# Annex D: Supporting data and evidence

**Independent Outcome Evaluation**

**UNDP Rule of Law & Access to Justice Programme in the oPt**

**May 2013**

# 1. Key Achievements MOJ’s Stabilisation Fund

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Position** | **Key roles** | **Self-account of main achievements** | **Self-account of how work contributed to goals of the MOJ** |
| Legal Assistant  Department of Public Services | - Issue non-conviction certificates  - Authenticate powers of attorney  - Authenticate certificates and other legal documents  - Provide legal advice in the area of national legislation  - Provide legal advice on Arab League model laws | - Role of the MOJ in the Arab League enhanced through developing legislation on the protection of prisoners  - Proposal on the Arab League manual on fighting torture developed  - Local organisations supported to join the permanent Arab Committee for Human Rights | As a staff member of the Department of Public Services, I have managed to make an important contribution to improving the MOJ’s public service delivery. By developing a proposal on the Arab League manual on fighting torture and supporting local organisations to join the Arab Committee for Human Rights, I have contributed to enhancing the role of the MOJ in the Arab League. |
| Project Coordinator  Technical Advisory Unit | - Prepare monthly and quarterly reports as well as summaries for cabinet sessions  - Ensure proper archiving  - Prepare external and internal correspondence  - Coordinate and prepare reports in conjunction with different ministerial committees | - Monthly and quarterly report templates developed for the entire ministry | I developed a comprehensive reporting system that reflects all of the work being done and highlights all the achievements. The system forms the basis for better monitoring and evaluation of the MOJ’s performance. |
| Administrative Assistant  Minister’s Office | - Follow up on all incoming and outgoing mail  - Draft letters and other correspondence for the Minister  - Organise the Minister’s agenda  - Follow up on implementation of Minister’s instructions | - Minister’s Office’s correspondence managed in a well-organised manner  - Minister’s instructions implemented in a timely manner | As part of the Minister’s Office, I helped reorganise the work at the Minister’s Office. As a result, the Minister is able to attend to all his duties and provide the best possible leadership to the MOJ. |
| Forensic Science Technician  Department of Forensic Medicine (Hebron) | - Clean autopsy room and sterilise tools and equipment  - Assist in conducting post-mortem examinations, including taking tissue samples  - Prepare bodies for release to the relatives | - Reliable forensic science services provided  - Strategic plan for forensic nursing developed  - Gaps in surgical procedures identified | Forensic science is aimed at investigating and establishing facts of interest in relation to criminal or civil law, including the collection examination and analysis of physical evidence. As such, my work is geared towards strengthening the rule of law and enhancing the safety and security of people living in the West Bank. |
| Administrative Assistant  Directorate of Administrative and Financial Affairs | - Liaise with suppliers and process purchase orders  - Ensure proper archiving and prepare financial statements | -Registry for invoices and other financial requests developed  - Procurement filing system developed | Aimed at meeting the demands of the different units and directorates, I liaise regularly with suppliers and ensure the proper handling of procurement requests. By developing a registry, I have managed to expedite the procurement process, while ensuring records are kept in an orderly fashion. |
| Legal Assistant  Deputy Minister’s Office | -Provide legal advice and prepare legal memos/opinions  - Draft letters and other correspondence for the Deputy Minister  - Follow-up on meetings with ministerial committees, including by preparing minutes | - Explanatory note for the draft Legal Aid Law drafted  - Draft Penal Code and Arab Anti-Money Laundering Law reviewed  - Report on the legal aid conference prepared | In addition to my legal work, I regularly follow up on requests made by the Deputy Minister, including by guiding and directing other staff members so that tasks are completed in a timely manner. By doing so, I have ensure that the MOJ operates more efficiently and effectively. |
| Legal Assistant  Directorate of  Forensic Medicine | - Prepare medical reports  - Liaise with toxicology laboratory and human tissue laboratory  - Assist in conducting post-mortem examination | - Autopsy reports dating back as far back 1999 archived  - Support to conducting proper post-mortem examinations provided  - Advanced forensic medicine programme developed | Forensic science plays a pivotal role during criminal investigations and criminal trials and in my role as Legal Assistant at the Directorate of Forensic Medicine, I am making a meaningful contribution to advancing forensic science in Palestine. |
| Legal Translator  Deputy Minister’s Office | - Provide professional translation and interpretation services to the Deputy Minister and other senior staff of the MOJ  - Set up and attend meetings between the Deputy Minister and donor representatives  - Provide simultaneous translation during workshops and conferences | - Professional translation and interpretation services provided, including of legal documents and meetings | By providing quality translation and interpretation services , I believe that I have, to some extent, helped the MOJ to build and sustain a professional image. By facilitating culturally-sensitive communication, I believe I have made a meaningful contribution to the institutional development of the MOJ. |
| Administrative Assistant  Directorate of Administrative and Financial Affairs | - Draft letters and set up meetings  - Follow up on all incoming and outgoing mail and ensure proper archiving  - Coordinate with other units and departments | - Directorate’s correspondence managed in a well-organised manner  - Electronic archiving system set up | In my role as Administrative Assistant at the Directorate of Administrative and Financial Affairs, I follow up on a range of operational aspects of the MOJ’s work, including human resource management and finance. In addition, I have assisted in setting up an electronic archiving system, which helps to strengthen accountability and timely follow-up. |
| Legal Assistant  Justice Information Centre | - Organise workshops and conferences  - Collect and edit material for the MOJ magazine *Adalah*  - Review articles and publications  - Launch legal research competition  - Assist in the production of a television show focusing on the justice sector  - Publicise the work of the MOJ | - Training workshops for media professionals conducted  - Legal aid conference and international women’s day event organised  - Second issue of *Adalah* published  - Legal research competition organised  - Public awareness campaigns organised | In addition to publicising the work of the MOJ, the Justice Information Centre has been involved in a number of awareness-raising activities aimed at promoting ‘a culture of justice’ in Palestine. |
| Administrative Assistant  Directorate of Administrative and Financial Affairs | - Liaise with suppliers and process purchase orders  - Draft letters and other correspondence  - Ensure proper archiving and prepare financial statements  - Process salaries and pay invoices  - Prepare monthly reports | - Monthly financial reports prepared  - Salaries and other payments processed in a timely manner | Aimed at ensuring transparency and accountability, the Directorate of Administrative and Financial Affairs provides operational support to the entire ministry. As such, we play a major role in improving the MOJ’s overall performance. |
| Network Technician  IT Unit | - Maintain computer networks, including in the district offices  - Provide IT support to all MOJ employees  - Procure IT equipment including computers, printers, photocopiers  - Set up telecommunication system | - New computer network installed and IT support provided  - IT equipment procured | My unit provides quality IT support to all MOJ employees, including by installing a new computer network and telecommunication system. By doing so, I hope we are able to support to the different units and directorates in the daily work. |
| Coordinator  Technical Advisory Unit | - Organise numerous workshops and conferences  - Prepare progress reports in conjunction with different ministerial committees  - Support implementation of the training programme in conjunction with Birzeit University  - Manage Justice for the Future project | - Several conferences, including the legal aid conference in December 2012, successfully organised  - Quality progress reports submitted in a timely manner  - Training programme and Justice for the Future project successfully implemented | By actively supporting the MOJ in implementing different donor projects and programmes, the TAU plays a critical role in the capacity development of the MOJ: the training programme and the Justice for the Future project not only had a positive impact on the work of the MOJ but helped to change the overall legal landscape in Palestine. |
| Legal Assistant  Department of  Forensic Medicine | - Process correspondence with the judiciary and public prosecution  - Follow-up on medical liability files  - Assist in the development of the legislation related to forensic science | - Department’s correspondence managed in a well-organised manner  - Follow-up on medical liability files ensured  - Draft legislation related to forensic science reviewed | Through my work, I contributed to improving policies, procedures and processes - resulting in improving the MOJ’s public service delivery. |
| Administrative Assistant  Justice Information Centre | - Support the work of the Justice Information Centre, including by liaising with the Technical Advisory Unit  - Support the opening of the district office in Tubas | - Activities of the Justice Information Centre implemented in a timely manner  - District office in Tubas up and running | The district office in Tubas was amongst the last of the branches to be set up in the West Bank. By ensuring proper outreach and coverage, the services provided by the MOJ are now accessible to more people, including those living in rural areas. |
| Web Administrator  IT Unit | - Maintain and the MOJ website ([www.moj.pna.ps](http://www.moj.pna.ps))  - Design web pages and monitor website traffic  - Assist in the production of a television show focusing on the justice sector  - Provide IT support to MOJ staff | - Web server, hardware and software upgraded  - Web pages designed, including links with social media outlets  - Television show *Adalah* broadcast on Wattan TV | Improving public information is a key priority for the MOJ and the MOJ website plays a pivotal role in increasing public outreach - as evidenced by the considerable rise in website traffic. |
| Accountant  Palestinian Judicial Institute | - Process payments and prepare financial statements  - Liaise with suppliers and process purchase orders  - Liaise with the MOF and communicate with (external) auditors | - Payments processed in a timely manner  - Proper liaison with the MOJ and the MOF ensured  - Archiving system set up | Seconded to the PJI, I provide a whole range of financial services with the aim of improving transparency and accountability. |
| Administrative Assistant  Palestinian Judicial Institute | - Prepare training materials and take care of logistical arrangements  - Prepare attendance sheets  - Prepare external and internal correspondence  - Draft board meeting minutes  - Prepare purchase orders | - Trainings prepared and organised in a timely manner  - Timely submission of attendance sheets ensured  - PJI’s external and internal correspondence managed in a well-organised manner  - Board meeting minutes prepared and disseminated | Working at the PJI since 2011, I am responsible for preparing all trainings, including for MOJ, HJC and AGO staff. As such, I have made a significant contribution to our efforts to improve the quality of the trainings offered to Palestinian judges and prosecutors. In addition, I hope I have been able to cater to the needs of both trainers and trainees, including by creating a positive ‘learning environment’. |
| Legal Assistant  Department of Public Services (Hebron) | - Issue non-conviction certificates  - Authenticate certificates and legal transactions  - Provide *ad hoc* legal information and advice to the public | - The MOJ’s public service delivery in and around Hebron improved | Our department provides a range of services, including issuance of non-conviction certificates and authentication of certificates and other legal documents, and I feel I made an important contribution to improving the MOJ’s overall public service delivery. |
| Legal Assistant  Directorate of Administrative and Financial Affairs | - Provide legal advice and prepare legal memos/opinions  - Follow-up on meetings with ministerial committees, including by preparing minutes | - Legal advice provided on a wide range of administrative and financial matters (human resources, procurement, finance) | By providing proper legal advice, I intend to ensure full compliance with relevant laws and regulations. As the PNA and the Palestinian people prepare for statehood, the MOJ is a role model which should set a good example. |
| Legal Assistant  Department of Public Services (Hebron) | - Issue non-conviction certificates  - Authenticate certificates and legal transactions  - Provide *ad hoc* legal information and advice to the public  - Support the establishment of a legal unit at the Ministry of Higher Education | - The MOJ’s public service delivery in and around Hebron improved by verifying and certifying commonly used legal documents  - Establishment of legal unit at the Ministry of Higher Education supported | By issuing non-conviction certificates and authenticating commonly used legal documents, I have significantly enhanced public confidence in the MOJ and the Palestinian justice system at large. |
| Administrative Assistant  Directorate of Administrative and Financial Affairs | - Prepare attendance sheets and act as leave monitor  - Process job applications and issue ID cards  - Liaise with the General Personnel Council  - Follow up on all incoming and outgoing mail and ensure proper archiving  - Update staff files and follow up on performance evaluations | - Staff files and attendance sheets kept up to date  - Job applications processed and ID cards issued  - Proper liaison with the General Personnel Council ensured | By supporting the management of the MOJ’s workforce, I contributed to improving policies, procedures and processes based on relevant laws and regulations and in line with fair employment practices. |
| Legal Advisor  Department of Forensic Medicine | - Follow up on VAW cases  - Take affidavits and other statements  -Prepare files and ensure proper archiving  - Liaise with the MOJ’s Gender Unit | - Legal information and advice provided to VAW victims  - VAW victims referred to other service providers, including CSOs and shelters | The support we provide to women who fall victim to gender-based violence is absolutely essential. So many Palestinian women fall victim to abuse and we need to make sure that the perpetrators are brought to justice. In addition, we need to focus on actual prevention, including by raising awareness amongst the general public. |
| Administrative Assistant  IT Unit | - Put in place electronic document management and archiving system  - Provide introductory courses to all MOJ staff | - Electronic document management and archiving system developed  - Trainings on electronic document and archiving system conducted | The benefits of the new electronic document management and archiving system include: reduced storage, improved security, improved document distribution and faster and more flexible search options. By introducing this new system, the MOJ will be able to operate much more efficiently and effectively. |
| NGO Coordinator  Directorate of Legal Affairs and Research | - Follow up on NGO registrations and liaise with the MOI and the Council of Ministers  - Develop database of Palestinian NGOs and collate reports and other relevant documents  - Prepare monthly reports on key accomplishments | - NGO registrations processed in a timely manner  - Database of Palestinian NGOs developed  - Field visits conducted  - Monthly reports prepared and submitted in a timely manner | In recent months, I have developed a NGO database which stores a lot of information about Palestinian civil society. As a result, the MOJ has been able to accelerate the registration process and significantly improve government-civil society relations. |
| Legal Assistant  Directorate of Legal Affairs and Research | - Draft and review draft laws, bylaws and regulations  - Provide legal advice and prepare legal memos/opinions  - Liaise with other government institutions, including the Palestinian Civil Police, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Legal Affairs Unit of the Council of Ministers | - New laws, bylaws and regulations drafted and reviewed, including the draft Law on Juvenile Justice, the draft Law for Government Pensions and the draft Law on Protection of the Elderly  - Strategy and action plan for the PCP Family Protection Unit reviewed | In addition to my contribution to the development of the draft Law for Government Pensions and the draft Law on Protection of the Elderly, I am particularly proud to have worked on the draft Law on Juvenile Justice which is aimed at preventing juvenile delinquency and providing a framework for protection, proper treatment and rehabilitation. |

**2. Testimonials to *Al-Muqtafi* and MIZAN2**

* **International Legal Foundation (ILF) - West Bank**

The goal of ILF-West Bank is to provide quality representation to indigent people accused of a crime. ILF-West Bank’s aim is to achieve the best result for the client; by raising well researched legal arguments ILF-West Bank lawyers are often able to secure dismissals, acquittals or reduced punishments for their clients. To support their arguments and their innovative use of legal codes, ILF-West Bank lawyers often rely on legal precedent set by Palestinian courts. *Al-Muqtafi* legal research website serves as an excellent resource. It allows lawyers to do in depth searches on specific legal issues and to locate judicial decisions that support pointed arguments. The format of *Al-Muqtafi*, which highlights legal principals and comments of jurists, also helps ILF-West Bank lawyers develop legal arguments.

1. *ILF-West Bank Lawyer #1*

I represented a client charged with issuing a check without a balance. My theory of defense was that the check that my client issued was invalid and he could not be held criminally liable. After reviewing the case file, conducting investigation and cross examining the complainant at trial, I found that the check in question was issued without an amount, that my client often burrowed small amounts of money from the complainant and issued checks as a guarantee and that the complainant agreed that the check was issued as a security. I began the research for my pleading by using *Al-Muqtafi* to search through hundreds of Palestinian conciliation court decisions however none of them supported my theory of defense. I adjusted my research strategy and returned to *Al-Muqtafi* to search for relevant legislation. I found the Trade Law Act No. 12 of 1966, which specifies the conditions that must be present for a check to be valid. After analyzing these conditions, as they related to the facts of my case, I used *Al-Muqtafi* to search for court decisions based on the conditions spelled out in the Trade Law. I found a group of decisions that supported my legal argument. They established that if a check depended on a condition (such as filling in the amount) and/or was given as a security then the accused could not be found guilty of the charge of issuing a check without a balance. The court agreed with my argument and relied on the law and the decisions that I found on *Al-Muqtafi* website to acquit my client.

2*. ILF-West Bank Lawyer #2*

My juvenile client was convicted of second degree murder. During the sentencing phase of his case I used a decision that I found on *Al-Muqtafi* to obtain a fair and just sentence for my client. The charge of second degree murder is punishable by 15 years of hard labour; however, after searching through the juvenile code, I found that Article 12 (1) prohibits the court from sentencing a juvenile to hard labour. I also found that Article 13 (7) allows courts to place juveniles in a juvenile rehabilitation centre for a period of 1 to 4 years; however, it was unclear to which cases this article applied. I used *Al-Muqtafi* to find clarity on the type of sentence I should request from the court. My research led me to a pointed decision from the Palestinian appellate court that explained that Article 13 (7) did apply to juveniles, under the age of 16, convicted of second degree murder. I presented this decision to the court during my sentencing argument along with information about my client, evidence of reconciliation and an analysis of what was in the best interest of the child. The court was convinced by my argument and relied on the decision I found on Al-Muqtafi when it sentenced my client to three years in a juvenile rehabilitation centre.

3. *ILF-West Bank Lawyer #3*

My client was charged with indecency according to Article 320 from Jordanian Penal Code (JPC). Article 320 of the JPC punishes anyone who “commits an indecent act, makes an indecent gesture in a public place or community in such a way that could be seen by any person in a public place.” In this case, my client was accused of passing a sealed note to a female that said, “I will love you forever and follow you always” with his phone number and a request to call him. My theory of defense was that the note was mere words and not an indecent act or indecent gesture as described in Article 320 of the JPC. I researched the meaning of an indecent act and an indecent gesture using *Al-Muqtafi* to find support for my argument. I found several decisions where the court ruled that indecent acts and gestures were physical acts such as walking in the street without clothes or showing underwear in public. None of the decisions described speech or words, particularly those done in private. In my pleading and argument to the court I used the decisions that I found on *Al-Muqtafi* to distinguish my clients actions from the actions that the legislator intended to criminalize under Article 320. The court agreed and acquitted my client.

*Source: UNDP Rule of Law & Access to Justice Programme in the oPt*

* **Palestinian Bar Association - West Bank**

*Question 1: Do you use MIZAN2 and Al-Muqtafi?*

Statements of various participants in group discussion:

“The databases have proved very useful in the practice...”

“The law institute is actively using the *Al-Muqtafi* database...”

“We use *Al-Muqtafi* more than MIZAN2.... *Al-Muqtafi* is a good database because it has precedents; MIZAN2 is a good programme for saving time... the Bar Association saves time...”

“MIZAN2 has a problem, because sometime it contains mistakes...”

*PBA lawyer #1*: *Al-Muqtafi* is a very good program that I use all the time. I use it to review laws and decisions. In any case regarding litigation, I use it. The same applies for MIZAN2. Rather than going to court to review hearing times, I can do it from my own office and know the times of the sessions and schedules. This really saves time for us and makes our work more effective. I can confirm that *Al-Muqtafi* and MIZAN2 are two of the most excellent programs that lawyers really benefit from.

*PBA lawyer #2:Al-Muqtafi* is considered the authoritative manual for all lawyers here. When we want to do any research or training, we need to compare the old laws to the current laws, the Palestinian laws to the non-Palestinian laws. The layers of law in oPt are unique. We don’t have consolidated laws to use. So having access to *Al-Muqtafi* where all the laws can be easily found in one place is really important for us. As a result of our political situation, *Al-Muqtafi* is really important and helps us in this regard.

*Question 2: Are* Al-Muqtafi *and MIZAN2 specific enough for you in banking law or the type of practice that you do?*

*PBA lawyer #2*: I use *Al-Muqtafi* all the time. We use it mostly for accessing precedent decisions and judgments that we can use for our arguments in court. It is a good programme because it really provides all the legal cases we need. As for MIZAN2 it is also a good programme but mainly for saving time. I believe the PBA needs a more developed website with electronic services, too. This would also help to save our time.

*Question 3: Are the databases complete enough? Do they have gaps?*

*PBA lawyer # 3*: These kinds of tools can never be complete but need to grow all the time.

*PBA lawyer #2:* A final comment on MIZAN2: sometimes the information recorded on MIZAN2 is not accurate regarding scheduled court times. Not all sessions are included and sometimes there are mistakes or confusion. The information on MIZAN2 can only be as good as the information entered and this is where there are still some issues. But overall it is very good for us.

*Source: Evaluation meeting notes conducted at PBA on Thursday 24 January 2013*

* **High Judicial Council**

Results of survey amongst 91 first instance and reconciliation judges on the use of MIZAN2

1. Knowledge of MIZAN2:

Excellent: 27.5%

Very good: 33.0%

Good: 29.6%

Satisfactory 9.9%

2. Contribution of system to speeding up cases:

Excellent: 12.1%

Very good: 39.6%

Good: 36.2%

Satisfactory: 12.1%

3. Overall satisfaction with MIZAN2:

Excellent: 16.5%

Very good: 42.9%

Good: 29.7%

Satisfactory: 10.9%

4. Does the system guarantee protection of files?

Yes: 92.3%

No: 7.7%

*Source: UNDP survey (December 2012)*

## Sharia Courts

Meeting with female *sharia* court judge

“Sometimes I have women who come to my office with a problem such as a need for shelter for themselves and their children. Whether divorced or not divorced she wants her children but has no income and her family will only receive her without her children. She would say she simply needs money for food and the right to see her children. MOSA is not able to provide that. Through my relations with the Minister of Social Affairs sometimes I am able to help these women as I have some wealthy social contacts and I ask them to donate money to these vulnerable women and children.

The law does not provide for joint property ownership. Normally assets are in the name of the husband and if she has work she may have a loan to pay and become indebted. Sometimes she is divorced and cannot do anything to escape the financial liabilities she has. She would come to me to seek my help. At the end of the day I’m a judge and I have to apply the law but I like to do what I can to create justice. I very much enjoy it when I am able to change the lives of people.

One month ago a woman brought her two children, one was 28 days and the other 3 years, and abandoned them at the court. There was no judge present. The secretary called me and asked if I could intervene. So I called a doctor and I tracked down the mother and brought her to feed the baby who could otherwise die. Many people would immediately judge a woman for doing this. My experience as a mother and education led me to conclude that a mother could not be in sound psychological condition 28 days after delivery and that something very harsh must have driven her to do this. I looked into the case. I discovered that she is the third wife, 25 years old from a very poor family and her husband is 52 years old and she has so many problems with him. I brought him to the court and imposed a monthly alimony on him, US$300 and he complained to the head of the council, and I said that I have the capacity to put you in prison if you don’t pay. And so he paid.

I have common problems with indigent women and the lack of legal aid. I don’t have powers to provide them with legal aid and there is no organised or regulated assistance through PBA and no strategy for such a thing in the civil society - especially in the rural areas.

For example, in the southern area of Hebron a father married his daughter to someone in the southern area of Israel without providing documents so a year later she comes back and she has no documents to prove she was validly married and no documents to prove she is divorced and no documents that can be of service to her children. So as the personal status prosecutor I can initiate a free case under the name of the public to prove a marriage or divorce and status of the children.

Many of these cases result in women having to live in shelters because they are at risk of attack from their families. The worst cases concern young girls. During Ramadan we distributed gifts to a village in Bethlehem and to inmates in the shelter run by MOSA. Amongst those inmates was a child of 15 years. Her parents used to exploit her and her sister by getting them temporarily engaged to men and allowing men to have sex with them for money. One of the youth was engaged to the little girl and we were able to deal with him because she was not up to the legal age of marriage but I knew that two months later she would be married and that legally I cannot refuse her to marriage. So I validated the marriage but granted her full divorce rights if she wants to use them. It’s not much but it is something for her.”

*Source: evaluation meeting notes*

**3. List of CSO partnerships under Outcomes 2 and 4 (2011-2013)**

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| **#** | **Partner** | **Project info (name, objectives, outputs and outcomes)** |
|  | Palestinian Working Women Society for Development  First Year: 100,000 USD  Second Year: 90,000 USD  Output 2 and cross cutting with output 3  Legal Aid, Documentation, Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/Northern Governorates | *“Promoting Rule of Law and Access to Justice for Vulnerable Women”* Providing legal assistance and legal literacy/awareness on women’s rights in the West Bank.  **Objectives:**   * Increasing access to legal support resources for vulnerable Women of the occupied Palestinian territory * Lobbying duty bearers to fulfil their legal and moral responsibilities   **Outputs:**   * Capacity building of core group of lawyers and duty bearers toward women access to Justice * Conducting adult educational activities by trained lawyers including workshops, lectures, film screening, open discussion, and social media * Conducting a media campaign addressed to the community including audio-visual production and broadcasting, posters and stickers, open panels, publication and publicity (in cooperation with TAM * Providing private legal consultations * Representing women in front of courts * Promoting and follow-up of the open-line for legal consultations * Referring cases to counterpart organizations * Capacity building of potential leaders on lobbying and advocacy * Lobbying campaign targeting duty bearers in order to issue procedures capable of defending women against gender-based violence, criminalizing violence against women and women right to decent work   **Outcomes:**   * Increased capacities of lawyers and duty bearers toward Women access to Justice * Increased awareness and sensitivity of the community towards: 1) Gender equality; 2) Right to be protected against gender based violence; 3) Women rights in the family law; 4) Labour rights; 5) Right to descent work; 6) Right to participate in decision making process; 7) Divorced women rights * Raised awareness of vulnerable women on: 1) Gender equality; 2) Right to be protected against gender based violence; 3) Women rights in the family law; 4) Labour rights; 5) Right to descent work; 6) Right to participate in decision making process; 7) Divorced women rights * Vulnerable women have been encouraged to benefit from the services to access to the Justice system. * Increased abilities of women to advocate for their rights through discovering and empowering potential women agents of change * Increased support of duty bearers to women demands to issue progressive family and penal law as well as improving procedure and bylaws |
|  | Women for Life  50,000 USD  Output 2 and cross cutting with output 3  Legal Aid & Awareness Raising  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/Northern Governorates | “*Promoting women’s access to justice in Salfit and Qalqilya through awareness-raising on gender-justice and facilitating women’s case closure* “  Providing legal assistance and legal literacy/ awareness to women with long term cases in court, setting a new relationship between the women and courts, encourage women to continue.  **Objectives:**   * To promote women’s access to justice in Salfit and Qalqilya through awareness-raising on gender-justice and facilitating women’s case closure.   **Outputs:**   * Representing/closing 20 ongoing, long lasting cases in *shari’a* and civil courts * Conduct a survey on women’s access to justice locally * Hold 20 awareness sessions for police officials * Hold 52 awareness meetings with 100 women   **Outcomes:**   * Develop an evidence base showing women’s opinions towards accessing justice through taking cases to court and analyzing police and court officials attitudes towards gender issues * Sensitize duty bearers (police and court officials) to gender issues persuade them to support work increasing women’s access to justice * Sensitize women as rights holders and explain their options for seeking to claim rights * Ultimately, seek to improve women’s access to justice through 20 test cases which show that delays for women in obtaining justice can be shortened and increasing women’s faith in court processes. |
|  | Defence for Children International – oPt Section  First Year: 177,853 USD  Second Year: 179,544 USD  Output 2 and cross cutting with output 3+5  Legal Aid, Awareness Raising, documentation, Monitoring and Advocacy  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/West Bank | *“Child Justice” Providing legal representation to children in conflict with the law, provide legal consultation to children who are victims of violence.*  **Objectives:**   * To monitor, document and report on violations of the rights of children in conflict with the law and child victims of violence. * To empower DCI stakeholders on child justice.   **Outputs:**   * Conduct field visits to monitor juvenile centres, police stations, and protection centres * Submit reports and complaints to relevant stakeholders and duty bearers on child rights violations, mainly of children in conflict with the law and child victims of violence. * Issue annual reports on violations of child rights as an element of life under the PA. * One training course on international standards of juvenile justice targeting probation officers, prosecutors and lawyers. * Conduct workshops in juvenile centres and prisons. * Provide legal consultation to the protection networks. * Conduct case conference when needed. * Participate in the law reform workshops and meetings. * Contribute to the juvenile justice law reform. * Represent 20 cases of children in conflict with the law in the north, east and middle governorates. * Provide legal consultation for 80 families of children in conflict with the law and child victims of violence. * Conduct regular meetings with judges and prosecutors. * Refer cases to other relevant organizations. * Represent bail cases. * Submit report for each case closed. * Develop table of indicators and transfer results to the community mobilization to use these results for advocacy purposes * Provide individual and group psychosocial support for child victims of violence and children in conflict with the law.   **Outcomes:**   * Strengthen the protection initiatives of the Child Victims of Violence (CVV) and Children in Conflict with the Law (CICWL) programs. * Strengthened advocacy at the national and regional levels (cross-cutting with CVV and CICWL programs). * Decrease of violations committed against juveniles in conflict with the law. * Specialized police unit dealing with children in conflict with the law. * A database that provides legal evidence for national advocacy projects. * A functioning administration for juvenile justice in the West Bank. * New laws, regulations and inter-ministerial memorandum of understanding concerning the administration of juvenile justice in the West Bank. * Documenting and monitoring cases of child victims of violence in the protection centres.. |
|  | Terre de Hommes  134,551 US$  Output 2 and cross cutting with output 3+5  Awareness Raising, Monitoring and Advocacy  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/Hebron Governorates | *“To Increase the Respect of Children in Conflict with the Law’s Rights at all Stages of the Juvenile Justice System”*  **Objectives:**   * An awareness campaign on main factors leading children and young people to offend the law is developed. * An existing legal aid mechanism is strengthened by working with Probation Officers in the targeted area. * The capacity of the Juvenile Justice actors is strengthened (including Judges, Prosecutors, Probation Officers, Police, Detention centre staff, Lawyers, CSO of the targeted areas) * The movement of juveniles through the Juvenile Justice systems is improved through the enhancement of the Case Management System.   **Outputs:**   * Research the mechanisms of the Informal Justice System (IJS) * Develop community based child rights sensitization program to promote the best interest of the child in the IJS * Identification of Probation Officers * To produce a detailed training development plan * To elaborate PO JD (in collaboration with MOSA-DCI) and to support the assessment to encourage effective social reporting and train and coach on file management and case planning * Mapping of diversion mechanisms already applied in each Police station of the Hebron Governorate * To train and coach the POs in effective the legal aid delivery with the DCI lawyers and in the preparation of the social files for the judge. * To train and coach the PO to improve supervision mechanisms to enable effective use of diversion mechanisms at the police level and alternatives to custody at the court level. * To train and coach POs on psycho-socio-educational activities and approach * Training needs assessment through a multidisciplinary consultations working group * Training preparation (in collaboration with DCI and MOSA) * 1 Multidisciplinary training per year * Field coaching * Mapping of current case management systems within MOSA * Prepare a recommendation paper based on UN JJ indicator**s**   **Outcomes:**   * The best interest of the child is reinforced in the IJS * Legal aid is improved with the increased involvement of the Probation Officers from Police stage through to detention * The child rights knowledge and coordination function of JJ actors are improved * The movement of juveniles through the juvenile justice systems is improved through the enhancement of the Case Management System |
|  | Save the Children Sweden  148,426 US$  Output 2 and cross cutting with output 3  Legal Aid, Awareness Raising, documentation and Advocacy  Work and focus: Israeli Jurisdiction/West Bank and Jerusalem | *“Promoting “rights holders” to call for their rights”*  **Objectives:**   * To strengthen Civil Society (CS) organization coordinated referral and strengthen their services provision and advocacy actions for recognition of Palestinian rights.   **Outputs:**   * Conducting survey and mapping legal services providers per category * Distribute mapping toolkit and brochure * Providing legal defence in courts on cases of detention and arrest of 20 children per month; 240 annually. * Providing legal and technical consultation face to face or via phone of 480 children. * Advocacy of children rights and their cases to prevent children detentions, in addition to inform the society on cases related to children detention. * Training for SAWA staff and volunteers on legal counselling and referral to external legal support services. * Provide legal consultation by hiring 2 staff members and volunteers. * Development of publications, stickers, radio spots, and animation/video spots. * Development of the web based referral database. * Conducting workshops for networking and campaign to improve the legal referral network and coordination of efforts and channel referral. * Training (ToT) of 3 CS actors on animation led advocacy technique and CTC approach; focus on one-minute advocacy messages. * 6 ToT trainings for four CBOs on animation, documentary photography, theatre/arts and installations * 12 technical workshops on animation, documentary photography, theatre/arts, installations * 6 public events to raise awareness within local communities focusing on families and the role they play in ensuring compliance with children’s rights in case of detention * 1 community festival to involve the community at large and local institutions * Public companies: general awareness raising through multimedia and internet * Campaigns: through CTC workshops and media, fact sheets, open letters targeting policy makers, PA, Israeli authority, international community.   **Outcomes:**   * Around 240 children in conflict with the law will be legally represented yearly (20 cases monthly) throughout the project * Their families will have accurate access to legal consultation * The capacities of staff working in the juvenile justice system are built in the areas of legal and child rights * Partners and CBOs team will have the capacity to train and produce number of spots to target policy makers (mainly for East Jerusalem on citizenship rights violation, in Israel Gaza on rights violation in armed conflicts, in West Bank towards Palestinian Authority (PA) on Juvenile Justice, disability laws and family status law, penal codes law) * legal referral mechanism will be build, by introducing access to toll-free helpline services for people in West Bank, Jerusalem and Gaza: the mechanism will improve and expand access to justice through Helpline Services by phone referral to specialize legal service providers and incorporating e-mail referral and an electronic informational database homepage * The children and their families are more aware of their rights and international humanitarian law * Children in need of any kind of advice will have the assistance and advice on requested subjects and questions * The programme will contribute to build an understanding and protective environment for children in (legal and mental) need of advice * The Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Interior/the police are informed of the problems children face while in detention and will take necessary measures to improve the conditions/services * A contribution to the enhancement of laws and procedures to protect the rights of children, including children in conflict with the law or in detention, will be made. * Collective advocacy strategy (one voice – unified advocacy messages and plan per theme) * partners and CBOs team will have the capacity to train and produce number of spots to target policy makers (mainly for East Jerusalem on citizenship rights violation, in Israel Gaza on rights violation in armed conflicts, in West Bank towards the Palestinian Authority (PA) on Juvenile Justice, disability laws and family status law, penal codes law etc.) * First-hand data on detained children in East Jerusalem (additional information about children in conflict with the law out of political reasons in general) will be available for lobbying and advocacy measures to create a more protective legal surrounding * The documentation and the monitoring of child’s rights violations will be strengthened * Duty-bearers and stakeholders will be empowered to speak on the child’s behalf and serve as child protection agents * In partnership with Al Maqdese a database on legal evidence (detention cases of minors) in East Jerusalem will be set up and used for advocacy measures |
|  | The Palestinian Center for Communication and Development Strategies  49,000 USD  Output 2 and cross cutting with output 3  Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/Hebron Governorates | *Dignity Project – Law for Social Justice”* Providing legal consultation, enhancing legal literacy and awareness for female workers in small factories of Hebron governorate.  **Objectives:**   * Educate the working women about their rights. * Bind the small factories' owners to apply the law of Palestinian Labour in their factories. * Provide the working women in the small factories with the legal aid and consultation throughout the project. * Publish brochures to educate the target women bout their rights. * Call decision makers in the Palestinian Authority to apply the Palestinian Labour Law in all small factories. * Raise the awareness of the employers towards the Palestinian labour law.   **Outputs:**   * Conduct 2 training session for 40 university graduates in law in cooperation with Hebron University * Conduct 2 workshops for employers of small factories * Conduct 15 workshops for women/employees in small factories * Hold 10 audible and visible interviews about female workers rights (local channels in West Bank) * Establish a legal clinic providing women with consultations on cases of violations on workers’ rights * Conduct study on working conditions (questionnaires) 200 visits to factories   **Outcomes:**   * 40 university graduates are able to manage awareness activities regarding working women's rights. * 400 working women in small factories are familiar with their rights. * 20 small factory owners are educated about the importance of applying the Palestinian Labour Law. * 80 working women are benefited from the legal clinic's services and consultations. * Raising the public awareness toward the rights of working women. * 1000 working women are got copy of the brochure. * Have important recommendations from the conference to the decision makers in the Palestinian authority in order to urge factory owners applying the Palestinian Labour Law |
|  | Stars of Hope  50,000 USD  Output 2 and cross cutting with output 3  Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/West Bank | *“Legal Clinic for Women with Disabilities”* Monitoring, reviewing relevant laws for women with disabilities, enhancing legal literacy and awareness on women with disabilities and the relevant laws.  **Objectives:**   * Stars of Hope Society has the capacity to serve as a legal clinic providing free hands-on-legal consultation and services to women with disabilities, as well as, a resource centre for human rights and legal information on realities, statuses, laws and services related to women with disabilities. * Women with disabilities improve their understanding of their legal rights within related national and international instruments. Furthermore, women with disabilities are equipped with the skills needed to advocate for their own rights. * Lawyers and staff of legal institutions develop their human rights advocacy skills in regards to gender and disability. Their working knowledge of relevant international and national laws is enhanced.   **Outputs:**   * Women with disabilities develop relevant knowledge and skills at national level in human rights and laws in terms of gender and disability. * Women with disabilities develop self-advocacy skills, and are giving the confidence to become involved in advocacy initiatives. * Lawyers and other key players in the legal sector, as well as, relevant institutions are made aware of the status and challenges of women with disability in regards to laws and human rights. * Lawyers develop knowledge on sensitizing of national laws in terms of gender and disability.   **Outcomes**   * Stars of Hope Society develop self-advocacy capacities, at national level, by equipping women with disabilities with the knowledge and information that will enable them to cooperate with national authorities and therefore advance rights of women with disabilities. * Trained women with disabilities use the skills and knowledge gained to become active participants of the community by initiating and organizing advocacy campaigns to acquire their rights. * Stars of Hope Society contribute to the development and implementation of rights and laws to guarantee effective mainstreaming of legal rights of women with disabilities within lawyers and legal staff. |
|  | The Women’s Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling  124,689 US$  Output 2 and cross cutting with output 3  Awareness Raising  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/West Bank | *“Raising awareness of women’s rights in family law and empowering grassroots supporters”*  Enhancing legal literacy and awareness among rights holders on gender justice for grassroots community leaders and activists.  **Objectives:**   * Raise awareness of gender-justice issues in family law (Personal Status Law and the draft Law on Family Protection from Violence) and the need for reform. * Provide support and training to one newly established volunteer team, in addition to working with four existing groups. * Raise awareness of rights among potentially vulnerable women rights-holders.   **Outputs:**   * Raise awareness of gender-justice issues in family law (Personal Status Law and the draft Law on Family Protection from Violence) and the need for reform * Reactivate the national committee for the regional Personal Status Law Coalition as a body advocating gender-equitable articles in Palestinian law * Hold 3 meetings for the national committee in Gaza to discuss the proposed draft law. * Hold 2 meetings for the national committee in West Bank to discuss the proposed draft law. * Hold 2 video conferences for the National Committee with both Gaza and West Bank * Form and train regional consultation Committees in Palestinian Governorates to discuss and support PSL reforms * Hold and help judge a competition for media on PSL (awards in four media categories: article; report; feature/story; investigation) * Hold a conference to announce results of competition * Institute and assure dynamic leadership for a committee to monitor and advocate the development of a Law on Family Protection from Violence * -Hold 4 workshops in 2011 on the draft law with women's organisations and human rights organisations, with media forum and Forum on VAW (in Ramallah, Jerusalem, Hebron and North- 1 day each, 25 participants each) * Mobilise support for adopting proposed Reforms * Members of the PSL sub-regional committees hold 15 workshops (each governorate West Bank and Gaza, full day workshops, each 20 participants) * Publish and publicise studies which highlight the need to ensure Palestinian law advances women's rights and meets women's need. * Prepare the PSL study (drafting and printing) * Distribute the PSL study * Prepare a summary of the most important findings of the PSL study * Hold 3 PSL workshops for presenting the most important findings of the study 30 participants each * Provide support and training to one newly established volunteer team, in addition to working with four existing groups. * Provide support to 5 volunteer clusters across the occupied Palestinian Territory * Pay incentives to WCLAC-volunteers about $200 each * Form 1 new volunteer cluster * Hold supervision and follow-up meetings (5 meetings) * Hold training course on gender and women's rights (3 days, 18 hours) * Supervise implementation of a multi-activity community project * Support volunteer clusters in working together on central activities, highlighting landmark events and women's rights issues * Hold meetings to plan central activities and coordinate between volunteer clusters * Support volunteer implementation of the events * Raise awareness of rights among potentially vulnerable women rights-holders * Hold awareness raising workshops across the West Bank with women, particularly working women and housewives without knowledge of women's rights, who might spread information among their peers and benefit from identifying rights breaches in their lives or in the lives of their families and peers. * Work with 1 group in Middle area (20 hours each group) * Work with 2 groups in South area (20 hours each group) * Work with 1 group in North area (20 hours each group) * Prepare and print awareness-raising materials   **Outcomes:**   * The targeted outcome of activities in line with this objective is that, with increased awareness, accurate media coverage and with training for local-level supporters to advocate reform, laws affecting women’s vulnerability to violence will be better understood, used and supported. * The targeted outcome of activities in line with this objective is that, with WCLAC’s mobilisation and training, long-lasting volunteer groups exist as a channel disseminating trusted information within remote communities and serve as a point of access or referral to advice and, where appropriate, to legal aid and counselling. * 3-The targeted outcome of activities in line with this objective is that, through workshops women including those who might be most at risk of negative practices against women or their peers (including men and women who might perpetuate negative practices) learn to identify, condemn and prevent such practices and uphold women's rights, including using court proceedings to demand their rights. |
|  | Women’s Affairs Technical Committee  100,000 US$  Output 2 and cross cutting with output 3  Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/West Bank | *Women’s Rights: Between Practical and Strategic Needs.*  **Objectives:**     * Enhancing the capacities of Shari’a judges and personal status prosecutors. * Capacity building for Shari’a courts’ staff. * Raising awareness of the public towards their rights. * Designing a code of ethics for judges and prosecutors and code of conduct to employees of Shari’a courts.   **Outputs:**   * Conduct assessment report within sample of Shari’a courts in the West Bank (three central Shari’a courts in Nablus, Ramallah) in order to spot publics’ feedback (particularly women) and their degree of satisfaction towards the services provided by Shari’a courts. Based on this assessment for the services provided by the various departments of Shari’a courts, WATC will be able to identify gaps and their effect on the marginalized sectors of the society. Results of the assessment will be utilized in the coming training for Shari’a courts employees. * Training will be provided for Shari’a courts judges and personal status prosecutors centrally in Ramallah, West Bank. Training will include gender, human rights including women’s rights, communication skills, psychology of women in distress, feminist legal theories and gender and law. * Training will be provided for 60 *shari’a* courts staff in the West Bank in three locations (Nablus, Ramallah and Bethlehem) on gender, communication skills, computer skills, psychology of women in distress. * Organizing workshops for judges and personal status prosecutors to assert communication between the two parties. * Organize workshops with Shari’a judges and the public in order to emphasize the formers’ interactions with the local community and provide guidance and support. * Producing two television episodes as judges and prosecutors will be invited to deliver their input on major family and women issues which will constitute a tool to raise the awareness of the public, particularly the most marginalized sectors in the society. * Producing one issue of WATC’s monthly women magazine “Voice of Women”. * Produce five episodes of WATC’s weekly radio show “Against Silence” that would tackle issues of women turning to Shari’a courts. * Designing of code of ethics for judges and prosecutors and code of conduct to the employees of Shari’a courts.   **Outcomes:**   * Shari’a courts judicial staff is more skilled and gain additional knowledge of gender issues, human rights and communications skills in which they will be able to incorporate these skills in better understanding for the cases before them and thus articulate more sound and just verdicts. * Staff of Shari’a courts is more motivated and able to perform efficiently and respond quickly to the public’s needs, particularly women’s needs. * The indirect target group of this project (the local community particularly women and children) are more aware of the mandate of Shari’a courts in addition to their rights granted by Shari’a and laws. * Judges, personal status prosecutors and staff of Shari’a courts are more aware of their responsibilities and thus entitled to additional set of standards that would ensure the efficiency of their performance towards women. |
|  | Addameer Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association  First year: 100,000 US$  Second Years: 90,000 US$  Output 2 + 5  Legal Aid, Documentation, Monitoring, Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction + Israeli Jurisdiction/West Bank | *Ending Impunity for Violations against Palestinian Political Prisoners”*  Providing legal aid to Palestinian political detainees in Israeli and Palestinian prisons and detention centres.  **Objectives:**     * Bring an end to Israeli violations of detainees, prisoners and their families’ rights during arrest and/or detention * Ensure that the legislation, policies and practices of the Palestinian Authority pertaining to arrest, detention, imprisonment and punishment are in line with international human rights law   **Activities:**   * Provide free legal aid to 250 Palestinians arrested by Israeli forces, representing detainees (civil and military courts) and submit complaints on torture cases etc. * Provide legal representation for 200 cases of Palestinian prisoners, represent 100 before the Palestinian High court * Submit 30 complaints on torture and arbitrary detention * 150 visits for prisons and facilities Israeli. * Public meetings in different areas affected by the wall, mass arrest campaigns. * Conduct 50 hours of training for Palestinian lawyers on Israeli military system and legal procedures, International legal standards, protection of detainees and prisoners.   **Outputs:**   * Professional and specialized legal services are provided to Palestinian prisoners and detainees in a timely manner and in accordance with international humanitarian and human rights law * Provision of legal and rights counselling services * Highly qualified lawyers representing the detainees and prisoners. * Monitoring and documenting the violations which the detainees face during and after the period of detention. * Networks of local, regional and international organizations are developed which are supportive of detainees’ rights. * Local, regional and international advocacy campaigns are developed. * Increased pressure at international level to hold Israel accountable and to stop its unlawful policies and practices. * Legal follow-up of arbitrary political detention cases is regularly provided * Monitoring, documenting and publishing torture and death penalty-related violations. * Development of existing networks and the establishment of local, regional and international networks.   **Outcomes:**   * Decrease the number of cases of torture and cruel and inhuman punishment or treatment of prisoners and detainees and their families * Decrease the arrest policies and practices which don’t comply with the international humanitarian law and international human rights law. * Increase Addameer’s role in developing a judicial system which guarantees accountability in cases of contravention of international standards. * End punishment and procedures in laws and implementation codes that are in contravention of international human rights law and legal standards – e.g. Torture and Death Penalty |
|  | Juhoud for Community and Rural Development  49,939 US$  Output 2  Legal Aid, Documentation, Awareness Raising  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/Northern Governorates  Area C | “*Mobile Legal Clinic for Farmers Project”* Providing legal assistance/legal literacy and awareness to farmers in the rural areas of West Bank on their rights to their agricultural resources.  **Objectives:**     * Raising farmer’s awareness to their legal rights on:   + Access to their agricultural lands (behind the wall)   + Use (benefit from) the available water resources   + Be compensated on nature disasters   + Receive technical and financial help from the Ministry of Agriculture   + Form agricultural cooperatives   + Access to financial resources (grants / loans) * Establishing a mobile legal clinic to provide legal advice to farmers on the above legal rights.   **Outputs:**   * 15 initial meeting (1 meeting / target village) are held. * 3 town hall meetings are held. * 3 awareness workshops are conducted. * Awareness materials are prepared and distributed. * Farmers are aware to their rights. * A mobile legal clinic is established and providing services on daily bases. * 2 site visits to each village is conducted and hotline service is connected. * ·At least 45 cases are registered, followed up, and documented.   **Outcomes:**   * Legal aid for farmers is accessible. * Farmers’ knowledge of their rights increased. |
|  | Jerusalem Legal Aid and Human Rights Center  99,941 US$  Output 2 + 5  Legal Aid, Documentation, Monitoring, Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Palestinian and Israeli Jurisdiction/West Bank  Area C | “*Defense of Public Freedoms & Interests; a Legal Aid, Awareness, and Reform Programme Proposal”*  Providing legal assistance to victims of Human Rights violations in the PA and victims of settler violence.  **Objectives:**     * To litigate public freedoms violated by the PA and to aid those assaulted by Israeli settlers in accessing justice. This effort will entail; the provision of legal aid and consultation, the adoption of a Test Case and the drafting memorandums, statements, and case study report in reforming discriminatory policies, and the implementation of trainings and community awareness efforts in enhancing local‐level capacities for defense.   **Outputs:**   * 5-10 cases of representation for victims of settler violence * 30-50 cases of legal consultation for victims of settler attacks * 50 legal consultations on freedoms threatened by the PA * Documentation on settler violence in northern WB * 3 Training sessions of 60 civic leaders on settler violence in northern WB * Providing legal representation for 100 ongoing cases of unfair dismissal and 5 political arrests under the PA jurisdiction and 2 cases of NGO closure * 3 community awareness sessions (20-25 each) on settlers attacks * Test Case on the Ministerial Cabinet Decree related to the “Security Check”. * Memorandums and statements on violations of public freedoms by the PA. * Memorandums and statements on violations by Israeli occupation * Establishing a satellite office in Nablus / Facilitate access to justice in the rural area   **Outcomes:**   * Protection of particular individuals from violation of their public freedom and innate human rights (through legal aid and consultation efforts). * The empowerment of particular communities in accessing justice and restitution for violence endured Israeli settlers (through the training of civic leaders and community awareness efforts. * Improvement in the state of practices and procedures regarding public freedoms and settler impunity (through a test case and the development of memorandums, statements, and a case study report). * An improvement to *JLAC*’s operational efficiency (in terms of converting data into information, developing strategy development, etc.). |
|  | Jerusalem Legal Aid and Human Rights Center  78,830 US$  Output 2 / Institutional Capacity Building | “*Capacity Building”*  **Objectives:**     * The proposed initiative seeks to enhance *JLAC*’s institutional capacity through the development of a legal library, the recruitment of pivotal staff, and developing needed systems.   **Outputs:**   * Recruitment of Needed Staff * Procurements for Legal Library * External Evaluation * Development of New Strategic Plan * Staff Training * Database Development   **Outcomes:**   * Enhance *JLAC*’s institutional capacity |
|  | Al-Haq – Law in the Services of Man  First year: 191,052 US$  Second Year: 180,000 US$  Output 2 + 5  Legal Aid, Documentation, Monitoring, Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Palestinian and Israeli Jurisdiction/West Bank | *“ Supporting the Rule of Law and Access to Justice for the Palestinian People”* Monitoring, documenting, advocating and defend Palestinians’ rights in the oPt using principal cases, local and international advocacy  **Objectives:**   * To contribute towards the respect for the rule of law, access to justice, and the independence of the judiciary in the OPT (West Bank and Gaza). * Integration of international human rights standards into Palestinian legislation and policies * Engage with UN mechanisms to highlight violations perpetrated in the OPT. * Compel third-party states to prioritise international law, including international human rights and humanitarian law, in their relationships with Israeli and Palestinian Authorities.   **Outputs:**   * Documentation of violations * Complaints of internal Palestinian violations accepted for follow-up * Interventions / meetings with relevant Palestinian Authorities * Reports on internal violations * Selected public interest or test case * Contribution to Coalitions addressing Palestinian legislation and policies * Participation in the drafting process for new legislation and policies adopted by the Palestinian authorities * Reports on developing legislation and policies * Selected Public Interest or Test Cases * Reports to relevant UN mechanisms * Interventions to relevant UN mechanisms * Participation in relevant UN meetings * Interventions to relevant third-party states * Meetings with policy makers and diplomats * Participation in relevant conferences / meetings * Meetings with visiting delegations of officials and civil society   **Outcomes:**   * A greater awareness of the nature and scope of Palestinian violations of national and international law in the OPT. * Complaints of internal Palestinian violations are given greater attention by officials and the media. * Palestinian Authorities demonstrate a greater willingness to address Palestinian violations. * Palestinian policymakers are more aware of the need to make Palestinian legislation more consistent with Palestinian and International Law * Al-Haq contributes to the drafting of new legislation and policies that adhere with international human rights standards. * A greater awareness amongst Palestinian civil society of the important issues relating to Palestinian legislation and the independence of the judiciary. * Stronger relationship with relevant UN mechanisms. * UN mechanisms demonstrate greater willingness to address Israeli violations in the OPT. * Greater participation by Al-Haq in relevant meetings. * Targeted third-party states demonstrate a greater willingness to address Israeli violations. * Policymakers, diplomats and INGOs have a greater knowledge and understanding of the situation in the oPt. * Greater participation by Al-Haq in relevant meetings. * Visiting delegations of policy makers are provided with more relevant information and powerful stories. |
|  | Human Rights and Democracy Media Center “SHAMS”  98,612 US$  Output 2  Legal Aid, Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/West Bank  Students of Law and Media | “*Promote HR & ROL among universities' students”*  **Objectives:**     * Encourage universities to bear social responsibility towards local society, contribute in efforts of local development and public awareness and education, activate role of media in promoting rule of law and human rights concepts, raise the level of community participation in the development of the legal structure of the Palestinian legislation.   **Outputs:**   * Implementing 30 awareness-raising and informational workshops in the targeted universities. * Implementing 4 workshops in selective local communities (cities of targeted universities). * Production of a posters, stickers and awareness flyers. * Production of a “training of trainers” guide on subjects the rule of law and human rights. * Implement 6 TV episodes. * Implement 10 radio programs. * Implementation 5 specialized workshops on the development of Palestinian legislation. * Provide free legal advice to citizens where a specialist lawyer will provide advice to citizens.   **Outcomes:**   * Sense of responsibility amongst the students’’ community in regards to enhancing “Rule of Law” is strengthened. * Role of the target group in protecting and monitoring human rights situation at the local level is advanced. * Future professional careers of the target group are sustained. * Role of universities in community service and in social responsibility is increased. * Role and professionalism of legal clinics in target universities is improved. * Public awareness around rule of law and human rights concepts and principles is enhanced. * National efforts on applying concepts of rule of law are backed up. * Various civil society efforts on promoting human rights are sustained. * Concerns and recommendations are conveyed to decision makers and relevant parties. |
|  | Hebron Rehabilitation Committee  80,080 US$  Output 2  Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/Hebron Area H2 | *“Human Rights Campaign”*  **Objectives:**   * Increase Palestinian awareness of their rights and freedoms * Increase international awareness of the situation in the Old City * Mobilize public opinion, both locally and internationally, against Israeli violations in Hebron   **Outputs:**   * 6 local training sessions on monitoring and documenting; international Humanitarian Law and Means to Prosecute War Criminals; report writing; planning and crisis management at work; quantitative or qualitative Study Preparation; and contact and Communication * One analytical report on the reality in the Old City from an international law perspective. * Preparing a study on settlement creation in the heart of Hebron and the effects thereof. * Six workshops on the right to housing in international law, documenting violations and procedures for defending rights; empowering women in local society; on arbitrary imprisonment; on the right to health and effects of environmental pollution caused by settlements; and workshop on children’s rights, especially the right to education. * Organizing a discussion penal on HR law.   **Outcomes:**   * HRC Staff capacity enhanced * Awareness on violations in Hebron old city increased |
|  | The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary & the Legal Profession  First Year: 100,000 US$  Second year: 90,000 US$  Output 2 +5  Monitoring, Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/West Bank | *“Strengthening the pillars of Justice through Advocacy publication”*  **Objectives:**   * To contribute to state building through empowering the separation of powers, rule of law, and defending the independence of the Judiciary and the legal profession   **Outputs:**   * 2 editions of Law and Justice Magazine will be published in 1000 hard copies * 2 editions of Eye on Justice Magazine will be published in 1000 hard copies of premium quality * One regional visit to Egypt for 3 working days * Hold 3 workshops targeting 75 stakeholders * New draft of the Basic Law is finalized * 2 roundtable discussions will be held targeting 50 stakeholders * 1 radio program and 1 TV episode will be held * Publish 1000 hard copies of the new draft law * 1 day high level national conference, connecting Gaza and Ramallah targeting approximately 200 participants. * Prepare and send a legal memo attached with signatures to decision makers * 1 day national conference between Gaza and Ramallah targeting approximately 200 participants.   **Outcomes:**   * Violations and noncompliance of the rule of law are reduced or limited. * Policies and legislations are in accordance with international standards. * Broadening public awareness of the rule of law. |
|  | The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary & the Legal Profession  83,750 US$  Output 2 / Institutional Capacity Building | *“Institutional Development”*  **Objectives:**   * The proposed initiative seeks to enhance Musawa’s institutional capacity through the, the recruitment of pivotal staff, and developing Musawa’s infrastructure   **Outputs:**   * Recruitment of Needed Staff * Installing video conference equipment * Installing 5 air conditions   **Outcomes:**   * Enhance Musawa’s institutional capacity |
|  | Democracy and Workers' Rights Centre in oPt  100,000 US$  Output 2  Legal Aid, Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/West Bank + Gaza Strip  Labour Rights | *"Protecting the Rights of most Marginalized Palestinian Workers"* Monitoring, documenting, research, capacity building, legal consultation and enhancing  awareness on labour rights.  **Objectives:**   * Increased labour rights literacy among marginalized groups * Activating and enhancing the role of labour inspection to strengthen the implementation of labour law. * Guaranteeing swift and adequate processing of individual labour disputes   **Outputs:**   * 2,000 Palestinian workers, of which at least 800 are women, in the north West Bank and Gaza Strip, obtained information on their labour rights and mechanisms to defend them * 1000 persons received personalized legal advice on labour rights * Access to legal information has been facilitated through the establishment of local relays * Specific violations and issues are highlighted, * Employers and decision makers are aware of and public intervention is fostered to address them * Capacity of the labour inspection department has been reinforced * Access to information on labour law its provisions increased and employers are aware of the penalties imposed if they violate workers' rights. * Labour inspection department acts on information about rights violations provided by DWRC * Information available regarding current situation of labour cases at courts and pressure exerted in order to implement reforms   **Outcomes:**   * Marginalized groups are aware of their rights and are able to stand-up and demand for their legitimate rights * Increased number of people among marginalized groups seek legal support * Labour inspectors are enabled to effectively fulfil their mandate * Prevalence of certain types of labour rights violations decreases * Swift and adequate processing of individual labour disputes |
|  | Center for Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation  50,000 US$  Output 2  Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/West Bank  Informal Justice | “Strengthening contemporary law by integrating traditional and religious resources”  **Objectives:**   * Developing the traditional mediation to be a support and strength to the security and peace in the civil society. * To make the traditional mediation (Sulha) supportive to the legal system and not an alternative to it. * To help reduce and preventing violence and complications in society due to problems like e.g. revenge, and honour killing * To make traditional customs and methods contribute and serve as a fundament for the local legislation and as such be further developed and integrated in order to constructively help justice system.   **Outputs:**   * Holding ten workshops on conflict resolution * Producing educational material on conflict resolution for the community * Holding a conference targeting stakeholders   **Outcomes:**   * To provide the necessary theoretical and practical support for putting a legal reform into praxis. * Networks will be installed as knowledge/capacity resources and as change agents. * Mediators will be contributing to prevent societal tragedies, reduce the amount of delayed legal proceedings and provide culturally adequate advice. * A strong and credible legal system will support stability in the Palestinian society and serve as one foundation for democracy. |
|  | The Palestinian Non-Governmental Organization's Network  49,696 US$  Output 2 + 5  Legal Aid, Monitoring, Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/West Bank  NGO’s | *“Protecting and defending the CSOs’ Right to Freedom of Association*”  **Objective:**   * To protect and defend CSO’s right to freedom of association.   **Outputs:**   * Civil society organizations are empowered to defend; their right to association and the independence of civil work. * Civil society actions toward confronting the violation are promoted. * Provide a legal mechanism for CSOs to defend their right to association. * Collective advocacy initiative to lobby the PA to stop the violations. * Civil society lobbying toward an improved implementation of the Palestinian legislations is enhanced   **Outcomes:**   * Enhanced awareness on the Civil and Charity Organizations law. * Monitor, document and follow up violations pertaining the Civil and Charity Organizations law * Ensure the right of organizations -which rights are violated- to litigation and access to the judicial system * Lobby, mobilize and impact decision makers to respect the right to association the independency of civil society organisations. |
|  | The Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel  150,000 US$  Output 2  Monitoring, Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Israeli Jurisdiction | *“Adalah’s Expert Workshops and Tri-Lingual Legal Publications Project for the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT)”*  **Objective:**   * Is to increase access to justice in Israel/the OPT by monitoring the justice system in Israel. * To make a greater amount of high-quality, critical legal analysis and documentation on the rights of Palestinian residents of the OPT accessible to targeted groups – legal professionals, human rights advocates, academics, journalists and decision-makers – as well as the local and international public. * To provide Israeli, Palestinian and international experts and practitioners working to protect the rights of Palestinians in the OPT with a new annual legal forum in which to discuss current challenges, lessons learnt, best practices, comparative law experiences, and advocacy efforts on developing legal issues. * To influence and enrich the legal discourse on the rights of Palestinians in the OPT and support more effective legal representation, research and advocacy on their behalf. * To build on Adalah’s existing strengths to create a stronger organizational foundation for its activities both within the project and in general.   **Outputs:**   * Annual expert legal workshop and journal:   + - An expert legal workshop centred on discussions between 30-40 local and international legal experts and practitioners, providing a forum in which to discuss current challenges, lessons learnt, best practices, comparative law experiences, and advocacy efforts on developing legal issues.     - A journal published in Arabic, Hebrew and English consisting of articles based on selected talks delivered by participants in the legal workshop. * Publishing briefing/position papers, legal articles and court documents   + - 3-4 legal briefing papers on new petitions filed by Adalah in OPT cases to the Israeli courts or position papers on topical legal issues published in Arabic, Hebrew and English in Adalah’s Newsletter and website.     - 4-6 articles and commentaries on major legal developments in IHL and IHRL law relevant to the OPT and key OPT cases published Arabic, Hebrew and English on Adalah’s Newsletter and website.     - Approximately 6-8 legal documents in OPT cases and/or “excerpts” documents translated from Hebrew to Arabic and English and made available online. * III. Institutional development   + - A computerized database of Adalah’s legal cases.     - A set of integrated and upgraded financial procedures and electronic financial systems.     - Additional professional training received by Adalah’s staff members     - New computers and updated software.   **Outcomes:**   * A pool of legal professionals and practitioners with enhanced practical and theoretical knowledge of emerging legal issues affecting Palestinians in the OPT, as well as Palestinian citizens of Israel. * Documentation of the workshop for future use by legal practitioners and researchers. * A greater amount of critical legal analysis and professional, reliable information on emerging legal issues affecting Palestinians in the OPT, and heightened awareness of these issues locally and internationally. * More efficient and effective institutional systems and mechanisms with which to implement the project and Adalah’s general work plan, as well as more highly trained staff and an improved working environment. |
|  | Bisan Center for Research and Development  99,940 US4  Output 2 + 5  Monitoring, Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/West Bank | “*Securing Fair Access to Social Protection and Making Duty-bearers Accountable for the Proper Delivery of Social Benefits”*  **Objectives:**   * Strengthening the rule of law in general and economic and social rights in particular * Combating poverty and countering prevailing development strategies   **Outputs:**   * Critical position document or paper: A study of the social cost of the failures in the current system of social protection. * Lobby document: A report on the systemic failures and structural problems derived from actual case studies of the current system with recommendations based on other models but adapted to the current Palestinian context. * Public pamphlet: A small pamphlet outlining what social benefits are available for poor and marginalized people and how they can use the public democratic system and/or the legal system to claim their rights. * Awareness-raising material (pamphlets, televised debates, radio debates) on what Palestinian social and economic rights are, and how to claim these rights in practice. Suggestions and support for local-level activities such as using theatre or holding a public meeting to highlight the issue will also be provided by Bisan to the local community groups. * Standards are set, through extraction of standards from Muwatin’s “Towards a social protection system in oPt“, case studies on obstacles faced by Palestinians in seeking social benefits and participatory discussions with stakeholders on what an adequate social protection system in oPt could be. * A local and a national social protection committee are set up and are starting to work on lobbying. * A meeting will be held with Bisan, the committees and deputies from MOSA and other relevant ministries when concrete demands are finalized. * A documentary film will be produced based on the projects experiences   **Outcomes:**   * Poor and vulnerable Palestinians know their rights to social protection and how to claim them. * The inadequacies of the current welfare system are highlighted and analysed (including shortfalls in meeting the needs of recipients as well as problems in the delivery of services by PA institutions, addressing both mode and quality of delivery). * Rule of law regarding the standards and delivery of social protection is strengthened. |
|  | Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute (MAS)  96,000 US$  Output 2 + 5  Monitoring, Awareness Raising  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/West Bank | “*Strengthening the Rule of Law and Fostering Economic Development Through Improving Contract Enforcement: Assessment and Policy Recommendations”*  **Objectives:**   * To produce high-quality, reliable knowledge regarding the formal laws, informal customs as well as enforcement and dispute resolution mechanisms in the labour, banking and construction sectors with an emphasis on vulnerable populations therein. * To produce expert knowledge-based policy recommendations regarding. * Increased awareness among the general public and stakeholders regarding rights within these three sectors.   **Outputs:**   * Three research studies which evaluate the formal and informal contract content, enforcement and dispute resolution mechanisms used in three economic areas – employment, banking and construction – with a focus on vulnerable populations in the West Bank and which provide concrete recommendations for improved contract content, enforcement and dispute resolution mechanisms. * A workshop on each sector (for a total of three workshops) to disseminate the research findings to key stakeholders and to the general public in the West Bank with an emphasis on impoverished and marginalized populations informing them of their current rights in these three sectors.   **Outcomes:**   * Better understanding by key stakeholders and vulnerable populations of formal and informal contract content, enforcement and dispute resolution mechanisms in three main economic areas * Better understanding of stakeholder capacity * Strengthened Rule of Law and legislative frameworks * A more stable business environment * Informed impoverished and marginalized populations empowered by knowledge of their rights to increase their access to justice. |
|  | Diakonia  175,000 US$  Output 2  Monitoring, Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/West Bank + Area C | *“IHL Delegations to the oPt”*  **Objective:**   * Accountability among key duty bearers and stakeholders that directly or indirectly maintain the status quo is increased.   **Outputs:**   * Number and type of key stakeholders approaching the IHL resource centre and requesting presentation, briefings, technical assistance on IHL knowledge, methods and tools. * Increased discussions on IHL implications on humanitarian aid interventions, in oPt, Israel and selected countries in Europe. * Number and type of key stakeholders reached by IHL information in selected countries in Europe.   **Outcomes:**   * Improved practice of humanitarian actors and other key stakeholders by mainstreaming IHL/IHRL and humanitarian principles into their policies and operations * Improved quality of monitoring of IHL violations against vulnerable groups, and knowledge about the use of various mechanisms of accountability |
|  | Nova - Spain  98,854 US$  Output 2  Monitoring, Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/West Bank + Area C | *“Monitoring impunity in the Jordan Valley. Strengthening civil society tactics to document human rights violations and reinforce their role as rule of law and access to justice promoters”*  **Objectives:**   * To strengthen the capacities of Palestinian civil society in twenty targeted communities to document Civil, Political and Human Rights violations and reinforce their role as Rule of Law and Access to Justice promoters.   **Outputs:**   * 30 young activists from the 20 targeted communities trained in documenting HHRR violations and media * Online database documenting civil, political and human rights violations * Online website collecting videos and pictures documenting civil, political and HHRR violations * 6 lawyers from the Jordan Valley establish a Legal Advisory Board * 8 case studies, 2 in each community, elaborated * 4 legal proceedings opened in Israeli courts   **Outcomes:**   * Reinforced the capacities of the popular committees of the targeted communities through strengthening their capacities for documenting the violations of their civil and political rights with a special focus on the increased violence against protesters, most notably the introduction of new arms, and policy of negligent use of these arms, the cover up of continued criminal misconduct, the legal persecution of the protesters and the institutionalized Racial Discrimination in the legal proceedings. * Promoted Rule of Law and access to Justice in two communities of Tubas District, Ein el Beida, and two communities of Jericho District, Al'Auja and Al Jiftlik, affected by the extended institutionalized cover up of the illegal takeover of their land. |
|  | Palestinian Bar Association  146,024 US$  Output 2  Awareness Raising  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/West Bank  Lawyers | “*Continuous Training Program in the Palestinian Bar Association; Towards improved law profession in oPt”*  **Objectives:**   * Empower practicing lawyers to stay on the rocketing edge of technology and; improve skills and knowledge of practicing lawyers; and design and develop a consistent program of workshops and seminars conducted on a regular basis to enhance the scope of the continuous training. 21 workshop   **Outputs:**   * Skills and knowledge of practicing lawyer are improved. * A consistent program of workshops or seminars conducted on a regular basis to enhance the scope of the continuous training is designed and developed.   **Outcomes:**   * Professional skills enhancement for PBA members through initial and continuous training * Up-to-date clear training standards, approaches, methodologies and mechanisms * Maintenance of a coordinated set of trainers and continuous education in the main office and in each branch office in different fields of law |
|  | Hebron University – Legal Aid Clinic  95,230 US$  Output 2  Legal Aid, Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/Hebron Governorate  Law Students | *“Clinical Legal Education”*  **Objectives:**   * Provide law student an opportunity to combine academic understanding and practical experience   **Outputs:**   * Setting up the clinic premises 60 square meters * Providing pro-bono legal services to students (7,000) and their families as a part of a course, Setting up a law library * Setting up a computer lab * Two workshops which will include coordination with Al-Quds University Clinic and Al-Najah University Clinic * 6 local public awareness events, three training courses targeting law students * Developing the curricula.   **Outcomes:**   * Strengthen the legal capacity of HU staff and students, and crucially the legal capacity of the Hebron community * Equip a new team of student an volunteers with the knowledge to work in the legal clinic * Creation of a reference point for legal activity within the local vicinity and involve the students in monitoring of local services * Strengthen legal contacts with the local legal system |
|  | Al-Quds University – Legal Aid Clinic  49,978 US$  Output 2  Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/West Bank + Jerusalem  Law Students | *“Clinical Legal Education”*  **Objectives:**   * Provide law student an opportunity to combine academic understanding and practical experience   **Outputs:**   * Human Rights Clinic Course worth six elective credits offered over two semesters (24 lectures) + (15 required training sessions provided by trainers from partner organizations and AQHRC staff), 4 field trips, 15 workshops, 2 student publications * Capacity building in human rights for students, staff, and the general public. This includes: 2 public lectures, study trip abroad (partial support), a 2 paid student internship at AQHRC as supervisor assistant open only to Clinic Course students, staff capacity building, 3 communication skills workshops. The project will contribute to the development and expansion of AQHRC resource centre.   **Outcomes:**   * Strengthen the legal capacity of Al-Quds students * Equip a new team of student and volunteers with the knowledge to work in the legal clinic * Strengthen legal contacts with the local legal system |
|  | An-Najah University – Legal Aid Clinic  59,700 US$  Output 2  Legal Aid, Awareness Raising  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/West Bank + Northern Governorates  Law Students | “*Clinical Legal Education”*  **Objectives:**   * Provide law student an opportunity to combine academic understanding and practical experience   **Outputs:**   * To develop the student training into a full-time credit earning course, as part of the academic curriculum * To institutionalize the clinic as part of the University and as a community outreach centre * To establish a program through which the clinic can accommodate two law graduates for legal training (required by all law graduates seeking to practice law in oPt) who will work alongside the lawyers and academic staff * To communicate with local and national government bodies such as the Ministry of Justice, to secure funding * To increase community awareness of the human rights agenda, with a special focus on women’s rights * To communicate with the University authorities to secure funding for aspects of the clinic, other than staff salaries, after the initial three year period * To develop both trust and ethical practice within the Palestinian legal system and to empower disadvantaged communities in accessing legal services * To develop the national networking forum into an important regional actor.   **Outcomes:**   * Strengthen the legal capacity of An-Najah staff and students, and crucially the legal capacity of the Nablus community * Equip a new team of student volunteers with the knowledge to work in the legal clinic * Provide students with a specialised understanding of legal issues pertaining to women in Nablus * Restore trust in the legal system amongst the residents of Nablus * Promote ethical practice and integrity within the local legal system in Nablus * Establishment of legal tools such as a legal database, website and research collection * Creation of a reference point for legal activity within the local vicinity and involve the students in monitoring of local services * Production of a report every four months * Strengthen legal contacts with the local legal system |
|  | Al-Quds University - Moot Court  68,200 US$  Output 2  Awareness Raising  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/West Bank + Jerusalem  Law Students | *“International Humanitarian and Human Rights Law Moot Court Project”*  **Objectives:**   * To strengthen the students’ ability to understand, analyse and argue IHL and IHRL principles   **Outputs:**   * Strengthen the students’ ability to understand, analyse and argue IHL and IHRL principles by acting as lawyer as well as students , to promote a new teaching methodology and the establishment of new IHL and/or IHRL Moot Court Courses at West Bank and Gaza Strip’s Universities * Improving the existence IHL Moot Court Course * Incorporating the existing material to create an IHL Moot Court Course Booklet * Creating an IHL Moot Court video * Establish the first IHRL Moot Court Course * Producing a comprehensive booklet for the new IHRL Moot Court Course * Creating a video on IHRL Moot Court * Developing a database in English and Arabic on IHL and IHRL * Enhancing the existing Library with books on IHL and IHRL * Establish an Internship Programme with local organisations working in West Bank and Gaza Strip   **Outcomes:**   * Promote a deeper understanding of and the ability to argue for IHL and IHRL in front of a Moot Court and introduce a new teaching methodology * Support the introduction of new IHL and IHRL Moot Court Courses in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the adoption of the new teaching methodology |
|  | Palestinian Youth Union  50,000 US$  Output 2  Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Palestinian Jurisdiction/West Bank | “*Strengthening the legal culture of young people and women in Palestinian society”*  **Objectives:**   * To disengage women from restrictions imposed and get them involved into social and political decision-making process through an ample participation in the democratization process * Promoting women and young people rights and improving free expression * To strengthen the role of civil society in monitoring the performances of public institutions, security services and practices with particular emphasis on transparency and respect of human rights.   **Outputs:**   * TOT course on Human Right Education of 40 hours * 20 training workshops on rule of law, good governance, human rights, Youth and women rights related to signature, legislation, young and women rights realized * 6 radio programs on young and women rights realized * 6 radio spots on Young and women rights performed * 500 copy of magazine * 2 public meetings with local communities   **Outcomes:**   * Civil empowerment and democratic participation in 4 rural villages of the West Bank improved. * Women and Youth rights promoted and free expression improved * Civil rights, fundamental freedoms defended and violation of human rights decreased |
|  | Legal Center for Freedom of Movement – Gisha  First Contract: 100,000 US$  Second Contract: 90,000 US$  Output 2  Legal Aid, Monitoring and Advocacy  Work and focus: Israeli Jurisdiction/West Bank + Gaza Strip | “*Advocacy for territorial contiguity”* Providing legal assistance to individuals and organizations that lack access to resources and opportunities, education etc with focus on Gaza  **Objectives:**   * Facilitate access to education, family unity, and economic opportunities and facilitate access for Palestinian civil society institutions throughout the Palestinian territory, thereby promoting the social, economic, familial, and physical welfare and well-being of Palestinian residents. * Clarify and promote Israeli compliance with the requirements of international human rights and humanitarian law in the occupied Palestinian territory by providing decision makers with the legal framework governing Gaza-West Bank passage. * Increase transparency and create the conditions for accountability by identifying the nature of Israeli control over Gaza-West Bank passage and relevant military policies.   **Outputs:**   * Legal assistance (before administrative and judicial bodies) provided to at least 80 individuals, seeking to exercise their right to travel throughout the Palestinian territory in order to access resources and educational, professional and commercial opportunities. * Outreach to 10 civil society organizations and legal assistance provided to five civil society organizations seeking to reach resources and development opportunities and to engage in cooperative activities across the Palestinian territory * Three visual new media and text publications and five blog posts based on the project's legal analysis and research * 20 media items placed in the Israeli and foreign media demonstrating the impact of infringement on the right to access, including the harm done to social and economic development; * 30 briefings before Israeli, regional and international decision-makers regarding Gaza-West Bank access; and * 10 statements of support (both public and private) made by advocacy targets (decision-makers, influential individuals and multiplier groups   **Outcomes:**   * Individuals exercise their right to travel and to access resources; * Improve the functioning of civil society institutions; * Clarify the demands of international law vis-à-vis Gaza-West Bank access; * Increase pressure from international actors to facilitate access; * Increased compliance by Israel with international humanitarian and human rights law; * Increase recognition among Israeli elites and multiplier groups of the common Israeli and Palestinian interest in facilitating access and territorial contiguity. |
|  | HaMoked: Center for the Defence of the Individual  First Contract: 200,000 US$  Second Contract: 180,000 US$  Output 2  Legal Aid, Monitoring and Advocacy  Work and focus: Israeli Jurisdiction/West Bank + Gaza Strip  Palestinian Prisoners in Israeli Prisons | “*Access to Justice: Protecting the Rights of Palestinian Victims of Human Rights Violations”* Providing legal and administrative assistance and advocacy for Palestinian residents of the oPt who are victims of Human Rights violations  **Objectives:**   * Facilitating access to the Israeli system to Palestinian residents of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem who fall victim to violence towards body and/or property from Israeli agents and/or settlers in the oPt, and Palestinian detainees and their families**.**   **Outputs:**   * Opening new case files and managing on-going cases, 300 family visitations facilitated for specifically banned families; * 15 compensation cases will be actively followed through the magistrate and district courts;15 compensation cases * Ensure that administrative detention orders are appealed on behalf of at least 40% of Hamoked's clients; * 2/4 principle/precedent setting petitions will be filed and accompanied by legal and public advocacy campaigns; * 1 comprehensive report covering compensation cases for Palestinian complainants from the oPt.   **Outcomes:**   * Changes in Israeli laws and practices and to ensure compliance with international human rights and international humanitarian laws and standards; * Positive results for complainants through administrative and legal advocacy; * Challenge the government's control of information access and enable transparency |
|  | Physician for Human Rights  140,000 US$  Output 2  Legal Aid, Monitoring, Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Israeli Jurisdiction/West Bank + Gaza Strip | “*Promoting and protecting the right to health of residents of the occupied Palestinian territory”* Providing legal assistance to Palestinian patients lacking access to healthcare in prison or Gaza inhabitants without permission to seek medical care.  **Objectives:**   * To undermine the separation between Israeli and Palestinian civil societies, by working to breakdown physical and virtual barriers and by presenting an alternative view of the situation and viable modes of action. * Improved movement and access of Palestinian patients, medical professionals, and students to medical care and professional trainings and workshops, respectively. * To expose the effect of the blockade on the Gaza Strip and the "humanitarian minimum" policy on the livelihoods and health of Gaza residents. * To prevent torture and ill-treatment of Palestinian prisoners incarcerated in Israeli prisons and detention centres. * Increased pressure on the Israeli government to comply with IHL, domestic law, and medical ethics   **Outputs:**   * 10,000 patients receive medical care, including 1,200 women who will receive medical care tailored to their comfort and needs and learn from lectures on health rights from women * 500 Palestinian doctors receive professional training * 500 Israeli medical professionals and medical students are sensitized to occupation and mobilized to promotion of health rights * At least 1,000 Palestinian patients from the West Bank, Gaza, and East Jerusalem will be assisted in appealing army decisions and accessing medical care * At least 250 Palestinian prisoners will be assisted in receiving medical care in the Israeli Prisons Service * 20-30 petitions will be submitted to Israeli courts in order to promote the health rights of Palestinians under occupation and ensure Israeli accountability in the field of health * 1 report on Israeli control over Gaza, position papers on tear gas, solitary confinement * Interactive and dynamic blog on the mobile clinic project * Translation of materials into Arabic and English * Video footage of professional trainings between Israeli and Palestinian physicians that will be uploaded to our website and viewed by professionals the world over * Site visits and tours for medical students * Human rights trainings for nurses, physicians, and medical students, including Prison physicians * Human rights and medicine curriculum * New messaging on Israeli responsibility vis-à-vis Gaza * Parlor meetings with existing members by region   **Outcomes:**   * Foster cooperation and understanding between Israelis and Palestinians and provide specialized and direct care for individuals * Maintaining direct contact with Palestinian patients, and members of the Palestinian medical community through the mobile clinics * Ensuring greater respect and protection of human rights and the right to health * Update doctors of the latest international advances in medicine and increase local expertise in carrying out these procedures in their places of practice * Greater number of individuals who are free from physical and professional obstacles and who can live more secure and healthy lives * Legal work establishes new precedents and rules for the treatment of prisoners and their families. * Multiplier groups will be equipped with the messages and vocabulary to challenge the Gaza Closure, leading to greater consensus for the need to lift the closure entirely. * Mobilize international stakeholders to weigh in with Israeli officials about policies vis-à-vis the Palestinians. * A higher propensity of medical professionals to report instances of torture and abuse. * Added protection will be granted to vulnerable communities through the initiation of PHR-Israel's incident response teams. * A new generation of medical practitioners equipped with the tools and the experience to promote greater respect for human rights will be fostered. |
|  | The Public Committee Against Torture in Israel  100,000 US$  Output 2  Legal Aid, Monitoring, Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Israeli Jurisdiction/West Bank + Jerusalem and Area C | *“Pursuing Justice: Victim Access and Accompaniment, Complaints and Advocacy”* Providing legal assistance to Palestinian victims of torture in drafting and submitting complaints for criminal investigations to Israeli authorities, drafting legal petitions ad engage in public advocacy efforts  **Objectives:**   * To facilitate on-going and consistent access on the ground in the OPT for detainees and families with PCATI. * To provide a platform for PCATI to be directly accessible in the OPT, provide information, visit with detainees and families, perform rights education actions * Increase PCATI staff attorney capacity for access to detainees and subsequent legal advocacy efforts. * On-going monitoring on use of family members as tools for interrogations of detainees * Engage in ensuing and derivative public advocacy actions in the framework of our access to detainees   **Outputs:**   * Up to 200 visits and accompaniments to released detainees and families of detainees in the West Bank and East Jerusalem will occur * 60 complaints against torture by interrogators or other ill treatment * Open 250 files * 50 complaints drafted/submitted * At least 5 petitions or appeals submitted * Analysis of data collected through legal advocacy and monitoring activities, publication of one in-depth, legal based report depicting trends and issues of concern, serving as a public advocacy tool. * Improving PCATI website in Arabic * Translation of one in-depth report into Arabic * Publication of information in Arabic about rights and access to assistance via PCATI. * Marking UN International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, 26 June – In Israel and in oPt * Intensive, on-going media outreach activities within Israel.   **Outcomes:**   * Increased testimonies taken and referred back to PCATI staff attorneys for further legal treatment * Medical evidence gathering will be enhanced * Increase cooperation with Palestinian NGOs * Stronger complaints, appeals and petitions are constructed which may lead to positive and policy change based responses from authorities and positive and productive treatment by courts * Increased information gathering assists in increasing substantive legal advocacy activities. * Steady rise in intake of cases, up to 25% * Increase in complaints, petitions and appeals of up to 15 – 25%. * Greater awareness will be spread about rights and access to justice |
|  | Saraya Center for Community Services  50,000 US$  Output 2  Legal Aid, Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Israeli Jurisdiction/Jerusalem | *“The Impact of knowledge”* Providing legal consultation and enhancing legal literacy and awareness among women in the Old city Jerusalem  **Objectives:**   * Raising awareness for the targeted group about the human rights in general and rights that concern them and had been violated * Provide legal support for vulnerable groups through coordinating with legal aid institutions * Promote the concept of right and duty especially in education, housing, and safety, identity expression for the marginalized and vulnerable targeted groups   **Outputs:**   * About 50 legal consultancy services (individual, collective) are carried out by Coalition for Jerusalem and Women’s Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling * 12 awareness meetings on the topics of rights for men and women done by clergy people and legal consultants * 10 awareness meetings for school teachers * 1,000 guide booklets of awareness about rights and violations * Exhibition for children’s photographing and paintings about human rights violations * At least one march done by children who expressed their opinion and feelings towards their rights and violations * Improved academic and cultural level for targeted school students ( about 200 students) Reduction in school dropouts by 5% * Forming a group of women who are able to transfer information about their rights to other women   **Outcomes:**   * People who get the legal aid are now more aware of their rights and have solutions for their problems * Teachers are more aware in using methods that help children express themselves ,know more about their rights and duties that enhance education for children as their first priority * Generalize awareness about human right violations to a larger number of citizens through distributing guide booklet * Reduction in school dropouts by 5% of project beneficiaries * The group of women has the initiative to transfer their awareness of human rights either to a group of women or individuals |
|  | B'Tselem: The Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories  100,000 US$  Output 2  Monitoring, Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Israeli Jurisdiction/West Bank | “*Comprehensive Engagement with the Israeli Public and the International Community on Human Rights in the occupied Palestinian territories”* Advocacy, legal literacy and awareness, and research on Palestinian human rights implications of the separation barrier using social media campaign and study tours.  **Objectives:**   * To significantly enhance B'Tselem's capacity for strategic and impact-driven use of new media, video and related multimedia technologies so as to increase the reach and resonance of its human rights message, in general, and to leverage its world-class research, in particular, amongst multiple local and international target groups * To prepare, produce and disseminate a timely, meticulously researched, and comprehensive report on the human rights implications of the separation barrier * To influence mainstream public opinion in Israel through sustained and effective public information and outreach activities * To build a targeted international advocacy campaign around the human rights implications of the separation barrier.   **Outputs:**   * The video archive will increase from 2,500 hours of stored footage to at least 2,700 hours of footage. * Comprehensive archive of video footage, stored in high-digital quality in a computerized catalogue, will be made accessible both chronologically and according to the issues they address * 15 new volunteers from strategically identified locations will be recruited and trained as video advocates and 130 existing volunteers will receive additional video training * 10 existing volunteers will undergo advanced training in video and new media * B'Tselem will produce 3 short videos and 2 integrated new media campaigns to accompany its public information foci throughout the year * B'Tselem's footage will continue to appear at least once a month on primetime news programs in Israel * B'Tselem's new web platform will generate increased traffic. * Increase of Facebook group members from approximately 7,700 at present to 10,000 with the expectation that increased traffic to Facebook will draw users to B'Tselem's interactive platform and vice versa. * Increase of B'Tselem's YouTube Channel viewers to more than one million * Regular email updates will be sent to 17,000 + subscribers * 17,000 + copies of the comprehensive report (in Hebrew, Arabic, and English) will be produced and widely disseminated. * 50 briefings and study tours for policymakers, journalists, diplomats, and international organizations * 20+ press releases issued in English, Hebrew, and Arabic to over 1,300 local and foreign journalists * Targeted advocacy materials, including two presentations and an advocacy-oriented summary of the research on the human rights implications of the separation barrier, which will serve as tools for leveraging the report within international discourse * Briefings to international diplomats stationed in Israel and Brussels and to policymakers and advisors located in the US and throughout Europe on advocacy issues identified and highlighted through the research on the human rights implications of the separation barrier * On-going briefings throughout the year to the target groups identified above on the full range of human rights issues identified by B'Tselem, making use of targeted advocacy materials * One briefing specifically targeting military attaches stationed in Israel, making special use of B'Tselem's military experts * 12 tours of sites in the OPT for diplomats, international decision-makers and policy advisors focusing on issues of the rule of law and access to justice for Palestinians in the OPT.   **Outcomes:**   * B'Tselem's capacity for strategic use of new media, video, and related multimedia technologies is significantly enhanced * B'Tselem is a leader in the field of new media and human rights, sharing its best practices with Israeli, Palestinian, and international human rights organizations and activists * Wider and more diverse audiences in Israel and abroad are exposed to B'Tselem's human rights message and engaged in dialog * B'Tselem enjoys a sustained and meaningful online presence * Heightened public awareness of the human rights violations in the OPT and increased demands for accountability and the protection of human rights * Palestinians are empowered to document human rights violations and advocate for their fundamental rights * Enhanced public awareness of the human rights implications of the separation barrier and increased demands for accountability and the protection of human rights * Heightened public awareness and discussion concerning human rights violations in the oPt * Enhanced awareness of human rights violations, and support for greater human rights protection and accountability, among dozens of influential figures from various spheres (i.e. academia, security establishment, arts world, legal community, state authorities) * Increased media coverage in Israel and abroad of human rights issues in the oPt * Specific cases of human rights violations are addressed due to public and media pressure * B'Tselem provides a principled, moral voice within international discourse regarding the protection of human rights within the oPt and acts as a conduit of timely and accurate information * Increased awareness and engagement among key target groups within the international community |
|  | The Israeli Committee Against House Demolitions  50,000 US$  Output 2  Monitoring and Advocacy  Work and focus: Israeli Jurisdiction/West Bank + Area C | *“Area C Displacement and International Law: ICAHD Legal Advocacy Project”*  **Objectives:**   * To work towards ending demolitions and the associated displacement in Area C of the Occupied Palestinian Territory   **Outputs:**   * Production of high quality advocacy materials and analysis; and rapid response advocacy action in coordination communities and humanitarian actors (PCWG, DWG partners). * Mobilizing international actors to prevent displacement in Area C (the Jordan Valley and Jerusalem periphery in particular) and ensuing public and policymaker awareness and respect for IHL and IHRL provisions heightened through effective, gender sensitive, international advocacy. * Initiation of complaints to the UN Special Rapporteurs on Adequate Housing, Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons, Human Rights of Indigenous People, and Palestinian Territories, among others, triggering country visits, letters of allegation and urgent appeals. * Utilizing ICAHD’s ECOSOC status in submission of parallel reports to UN Treaty Bodies, including lobbying in Geneva and New York at the UN for a GA resolution on an ICJ Advisory Opinion. * Advocacy actions, directed at relevant Israeli policy and decision makers, donor governments, UN, INGOs, and international civil society, around Individual and community cases in the Jerusalem periphery and Jordan Valley, highlighting IHL and IHRL jurisprudence. * Public advocacy on demolitions enhanced through strategic feature of gender dynamics and insights into the different impact on women, men, girls and boys. * An evaluation of project strategic framework (outputs, outcomes and KPIs) and indications of long term impact, and report to all project stakeholders, including communities and individuals at risk .   **Outcomes:**   * Incidents of forced displacement, demolitions and forced evictions monitored and accurately recorded on database. * Improved knowledge of communities about the use of the various accountability mechanisms, including international legal framework and possible venues for remedy. * Increased support among the abovementioned advocacy targets, including legal precedents set, to challenge demolitions, forced eviction and discriminatory planning and zoning regulation by Israeli authorities in Area C. * Ensuing public and policymaker awareness and respect for IHL and IHRL provisions, and their interrelations, heightened through effective international advocacy. * Change of normative framework to re-evaluate the legality of prolonged occupation and practices arising from it. |
|  | The Civic Coalition for Defending Palestinian Rights in Jerusalem  92,894 US$  Output 2  Legal Aid, Monitoring, Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Israeli Jurisdiction/Jerusalem | *“Defending Palestinian Rights in Jerusalem”*  **Objectives:**   * Promote Palestinians’ awareness of their civil, political, economic and social rights under international humanitarian and human rights law; and raise awareness of the violations of these rights in Jerusalem. * Activate and coordinate advocacy and lobbying initiatives, in coordination with other networks and bodies locally and internationally, on individual and collective human rights issues in Jerusalem. * Protect Palestinians rights through legal and technical interventions * Build the organizational capacity of the Coalition members towards achieving their objectives.   **Outputs:**   * Development and publication of series of five booklets: "Know your rights" * Organize educational workshops for community based organizations and teachers * Design and implementation of an advocacy campaign * Conduct legal research, briefing, statements * 5 briefings per year for representatives of embassies, consulates, and representative offices, visiting delegation of parliamentarians * Provide Legal assistance in Silwan * 3 trainings per year to train students at the law department of Al-Quds University * Networking and coordination activities among various Palestinian networks and bodies   **Outcomes:**   * Palestinian families are aware of and have interest in challenges that Jerusalem and Jerusalemites are facing |
|  | Jerusalem Community Advocacy Network  50,000 US$  Output 2  Legal Aid, Awareness Raising  Work and focus: Israeli Jurisdiction/Jerusalem | “*Empowering Jerusalemites: Bringing rights-based practices to residents of East Jerusalem”*  **Objectives:**   * Increased awareness of individual, institutional and community rights in and around the southern neighbourhood of Sur Baher and surrounding areas in East Jerusalem with enabled residents to defend and protect these rights; * Trained staff to activate the role of public human rights institutions and civil society, and to build partnerships to serve the needs of society; * Developed skills and abilities on an individual level, as well as for groups and institutions, including the area of advocacy and rights protection; * Positive policy change in order to deliver services that are in line with international humanitarian law; * Developed professional and comprehensive community reference institution based on exercising and protecting of rights which specializes in the field of advocacy and empowerment.   **Outputs:**   * Operation of a Storefront Rights Advocacy Center based in Sur Baher. The centre will be open five days a week, at least 8 hours each day. * Organization of a training course for new volunteers from the area. This course will include 72 hours of instruction over a three month period. * An outreach campaign will be organized and implemented with the assistance of students from the Al-Quds Open University. * Organizing a campaign based on community needs to be led by community activists. Goals will be to obtain enhanced services and infrastructure. * Design of a dedicated website which will serve to disseminate information and become a community site for exchange of information and ideas. * Design of a data collection system which will be implemented by staff and volunteers. * Operation of a legal clinic in the neighbourhood to offer free legal assistance to residents whose rights are violated by the government and/or municipality.   **Outcomes:**   * 1,200 individuals will come to the Storefront Rights Advocacy Center and obtain their rights and entitlements. These rights and entitlements include financial rights * 24 community activists and volunteers will be trained in two courses, each over three months, during the second and fourth quarters of the project. They will be integrated into the on-going activity of the Storefront Center and serve to empower others from the community. * Two outreach campaigns will reach 1,200 residents in the surrounding areas, including elderly and handicapped. These residents will be given services in their homes which will parallel services in the Storefront Rights Advocacy Center. These campaigns will include volunteers and students from the Al-Quds Open University. At least 10 visits per day will be implemented during the periods of the outreach campaigns. * Two community campaigns will be carried out based on specific needs as prioritized by the community activists. These campaigns will lead to enhanced services and infrastructure to the local communities. They will include advocacy for overall needs and working with policy makers to changed policies. These campaigns will include coalitions of local residents and other involved organizations in order to enhance the strength of the local lobby. * A dedicated website will be designed and operated during the period of this project. * Data will be collected daily by volunteers and staff and collated on a monthly basis. This data will serve to monitor the project. It will be analysed monthly according to previous months in the same neighbourhoods and compared to data collected and collated in the parallel Al-Tur centre operated by JCAN. This will also serve to identify trends of needs parallel to the two areas which might result in a joint overall campaign. * 400 residents will receive free legal assistance through the legal clinics operated under the auspices of the Sur Baher centre |
|  | Jerusalem Center for Women  40,773 US$  Output 2 cross cutting with output 3  Awareness Raising and Advocacy  Work and focus: Israeli Jurisdiction/Jerusalem | “*Palestinian Women through the eyes of Palestinian Youth”*  **Objectives:**   * To create a well-informed Palestinian youth generation involved in the promotion of women's and girl's rights and gender equality. * To raise social awareness of the adverse situation of Palestinian women and girls living in the Occupied Palestinian Territories.   **Outputs:**   * Production and distribution of a documentary film. * Training on gender equality and women's rights organised. * Short story contest organised.   **Outcomes:**   * Violations of women’s and girl’s rights (East Jerusalem and West Bank) and gender inequality become visible for the local, national and international community. * Palestinian youth from Universities and youth organizations become well informed and involved in the promotion of gender equality and women’s and girl’s rights. |
|  | Palestinian Bar Association- PBA  $274,000  $200,000 | **“***Legal Aid and Empowerment for Vulnerable Groups in Gaza”*  **Objectives:**   * Raise legal awareness amongst local populations in the Gaza Strip; and * Improve legal aid services and access to justice for vulnerable groups.   **Outputs:**   * Capacity of the PBA, Al-Azhar University and six civil society organizations to provide legal aid and assistance to vulnerable groups in Gaza strengthened. * Legal aid services, including legal information, legal advice and legal representation, provided to at least 3,000 individuals. * Legal Aid Network, including a proper referral system and legal aid database, set up.   *Lawyers for The Rule of Law II*  **Objectives:**   * Strengthening PBA's role through institutionalizing its work * Designing a comprehensive strategy to develop training and education programs for lawyers, * Developing the mechanisms of legal aid provision and supporting the social reconciliation in the context of transitional justice.   **Outputs:**   * The legal aid system enhanced * Institutionalization of the PBA * Strategy for training and continuous education programs * Supporting the social reconciliation |
|  | Al-Azhar University- Gaza  $124,800  $100,000 | *“Legal Aid and Empowerment for Vulnerable Groups in Gaza”*  **Objectives:**   * Raise legal awareness amongst local populations in the Gaza Strip; and * Improve legal aid services and access to justice for vulnerable groups.   **Outputs:**   * Capacity of the PBA, Al-Azhar University and six civil society organizations to provide legal aid and assistance to vulnerable groups in Gaza strengthened. * Legal aid services, including legal information, legal advice and legal representation, provided to at least 3,000 individuals * Legal Aid Network, including a proper referral system and legal aid database, set up.   *Enhancement of Clinical Legal Education*  **Objectives:**   * Strengthening the capacities of law students and improving their qualities by focusing on the practical and clinical component of their legal education and having it officially credited. * The purpose is to ensure smooth integration of law graduates into the labor market.   **Outputs:**   * Improving the level of performance of senior law students * Improving the quality of participating law students on practical and legal skills * 200 people from the vulnerable have received legal consultations and mediation * 20 people from the vulnerable have received legal representation * 600 people from the vulnerable communities have received legal awareness sessions in coordination with local CBOs distributed all over Gaza Strip * Continuation of the activities of the legal clinic and its membership with other coordination bodies * Strengthening the relation between the university and the local community * Organizing in-campus advocacy campaigns * Activation of the role of media and communication * Conducing peer-to-peer activities * Establishing a specialized forum for female law students\ * Conducing a series of public lectures on specialized pressing legal topics |
|  | Al-Ataa Charitable Association  $40,200 | *“Legal Aid and Empowerment for Vulnerable Groups in Gaza”*  **Objectives:**   * Raise legal awareness amongst local populations in the Gaza Strip; and * Improve legal aid services and access to justice for vulnerable groups.   **Outputs:**   * Capacity of the PBA, Al-Azhar University and six civil society organizations to provide legal aid and assistance to vulnerable groups in Gaza strengthened. * Legal aid services, including legal information, legal advice and legal representation, provided to at least 3,000 individuals. * Legal Aid Network, including a proper referral system and legal aid database, set up. |
|  | Al-Ataa Charitable Association  $50,000 | *“Hand in Hand to Achieve Justice*  **Objectives:**   * Providing legal aid and assistance for vulnerable groups at three levels: * Legal awareness and legal literacy for all * Legal advice and mediation * Legal representation: Referring at least 20 cases to the Palestinian Bar Association (PBA).   **Outputs:**   * The work of legal clinic (6) are continued and strengthened to carry out early interventions in support of vulnerable groups in Northern Gaza. * Strengthen the sensitivity of community towards the rights of women with disabilities to let them achieve access to justice. * Promote community reconciliation and social support.   *Legal Empowerment for Disabled Women- II*   * Enhancing the rights of the women with disabilities * Promoting community reconciliation and social support |
|  | Aisha Association  $40,200  $50,000 | *“Legal Aid and Empowerment for Vulnerable Groups in Gaza”*  **Objectives:**   * Raise legal awareness amongst local populations in the Gaza Strip; and * Improve legal aid services and access to justice for vulnerable groups.   **Outputs:**   * Capacity of the PBA, Al-Azhar University and six civil society organizations to provide legal aid and assistance to vulnerable groups in Gaza strengthened. * Legal aid services, including legal information, legal advice and legal representation, provided to at least 3,000 individuals. * Legal Aid Network, including a proper referral system and legal aid database, set up.   *“Empower the Protection of Women's Legal Rights and Increase their Access to Justice- Yamamah”*  **Objectives:**   * Contribute to the protection of women’s and girls’ legal rights and improving their access to justice through applying legal interventions.   **Outputs:**   * Promote women’s access to justice through legal aid provision. * Monitoring *shari’a* judiciary system handling of women issues * Women's access to justices promoted through the Legal Aid. * *Shari’a* judiciary system dealing with women issues monitored. * Capacity development of young male and female lawyers on women’s rights and personal status law. * Research study conducted. * Gender justice Conference to promote respect and protection of women's legal rights organized. * Lobbying and advocacy improved throughout Media campaign. |
|  | Culture and Free Thought Association  $40,200  $100,000 | *“Legal Aid and Empowerment for Vulnerable Groups in Gaza”*  **Objectives:**   * Raise legal awareness amongst local populations in the Gaza Strip; and * Improve legal aid services and access to justice for vulnerable groups.   **Outputs:**   * Capacity of the PBA, Al-Azhar University and six civil society organizations to provide legal aid and assistance to vulnerable groups in Gaza strengthened. * Legal aid services, including legal information, legal advice and legal representation, provided to at least 3,000 individuals. * Legal Aid Network, including a proper referral system and legal aid database, set up.   *“Human Dignity and Right to Development in Action- Justice Now”*  **Objectives:**   * Enhancing vulnerable people’s access to justice by providing systematic legal aid services * Enhance vulnerable groups’ access to basic social services as a binding legal obligation throughout promoting the Right to Development and Human Dignity concepts * Fostering the application of human dignity and right to development principles throughout advocacy campaigns and monitoring the justice sectors   **Outputs:**   * Systematic legal aid and assistance provision strengthened with particular focus on enhancement of vulnerable group’s ability to access basic social services * The Human Dignity and Right to Development principles promoted as well as the capacity of legal and media community enhanced to apply these principles in action * Fostering the application of human dignity and right to development principles throughout advocacy campaigns and mentioning the justice sectors |
|  | Women’s Affairs Center  $40,200  $100,000 | *“Legal Aid and Empowerment for Vulnerable Groups in Gaza”*  **Objectives:**   * Raise legal awareness amongst local populations in the Gaza Strip; and * Improve legal aid services and access to justice for vulnerable groups.   **Outputs:**   * Capacity of the PBA, Al-Azhar University and six civil society organizations to provide legal aid and assistance to vulnerable groups in Gaza strengthened. * Legal aid services, including legal information, legal advice and legal representation, provided to at least 3,000 individuals. * Legal Aid Network, including a proper referral system and legal aid database, set up.   *“Promoting access to justice for vulnerable women in marginalized communities of the Gaza Strip”*  **Objectives:**   * Raise legal knowledge and awareness amongst local communities in the Gaza Strip. * Improve legal aid services and access to justice for vulnerable women and girls. * Enhance synergy, complementarity and sharing of information among legal aid providers.   **Outputs:**   * Capacity of WAC to provide legal aid and assistance to vulnerable women in marginalized areas of the Gaza Strip strengthened * Capacity of female and male lawyers and women community leaders (Mukhtarat) to mobilize the vulnerable women in marginalized areas strengthened * Community communication and outreach maximised on legal issues and rights of vulnerable women |
|  | Coalition for Justice  $40,200 | *“Legal Aid and Empowerment for Vulnerable Groups in Gaza*  **Objectives:**   * Raise legal awareness amongst local populations in the Gaza Strip; and * Improve legal aid services and access to justice for vulnerable groups.   **Outputs:**   * Capacity of the PBA, Al-Azhar University and six civil society organizations to provide legal aid and assistance to vulnerable groups in Gaza strengthened. * Legal aid services, including legal information, legal advice and legal representation, provided to at least 3,000 individuals. * Legal Aid Network, including a proper referral system and legal aid database, set up. |
|  | Coalition for Justice  $50,000 | *“Legal Protection and Justice for Vulnerable Groups- HEMAYA”*  **Objectives:**   * Provide legal aid to vulnerable groups at three levels (awareness, consultation and representation) * Enhance the conceptual framework of “Right to Development” through creating community movement and lobbying public opinion * Support vulnerable groups to access to their basic social services, which are fixed legal rights * Support the efforts of community reconciliation, which is complementary to the process of legal aid empowerment * Achieve domestic peace and tolerance   **Outputs:**   * Legal Aid is enhanced * Utilize the concept of “Right to Development” as a legal binding right through * Support Community Reconciliation |
|  | National Society for Democracy and Law  $40,200  $50,000 | **“***Legal Aid and Empowerment for Vulnerable Groups in Gaza”*  **Objectives:**   * Raise legal awareness amongst local populations in the Gaza Strip; and * Improve legal aid services and access to justice for vulnerable groups.   **Outputs:**   * Capacity of the PBA, Al-Azhar University and six civil society organizations to provide legal aid and assistance to vulnerable groups in Gaza strengthened. * Legal aid services, including legal information, legal advice and legal representation, provided to at least 3,000 individuals. * Legal Aid Network, including a proper referral system and legal aid database, set up.   *“Promoting the Right to Development and Improving Vulnerable Capacities to Access Services " DAFE'A"*  **Objectives:**   * Provide legal aid to vulnerable groups. * Enhance the conceptual frame of the right to development through encouraging community mobility, a lobbying public opinion, supporting the vulnerable groups capacities to access basic social rights as a stable legal right. * Support to community reconciliation as complementary to the legal empowerment process and towards placing the civil peace   **Outputs:**   * Support is provided to improve the NSDL's capacity in the field of legal aid. * Ensured Provision of legal aid to those who need and deserve from the vulnerable groups. * Positive change towards the obligatory legal dimensions of the right to community development for service providers and decision makers is promoted and strengthened. * improved awareness of community and in particular weak groups on the right to access basic social services as a right and not only as an ethical obligation * The participation of big slice of weak and marginalized groups in the community in advocacy campaign defending their right to community development is ensured. * An exploratory survey or a legal revision on the right to development and access to services is conducted. * A contribution to support the community reconciliation paving the way for national comprehensive reconciliation is provided. * A contribution to achieving legal developmental justice inside the Palestinian society in Gaza Strip is ensured. * Training to improve the skills of group of elders and reform entities is conducted. * Training to young couples who are having legal problems with social projections is conducted. |
|  | Palestinian Commission for Refugees (PCRP)  $50,000 | *“Lawyers for Prompt Justice- Enjaz”*  **Objectives:**   * Strategizing PCR judicial monitoring vision and capacity * Strengthen systematic and sustainable judicial system monitoring mechanisms. * Promote civic monitoring of the Justice system through mobilization, awareness and advocacy.   **Outputs:**   * Pressing public opinion is mobilized and Culture of oversight is realized for reform of Justice sector * The number of justice, human rights and human dignity violations is tangibly reduced in comparison with past years. * The performance of judicial system and executive related procedures are improved. |
|  | Palestinian Institute for Communication and Development  $50,000 | “*Promoting The Role Of Media In Monitoring Justice System In Gaza”*  **Objectives:**   * To promote access to justice, rule of law and freedom of expression in Gaza by increasing justice system accountability to the public throughout media monitoring.   **Outputs:**   * Awareness and skills of journalists on rule of law issues, standards of fair trial and the justice systems’ protection of human rights is increased**;** * The capacity of journalists on social media and justice is strengthened; * Interaction between journalists and civil society and the various components of the justice system on the other in Gaza is increased. * Number of journalists monitoring and coverage of issues relevant to access to justice is in Gaza is increased |
|  | University College of Applied Sciences-Gaza (UCAS)  $70,000 | *“Students for Justice”*  **Objectives:**   * Promoting the access to justice and the rule of law. * Dissemination of legal awareness in local community and contribution to legal guidance. * Promoting the law enforcement in civil institutions and community. * Introduce new generation of young, dynamic and flexible legal professionals who ready to serve the vulnerable groups and the marginalized communities.   **Outputs:**   * Updated curricula according to the local needs. * 2 Concentrations under the specialization of Legal Studies. * 15 existed courses with materials updated. * A computer lab improved. * 300 books added to the specialization's library. * 2 academic staff teaching in legal studies specialization receive English training. * 15 academic staff members receive specialized legal training. * 15 academic teachers trained with managerial courses. * One day seminar held about legal issues. * Producing a website and Law magazine. |
|  | South Women Media Forum  $7,000 | *“Female Journalists For Human Rights”*  **Objectives:**   * Raise awareness at female journalists on women issues and human rights, * Raise awareness at women in the marginalized rural areas on their civil rights, * Create a conscious culture in community on women rights and issues and the human rights to achieve gender based justice   **Outputs:**   * The role of media in monitoring the performance of justice systems enhanced. |
|  | Center for Women’s Legal Research and Consulting- CWLRC  $16,108 | *“Broken Families- Phase 1 and Phase 2”*  **Objectives:**   * Deliver legal aid/assistance to 150 vulnerable women suffering the threat of problem of this issue of broken families; * Hold discussions/workshops with accessible duty bearers (e.g. justice sector in West Bank) and raise awareness of the need for duty-bearers to react to non-enforcement issues in different parts of OPT so that legal rights be defended; * Provide unique, unified scrutiny of a particular feature of the justice systems affecting Palestinian people across OPT * Launch a major advocacy campaign for the human rights of people affected by the broken families’ phenomenon. |
|  | Center for Women’s Legal Research and Consulting- CWLRC  $30,000 | *“Legal Assistance for Women in Gaza”.*  **Objectives:**   * Empowering lawyers to take an active role in providing legal consultation for women * Enhancing women's rights to end discrimination * Increased access to justice for women through legal counseling and legal representation in court * Legal empowerment of divorced women and women survivors of domestic violence. * Contributing to the elimination of legal and social discrimination against women.   **Outputs:**   * Capacity of CWLRC to provide legal aid and assistance to vulnerable women in Gaza Strip strengthened. * Capacity of female lawyers to mobilize the vulnerable women and men in marginalized areas. * Community communication and outreach maximized an legal issues and rights of the vulnerable women |
|  | Union of Women Programs Centers in Gaza | *“Awareness Raising of Refugee Women in Gaza on Legal Rights” and* Legal Assistance for Refugee Women in Gaza  **Objectives:**   * Raising women's understanding on how to protect themselves legally * Objective 2: Providing legal aid for vulnerable groups in Gaza’s main refugee camps, with special focus on women * Strengthening the legal units at the current centers and enhance their role in society. Spreading the culture of legal awareness among the Palestinian community in marginalized areas, including respect for Palestinian women. * Women's awareness of their rights and make them able to protect themselves from all forms of violence. * Increase public confidence in the legal function compared to tribal justice.   **Outputs:**   * Conducting (108) awareness sessions with attendance (3000 individual) * Providing legal consultation to (300) individual from marginalized groups. * Providing legal mediation to (120) individual from marginalized groups. * Providing legal representation to (70) cases at shari’a courts * Conducting 2 workshops to (200) persons about women and law * Conducting 4 consultation workshops with community leaders. * Conduct 4 sessions on effective referral system * Adopting 4 initiatives for young female lawyer * Organizing legal conference * Issuing legal newspapers * Following-up several legal cases and issues within the courts |
|  | Al-Mezan Center for Human Rights  $250,000 | “*Legal Assistance for Victims of Human Rights Violations in Gaza and Empowerment of Fresh Law Graduates”*  **Objectives:**   * To contribute to increasing human rights legal protection in the Gaza Strip through better implementation of domestic and international law, especially with regard to the most vulnerable and marginalized groups. * Capacity building for fresh law graduates.   **Outputs:**   * More information on human rights violations available, facilitating legal intervention. * Human rights protection is enhanced through stronger provision of legal advice, assistance and advocacy services for the Gaza population and through implementing domestic and international law by relevant duty bearers. * Stronger community challenge of human rights violations by various duty holders * Communities and individuals are made more aware of and are better able to access legal assistance. * Capacities of 240 females and males lawyers enhanced * Access to justice in Gaza Strip enhanced * Legal profession strengthened |
|  | Palestinian Centre for Democracy and Conflict Resolution - PCDCR  198,790 | *“Justice For All”*  **Objectives:**   * Capacity built of a group of law students and graduates, community leaders, duty bearers, and PCDCR staff. * Awareness raised of a group of CBOs members towards the rights of different vulnerable group of society. * Media and advocacy on handling violations' and citizens' rights issues enhanced. * Hall meeting held gathering judges and key figures. * Legal aid targeting vulnerable and marginalized groups enhanced. * Police guide prepared and disseminated. |
|  | Al-Dameer Association for Human Rights  $100,000  $35,000 | *“Contribute to the Respect and Protection of the Juvenile Rights in the Gaza Strip”*  **Objectives:**   * Maintaining and Protecting the Rights of Delinquents through Enhancing Access to Justice * Improving the Quality of Information, Public Awareness and Advocacy towards the Right’s of delinquents   **Outputs:**   * Legal aid for juvenile enhanced (No. of individuals received legal representation, No. of individuals received legal advice, No. of staff trained on juvenile justice). * Database of juvenile justice established. * Advocacy of juvenile justice enhanced (No. of media campaign conducted, International conference conducted). * Legal review study finalized and submitted. * Study on juvenile status in the Gaza Strip finalized and submitted.   *“Human Dignity & Right to Development in Application for the Sake of Vulnerable in Gaza”*  **Objectives:**   * Enhancing the Skills and Abilities of Lawyers and Journalists towards the Rights * Improving the Quality of Information, Public Awareness and Advocacy towards the Rights   **Outputs:**   * Enhancing the skills and abilities of 10 lawyers and 10 journalists towards the human dignity and right to development in the Gaza Strip. * Enhancing public awareness towards their rights and encourage them to demand and protect them |
|  | Palestinian Center for Human Rights  $200,000  $32,725 | “*Enhancing Access to Justice for Poor and Disadvantaged Palestinians from the Gaza Strip”*  **Objectives:**   * Overall objective: Improving access to justice through free-of-charge legal aid and supporting legal empowerment of poor and disadvantaged Palestinians from the Gaza Strip. * Outputs: * Awareness Raised and Capacity Strengthened on Legal Issues * Increased compensation for victims of violations through Israeli court system * Those denied Freedom of Movement, esp. patients in need of medical care abroad, receive legal aid to ensure their ability to travel * Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails have access to legal aid   *“Moot Court”*  **Objectives:**   * Doing selection of brilliant students from the three universities based on merit criteria. * Hiring international judges and experts from international humanitarian law. * Undertaking training sessions for coaches by the international experts. * Undertaking training sessions for the students by the coaches. * Developing curriculum and syllabus for the project by the international legal experts. * Doing the moot court competition   Outputs:   * Internal experts have been recruited and law students have been selected. * Capacity of the coaches and the students have been enhanced. * Curriculum and syllabus have been developed.   Moot court competition done. |
|  | Islamic University- Gaza  $50,240 | “*Palestinian Clinic for Human Rights: Legal Aid Clinic”*  Objectives:   * Offer legal information and legal aid for the different sectors of the society, especially the neglected and weak sectors like women, juvenile and workers to support them to resolve their conflicts in a legal way. * This legal aid will be provided by the fourth year laws students under direct guide and supervision by practicing lawyers from the faculty academic cadres   Outputs:   * The legal clinic established and equipped. * Skills of law students in the law faculty of the Islamic University improved. * Skills of practicing lawyers improved. * Legal aid to the public and documentation activities enhanced. * Public awareness about Juvenile and their rights enhanced. |
|  | University of Palestine  $32,220 | *“Legal Clinic”*  **Objectives:**   * To assist in delivery of "legal clinic module" with solid practical components as per international law schools.   Outputs:   * Legal clinic in the UP has been established and equipped. Five sub-legal clinics established. * Training materials for each sub-legal clinic developed. * Law students at UP trained and their capacities enhanced. * Trained students engaged in project activities. * Legal advice provided and cases referred to the PBA to be represented before the courts. |
|  | Community Media Center- CMC  $45,368 | *“Media Advocate for human rights and Justice.(NASER”)*  **Objectives:**   * Enhancing the capacity of media practitioners’ role in watching the applications of laws. * Equipping the new gradual journalists with new specialized type of press, focusing on rule of Law and Judiciary System. * Raising the awareness of human rights among the youth in the Gaza Strip. * Enhancing the awareness of the youth with the importance of employing media for serving Legal community’s issues. * Raising the awareness of the community about the issues of violations against women’s rights and also against juveniles’ rights and other legal issues. * Providing the opportunity for the young journalists to practice their skills and new knowledge. * Developing the skills and the practical capacities of the 20 youths in making and using media   **Outputs:**   * Capacity of new graduates enhanced on human rights and technical issues of media production. * Advocacy and media on human rights enhanced. * Legal awareness on human rights enhanced. |
|  | Palestinian Non-Governmental Organization’s Network- PNGO  $50,016 | *“Enhancing the NGOs engagement in the Rule of Law in the Gaza Strip”*  **Objectives:**   * Improving the quality and sustainability of advocacy strategies of NGOs in Gaza Strip. * Developing the capacities of the targeted NGOs staff and board members * Promoting the rule of law concepts and values. * Enhancing the NGOs role in Networking and advocacy. * Enhancing the engagement of social and economic rights in the work of NGOs.   **Outputs:**   * Strategized the work of the targeted NGOs towards better adapting and advocating for the rule of law concepts and values in to their programs and advocacy schemes through developing capacity of these NGO’s staff and board members. |
|  | Democracy and Workers' Rights Centre in Palestine  $50,000 | *“Protecting the Rights of most Marginalized Palestinian Workers”*  **Objectives:**   * Increased labour rights literacy among marginalized groups * Increased labour rights literacy among marginalized groups * Increased labour rights literacy among marginalized groups   **Outputs:**   * Marginalized groups are aware of their rights and are able to stand-up and demand for their legitimate rights * Increased number of people among marginalized groups seek legal support * Labour inspectors are enabled to effectively fulfil their mandate * Prevalence of certain types of labour rights violations decreases * Swift and adequate processing of individual labour disputes |

**4. Legal representation and consultation in the West Bank and Gaza (2011-2102)**

**Legal Representation: Number of cases**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Number of Cases** | **Male** | **Female** | **Children** |
| 2011 WB | 1,272 | 769 | 377 | 126 |
| 2012WB | 2,705 | 1,537 | 1,005 | 163 |
| 2011 Gaza | 275 | 3 | 242 | 30 |
| 2012 Gaza | 982 | 91 | 788 | 103 |

**Legal Consultation: Number of cases**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Number of Cases** | **Male** | **Female** | **Children** |
| 2011 WB | 1,536 | 972 | 514 | 50 |
| 2012 WB | 4,402 | 3,184 | 991 | 227 |
| 2011 Gaza | 2,114 | 339 | 1,521 | 254 |
| 2012 Gaza | 3,864 | 1,074 | 2,550 | 240 |

**Human rights awareness: Trainings delivered**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Number of trainings** | **Number of beneficiaries** | **Male** | **Female** | **Children** |
| 2011 WB | 13 | 196 | 108 | 88 | 0 |
| 2012 WB | 51 | 1,251 | 654 | 597 | 297 |
| 2011 Gaza | 73 | 2,211 | 771 | 1,440 | Not disaggregated |
| 2012 Gaza | 191 | 5,530 | 3,144 | 2,386 | Not disaggregated |

**Human rights awareness Workshops delivered**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Number of workshops** | **Number of beneficiaries** | **Male** | **Female** | **Children** |
| 2011 WB | 161 | 3,712 | 1,628 | 2,004 | 80 |
| 2012 WB | 405 | 9,643 | 4,436 | 5,207 | Not disaggregated |
| 2011 Gaza | 272 | 8,158 | 2,448 | 5,710 | Not disaggregated |
| 2012 Gaza | 750 | 22,480 | 5,425 | 17,055 | Not disaggregated |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** |  |  |  |  |
| Total number of CSO partners on the UNDP roster (WB and Gaza) | 84 | 98 |  |  |
|  | **2011 WB** | **2012 WB** | **2011 Gaza** | **2012 Gaza** |
| Total number of grant recipients under the Civil Society Initiative | 23 | 43 | 15 | 24 |
| Total number of MOUs signed with partners that provide only legal aid | 14 | 19 | 15 | 12 |
| Total number of MOUs signed with partners that provide advocacy | 14 | 19 | 3 | 6 |
| Total number of MOUs signed with partners that provide legal aid and advocacy | 12 | 16 | 18 | 18 |
| Total number of MOUs signed with partners that provide Awareness Raising | 15 | 25 | 17 | 14 |
| Total number of MOUs signed with partners that provide monitoring | 11 | 21 | - | 5 |
| Total number of grant recipients providing legal aid in: 100% in E. Jerusalem; | 2 | 3 | N/A | N/A |
| Total number of grant recipients providing legal aid in: E. Jerusalem and Area C; | 14 | 19 | N/A | N/A |
| Total number of grant recipients providing legal aid in: West Bank excluding Jerusalem | 12 | 16 | N/A | N/A |

**5. Focus group discussions**

* **Participants Legal Skills/Legislative Drafting Diplomas**

*Participant 1: Legal Researcher (Ministry of Justice)*

Thank you to UNDP for their support. This diploma developed our performance in the ministry, despite some criticism of the program and some of the people who provided the materials. I would like to share that some sessions were not matched to the scope of the topic. For example, the topic on criminal justice dealt only with criminal procedures while the concept of criminal justice is much wider and includes rehabilitation and other areas. The scope of some other subjects was too narrow.

Some materials in the course were superficial such as the material on execution of judgments. As a lawyer, I felt the material could have been covered in around 2 hours, rather than over a whole month. Other materials could also be improved. So I really hope we can further develop the diploma. I already have a masters degree and so we have to aim at a higher level of knowledge and law to become more specialized. The lecturers should all be at least at the Masters level. The program should support staff to study for PhDs from foreign universities because some specializations are not available in our country. UNDP should continue to invest in those who have undertaken this diploma.

*Participant 2: Head of the Gender Unit (Ministry of Justice)*

I will speak of the positive aspects of the programme first. I learnt so much in this course. My interpretation of legal texts is different now. I can read and interpret laws at a much higher level. Now I can say I have 80% of what is needed to draft a correct legal text. I can also better understand and interpret documents relating to draft laws like the impact assessments.

We all agree that the diploma for legislative drafting is a professional diploma. I believe this programme should be further developed. This diploma can be equated with a degree but if I take two diplomas they are considered equivalent to a master’s degree. We don’t have the legislative drafting specialisation in Palestine, so my goal would be to see this program upgraded to a Master program.

I would also like to comment on delivery; 320 hours of study is very intense in one year. As a result of pressure of work and studies, there was insufficient focus on benefiting from the information. Some of the staff could have had more experience. At the same time, the staff for the course were not permanent staff of the course or university and this also created some chaos. The plan was not clear at the beginning of each semester. The third semester dealt with drafting legal documents, so three months after we finished the material, we were informed of a test that we had to do. Regarding some materials, they could have been integrated together such as that relating to legislative process in Palestine which was taught in second semester, and the regulatory legal framework for the government management of the legislative process. Finally, there was a problem with the final exam when the trainer gave us the incorrect material on something related to IT.

In conclusion, the idea of a diploma is a great idea and my capacity is undoubtedly much greater than before. My main recommendation is that the programme should be upgraded to a masters level.

*Participant 3: Lawyer (Preventative Security)*

Thank you to UNDP for their support in ensuring the success of this program and others. I agree with some of what others said. I work in a security agency. Getting this diploma made my performance better in relation to how I deal with citizens and detainees. Despite the fact that I already have a masters in law, this diploma was very practical and theoretical. It really promoted our legal capacities. Even though I have the Masters, I feel it upgraded my skills.

What also distinguished this diploma aside from its practical focus was that it developed my capacity and provided me with resources for undertaking strategic planning, fundamentals of legal writing, and some other areas. Once again I would like to thank UNDP for that and I hope that program will be further developed for future participants.

*Participant 4: Assistant Legal Advisor (Ministry of Justice)*

Thank you to the organizers of this program. I believe it was a successful program that contributed greatly to the development of us as the legal professionals. There are still certain elements to take into consideration and I mention these: some aspects of the program for the diploma were not clear for participants from the beginning especially in relation to how the trainer would deal with the trainees. Would it focus on theory or practice? Would it evaluate through tests or research? There was inconsistency in how these issues were dealt with so it would have been better if the program had been more standardised ahead of time to ensure that the lecturers make a regular commitment. This is especially important given that these lectures are dealing with students who already have a high level of professional experience. Written examinations would not seem to be the best form of evaluation given the practical focus of the program.

One further remark: I believe that 90% of the course should be focused on developing practical skills This aspect requires greater emphasis. Also, there should be greater incentives for those who complete this diploma in relation to their opportunities for promotion and their job status. We spent the whole year studying for this qualification and took it very seriously. Therefore incentives are necessary. My recommendation is that the programme continue and be further developed.

*Participant 5: Legal Expert (Ministry of Justice)*

I would like to thank UNDP for its efforts. Let me say that I’m probably the most enthusiastic supporter of this program. This program provided me with many new skills. I did not need the program to develop my legal knowledge but it certainly helped me to develop my technical skills and this is how I understood the objective of this program, and this is what I believe it achieved. I believe that those who wanted to benefit from this programme could have. This programme was devised for the first time, and certainly was not perfect. Any program’s development is based to some degree upon trial and error. There were some mistakes but they were normal mistakes for any program developed for the first time. In fact I should not say mistakes but rather some weaknesses that accompanied some materials. I believe my colleagues would agree with me. The more we shift away from skills, the more we notice the weaknesses. This program linked our legal capacity to our administrative capacity. Before having this diploma I would not have understood how to do strategic planning. Now I have developed a strategic plan for my work. If you asked me how this served me in my performance, I would say that this helped me very much. This is a distinguished program that needs minor further development.

*Participant 6: Director (Ministry of Justice)*

The strength of this course is that it tackled issues directly from a practical level. It was in these areas I benefited the most. I work in forensic medicine and I disagree with the earlier comments of my colleague (participant 1) especially in relation to the forensic material. While the lecturer in the forensic medicine course did not have a masters decree he is a former judge and assistant attorney general, so the sharing of his experience was extremely valuable to us. The focus on procedural law, being the practical side of things, was very helpful. He clarified the nature of the relationship between the justice institutions in general, and focused on articles related to the justice sector and the powers of each part of the justice sector represented at the MOJ including the HJC and AGO. He tackled the powers of the police and the judicial inspection field. His practical experience using expert reports and testimony was very helpful including on the legality/validity of reports issued by experts to the court. Through the course we came to better understand the precise role of the expert.

As for the strategic planning part of the course, this was directly relevant to my work. I was part of a team from forensic medicine administration including representatives from university forensic institutes and I was delegated to be the secretary of the team. Based on what we learned in strategic planning, I was able to devise a draft plan for forensic medicine for the coming 3 years. In addition to the impact assessment, I prepared a document for the assessment of the bulk of the problems encountered at the criminal laboratories caused by the conflict between the MOI and the MOJ as to who was responsible for the crime laboratory.

* **Participants Middle Management Certificate**

*Participant 1: Director IT Unit (Ministry of Justice)*

I would like to describe the impact of this program on both a practical level in relation to my work and the impact it had upon me personally. I have a masters degree in computer engineering and my job brings together technical and administrative aspects, being the head of this department. More than 90% of the materials covered in this course, I did not have prior knowledge of and hadn’t studied before. These especially useful areas all focused on administration. There are many areas where I benefited very much. There were also materials that I did not benefit from so much. Just like in any training, there were problems, and these were dealt with in continuous evaluations conducted during the delivery of the programme through the administration of Birzeit and the MOJ so there is no need to tackle these in detail here.

Some especially beneficial areas for me were in relation to the governmental accountancy component. Now we are able to devise budgets for our departments. Before we didn’t have a clear concept of administration and now we have clearer concepts and can also deal with practical aspects of administration. We benefited very much and this had a direct impact on a very practical level in improving our capacity to do our jobs.

On a personal level, anyone who takes such training invests a lot and needs to have this reflected in what they are awarded. It was disappointing to us that after such a long period of training, we found out we would not receive a diploma, but just a certificate. We would like this to be upgraded to a diploma to reflect our effort and so we can use this on our CVs and in our personal careers and development.

*Participant 2: Head of Internal Audit Unit (Ministry of Justice)*

(Participant 1) has already spoken in general about the program and how the program was valuable for us on both a practical and personal level. I would add that the program should include more on report writing because we really need these skills in our daily work.

*Participant 3: Coordinator Criminal Data Centre (Ministry of Justice)*

Thanks to UNDP for its efforts to improve the skills of employees. This training program was itself an achievement. Regarding the administrative skills program, I benefited on 2 levels: At a cognitive level I was introduced to new terminology, meanings and specializations. On the practical level, I developed skills that are now directly reflected in my work, especially in the areas of planning, communications, development and accountancy. The course offered splendid material on project management that was particularly beneficial. There were many benefits of the program that I enjoyed.

My recommendations for improvement are that the training become more specialized. When it comes to general administration processes, it would have been better to be taught by experts with more experience because practical experience is really valuable. The selection of trainees should have been based on those who were really interested in developing themselves. We were surprised that at the end of the training that we did not receive diplomas and this reflected negatively on our morale. I am a contracted employee and I am very motivated to improve myself so perhaps this does not affect me so much. But for permanent employees, I believe this would impact negatively upon them. This program should be for a diploma and then lead onto even higher levels of education.

*Participant 4: Head of Procurement Unit (Ministry of Justice)*

My colleagues have explained the great benefits we have enjoyed from doing this course. One problem has not yet been mentioned. The logistics arrangements in the program, especially in relation to the changing venue on more than one occasion, negatively affected attendance sometimes. A specific venue should be allocated for the program.

*Participant 5: Head of Local Elections Department (Ministry of Local Government)*

I would like to thank UNDP and the MOJ for my chance to participate in this course. In addition to what my colleagues have said, I would like to emphasise that we really benefited from the whole program and I hope it can be upgraded to a diploma. The training was very beneficial.

*Participant 6: Administrative Employee, Office of Deputy Minister (Ministry of Justice)*

I have a BA in business administration from Birzeit University. Having completed this course, now I am able to read and understand the legal texts. The important aspect of this course was that it linked the practical and theoretical aspects of learning. Most case studies were based on practical examples. It was good that we were producing our case studies based on our own work, rather than based on the trainers’ experience. I would also like to underline the necessity that the program be continued.

*Participant 7: Director of University Education Department (Ministry of Detainees and Ex-Detainees)*

I agree with what my colleagues have said and wish to give special thanks to UNDP. I also want to talk about the hopes we have for UNDP. As colleagues have said, the training was very beneficial for us in our work and also at a personal level. I personally benefited very much from the material on transforming conflict. I hope the program will become a diploma. I also hope that UNDP can help some of the liberated detainees of the occupation. We have 1200 ex detainees studying at university and we provide them with grants according to their areas of specialization. We have some very distinguished students who get very high marks, but due to a limited labour market in the West Bank, they cannot get suitable training to enable them to compete in getting jobs, so we hope that UNDP can adopt some of these graduates in order to train them and build their capacities.

*Participant 8: Coordinator of Charitable Societies (Ministry of Justice)*

In general the program was beneficial to us. I would like to make 3 main points: as an employee in middle management now I have sufficient knowledge about the differences between the higher, middle and lower management and my responsibility regarding the other 2 levels of managements. I also have learned how to maintain a focus on results in my relations with other levels of management. I also learned how to evaluate my work and performance within the institution to see the degree to which I have succeeded in my work.

Despite the fact that idea of program was splendid, there were some weaknesses in the course. I felt that the material relating to communication and outreach was weak. This is very important because we provide services to high management and to the public. This should have been a greater focus of the course. Finally, I would like to thank the MOJ and the Planning Department for selecting me to participate in the program.

* **Beneficiaries *Ad Hoc* Training Fund**

*Participant 1: Undertook an English course and a computer software course. Administrative staff member in the Minister’s Office.*

Microsoft training program. The course gave me new skills. I became better equipped to deal with incoming and outgoing Ministerial correspondence and in ensuring good office systems for managing mail. The English course I completed was across 2 levels. Each level took 3 months and was held 2 days per week. I learnt how to communicate and deal with letters received in English.

*Participant 2: Computer system developer (MOJ). Now I am developing the legal library, in addition to existing duties.*

I would like to thank UNDP and the planning unit for the opportunity given to me to participate in an expert meeting on cyber crimes held in Vienna convened by UNODC in January 2011. This was funded under the UNDP training fund within the Ministry. It was the first meeting for experts concerned with cyber crimes. The aim was to develop a study in cyber crimes and this was very useful for us. For me I feel my experience was really developed in this regard. This really opened many opportunities/prospects for me on improving my legal knowledge. This meeting discussed how to match information technology with the legal field and explored how information technologies impact upon the law and vice versa. For me I benefited from exposure to these issues. My awareness of how the internet can be used to facilitate crimes has been promoted and the impact this can have on family and society.

Not only did I benefit, but the MOJ also benefited very much from this project. This meeting was followed up by a questionnaire completed by all those who had attended the Vienna meeting and distributed to all member states. I coordinated completion of the questionnaire in cooperation with all justice institutions in Palestine, HJC, AGO, legal affair units, police MOI, academia and Interpol and NGOs. Through my role in facilitating completion of this national questionnaire I gained insight into things I never knew about before concerning extradition and many other roles I was introduced to regarding communications, cybercrime, and all areas legislation related to information technology. Palestine needs to develop a legislative package and provide regulatory legal framework to regulate use of IT.

The MOJ really worked hard on the draft penal code and thanks to our increasing knowledge of this area, part of it now deals with cyber crimes. We are in need of pressure to enact this law. There should be immediate legislation relating to cyber crimes. The HJC and the prosecution are currently incapable of bringing cyber criminals to justice. The validity of cyber crime evidence relating to e-commerce and trade cannot be established in court.

* **Beneficiaries PBA’s Continuous Training Programme**

*PBA lawyer # 1: Banking lawyer*

This training programme was very important and introduced us to very important legal knowledge. The lawyers who delivered the training were very well established and experienced and had to a lot to offer us. They provided us with well developed materials. Before this program, we did not have such courses because they were not developed and supported. The practice of law is very large and there are many different areas of specialization. These courses tried to provide a complete summary of entire areas of law and we benefited very much from these courses. This is important for young lawyers to give them the chance to work in a range of areas. The courses were well organised. Everything we learnt was related to our work and the courses taught us about the practical aspects of practicing law such as how to deal with the daily court procedures.

*PBA lawyer # 2: Finance and banking lawyer*

I undertook two of the courses. One, on finance and banking legal practice, and the other on the ethics of the legal profession. I found that they were good courses and they built upon the previous training that we had done. I would agree with what Mohamed said that these courses are very useful to our daily work as lawyers.

*PBA lawyer # 3: Practicing lawyer*

I am a practicing lawyer. I undertook three courses on banking law, ethics, the penal code and international humanitarian law. These courses are provided by specialized lawyers who work in the areas of their subjects. As a general lawyer, it is impossible to know the detail of all different areas. These courses give you enough knowledge to start practicing in that area. The diversity of courses offered is very important as they deal with a wide range of areas including administrative justice, the penal code, insurance, banking and finance law. Quite frankly as lawyers we are organizing ourselves to cover shortages of lawyers in particular areas and this gives us the knowledge and skills to move into other fields of law and move to where the work opportunities are. I found the training provided to be both professional and practical. We benefited from many interesting discussions with the trainers who drew heavily upon their own specialized experience in each area of law

*Q: Did the courses discuss international practices and then give examples of how these might relate to Palestinian laws?*

*PBA lawyer # 1*:

Yes. The banking and finance subject focused a lot on international banking processes and international laws relating to money laundering, electronic banking fraud and many other areas. The lecturer tied all these issues into the banking situation here in oPt including the lack of laws that exist in some areas.

*PBA lawyer # 4: Lecturer in banking law*

These continuous training/professional development courses are very important for lawyers in oPt. They are divided into very relevant subjects that cover the main areas where there are work opportunities for young lawyers. I designed the course on banking. I am legal advisor for the Arab Bank here in oPt, and I have experience for around 15 years. My course focused on 2 main points. How do we deal with all the legal aspects of banking transactions and the services of banks all over the world, and how does this all affect our work in banking here in oPt, on the ground. For example I explained to them issues regarding compliance with forgery laws, international financial crimes and how they affect us here in oPt. Participants were very interested and interacted a lot with me, asking good questions that led to valuable discussions. I think this course was good for the students and it was good for me too. We dealt with both theoretical and practical aspects of banking law and it was good that I was able to clarify practical aspects of the law based on my experience.

*PBA lawyer # 5: Practicing lawyer*

I have been a lawyer since 1996 working as a lawyer at a women’s legal aid centre. I defend women at the Shari’a courts and civil courts. I deal with sexual abuse and criminal cases related to women. I am also a trainer on laws, gender, and human rights. I taught a course under this programme with the Bar Association. I taught for 15 hours to 25 practicing lawyers focused upon Penal Procedural Laws and focusing on issues of arraignment and release. 70% of the course was practically focused and 30% theoretical. We had many interesting discussions. As colleagues we can always benefit from each other’s experience. We also closely monitored the impact of this training. Participants in my course had to sit a pre-training test, and a post-training test to provide us with a clear baseline and indicators for measuring the results. The results showed that the lawyers learnt a lot from the course. I’m sure they will go on to use this knowledge in their professional practice. I kept the course very interactive. We had moot court, case studies and various other activities aside from discussions. This was a rich experience for me and I believe also for the participants.

*PBA lawyer #* 3:

To go back to your question: Where these courses beneficial to our work? I can assert that these courses really provide support to lawyers in their work, whether they are specialized or not. Because I believe that the lawyers are a group in society who should be equipped with all the information to help clients. I took more than one course. One was capacity building for lawyers to help lawyers develop their skills and awareness of professional ethics. I also took the courses in human rights, in litigation and in banking law. These lectures and courses, all of them promote the capacity of young lawyers so that they are informed about legal practice and not just about particular laws. In my professional work I am also a trainer. I think the trainers in these courses were very good and I learnt from them, so now when I go to train others on human rights, I am further developed as a trainer myself. Trainers should also always be developing themselves and learning, especially in working with laws.

*PBA lawyer # 6: Lecturer*

I specialize in public international law (humanitarian law) and specialize in international criminal law. I work at Al-Quds University and have been a practising lawyer since 2002. I practice in Israeli military courts and the Israeli civil courts. I have experience in developing training curricula and training on international humanitarian law and human rights. I provide training courses for the PBA and I am also a researcher at the Mandela Institute for Human Rights, and a judge at the moot court organized by Palestinian law faculties. In this UNDP supported programme, I ran the course on legal professional ethics. This deals with the most important part of justice regarding the legal profession itself: The mission of the profession. Those who belong to this profession should know first of all the laws that regulate and govern this profession and the proper conduct for members of this profession.

For 15 years I have taught on the ethics of the profession and I built this programme from my own experience. I linked the theoretical and practical aspects and there was active participation on the part of the group that I trained. I divided the curriculum into the mission statement for the legal profession and then the ethical standards. What do we want from this program? Knowledge never ends, even among practicing lawyers. There must be continuous education because we’re talking about a phase of development for lawyers, especially for the younger ones.

* **Brief Notes from Discussions Held with Addameer Clients**

*Client #1*

Client had four sons in detention. One son is still in detention. Addameer helped provide information to her about her sons. Addameer was very responsive. Sons were on trial. The elder son was sentenced to 9 years. Addameer appointed lawyers to represent her sons. All were Palestinian lawyers.

*Client #2*

Client is a former prisoner. Addameer organised a lawyer to visit him in prison and there was follow-up. He was highly satisfied with the lawyers who followed-up with him constantly. Not all detainees have an idea of who to call, but his family called Addameer. Addameer also helped him obtain assistance from the Ministry of Detainees and Ex-Detainees, which pays him assistance.

*Client #3*

She is the wife of a detainee who is in administrative detention. (Administrative detention is someone who is detained without any reason or any charge being known). Addameer was helpful in providing comfort to the family. What distinguishes Addameer is it plays on the international dimensions of the case and provides legal information for the families. Many of these families do not know much information about the defendant or whether to approach the courts are not. Addameer maintains warm relations with the families of prisoners. Administrative detention is for reasons that we do not know for a period that is not known. The file of the administrative detainee is a security file *par excellence*. And sometimes the families don’t know whether or why one person gets months of detention and others only a few weeks. Some people have dismissed their private lawyers and come to Addameer as a result of our good reputation. Addameer is also free of charge. (Note: a private lawyer costs minimum NIS 8,000 (or US$ 2,500). Lawyers from Addameer provide the required service for free, are often to families and respond to their many questions and fears.

* **Law students participating in UNDP supported clinical legal education programmes**

*Participant #1 (A recently graduated female lawyer now in 2 year training as a new lawyer)*

The importance of the legal clinic manifested itself in my legal training as a lawyer and gave me practical skills that I use in daily work life. The legal clinic allowed us to make mistakes but then correct them through the supervision received. In contrast, in the real world practising lawyers cannot afford to make mistakes. The clinic helped us bridge the gap and overcome our shortcomings.

*Participant #2(A recently graduated student)*

The most important course provided to us was in providing legal advice. The training focused on preparing legal advice. We also received field training including trainings on civil courts, Shari’a Courts and also international human rights organizations such as the independent commission on human rights. Participating in the program also enhances our CVs and gives us experience we can draw on in searching for work.

*Participant #3 (A 4th year female law student)*

The legal clinic was the first place where we were able to deal with practical issues. There were a number of workshops held on international issues. And the books that we used in the clinic did not exist before. Three students participated in the Jessup Moot court competition. Also the Internet research skills (USAID) were very good: “The Moot Court was something very different than the other subject that we had from the degree. It was a very good push for the third and fourth students… it’s a big advantage for students entering practice… “The international case study that we took was inspiring from a human rights perspective….”

**Focus Group: Law students enrolled in Clinical Legal Education Courses**

*Law student #1 (winner of the 1st International competition):*

Re: academic research. I want to address the issue of how the legal aid clinic has enhanced the students in their research. Before UNDP support, academic research was restricted to examining and interpreting texts. We broadened our knowledge by elaborating upon the texts. As a result UNDP support we are able to analyse legal texts with more sophistication. We are able to perform legal research ourselves. The law clinic links the needs of the community. The legal aid clinic really enhanced our practical abilities.

*Law student #2 (also works at the Palestinian Centre for Human rights):*

Al-Azhar University legal aid clinic has really bridged the gap between the law faculty and civil society. The law clinic supported by UNDP supplies many students to civil society organisation in Gaza. The clinic was a vehicle for helping students focus not only on the Israeli occupation, but also upon how their own government respects or violates rights... Students want UNDP to go forward and to widen their activities. The clinic curriculum can move from a local dimension to the international dimension.... we entered into theoretical instructions regarding our career in the future... Besides the existence of the legal aid clinics it is applied experience for the students... Example of training courses included the following: Before UNDP support we were lacking in practical court experience... all we had were the moot courts... This experience builds confidence of the students that transfers to many other situations and professional life.

*Law student #3 (4th year level):*

Since UNDP began the law clinic... our goal was to defend life... it makes us more civic minded and equips students to contribute more fully in helping the community....

*Law student #4 (Al-Azhar University):*

... the theoretical learning that students receive in this university is good. However it is important to also shift from theory to practice. It is also very good to be exposed to legal practice....the students have been energized by their involvement in the clinic which has expanded their knowledge... the instructor provided many good example and we benefited a lot. The course enabled students to visit many civil society organizations and courts. This exposed them to real situations and provided them with a lot of information about how the justice system works in practice.

*Law student #5:*

The program provided opportunity for practical experience... Experts came from outside including from Vietnam and other countries.

*Law student #6:*

I never thought that I would really enjoy law school....but after I began my studies I actually was surprised to find that I enjoyed many courses. The highlight of my law degree has been the clinical education project involving women and human rights. This gave us good experience with clients....The international criminal moot court trial...

*Law student #7:*

Al-Azhar clinic allowed her to widen her hopes to be a human rights lawyer focused on the issues.... it provides a channel for dealing with the occupation to convey our voices as Palestinians to other nations... [there are two competitions one in Gaza (Arabic) and one in the Hague (English)....]

*Law student #8 (3rd year law student):*

...She was deeply affected by the court visits in Gaza...

*Law student #9:*

She is a new student and very thankful to the law clinic... Her work in the clinic increased her confidence

* **Shams**

*Participant 1: Media institute Birzeit University*

I became acquainted with Shams in a workshop and commenced volunteering at the Shams media unit about 2 years ago. At the media unit we gain so much valuable experience. We work on radio reports and video reports. I did a TV report on workers situation in oPt. Through my volunteering with the media unit of SHAMS I joined a course at Birzeit University for producing documentaries. I was able to shoot a film entitled “The painting of oPt” Visual arts in oPt and the young Palestinian artists’ club and how this institution adopts young artists and develops their skills.

*Q: How could SHAMS improve its programs?*

A: Maybe through participation in drama program, Also if political science student could participate in recording stories.

*Q: What is the importance of social media in Shams’ work? Could it be exploited more?*

A: We work with SHAMS and focus on YouTube because it is a very strong and influential communications tool. We use Facebook to communicate with people when we have workshops and projects. We have female students from Birzeit University who works on blogs….and we promote discussion and participation in SHAMS centre activities.

*Q: What about Twitter?*

A: Yes. We use Twitter too.

*Participant 2: Faculty of law Al Quds University and works in several institutions in Jerusalem; got to know SHAM through the college*

*Q: How could SHAMS’ program be improved?*

A: She has worked with many institutions and SHAMS has very good credibility and larger prospects. She suggests that SHAMS should have a branch in Jerusalem. She thinks this is important and attracts so many people. Due to the distance we cannot really take part in activities.

*Participant 3: Law student Al-Quds University*

He came to know of SHAMS through university administration. His first time to participate in SHAMS activities was a legal competition entitled “employing the popular proverbs in eradicating corruption”. The competition included several universities but also promoted cultural exchange between the students and promoted communication between the four universities.

The second workshop concerned promoting human rights and the rule of law. For me this was a turning point, because it helped me break so many barriers. It contributed to me building a strong personality, commitment, social awareness and communication skills. It also contributed to the pool of new ideas I was exposed to. Every idea was discussed separately and analysed including possibilities for implementing these ideas on the ground.

I am attracted to working with SHAMS due to its credibility and transparency. Such centres in our country promote awareness and understanding of the Palestinian cause amongst the people. If I may suggest something important so that SHAMS may further develop. SHAMS should not restrict its activities to focusing on Palestinians living in oPt but should expand them to Palestinians in exile who are also in need of awareness-raising and empowerment to promote their knowledge of the right to return. This right is under threat and should not be neglected. There are also many Palestinians who cannot come to oPt and who are in Europe. Better communication could be achieved through conferences so that we can benefit from their experiences because they live in European countries. It would be good to benefit from these opportunities and establish good relations with them internally and externally.

*Participant 4: I have a Masters degree in psychology, Al Quds University and I’m also an activist in youth activities and coordinator.*

I am from Nablus. SHAMS is a success story. SHAMS is the organisation that gathers everyone together. It is our first, not second home. I was in Germany at an institution and during a break I read a magazine dealing with human rights. The article discussed the Palestinian territories and covered very important topics like the rule of law and SHAMS centre was mentioned in that. I found it amazing to see SHAM’s work written up internationally. I consider myself a part of this project.

When SHAMS organises a seminar workshop or meeting, all levels and kinds of people take part. This promotes interaction and social relations and networking between different groups. These activities deal with very important topics for the oPt such as the rule of law. The second aspect is that when SHAMS organizes a workshop, all the levels of decision makers, and leaders are present (justice, security, decision makers, etc) and a range of political views are also represented. This ability to bring different groups together is key to SHAMS’ success. For example, the national reconciliation committee had for many years not been able to gather Fatah and Hamas together, but Shams was able to do this through its workshops. It is because of their respect for SHAMS that many different groups feel confident to participate.

There is a third point I want to speak of. I was at Al Quds University and there was a workshop organised by the university on the rule of law but the workshop was not very interactive or positive. However the positive thing to come out of it was that a group of students involved in SHAMS who had attended the workshop, took it upon themselves to organise a follow up workshop. That follow up workshop took place 1 month ago and it was a very successful event. Three students who organized and supervised the workshop thanked SHAMS for their activities and support.

*Reversion to Participant 2 - works with MAAN news agency as program producer and director*

I came to know about SHAM’s work because most of their activities were covered by the MAAN news agency where I work. As a student I started working without training. Most staff at MAAN I got to know through the activities, workshops and conferences organised by SHAMS. The fact that I was already acquainted with people working in MAAN and the media made it easier for me when I started working there.

*Participant 5:*

I believe that SHAMS can help address the issue of the confiscation of land in East Jerusalem. I believe the pressure put on Palestinian through taxes and other things to force them to leave the city is a policy aimed at concealing the true facts on the ground. For some time Israeli authorities have been digging under the Al-Aqsa mosque to find artefacts related to the Jewish period but did not find anything. Their real aim is to establish their alleged temple and their ultimate goal is to make Palestinians a minority in their own city. Among the future goals of the Israeli authorities is to give Israeli citizenship to Palestinians. We should all stand against these efforts. All Palestinians should leave the nationality part of the ID card blank. Another strategy of the Israelis is to change the curriculum in the schools and brainwash Palestinian students so that they become ignorant of their people and their land.

* **Clients Union of Women Programs Centres (Gaza)**

*Client #1 (domestic and marriage problems):*

“I was afraid to hire a lawyer, because I had no money to do so and I had no information about legal issues. I came to the legal aid clinic to have a consultation and they provided me with a full package of services and they started a case against my husband and also provided me with sessions with a psychologist for free. I asked for divorce from my husband due to violence and he is a drug addict in prison... he is a drug dealer... I have a boy 7 months old to care for. My husband has not provided any support and I am now living at my father’s house. I want to continue with my life and get a diploma and be economically free from others. My lawyer is waiting for the Shari’a court to grant the application for divorce but my husband is refusing to divorce me.”

*Client #2:*

“I found out about the legal aid clinic as a result of the workshop that I attended. I explained my case and asked how they could help me. They gave me legal aid services and psychosocial support. I am the second wife of my husband. I spent only a few months with my husband. He only married me to make the first wife jealous. I had been working in an institution and he made me quit my work and stay at home. Then the problems got worse. The only solution for me was to ask for a divorce. He never hit me, but it was emotional abuse I suffered. He left me in a rented apartment for months, completely alone. I came to the legal aid clinic to get help and the legal aid clinic helped me. I obtained a divorce from my husband as a result of the assistance that the clinic gave me. I obtained alimony, my furniture and my gold.”

*Client #3:*

I am working in the Gender Project in UNRWA. I have a B.S. in accounting. I become engaged two years ago to a Saudi man. The plan was that his wife in Saudi Arabia didn’t want to come to Gaza, but he wanted a new wife here. The first wife was supposed to stay in Saudi Arabia. (He is 52 year old rich man). He said that he would come here in March for the wedding, but then he never came. He told me that his first wife had taken his passport and hidden it. I received very bad phone calls from his first wife and his children. He himself called and tried to pressure me to end the arrangement. He accused me of magic issues; that I had put a magic spell on him so that he couldn’t live his normal life. He stopped calling for two months, then he called to warn me that his first wife’s family members may attack me in Gaza. During these five months, I was suffering alone. Then I came to the clinic. My lawyer called and tried to mediate but this was not successful. Then he hired a *muqtar* in Gaza and the *muqtar* came to see her and at that point her family learned of the entire affair. Fortunately the entire issue was solved without going to the courts. He became afraid and then decided to pay me ½ of the dowry. Now I am free of him. I plan to attend law school.”

* **Clients National Society for Democracy and Law/Coalition for Justice (Gaza)**

*Client #1: Female, early 20s - National Society for Democracy and Law*

Client was having a normal visit to her father’s house (she lives in Rafa and her husband lives in Gaza). Her husband called her after five days and told her to stay there. She was pregnant and gave birth at her father’s house. She was abandoned by the husband. A woman came to visit her at home (it was the mother of a girl who the husband wanted to marry as a second wife). She refused and tried to send a family member to mediate between her and her husband, but he refused to grant a divorce and return her gold. This is the point at which she approached the legal aid centre. Her husband tried to evade the court proceedings. For five months he only attended one hearing. Five times applications were made in court asking for her rights and her husband refused to process the papers. [Her lawyer explained that the main problem is evasion of service of process. [The budget for legal aid representation was not enough but the legal aid centre is continuing to help her with a $200 budget]

*Client #*2*: Female - National Society for Democracy and Law*

“I knew about the legal aid clinic from a workshop that was held at the mosque were they talked about legal rights. I came to the legal aid centre for help in gaining custody of my child who was being kept at his father’s house. This only happened 20 days ago.” [Her lawyer explained that before processing a case in *shari’a* court for custody of the child the legal aid centre tried mediation with the *muqtar*, but this was not successful and they were forced to pursue a case in the *shari’a* courts and successfully obtained custody of the child].

*Client #3: Female - Coalition for Justice and South Women Media Forum*

Client had approached the legal aid clinic to obtain alimony for herself and her child. She asked for a divorce because her husband had not been supporting her. The first time she learned of the Coalition for Justice was in a workshop at the border. She had had a very terrible four years by herself trying to obtain a final judgement of divorce but hadn’t been successful. The coalition for justice obtained the divorce and support for herself and her child. [Her lawyer explained that it was a complex case that took three months to resolve however this was still relatively quick as usually it takes between 6 to 12 months or even to obtain a divorce.]

*Client #4: Female*

Client was in the court asking for help to bring a case against her husband. The court gave her the business card of an attorney at the Coalition for Justice and she went to the clinic that helped her successfully resolve her case. She succeeded in obtaining alimony for herself and the children and a separate case for the furniture. Her husband had simply left Gaza for Malaysia for three years without sending her any support for her or the three children. “The clinic helped me a lot because I had no money to start a case.” [Her lawyer explained that a divorce was obtained by first asking for financial support (which was not paid) and following this, the divorce application was granted].

*Client #5: Female with her young son*

Client’s husband was wealthy and had hired a very prestigious lawyer to fight her application for custody. She was in the Al-Mizan Association who referred her to the legal aid clinic. Although her case was quite complex, the legal aid centre succeeded in obtaining custody for her.

* **Clients Culture and Free Thought Association (Gaza)**

*Client #1: Male, a father of a girl*

I had a daughter studying laboratory technology who was 21 years old. She was married to a man for one year. They had a precondition to the marriage that she could continue her studies after marriage, but her husband prevented her from studying. When she asked to go to the university her husband began beating her and psychologically abusing her, keeping her in isolation and she was prevented from even making phone calls to her father. When her father realized that she was in such terrible conditions, he went to the house and got his daughter. After 2 to 3 months the family sent a Muqtar to the father to apply pressure for return of the daughter back, but without any conditions. The father refused absolutely to comply with the request of the Muqtar. He was told of the legal aid clinic at the Culture and Free Thought Association (supported by UNDP). “I was received by the legal aid lawyers. I explained the entire story to them. Because of the registration fees I couldn’t afford to file any case in court. That’s why I came here to have a free service. By having access to legal representation, I achieved progress in the situation. We obtained a judgement from the court, divorce, alimony and all the rights of the daughter were achieved. I am so thankful for the legal aid clinic lawyers. I would never have expected that something like this would be possible.”

*Client #2: Father and his daughter*

Client’s daughter’s husband got married to another woman and abandoned his daughter without giving her any rights. “I am an old man I cannot afford a lawyer. I heard from a friend who had gotten assistance from the Culture and Free Thought Association. This is why I came to the Culture and Free Thought Association. They came to the centre and began to process a case and she got alimony for herself and the two children without a divorce. She is pregnant and also getting alimony for the third child. All of this was free. The lawyer is also filing a claim to get her gold jewellery back. They are still settling the terms of the divorce including division of property and the custody. I am so thankful as a father to the legal aid clinic.”

*Client #3: Female (new visiting client)*

“I heard from other people in the community that the Culture and Free Thought Association may be able to help me. I don’t have money for a lawyer.” She left her husband’s house three months earlier due to problems. He had neglected her and never provided spending money. He lived in a separate flat with his first wife and his extended family. She was his second wife and had one child by her husband. The husband abandoned her however she is hoping that with the help of the clinic she can raise an alimony claim.

*Client #4: Male*

“I was married. After awhile, I realized that my wife had three brothers with severe birth defects and I became very concerned about the possibility that she had not disclosed some genetic problems to me. I filed for a divorce and then her father came with the police to my house and demanded the dowry back (reverse dowry) (furniture, alimony, custody, etc.). The problem was very complex and the Shari’a court couldn’t manage to find a solution. I came to the Culture and Free Thought Association to gain assistance with the case. The Association organized four mediation sessions and the problem was solved. The father and my ex-wife agreed to drop the case. He is paying for the divorce and the Association is acting as a conduit for the money and the monthly allowance.”

* **Clients Palestinian Bar Association (Gaza)**

*Client #1: Female*

“I have three children that were taken away from me by my husband after I got divorced. I have no father or brothers to look after me and was totally alone. I didn’t even have a place to live. I went to an old house that had belonged to my father where some cousins were living, but my cousins wouldn’t let me stay there. At that moment I came to the Bar Association and the legal clinic. I was a university graduate and unemployed without any means to start a case in the court. The Bar Association lawyers helped me and stood beside me in court. They began a process to get the house back. Through them I was successful in getting my father’s house back. I am so thankful to the Bar Association for their help.

*Client #2: Male senior citizen*

“First of all we are ignorant about the law. We are not lawyers and we are living in a very marginalised area. My sister suffered from domestic violence for over 20 years and we could do nothing. We heard about the Bar legal clinic and we came here. The lawyers were ready to hear our case and gave us the hope and encouraged us to fight this domestic violence. We started a case in the court against my sister’s husband. My sister’s case represents one of the negative aspects of the internet. When the lawyers here helped us they explained to us how we could sue the husband. The lawyers made us aware of what to do and told us that each woman has a right to keep her gold, furniture, etc. As a result of all these cases we have taken two verdicts already. We are receiving alimony and furniture in two separate cases and we are pursuing the gold in a third case. However we are not asking for a divorce. We are using mediation in the hope we can reunite the family in the interests of the kids. We are using the Muqtar. There will be conditions for my sister’s return (including that her husband cannot use internet to talk to other women; and he is not to mistreat her. He should pay compensation if he continues the abuse). One of the negative consequences is that one of my sister’s children is now in prison due to the family breakdown causing behavioural problems in the children. We hope that the legal aid clinic will provide assistance to him also who is a victim of this abusive situation. We are very thankful to the Bar Association and the lawyer.”

*Client #3: Elderly man*

“I have only one son but my son abandoned me and didn’t provide me with any support. I went to the court to seek an order that my son support me. I received a positive verdict from the Shari’a court to receive alimony of 100 Jordanian dinars per month. Now the legal clinic is helping me to execute the judgement. The legal aid clinic received the judgement but the son is trying to cancel it, however I am continuing in the court. The legal aid clinic tried to bring me and the son together for reconciliation and now ¼ of my son’s salary is kept by the bank upon order of the Shari’a court, so that I can collect it to support myself.”

*Client #4: Disabled man*

“I was working with an association here and I heard about the legal aid clinic on the radio. At first I was afraid to come, but then I did and the lawyers began a case in the court to get my rights back. We began a mediation with the owner of the company, but the mediation was not successful. So we followed up with an application to the court. We are currently waiting to hear the verdict of the judge. The case has taken around one year so far.”

*Client #5: Female*

“This project is helping a lot of people in the community. Since the first meeting they adopted my case. I feel that they have helped me very well. Here in Gaza women are marginalized in every way in this masculine dominated society. The men laugh at us if we say that we are going to a lawyer. They threaten us. Coming here was the most important thing I have done. They encouraged me to talk about my issue and gave us psychological support. I was working in a company. I had inherited money from my father and started a company with another person. The owner of the company withheld benefits and the owner took a necklace worth 100 JD and I received assistance free of charge.”

* ***Muqtars* (Gaza)**

*Muqtar #1: Female*

“I want talk about being a female *muqtar*. This is something new in oPt and is directly due to UNDP support. As a previous preacher at a mosque for females I was used to solving problems with females when they approached me for assistance. I benefited from the UNDP supported trainings at the Culture and Free Thought Association. The trainings helped me organise my work and I learned about: i) legal aspects; ii) psycho-social support and iii) how to do mediation. The programme should continue and more female *muqtar* should continue as there is a need for this. Before the training I had no idea of human rights or law.”

*Muqtar # 2: Reconciliation judge*

“There is a big gap in traditional justice and international human rights. No one had been able to bridge this gap to date, but UNDP has started work on this. UNDP has helped the Muqtar to help the people. Now the cooperation between the *muqtars* and the Bar Association is aligned and we can operate as one. We are now working hand in hand to bridge these gaps. The lawyers are now able to refer cases to us and as a result of this cooperation we have been able to solve hundreds of cases. The legal aid programme being implemented by the Bar Association has had strong impact; from the capacity building workshops to the informal workshops affiliated with the programme. These workshops have had a big impact on helping us understand how to resolve social conflicts. The judges in the formal courts now approve our decisions automatically... (i.e. in cases of arbitration, the agreement needs the endorsement of the formal court and this is being given more readily now as a result of the fact that they respect our judgements more). We are so glad for the cooperation of UNDP because it has emphasized the role of the tribal justice and has highlighted the role of the Muqtar and it has connected us to the larger justice chain and highlighted the need for complementarity. We need to go into the community discourse and see how to change the issues.

As reconciliation judges we are more attached to the community and we have more access to the community than anyone else. We need to have prophylactic action. For example, on the issue of inheritance rights; women are banned from their inheritance rights and we need to go to the community and explain to them about women’s rights in advance. Also we need to fight the negative reforms and we need to develop social relations and norms for the sake of women and children. In a nutshell, the benefits of the programme are very large especially in this time of inter-social conflict and to have “micro resolution of disputes.”

*Muqtar #3*

“We are a tribal society/family attached to customs and social norms that are an integral part of our system. In addition to the religious and Shari’a laws the tribal and Shari’a justice is quicker and more efficient at solving the disputes than formal justice. There are approximately 20 informal cases for every single formal case. When people lose confidence in the formal system, they go to the informal justice system. Cases in the formal courts can take up to 3 to 5 years compared with cases in the informal tribal justice which can usually be solved in just two to three meetings. Regarding legal aid and our cooperation with the Bar Association, we had only social customs to draw upon before. However now we have started to adopt more legalistic opinions and decisions. For example, a young man had a car accident and killed two young girls. The courts would have taken three years to solve it. The Muqtars managed to resolve it in two days. The father forgave the boy who killed his daughters and paid the money to get him out of jail.”

*Muqtar #4: Formerly a military prosecutor and now a muqtar.*

“In our system there is a complimentary practice. Some cases the formal justice just cannot solve. With regard to car accidents the systems have different approaches. The family will ask if they have insurance and license for the car and driver. In the case discussed, the reason the father forgave the boy is that insurance was available to pay.”

**6. UNDP support advocacy campaigns in Gaza**

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| **UNDP supported advocacy campaigns in Gaza** | | | | | |
|  | **Subject** | **Implementer** | **Target Group** | **Area** | **Electronic site/ link** |
| 1 | Tromodol Abuse and Legal Implications | PBA | Juvenile | Gaza-wide | <http://www.facebook.com/LawyersForRuleOfLaw/events> |
| 2 | Your Voice is Heard - VAW | WAC | Women | Gaza-wide | Not applicable |
| 3 | Reunification of Palestinian Families in Gaza Strip, WB, and Jerusalem | PNGO | Local Community | Gaza-wide |  |
| 4 | “25-30 Campaign” Decreasing Nominee’s Age to 25 for PLC election and 30 for presidential elections. | PNGO | Youth | Gaza-wide |
| 5 | “My Card of My Rights” a For people with disabilities. | PNGO | People with disabilities | Gaza-wide | <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=39Dr3aFOIKk> |
| 6 | Social reconciliation | NSDL | Local Community | Rafah | <http://www.maannews.net/arb/ViewDetails.aspx?ID=509998> |
| 7 | Human Dignity and Right to Development” | CFTA | Local Community | Khan  Younis | Not Applicable |
| 8 | Combat Violence Against Women | Aisha | Women | Gaza City | <http://aisha-pal.org/index.php?page=newsdetails&id=66> |
| 9 | Gender-Based Violence | UWPC | Women | Middle Area | Not applicable |
| 10 | The Vulnerable Groups’ Right to Development | NSDL | Local Community | Rafah | <http://www.nsdl.org.ps/site/ar/2012/12/> |
| 11 | My Disability Does not Deprive Me from My Rights | UCAS | Graduates with Disabilities | Gaza-wide | <http://www.ucas.edu.ps/NewsDetail.aspx?ShowID=3102> |
| 12 | Personal Status Law Between Reality and Aspiration | NSDL | Local Community | Rafah | Not yet. |
| 13 | Justice for Development | Al-Azhar Univ. | Students | Gaza City | <https://www.facebook.com/AzharLegalClinic> |