to contributing to the prevention of tens of IDs in 2015, JLAC was successful in reinstating 4 IDs after their formal withdrawal.



## Success Stories

### Child Registration

A Jerusalemite mother of three approached JLAC's attorney Mohammad Abbasi, after a brutal 7-year battle to register her three children to no avail. The Israeli Ministry of Interior consistently rejected her request to attain Jerusalem IDs for her children under the pretext that her husband (whom holds a West Bank ID) had not attended the various interviews held; despite the fact that her husband is unable to access the city due to his West Bank status. The Center informed the woman that the ministry's imposed requirement that her husband personally attend the interviews is illegal, especially that he is being prevented from doing so by the occupation authorities, and it is illogical that the registration of the children has remained pending as a result. JLAC went on to inform the ministry that its position (that the father personally be in attendance in the interviews) is against the law. JLAC also emphasized the importance of registering the children, regardless of the presence or absence of the father, and the Center's preparedness to go to court if need be. The three children have since been registered and are able to benefit from their due social and economic rights.

### Economic Rights: Cancellation of Debts

A beneficiary facing economic hardships was informed by the National Insurance Institute that she owes a debt in the amount of 243,827 NIS to the institute, under the pretext that she had

been found undeserving of the income guarantee allowance she had been receiving for many years. Accordingly, the beneficiary entrusted JLAC in overseeing her case, as it is impossible for her or her family to pay the debt due to their economic state. JLAC has been legally following-up this case since 2012, sending multiple correspondences in proving the difficult economic situation experienced by the beneficiary and her family. Finally in mid-2015, JLAC succeeded in compelling the National Insurance Institute to cancel all the accumulated debt, allowing the beneficiary to breathe a sigh of relief.

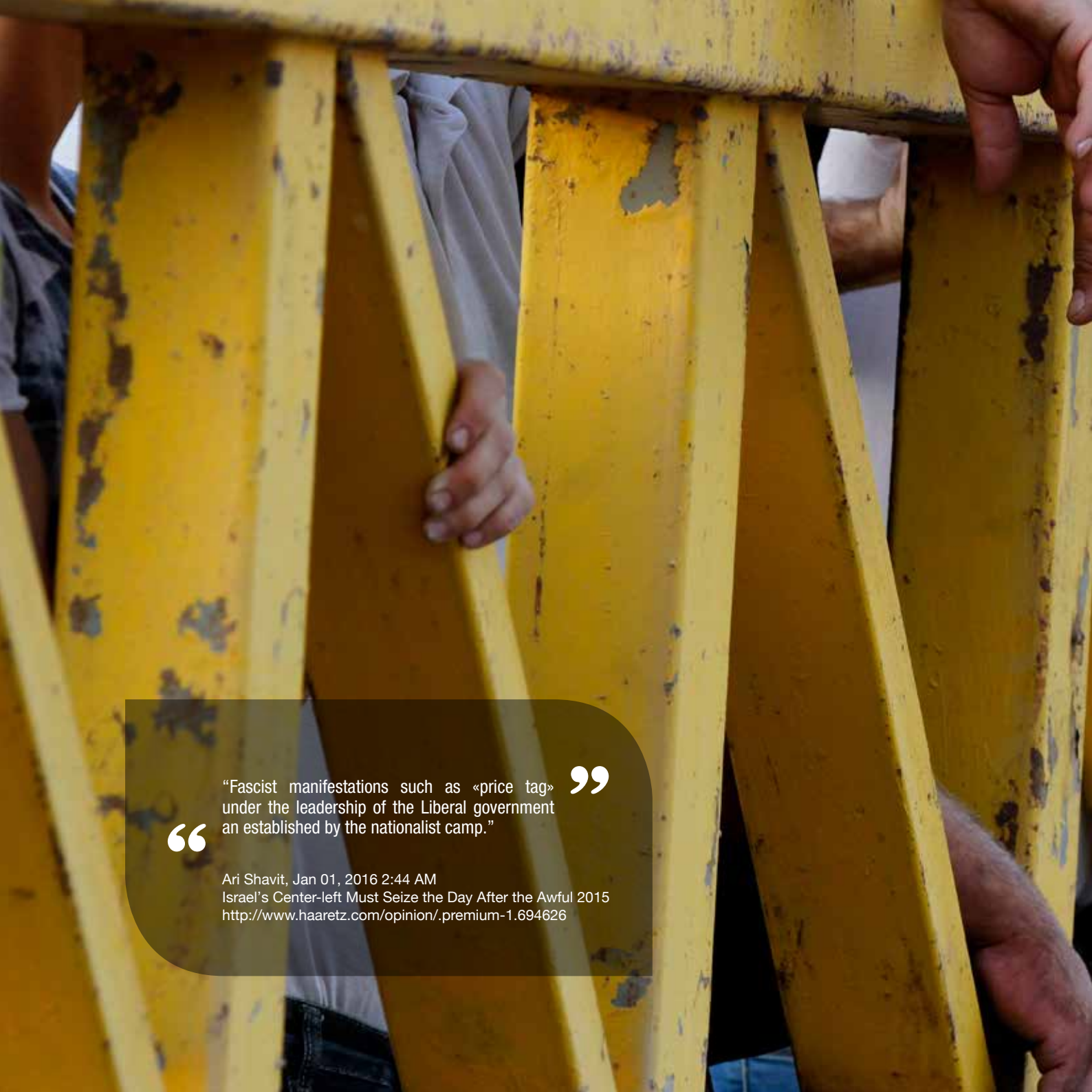
### “Know Your Legal Rights in Jerusalem.”

Over the past three years, JLAC has increasingly worked with Palestinian universities as facilitated through social media and direct networking and training. A recent training session succeeded in attracting the participation of 87 university students and social activists interested in enriching their legal knowledge of social and economic rights in Jerusalem towards contributing to their community. This training involved breaking down the students into seven youth groups, whom went on to receive 10 sessions (40 hours in training) on social and economic rights and lobbying and building advocacy campaigns therein. The training was wrapped-up with the submission of a project or campaign proposal by each group. It was group “F” that submitted a proposal for “Know Your Legal Rights in Jerusalem” which aimed to create a resource for Jerusalemites to learn more about the various rights JLAC works to secure (i.e. family reunification, child registration, allocation of national

insurance, reduction of burdensome taxation, etc.). The most prominent activity of the campaign was to create a page on the social network Facebook entitled “Know Your Legal Rights in Jerusalem,” and in a short time the fan page reached 2,994 followers. Through this page, JLAC’s volunteers (after consulting JLAC’s attorneys) have been able to interact with benefices in providing human

rights information and responding to messages of legal inquiries. The professionalism shown by the volunteers in responding to inquiries has been felt in the number of beneficiaries approaching JLAC for legal consultation after interacting with the page. Indeed, the page has emerged as a significant referral mechanism in its own right.





“Fascist manifestations such as «price tag» under the leadership of the Liberal government an established by the nationalist camp.”

Ari Shavit, Jan 01, 2016 2:44 AM  
Israel's Center-left Must Seize the Day After the Awful 2015  
<http://www.haaretz.com/opinion/.premium-1.694626>



## Israeli Policies in Area “C”

In 2015, practices of Israel in Area C in 2015 embodied the implementation of prior policies. (Area C comprises nearly 60% of the West Bank. The Israeli Civil Administration is mandated with managing civil affairs in Area C, including security and civil issues as land ownership and its use. The PA has been handed the responsibility of education and health in the area, though infrastructure for such services remains subject to Israeli approval.) For the current Israeli administration was voted into office under the motto no surrender of land, settlement expansion, implementation of E-1 (ie. the expansion of Malai Audomin settlement and surrounding settlement blocs and their inclusion within the bounds of greater Jerusalem), among other facts on the ground. The government has been committed to these promises and, according to official sources, the Israeli government has allocated budgets for the implementing of E-1. Such is evident in increased demolition of Bedouin structures eastern Jerusalem periphery and Jordan valley, in addition to a significant number of new demolition orders throughout these localities. This has compelled JLAC to take on additional cases than planned (468 cases undertaken vs 303 cases planned).

A number of military occupancy orders of privately owned Palestinian land were renewed for the purpose of expanding military bases and/

or settlements. Such is an illegal practice as per international humanitarian law, as Israel (as an Occupying Power) may not utilize the resources of the nation or peoples it occupies for benefit of Israeli civilians whom are illegally present in the West Bank. Indeed in 2015, Israeli settlement expansion continued through such quasi-legal means, giving retroactive legalization to outposts. Among the lands seized were archeological sites under the PA's mandate now included within the bounds of settlements (i.e. lands of Qaryout village appropriated by Shilo settlement). Natural resources and protected green areas have likewise been appropriated, as in the case Wadi Kana, which is privately owned Palestinian land.

Moreover, settler violence has evolved from individual attacks to organized violence backed by far-right groups and incident by affiliated Knesset members. 2015, witnessed devastating settler violence attacks, most prominent among them against the Dawabshe family (from Doma village south east Nablus) which resulted in the burning to death of the young father, mother, and infant son and the injury of the 4-year-old son whom is still recovering from 3rd degree burns. Indeed, settlers have turned into armed militia with complete impunity. Recent escalations also brought a call to arms by Israeli officials calling for civilians to arm themselves and take the law in their own hands. Such has bred the phenomena of extra judicial killing of "suspicious" Palestinians without any justification by both the Israeli army and police and civilians. A number of such extra judicial killings took place even before the violence that began in October. More to this effect is the detainment of the bodies of those killed outside the law, and the

collective punishment posed upon their families (also including the threat of the demolition of their home and possible loss of their IDs, in the case of Jerusalemites).

2015 also witness a continuation in the policy of confiscating equipment utilized in Area C for humanitarian purposes, as provided by donor governments and international NGOs. JLAC undertook 16 cases of confiscated equipment in 2015.

## **Settler Violence**

Among the various tactics utilized by Israel in forcefully displacing Palestinians from area C is settler violence and intimidation, that is often carried out under the protection of the Israeli army. In 2015, JLAC began to build a test case challenging the policy of negligence by Israeli forces in terms of the Israeli army providing protection to Israeli settlers during violent acts and the Israeli police facilitating impunity in their lack of investigating cases and/or issuing indictments. This test case involved 2 years of documenting cases of settler violence against Palestinians (persons and property) and corresponding with Israeli police in urging them to investigate the cases and referring offenders to relevant Israeli courts. Years of documentation made evident Israel's policy of concealing violations by closing all of the cases without issuing indictments, due to alleged lack of evidence among other excuses. Moreover, the police intentionally ignored JLAC's correspondences and phone calls involving case follow-up. The last group of correspondences sent by JLAC was refused, with the reason (given in





writing) being that prospective correspondence to them should be sent in Hebrew language. Such is illegal according to both IHL and Israeli law, as Israel recognized Arabic as the second national language (let alone that Arabic is the mother tongue of the occupied people). Such is a new barrier to justice, further to the fact that Israeli police stations are situated in hard to access and intimidating Israeli settlements. Towards the end of 2015, JLAC began to shift from following-up the individual cases of settler violence to challenging this policy of negligence. Such involved corresponding with the police prosecution situated in Jerusalem, reiterating the lack of investigation and answering of JLAC's inquiries. Moreover, the correspondence also mentioned that the said negligence is a failure of their duty as an occupying power to protect the occupied people. JLAC is currently awaiting the response of the prosecution to determine its next steps.

## House Demolition

Discriminatory zoning/planning and house demolition (which is the planned consequence) serve to threaten the steadfastness and natural expansion of the West Bank's rural communities by targeting housing and livelihood structures. In 2015 alone, JLAC served to undertake 149 new house and agricultural facility demolition cases, in addition to following up 1,273 on-going cases of house and agricultural facility demolition. Among the multitudes of cases, one particular case stood out for its representative nature. A man from the village of Deir Ballout approached JLAC in 2011 for legal assistance in protecting his home from demolition, a home that is situated on his privately owned land. A demolition order was issued to his family for building without a permit. Permits, however are impossible to attain for areas

classified as C. Deir Ballout is among the many villages disenfranchised by the Apartheid Wall, which served to sever the village's agricultural land from its owners. Such along with the confined and outdated master plan, have limited the available options for "legal" construction (ie. construction on areas classified as "B"). The village council had sought to expand the masterplan as to zone more land as "B" (and allow it to be useable for construction/ expansion), but such was rejected by the Israeli Civil Administration. As a result, many of the villagers, as villagers have throughout the West Bank done before, built despite not possessing building permits on what plots of land they owned beyond the master plan, making them vulnerable to demolition and a life lived under constant anticipation of such an end.

After 4 years of continuous follow-up, the various Israeli committees at the ICA still refused JLAC's efforts to approve the building permit application and was set on the demolishing the home. The case was then taken to the Israeli Supreme Court, where a positive ruling was reached in which the demolition order was frozen. This case is representative of hundreds of such cases in terms of its circumstances, and therefore may serve as a past precedence to building prospective legal arguments upon.

## **Forced Displacement**

In 2015, JLAC continued to address forced displacement of Bedouins throughout the West Bank, for Bedouins stand as an essential barrier to Israel's expansionist efforts. Among the most prominent cases of forced displacement this year

were those involving the Bedouin communities in the Fasayel area, as it is representative of the pressures facing Bedouins, Israel's implantation of E1 and successful legal actions on the part of JLAC. The Fasayel area is to be the site where other Bedouins in areas earmarked for settlement development (particularly within the E1 area falling along the Jerusalem periphery and large settlement blocs) will be forcefully displaced to (within the two Israeli proposed relocation plan adjacent to the community). After investigation into the relocation plans, it was clear to JLAC that they sought to ethnically cleans large expanse of land for settlement use, while ghettoizing Bedouins into small isolated communities, in an effort to expand greater Jerusalem and sever it from the remainder of the West Bank.

The relocation plans were rejected by the Bedouin communities involved for their unsuitability in maintaining a Bedouin lifestyle. Therefore, JLAC (in addition to taking on individual and collective cases of demolition/displacement) represented the various communities in rejecting the plans and working on a more equitable alternative based on the involvement the communities.

The Fasayel community likewise faced threat of demolition of 30 housing and livelihood structures, prompting community leaders to approach JLAC for legal aid in this regard. JLAC went on to raise a collective petition towards freezing the case, until the two adjacent relocation plans are finalized. JLAC argued before the Israeli Supreme Court that the structures in question were erected prior to the announcement of the relocation plans and that the final plans are still under negotiation. In the end, the

Supreme Court approved JLAC's petition to freeze the cases. Such is an amazing achievement in its own right.

An additional success involving the forced displacement of Bedouins in 2015 is that of the Al Oja area Bedouins, comprised of 6 extended families and their livestock. The community received blanket demolition orders for all their housing and livelihood structures, approximately 10 structures. JLAC undertook a collective case in their regard arguing their continued presence in the locality and lack of an alternative relocation site, and the responsibility obliged to the Military Commander (as per the Geneva Conventions) to preserve the interest of occupied persons. JLAC won the case with the demolition orders against the communities being cancelled.

## **Land Confiscation**

House demolition and confiscation go hand-in-hand in Israel's efforts to ethnically cleanse large expanse of Area C towards its annexation. 2015 witnessed on-going illegal annexation of Palestinian lands, with 10 new cases and 49 on-going cases of land confiscation undertaken. One such example involves the case of a family facing threat of land appropriation of their 40 dunums of privately owned land, by several Israeli settlement enterprises attempting to unlawfully register the land through forged documents. The family learned of this crime through newspaper advertisements, for according to the Jordanian Land Registration Law the registration of unregistered land must involve ruling out any possible inheritance claims by announcing the intention in local papers.

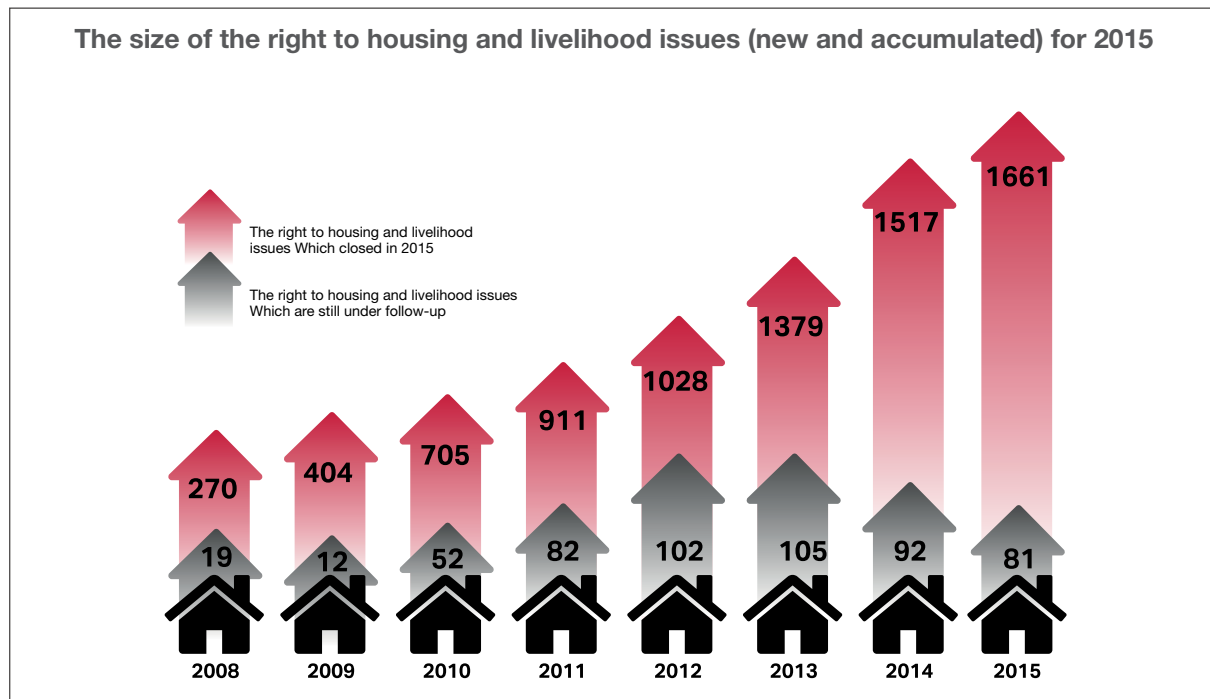
Upon learning the land was being registered by another party, the family approached JLAC for assistance whom went on to raise a petition before the Land Registration Committee at the Israeli Civil Administration. The legal aid resulted in the cancelling of the enterprises' requests to register the land, with the land ownership remaining secured with the family.

## **Confiscation of Equipment**

Confiscation of equipment utilized for humanitarian purposes has emerged as a new area of intervention for JLAC. JLAC took interest in this violation not only out of the numbers being referred to our offices, but due to the message Israeli forces are seeking to send in their confiscation; that Area C is not ours to develop. Towards combating this end, JLAC undertook 16 cases of confiscation of humanitarian equipment/ aid in 2015. One such case involved a farmer from Salfit whom approached JLAC for legal aid concerning the confiscation of his heavy machinery (bagger). While operating the machinery in a reclamation project on his privately owned land in prepping it for farming, the man was approached by the Israeli army. The army confiscated the machinery and towed it back to the police station in the settlement of Ariel, at which point the man was given a confiscation order. When JLAC corresponded with the Israeli police at the station in following-up the beneficiary's case, we were told that the man would have to pay a fee of 15,000 NIS to retrieve his machinery. When our attorney refused to pay the fee, we were informed that the beneficiary's file was sent to the Israeli Military Court in Ofar since the beneficiary is likewise facing criminal charges for working his

land without an alleged legal permit to do so, as his land is classified as a “green area”. The beneficiary had no knowledge of this reclassification, or of the legal repercussions. JLAC went on to represent the man before the military court, arguing that the charge was unfounded as there were no signs distinguishing the land as a nature preserve and there is no legal basis to reference the penalty (rather, the charge was a personal decision on the part of the police officer). The later point indicated how the Israeli police abuse their authority in an arbitrary and discriminatory manner that is not grounded in any laws. The court went on to cancel

the police’s charge and fee. In an attempt to save face, the police argued that the man should still be charged with the crime served an indictment, and requested that the court give a window of 6 months for the police to do so. The man was free to go on 5,000 NIS bail and the machinery was returned. JLAC anticipates this to be the end of the case and that no such indictment will be raised by the police, but rather that the police did so as avoid admitting to being at fault for ungrounded penalties before the court.









## Areas under the Palestinian Authority

Despite the optimism felt in 2014, emanating from Palestine's accession to international conventions (comprising International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law) and the signing of the political agreement between Fatah in the West Bank and Hamas in Gaza towards the formation of a unified government mandated with reconciliation and preparing for presidential and legislative elections; 2015 did not yield a materialization of these efforts nor improve the human rights situation. Rather, facts on the ground only proved disappointing. Data collected by JLAC throughout its legal aid and documentation of human rights violations (in addition to reports by other human rights organizations) indicate that 2015 represented a plummet in the state of human rights. Such is evident in the PA's establishment of a totalitarian political system that violates human rights and freedoms under a legal cover manufactured by multiple decisions through Presidential decrees. The issuance of decrees it selves violates the emergency and temporary nature of their permissibility as per the Palestinian Basic Law, a law that was drawn without the foresight that it would come to be abused to this extent.

The absence of the Palestinian Legislative Council and its monitoring role was capitalized on by the executive authority, with the President overtaking legislative powers under these exceptional

circumstances. The President permitted himself to make several amendments to the Judicial Authority Law, and in turn dominated the judicial authority. Such is evident in the President's appointment of the Chairman of the High Judicial Council, an unconstitutional action that violated the Palestinian Basic Law that assures the sanctity of the independence of the judiciary. In so doing, the holder of the original post was stripped of this position by a Supreme Court decision, with the ramification of the decision continuing to be felt to this day. The holding of all three authorities in the hands of the President, contradicts the essential premise of democracy (i.e. separation of power) which respects human rights and its freedoms and preserves human dignity.

Despite Palestine's accession to several international conventions related to human rights, without exception (especially CEDAW and Children's Rights Convention, International Covenant of Political and Civil Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social, Cultural Rights and its protocols, UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability, and UN Convention against Torture) the administration has taken no steps towards affirming its seriousness in implementing the obligations placed on the government by signing. Palestine's in compliance to these covenants will weaken its position in attempting to hold Israel accountable for its violations therein before the international community.

In addition to the continued atrophy of the judiciary system being the overriding characteristic; several reports have indicated that torture against persons detained in PA custody persists. Women continue to

be victims of alleged "honor" (i.e. femicide) without legal repercussion. Moreover, a ten-fold increase to certain court fees has been suggested, which may become among the major deterrents to access-to-justice in the democratic sense, compelling citizens to seek alternate means of due process (i.e. informal tribal means of justice). Increased service fees, coupled with increased poverty and unemployment levels (which have reached record highs as per national and international reports) augmented burdens facing citizens.

2015 was unique in its increased incitement and confining of civil society works on the part of the PA, especially for those organizations focused on human rights. There are several scenarios up for discussion by the government in their effort to control civil society works. While simultaneously declaring its moto "partnership with non-governmental organizations", the government is slandering civil society work and promoting wide-scale accusations of corruption concerning the civil society's perceived "unfoundedly large-scale budgets".

The government's economic and social policies have negative impacts on short and long-term standards of living in PA areas. Indeed, political and socio-economic congestions are intertwined, and when combined serve to push disadvantaged segments of society to the brinks of desperation, the outcomes of which cannot be predicted. In the absence of a culture of accountability, unjust expenditure policies by the PA, and the over appointment of senior officials, will collectively continue to contribute to national deficits at the expense of developmental plans.



## Success Stories

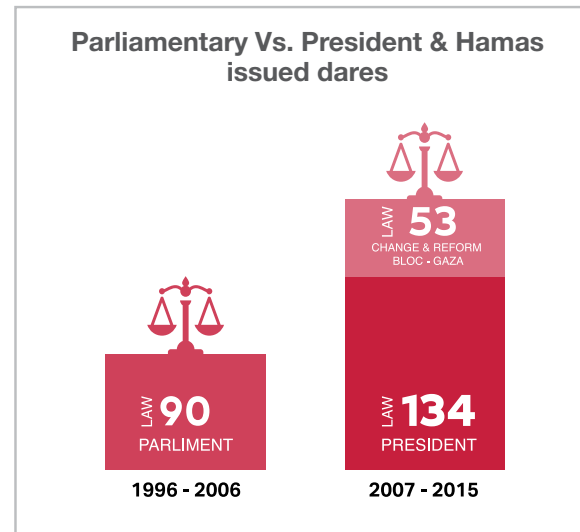
### Arbitrary Detention (Double Jeopardy)

Double jeopardy, in which Palestinians are penalized by both Israel and the PA for the same offence, is all too common in the PA areas. One such example involves the case of a young man from the Jenin area detained by Israel for 3 years, and then arrested by the PA on the same charge. Indeed, this same man witnessed several arrests by the PA's various forces; indicating the lack of internal coordination within the PA system. In the spring of 2015, JLAC was approached in taking on the man's and raising a case on his behalf, before the appeals court in Jenin (Court of First Instance-criminal court). After several hearings, JLAC succeeded in dropping the indictment against the young man and reached a ruling of "innocent". JLAC chose to take on this case to challenge the phenomenon of double jeopardy facing many Palestinians, with this ruling serving as a past precedence for similar prospective cases.

### Travel Ban

Arbitrary travel bans are among the violations to freedom of movement which JLAC provides legal attention to. A case in point involves the arbitrary travel ban by Palestinian Intelligence of a young man with plans to travel to Turkey (for a training workshop) through the King Hussein Bridge on to Jordan. Such was done so despite the absence of any court rulings forbidding him from travelling. The young man approached JLAC for legal aid about the ban. JLAC went on to correspond with the Palestinian intelligence to inquire in this regard. The

intelligence stated that they had their reasons and refused to give details. This failure to cooperate on the part of the Intelligence prompted JLAC to take the matter before the Palestinian Supreme Court, arguing that freedom of movement is an essential human right as vested in the Palestinian Basic law and that young man in question should be free to travel as desired without illegal prohibition by the Palestinian Intelligence. The Intelligence was informed of our suit, whom went on to inform JLAC that the young man may go on to travel without any further interruption from their end. The young man has since missed his training opportunity but has travelled none the less (and returned) and is enjoying this right. This case is critical in sending a message to the Palestinian Intelligence that their illegal actions will not be tolerated and that freedom of movement will be protected.



Towards challenging the discriminatory policies emanating from both the PA and Israel, JLAC adopts a number of public interest cases annually.

## **Public Interest Cases (Palestinian Authority)**

During the past two years (2014 and 2015) JLAC worked to enhance and expand its work in issues concerning the Palestinian Authority, through its work on the following areas;

- Adoption of three individual cases of medical malpractice. Although the cases are individual, they are considered by JLAC as cases of public interest for their contribution to discourse on the matter. Work has since begun on one of the cases, with the remaining two awaiting medical reports from the competent authorities as to proceed.

- Correspondence and interviews with official bodies of the Palestinian government, towards the follow-up of such pressing matters as water, electricity, and handicap accessibility. Although the cases concern the interests of private individuals, they are intended to tackle more comprehensive issues. JLAC has succeeded in attaining court rulings in favor of persons with special needs (concerning handicapped accessibility), but some public institutions continue to ignore the rulings. In this context, JLAC's new approach for the coming year will be to undertake legal research into court rulings as to strengthen JLAC's role in cases involving a wide audience or large segments of the Palestinian population.

- Raising several issues before the courts, including:

- Bringing a suit before the Palestinian Supreme

Court of Justice, regarding the fees imposed by the property tax department which served to increase the fee to 500 shekels. The court ruled that it is not competent to consider this kind of issues, and that the competent court is the Court of First Instance, despite the fact that the Supreme Court is mandated with addressing administrative decision issued by public official (as had been the case). JLAC intends to raise a suit before the Court of First Instance.

- Rejection of a case by the Supreme raised by JLAC against the head of the Palestinian Energy Authority and the Palestinian Energy Authority – towards obliging him to utilize his powers in intervening before the Jerusalem Electricity Company in compelling it to cease the imposition of additional fees under the name of “court fees”. These fees are imposed by force on those people receiving indictments.

- Undertaking of a campaign which resulted in the cancellation of a draft decision to permit Sanad Company to acquisition land in the northern West Bank. Such was accomplished by holding meetings and involving the media. Though JLAC had prepared the case file and secured need powers of attorney, the draft decision was cancelled prior to resorting to the courts.

- Adoption of several cases of arbitrary detention and dismissal from governmental positions. A test case was raised as to compensate a government employee who was dismissed from his post. The court ruled to return the man to his post six years after his dismissal. JLAC is currently working to secure compensation for the beneficiary's salaries missed over this timeframe.

4) Efforts to harmonize Palestinian laws to conform with obligations following Palestine's signing of a large number of international treaties on human rights, without reservation. The government has committed to providing reports on their commitment to these agreements, i.e. measures to ensure the application of these rights in PA controlled areas.

### **Fraudulent Land Ownership Alterations**

Among the most prominent success stories concerning violations by the PA involved a lawsuit raised against President Mahmoud Abbas (as the president of Palestine and the head of the Fatah Party) among others, regarding unlawful appropriation of land. The land in question had been endowed to the municipality of Jericho by Samid Center (the economic arm of the Fatah Party) in 2005 towards establishing a public garden (to be entitled Arafat Gardens). The plot has the added value of being rich in ground water, covering 30% drinking water needs of the Jericho area. Towards establishing the public garden, the municipality entered in a twinning project with a municipality in Italy and began relevant agreements to this effect. The key document needed in proceeding was a land ownership certificate (Tabo) from the government. Upon approaching the Land Department in Jericho, the municipal representative discovered that the municipality's name had been deleted from the registrar and the plot owner had been altered to the Fatah Party. It should be noted that altering public official records is a crime, as per Article 21 of the Palestinian Basic Law protecting ownership rights.

After taking power of attorney, JLAC requested from the Land Department to furnish the plot file as to determine the mechanism and reasons for which the land registration was changed. JLAC's first request was denied, so JLAC went on to raise the case before the Palestinian Supreme Court, requesting that the land ownership change be cancelled and that the file be furnished by the Land Department in following up the case. The Supreme Court ruled that the Land Department was obliged to furnish the file to JLAC, whom went on to promptly supply the case file. After review of the file, JLAC discovered that a request had been sent to the President stating that the land in question originally belonged to the Samid Center and for the land ownership to be returned to the Fatah Party. The request was approved by the President and was raised to the Minister of the Land Authority who ordered the General Director of the Land Authority to undertake needed actions in this regard; the General Director went to correspond with the head of the Land Department in Jericho to this effect.

JLAC has since raised a case against the above mentioned parties (including the President, Minister of the Land Authority, General Director of the Land Authority, and Head of the Land Depart in Jericho) and is currently in its final stages. JLAC anticipates a positive ruling in the case, i.e. cancellation of the President's ruling and restoring municipal ownership over the land. Such is a milestone in ensuring good governance and restoring confidence in the independence of the judiciary.

## Public Interest Cases (Israel)

Through 2015, JLAC likewise worked to adopt and follow-up many **cases of public interest in Jerusalem**, as follows;

### Street Rehabilitation

Al- Maqdasi St., the main street in the Wadi al Joz neighborhood in the city of Jerusalem, has dilapidated over the years causing arduous travel for the neighborhood's nearly sixteen thousand citizens who utilize the street on a daily basis. Years of neglect by the occupation municipality has served to dot the length of the road with ditches and potholes. Having raised multiple claims to the municipality for the rehabilitation of the street throughout 2014 without response, a number of the neighborhood's residents approached JLAC in raising a new claim.

Over the course of two years, JLAC went on to send a series of correspondences and memorandums to the municipality demanding it bear the responsibility for the rehabilitation of the street, painting of pedestrian lanes, and placement of needed speed-bumps. JLAC also threatened the municipality with resorting to the courts in the event that they fail to cooperate in responding to the demands of the community. Finally, in late 2015, the municipality confirmed in writing that it will work on the rehabilitation of the street as requested.

### Freedom of Movement in Jerusalem

The occupation forces attempted to divide the Palestinian areas of the city into 8 "cantonments" through the placement of 32 military checkpoints

and the closure of 8 main roads with concrete blocks. As above mentioned such resulted in debilitating movement in the city and negatively impacting trade among other sectors. Moreover, blockades were placed before the largest medical compound in East Jerusalem (housing 5 major hospitals; Al Mutla' (*Mental Health & Psychosocial Support Service Providers in the West Bank*), Al Maqased (*Al Makassed Islamic Charitable Hospital Jerusalem*), French Hospital (*Saint-Joseph-Hospital*), Bak'a Eye Hospital (*St.-John-Eye-Hospital*), and the Red Crescent (*Palestine Red Crescent Society*)) impacting access to medical care. Daily life and the commuting of residents to work and school were also impacted. These impacts prompted JLAC to raise immediate memorandums to the heads of the police and municipality demanding the removal of the blockades, as they are a form of collective punishment and a violation of freedom of movement (as vested in international covenants). Such has since contributed to the removal of the majority of the blockades.

### Attack on Al Maqased Hospital


In addition to raising an objection in reaction to the blockades placed before the medical compound in East Jerusalem, JLAC likewise challenged the bombardments by Israeli military forces and military operations carried out within a number of the hospitals. Such is in violation of international humanitarian law which states that any act that may prevent medical professionals from fulfilling their duty is a violation of international law.

One of the said incidents took place while JLAC's personnel were in a press conference held at one of the hospitals (Al Maqased Hospital) concerning earlier bombardments. Israeli military forces forcefully broke up the conference by throwing tear gas

and sound bombs. Following this incident, JLAC raised an immediate objection to the judicial consultant of the Israeli police and to the police against these repeated violations, demanding an investigation be opened and that indictments of those taking the decisions to bombard the hospitals

be made. As expected, the police's answer was saturated with lies and false depictions of the series of events, as to deny the violations that transpired. Such will serve as a documentation of Israeli breaches and will inform prospective legal and advocacy efforts.





“ We are gradually turning into professional occupiers, a result of our notorious practices that have become, in the end, engrained in our character. And this is what terrifies me. As you man the checkpoint, if a Palestinian loses his patience at waiting and his emotions explodes, you pistol whip him. This is no anomaly, but a common occurrence. Facing such daily indignities, Palestinians have become conditioned to feel that they are nothing and to wait passively. For opening your mouth is inevitably met with a beating, or can remaining silent. A reality in which you are damned if you do, and you are damned if don't. . . We are no different than our own Nazi oppressors were in the 1930s.”

“ Abraham Shalom – Former Director of the general intelligence agency, Shin Bet.  
From “The Gatekeepers”, a book prepared by Dror Moreh. Published by Yedioth Ahronoth Publishing House.  
Journalist Yitzhar Vardi published a summary of the book in Yedioth Ahronoth Newspaper.



## Advocacy & Outreach

JLAC's core activity is collective and individual legal representation, towards facilitating access to justice. However, it is no secret that the legal systems that govern the occupied Palestinian territory are unjust and fail to respect international laws. The Israeli judicial system is especially biased and discriminatory, with flagrant disregard to principles of International Humanitarian Law. Palestinian citizens' access to the legal system does not necessarily guarantee that their rights will be preserved or that justice will prevail. Such is not expected even when it comes to the Palestinian judiciary, as it has been severely deformed by the internal Palestinian political rift and resulting issuance of Presidential decrees, illegal legislation, and ultimately the formation of two separate judicial systems (one in the West Bank and the other in Gaza). Much of the illegal legislation is both ideologically driven and/or unconstitutional (i.e. in contradiction to the Palestinian Basic Law). It is therefore necessary for JLAC to complement its legal efforts with such accompanying activities as awareness, lobbying and campaigning as further elaborated below.

## **Awareness & Training**

### **Awareness**

During 2015, 15 awareness sessions were held in different areas of the northern West Bank, with a special focus on “Area C” in the north (the villages of; Jurish, Qariot, Toblas, Hizma, Fasayel, Salem, Deir Al-Hatab, Froush Beit Dajan, Nabi Elias, Arab Al-Ramadeen, Haris, Farkha, Jinsafout, Emmatin, Far’atha, Asla, Azoun, etc.). The meetings targeted the local councils of the villages and a large segment of volunteers. The subject matters addressed included; legal follow-up of demolition orders, documentation of settler violence and filing of complaints, raising awareness of medical malpractice, etc. Attendance averaged around 15-20 male and female participants, as per session. In total, X beneficiaries partook in Area “C”.

Additionally, 12 awareness sessions were held in various neighborhoods of East Jerusalem (i.e. Shufat village, Shufat Camp, Silwan, Beit Hanina, Jabal Almukaber, Old City, Wad il Jozz, and Issawaieh). Four of the sessions target a total of 47 residents in need of enhancing their legal awareness on such topics as; residency rights, family reunification, and house demolition. 8 awareness sessions were likewise provided through the International Campaign against Revoking Residency Right towards raising community awareness of residency rights and related policies. These workshops were attended by more than 180 people.

### **Training**

Eight specialized training sessions we likewise held through 2015. The first of five trainings in Area “C” targeted Bedouin communities of the Khan Al-Ahmar area through a series of training sessions to train Bedouin women in photo-documentation of Israeli offences and their indigenous lifestyle. Around 35 Bedouin women were trained in photo-documentation, with the photos emanating from the group being featured in a photo exhibit (page x on the photo exhibit for more details). The second training targeted a group of human rights activists (attended by 15 male and female participants) in enhancing their awareness of available international mechanisms following Palestine’s accession into international charters. A third training focused on mechanisms of documenting human rights violations. The session was held in Zababdeh, Jenin and was attended by 25 male and female civil society activists from among the northern West Bank.

In East Jerusalem, 5 training sessions were held. Three of the workshops targeted 43 fresh graduates lawyers, on the subject of zoning and house demolish in East Jerusalem and methods in combating offences therein. Two training programs (40 hours each) were likewise provided to two groups of law students (12 and 13 in number), in strengthening the students’ knowledge of planning & zoning in East Jerusalem and Area C, residency and socio- economic rights of Jerusalemites.



## Field visits

Twenty-five field visits were conducted in 2015. JLAC undertakes field visits to its targeted communities towards assessing training and legal needs, following-up cases of human rights violations, and accompanying international delegations (i.e. donors, journalists, international solidarity activists) in allowing them a firsthand overview of the needs of those communities and the discriminatory Israeli policies and violations they suffer from. Of the 25 field visits, 19 (5 in Jerusalem and 14 in the remainder of the West Bank) targeted international delegations, public figures, and our journalists. Among those targeted through the field visits included; Amnesty International, Danish parliamentarians, EAPPI, current partners CAFOD, the UNDP, and Bread-for-the-World, etc.

## Advocacy

The following is a listing of activities initiated by JLAC in an effort to shed light and/or increase knowledge of particular matters of concern, both on a local and international scale;

Attainment of membership in the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network.

Continued attendance and participation in meetings of the Protection Clusters Working Group, Advocacy Working Group, Settlers Violence Core Group, Accountability Working Group, and the Legal Task Force. More recently, JLAC joined the Joint Gender-Based Violence Working Group and took part in the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence Campaign.

Preparation of briefing note for UN Special Rapporteur.

Edit of press releases in Arabic and English language, news segments, advocacy materials, memorandums, and special, legal and other reports.

Preparation and edit of four studies regarding:

1) forced displacement in Area “C” of the West Bank, 2) duty bearers and state responsibility towards IHRL violations, 3) impunity in settler violence, and 4) a factsheet on humanitarian needs overview.

Organization of field visits for diplomats, parliamentarians, foreign governmental representatives, journalists and social activists.

Support for the strategy to integrate children and women’s issues (particularly in area C) into the public domain and to strengthen political will in support of JLAC’s mission and objectives.

Collaboration with mass media through such activities as organizing visits to project sites, facilitating photo coverage, and TV footage.

Monitoring of human rights violations against civilians through collecting information, holding interviews, reporting, analyzing, surveying, researching, observing and advocating for disenfranchised populations.

Establishment of procedures for effective redress, particularly in regards to settler violence, house demolitions, and forcible transfer.

Preparation of inputs for partners and protection cluster sub groups when needed.

Update and maintenance of JLAC's mailing list, website and social media pages such as Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, including news and reports on human rights issues.

Liaising/ networking with relevant Palestinian institutions, including various United Nation agencies, national human rights institutions, and partner NGOs.

Composition of reports and communications materials as required; including contribution to periodic reports, and provision of ad hoc briefing notes on the situation of human rights in the oPt.

Conducting of 19 field visits in area C and East Jerusalem with diplomatic missions.

Establishment of a webpage entitled "Know Your Rights" to communicate with the public and offer consultation and legal guidance, for groups and individuals. Initially an experiment, now JLAC plans to institutionalize and further promote.

## **Coalitions and Alliances**

JLAC works tirelessly to build coalitions and alliances that unite all parties that are interested in particular causes, as to coordinate their efforts and minimize duplication of activities. Such serves to multiply results and increases credibility. Through 2015, existing specialized coalitions were maintained and new ones were formulated, the most prominent of which are detailed below;

Palestinian NGO Network (PNGO), aims to protect and strengthen the role of civil society and to unite its efforts in influencing governmental and donor policies and challenging violations and practices

that weaken civil society and threaten its existence. PNGO further developed its scope of work to partner in two other alliances that serve the same objectives: the Civil Society Coordination Council and the Civil Alliance for the Code of Conduct. JLAC is a member of the coordination committee of the network, and the Ratification Council of the Code of Conduct Alliance.

Human Rights Organizations' Council, is a specialized coalition comprised of 12 Palestinian human rights organizations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, in addition to the Independent Commission for Human Rights as an honorary member. The Council acts as a unified voice in challenging the most prominent violations, publishing joint statements, position papers, and press releases and holding collective meetings on shared issues. The Council has become a credible address with regards to human rights in Palestine.

The Public Freedoms Committee; is comprised of public figures, political bodies and specialized organizations, who collectively focus on violations of public liberties emanating from the political rift.

Coalition for Jerusalem; is made up of Jerusalemite organizations and public figures. The alliance focuses on major violations in Jerusalem.

Other specialized alliances such as the "Palestinian Alliance Against Torture", "The Coalition Against the Death Penalty" the "Coalition to Combat Violence Against Women" are also participated in by JLAC.

## **“In a Blink of an Eye” photo exhibition**

In April 2015, JLAC held a photo exhibit aimed at shedding light on the lives of Bedouin Communities in Area C and the heritage and land they seek to protect. The exhibit showcased photos of all aspects of Bedouins’ daily lives (i.e. education, work, daily issues, and repercussions of Israeli violations, etc.). The exhibition emerged as a compilation of the efforts of the Bedouin women partaking in the series of photo-documentation, implemented over the period of 4 months. The trainings served to benefit 35 Bedouin women from communities in Khan Al-Ahmar, Al-Oja and Nuwei’mah. The women documented with their cameras a large collection of photos, 52 of which were exhibited. The exhibit was held at the Ottoman Court in Ramallah for

two consecutive days and was launched with an opening ceremony. Representatives of the Bedouin communities, public figures, human rights activists, representatives of international organizations and diplomatic missions, representatives of Palestinian ministries including the Wall and Colonization Resistance Commission, attended the opening.

## **New Coalitions**

Civil Coalition for the Monitoring of Legislations: is a new coalition formed following a number of studies on the legislative rift, and consequent excessive issuance of presidential decrees in the West Bank and legislations issued by a parliamentary bloc in Gaza. For such is serving to further entrenched the rift in the Palestinian judiciary and place more



obstacles in the path of regaining national unity. A foundation for legal positions that will be difficult to undo and difficult to maintain is being laid. Over the course of 10 years, the first Palestinian Legislative Council passed 90 laws, while the Palestinian president has issued nearly 150 decrees during his administration alone, with the “Change and Reform” parliamentary bloc in Gaza issuing 53 laws. The coalition was formed in partnership between the Independent Commission for Human Rights ICHR, the Palestinian Institute for the Study of Democracy- MUWATIN, and JLAC towards monitoring unconstitutional legislations and ensuring civil participation in the drafting of laws. The alliance plans on continuing its work through 2016.

The Media and Human Rights Civil Coalition for Ensuring the Execution of Court Decisions: Among the significant consequences of the political rift, are the absence of accountability and separation of powers and the emerging culture of refusing to execute court decisions in many cases, on the part of formal bodies. Such is exemplified in the continued arbitrary detention of many prisoners despite the courts’ issuance of rulings ordering their release. Moreover, other decisions of an administrative nature are failing to be executed, encouraging a culture of disrespecting the law and undermining the respect for of the judiciary, prompting citizens to take the law into one’s own hands.

## **Advocacy Campaigns**

In addressing certain causes, JLAC implements campaigns that combine legal litigation, lobbying and advocacy, such as:

The National Campaign for the Retrieval of Palestinian & Arab War Victims’ Remains and the Disclosure of the Fate of Those Missing

### **“We Have Names... We Have a Homeland”**

Campaign efforts in 2015 served to build on the successes of 2014, with many new qualitative achievements. The most important of which was obliging the Israeli occupation army to commit, before the Israeli Supreme Court on July 13 2015, to handover all of remaining victims’ remains held in the “cemeteries of numbers”, to refrain from detaining any more new bodies in the future, and to establish a DNA bank from sampling the families of 119 victims (whom the Israeli army admitted to withholding in the “cemeteries of numbers”).

Since then, the legal department at JLAC has sent several legal correspondences in following-up the fulfilment of the army’s obligation. In parallel to the legal efforts, the leadership of the campaign continued its efforts to collect powers of attorney from the victims’ families, as well as to document new cases from families approaching the campaign. The release of the 119 bodies recognized by the Israeli army, was later blocked by the Israeli cabinet, which decided on a list of collective punishments for the Palestinian society upon the outbreak of the recent violence starting in October of 2015, a listing which included the resumption of its policy of detaining bodies.

Up until the moment of the writing of this report, the bodies of 82 new victims' were passed through the freezers of Abu Kabir Institute. 72 of the bodies were eventually handed over to their families, while 10 bodies of Jerusalemites continue to be withheld. JLAC intends to raise the following requests to the Israeli courts through 2016:

The handing over of the bodies withheld in freezers without any prior conditions as to their funerals and burials.

Compelling the Israeli government to fast-track the establishment of the DNA Bank.

Immediately starting the process of handing over the 119 previously withheld victims 'remains, which the Israeli army acknowledged to withhold in the "cemeteries of numbers"

Compelling the Israeli army to disclose the locations of burial of the remaining victims, which it claims are lost, including those that were buried by commissioned private companies.

### **The National Campaign for the Freedom of Movement of Palestinians (KARAMA)**

Violations to freedom of movement and travel is one of the most prominent Israeli measures of collective punishment of the Palestinian people due to; Israel's control over all border crossings that connect the Palestinian territory with the outside world, control over main roads, the Apartheid Wall and checkpoint, the isolation of Jerusalem, separation the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and the suffocating 9-year long siege of the Gaza Strip. Initially the campaign focused on the

issue of border crossings, and raised the slogan: "Freedom of travel for Palestinians, with minimum cost, time efficiency, and dignity for travelers". The main challenge with this campaign is its seasonality, fluctuations in its membership base, and willingness in acting. Indeed, the campaign is in need of recruiting new blood in order to reactivate and strengthen itself.

### **Residency Rights for Jerusalemites**

The Campaign worked to expose Israeli violations against Jerusalemites' residency rights through the issuance of four statements during 2015. The Campaign meet with European parliamentarians in the European Parliament in Brussels in February of 2015, where it clarified the seriousness of the policy of Jerusalemite IDs and demanded that pressure be placed on the Israeli government towards ceasing this discriminatory policy. In addition, in May 2015 the Campaign held a specialized legal workshop entitled "Revoking of IDs: Accountability Mechanisms in International Law", which discussed an international legal dossier on residency rights (as developed by an expert in international law) and mechanisms in holding Israel accountable for violations in this regard. JLAC worked to ensure that the dossier stresses the importance of working on the international level. In partnership with JLAC, the Campaign also delivered eight awareness workshops in various neighborhoods within Jerusalem on the matter of withdrawal of Jerusalem identities and family reunification. The training workshops were collectively attended by 180 persons.

## **Medical Negligence and Malpractice Campaign**

JLAC began to address medical negligence and malpractice nearly two years ago, with a particular group of partners. JLAC later opted to work individually, which required reevaluating this campaign and drafting a 2016 plan towards reviving it.

## **Media Coverage**

Though much of JLAC's interventions and achievements have gained media attention in their own right, the following is a listing of media outreach initiated by JLAC in an effort to shed light on and/or increase knowledge of particular matters of concern (both on a local and international scale);

- JLAC's Mobilization & Advocacy Unit was able to support collaboration with mass media through such activities as; as organizing visits to project sites, facilitating photo coverage and TV footage.
- Unlimited number of TV and Radio interviews with JLAC's staff on legal opinions, elaboration on Israeli violations against the Palestinian civilians, the National Campaign for the Retrieval of War Victims' Remains, etc.
- 18 Press releases: on Israeli violations against the Palestinian civilians, efforts and achievements of the Legal Unit, etc.
- 7 press releases developed jointly with the Palestinian Human Rights Council.
- 4 studies on: 1) forced displacement in Area "C" of the West Bank, 2) duty bearers and state responsibility towards IHRL violations, 3) impunity in settler violence, and 4) factsheet on humanitarian needs overview.
- Short film; "Bedouins are Us" about forced displacement in the Jordan Valley.
- 1 online campaign and follow-up/ up-date of KARAMA campaign Facebook page.
- Continuation of work for the National Campaign for the Retrieval of War Victims' Remains.
- 15 field visits targeting parliamentarians, international organizations and journalist to at-risk villages and communities in the oPt.
- Development and update of JLAC's website.
- Use of social media tools such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and LinkedIn as platforms for JLAC activities.



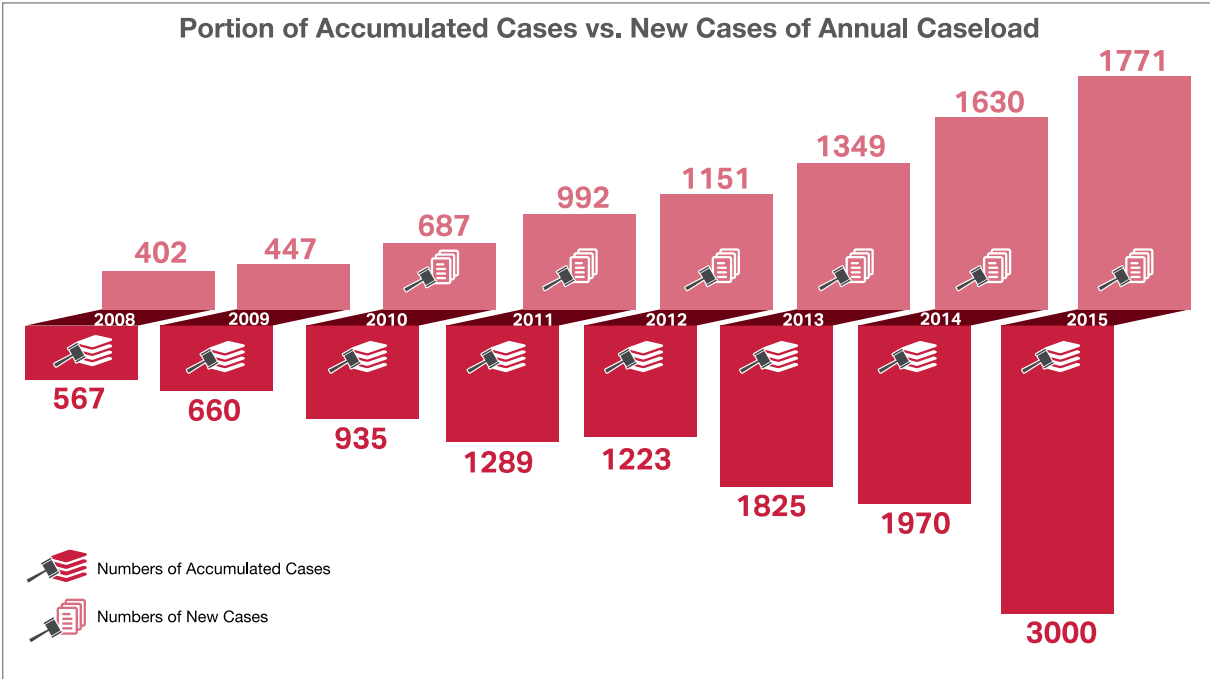
## Objections before Israeli Military Courts

Case Type	New	Accumulated	The number of files that have been addressed during the reporting period	Closed	Positive	Negative	Other	On-going	Petitions	
Public Interest	7	15	22	9	4	0	5	13		
Land	10	49	59	14	7	5	2	45		
Settler Violence	8	38	46	0	0	0	0	46		
Housing	House Demolition (West Bank)	65	888	953	12	1	1	10	941	24
	House Demolition (East Jerusalem)	24	84	108	22	13	0	9	86	
	Agricultural Facilities Demolition	60	301	361	12	0	1	11	349	
	Forced Displacement	60	244	304	22	7	3	12	282	
Confiscation of Equipment	12	4	16	13	12	1	0	3		
Social & Economic	Social Rights	31	52	83	29	17	1	11	54	
	Community Legal Services	359	0	359	359	359	0	0	0	
	Economic Rights	24	25	49	25	15	3	7	24	
	Economic Legal Services	2166	0	2166	2166	2166	0	0	0	
	Legal Correspondences	7	0	7	7	7	0	0	0	
Movement	Travel Bans	6	2	8	2	1	0	1	6	
	Prisoner Visitation	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
	Permits	18	9	27	14	4	1	9	13	
Retrieval of Bodies Campaign	119	50	169	33	33	0	0	136	1	
Miscellaneous	2	7	9	1	0	0	1	8		
Legal Consultations:	3450									
<b>Total</b>	<b>2980</b>	<b>1768</b>	<b>4748</b>	<b>2740</b>	<b>2646</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>25</b>	



# Cases Undertaken before Palestinian Courts

Case Type	New	Accumulated	The number of files that have been addressed during the reporting period	Closed	Positive	Negative	Other	On-going	Petitions
Public Interest	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	5	
Medical Malpractice	9	0	9	4	0	0	4	5	
Political Arrest	4	0	4	3	3	0	0	1	
Miscellaneous	4	1	5	3	2	0	1	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	







# Internal Environment

## Internal Working Environment

The main actions in JLAC's working environment in 2015 can be summarized as follows:

The modification, development, and approval of JLAC's new financial and administrative regulations.

Approval of annual action plans and budgets for 2015 and 2016.

## General Assembly

JLAC's general assembly convened twice in 2015, on April 25th and December 27th. During the meetings, the assembly discussed developments and progress in JLAC's work, and agreed to the following:

- Approving the 2014 audited financial and administrative reports.
- Approving the proposed modifications to the financial and administrative regulations.
- Approving the 2015 action plan and budget.
- Instructing the Board of Directors' financial committee to solicit offers to audit the center's accounts for 2015, and to select the center's auditor for the same year.
- Discussing JLAC's main developments in 2015.
- Discussing and approving the action plan and budget for 2016.

## **Staff Empowerment and Capacity Building**

A staff-training plan towards capacity building and empowerment was prepared in 2015, based on the annual staff evaluations from the previous year, which was served as a capacity needs assessment. Based on the plan, colleagues Mohammed Abassi, Ghassan Abu Khdeir, Mohammed Abu Sneineh, Bassam Karaja, Othman Hamdallah, Fu'ad Hroub and Amjad Batta were enrolled in English Language courses at the AMIDEAST, and colleague Rula Said participated in a Project Management course (PMP) at the AMIDEAST. In addition, colleague Amjad Batta participated in a public budgets monitoring course organized by the Civil Team to Monitor the Transparency of the Public Budget.

A group of JLAC's employees likewise participated in training workshops varying in focus; M&E training with the UNDP (Mai Farsakh), Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) with HR & IHL Secretariat (Issam Aruri and Mai Farsakh), educational strategies in human rights: education (Abeer Hidmi), legal status of international treaties in the Palestinian legal system with the Palestinian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Wa'il Qut), support for the protection of women with Miftah (Jalila Irshaid), retrieval of war victims remains with the Commission of Detainees and Ex-Detainees Affairs (Mohammad Abu Sneineh), preparing shadow reports with Al-Haq (Othman Hamdallah and Razan Stiban), conference on human rights in the Palestinian territories from an international perspective (Othman Hamdallah), training course on hearing session with the Coalition for Accountability and Integrity – AMAN (Saher Sarsour).

## **Executive Staff**

Over the past year, JLAC continued to employ 33 employees in 4 units (Planning & Fundraising Unit, Legal Support Unit, Mobilization & Advocacy Unit, and Finance & Administration Unit). Additionally, JLAC maintains 2 consultancy contracts. Three employees resigned during 2015, but were replaced maintaining 27 full-time positions, 4 part-time positions, and two internships (making-up 82%, 12% and 4% of the work-force respectively). During 2015, Murad Bustami replaced Fatima Abdulkarim (National Advocacy Officer), Razan Qafieti replaced Ghaleb Nashashibi as Programs Coordinator in East Jerusalem, Salwa Rizq Allah replaced Salem Khilleh as Campaigns Coordinator. JLAC's working-team is comprised of 14 women and 19 men (approximately 42% and 58% respectively).

## **Institutional Development**

Developing JLAC's Websites: towards guaranteeing accessibility and functionality of the websites and the provision of updated information; JLAC planned to develop a new website, as well as, a specialized site for the "National Campaign for the Retrieval of Palestinian and Arab War Victims' Remains and Disclose of the Fate of those Missing". An agreement has since been signed with Pixel Co., with the new site expected to be concluded in early 2016.

Electronic HR system: as part of JLAC's plan to develop its internal working environment and update internal systems, a contract has been

signed with NewSoft Co. to develop an HR management system. The system will be able to manage all operations related to the HR issues like time-logging, managing leaves, salaries, personnel management, and electronic archiving HR related documents.

Risk management development: as part of a comprehensive approach to developing risk mitigation system, a new fire and burglar alarm system was installed and new fire extinguishers were procured. The risk mitigation plan will be further developed through 2016.





# Sources of Support- Donors

## 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 Euros provided in 2015.



### **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 (190,000 USD allocated for 2015).



### **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 (51,500) USD in 2015.



### **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 (62,700) USD in 2015.



### **Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law Secretariat:**

A new partnership was formed 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 123,300 USD in funds allocated for 2015).

## 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 521,600 USD for the year 2015.



### **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 29,623 USD allocated for activities in 2015).



The following is a listing of JLAC's current **General Assembly**:

**Mr. Ahmed Samarah** - Social Activist.  
**Mr. Amin Al Bayed** - Social Activist.  
**Mr. Amin Inabi** – Director in the Ministry of Social Affairs.  
**Dr. Areej Odeh** - Legal Consultant at the Ramallah Governor's Office.  
**Ms. Areej Hawwari**- Volunteer at the Center.  
**Dr. Basem Zubaydi** -Professor at Birzeit University.  
**Mr. Daoud Talhami** - Political activist and writer .  
**Mrs. Fida' Tuma** - Director of Riwaq Centre for Architectural Conservation.  
**Dr. Firas Milhem** – Professor at Birzeit University.  
**Ms. Ghada Zughayar**– Consultant at Transparency International.  
**Mrs. Hanan Ramahi** - Headmistress.  
**Ms. Haneen Zeidan** – Women's Activist.  
**Ms. Intisar Salman** – Women's Activist in Tulkarem.  
**Ms. Janet Michael** - Former Mayor of Ramallah Municipality.  
**Mr. Kamal Mousa** - Mayor of Deir Balout.  
**Mr. Khaled Hamdan** – Head of the Investment Department of the Arab Bank.  
**Dr. Mohammad Jadallah** - Monitoring Member at the Physician's Bar Association.  
**Mr. Mohammed Nzemi**- Volunteer at the Center.  
**Dr. Mudar Kassis** - Assistant Director at the Institute of Law at Birzeit University.  
**Dr. Na'el Taha** - Law Professor at An-Najah University.

**Mr. Nasfat Al Khofash** - Social Activist (Representative elected by JLAC's Volunteers).  
**Mr. Sam Bahour**-Entrepreneur.  
**Mr. Tayseer Aroui** - Lecturer at Birzeit University.  
**Mr. Walid Al Sheikh** - Attorney at the Independent Commission for Human Rights.  
**Dr. Zaki Hasan** - Professor at Birzeit University.  
**Dr. Rana Barakat**- History Professor.  
**Ms. Maysa Salem**- Human Rights Researcher.  
**Ms. Hanadi Kharmeh**- Lecturer in Philosophy, Cultural Studies and Languages.  
**Mr. Khaled Al Batrawe** – Businessman and Human Rights Activist (resigned end of 2015).  
**Mr. Atef Sa'd** - Journalist (deceased in 2015).

## Board of Directors

In 2015, the Board of Directors held four meetings in which many issues were discussed, with the following decisions taken:

Endorsement of the 2014 administrative and financial reports, and raising it to the General Assembly for its approval

Amending and developing JLAC's financial and administrative regulations.

Calling for and following-up the General Assembly is meetings (held on 25.04.2015 and 27.12.2015).

Discussing and approving the 2016 action plan and budget.

The following is a listing of JLAC's current **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 at the Ministry of Social Affairs.

**Dr. Mudar Kassis** – Secretary; Assistant Director at the Institute of Law at Birzeit University.

**Mr. Amin Al Bayed** – Member; Social Activist.

**Mr. Ahmed Samarah** – Member; Social Activist.

**Mr. Kamal Mousa** - Member; Mayor of Deir Balout.

**Ms. Janet Michael** - Member; Former Mayor of Ramallah Municipality.

**Mr. Atef Sa'd** – Member; Journalist (deceased in 2015).

The following is a listing of JLAC's current **Executive Staff:**

**Executive Level**

**Issam Aruri** – General Director

**Rami Saleh** – Jerusalem Branch Director

**Planning & Fundraising Unit**

**Mai Farsakh** – Planning & Fundraising Unit Manager

**Roula Said**- Programs and Projects Coordinator

**Ghaleb Nashashibi** – Project Coordinator (Jerusalem Branch, concluding during the first half of 2015)

**Razan Stiban** - Project Coordinator (Jerusalem Branch, starting in 2nd half of 2015)

**Legal Support Unit**

**Bassam Karajah** –Legal Unit Manager

**Haitham Khatib** – Attorney

**Lina Sarawan**- Attorney

**Mohammad Abbassi**– Attorney

**Mohammad Abu Snineh** – Attorney

**Othman Hamdallah** – Attorney

**Razan Mouhsen**– Attorney

**Suleiman Shaheen** – Attorney

**Wa'il Qut** – Attorney

**Shadi Alsammr**- Attorney

**Ahmed Safadi** - Legal Consultant

**Fatimah Naser Al-Din** - Attorney

**Ghassan Abu Khaddar**- Attorney/ Project Coordinator

**Ala' Shareef** - Trainee

**Husni Abd Allah**- Trainee

## **Mobilization & Advocacy Unit**

**Abdullah Hammad** – Mobilization & Advocacy Unit Manager.

**Fatima Abdul Karim**- National Advocacy Officer (concluding during first half of 2015)

**Murad Bustami**- International Advocacy Officer (starting during the second half of 2015).

**Jalila Irshaid** – Field Coordinator.

**Nabil Abdallah** – Researcher and Fieldworker(Jerusalem Office)

**Saher Sarsour** – Field Coordinator (Nablus Office)

**Jihan Mansour** – Field Coordinator (Salfit Office)

**Thourayya Hamid** – Field Researcher (Salfit Office)

**Salem Khilleh** - Campaign Coordinator (concluding during the first half of 2015)

**Salwa Rizq Allah** - Campaign Coordinator (starting during the 2nd half of 2015)

## **Administrative and Financial Unit**

**Amjad Bata** – Financial and Administrative Manager

**Fouad Hrob** – Accountant

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

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

**Mr. Husien Abu Arra**- Assistant (Ramallah)

# Financial Report

<b>(01.01.2015-31.12.2015)</b>		
<b>Revenue</b>		<b>USD (\$)</b>
3100	Grants Revenue	1,039,045
	Deferred Revenue Recognized	22,847
3200	Other Revenue ( Court Fee, Applications,Bank Intrest..)	10,285
<b>Subtotal (\$)</b>		<b>1,072,177</b>
<b>Personnel</b>		
10001	Salaries & Diff, Currency	602,944.64
10002	Provident Fund	46,340.34
10003	Severance pay	64,701.11
10004	Staff Insurance	18,245.05
10005	Other Staff Exp.	5,326.30
<b>Subtotal (\$)</b>		<b>737,557</b>
<b>Management &amp; Operation Cost</b>		
20001	Rent Offices	22,157.86
20002	Utilities	13,394.98
20003	Admin & General Expenses	12,195.10
20004	Repair & Maintenance	9,002.11
20005	Professional Expenses	9,878.90
20006	Communications & Internet Expenses	9,643.43
20007	Transportation & Travel Expenses	1,885.58
20008	Bank Charges & Diff. Currency	16,094.39
<b>Subtotal (\$)</b>		<b>94,252</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure &amp; Depreciation</b>		
30001	Furniture	1,020.02
30002	Office Equipment	16,836.54
4501	Depreciation Exp.	22,847.00
<b>Subtotal (\$)</b>		<b>40,704</b>

<b>Legal Aid</b>		
41013	public awareness announcements	1,152.52
41020	Court Fees, Maps, Application, Expert Reports,..etc	89,828.80
41022	Public Awareness Sessions	4,245.81
41024	Public Awareness Informative Material	1600
41025	External Legal Consultants	61,451.91
<b>Subtotal (\$)</b>		<b>158,279</b>
<b>Advocacy</b>		
42005	JLAC's volunteer base maintained and expanded	912.64
42011	Local & International Advocacy(case , Events, Conf	12,855.30
42012	International Interns,Networking & Collations	2,138.29
42014	Printing & Publications	1,982.05
42015	National Campaign for Retrieving Palestinian & Arab	1,993.58
42017	Transportation for Advocacy Activities	10,733.25
<b>Subtotal (\$)</b>		<b>30,615</b>
<b>Capacity Building Expenditures</b>		
43001	Staff Training Expenses	3,115.00
43004	Institutional Development	10,480.97
<b>Subtotal (\$)</b>		<b>13,596</b>
<b>Total Expenses (\$)</b>		<b>1,075,003</b>
<b>Change in Net Assets</b>		<b>-2,826</b>

# Contact Us

## Ramallah Office

Millennium Building, 6<sup>th</sup> floor

Kamal Nasser Street

Tel: +970 2 2987981

Fax: +970 2 2987982

## Jerusalem Office

Kamal Building, 1<sup>st</sup> floor

Ibn Batoota Street 14

Tel: +972 2 6272982

Fax: +972 2 6264770

## Nablus Office

Nablus Chamber of Commerce Building, 5<sup>th</sup> floor

Faisal Street

Telefax: +970 9 2386550

## Salfit Office

Abu Ghanem Building, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor

Tel: +970 9 2517101

Fax: +970 9 2511701

[www.jlac.ps](http://www.jlac.ps)

[www.fb.com/JLAC67](http://www.fb.com/JLAC67)

