Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law Secretariat

Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Norway

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NGO Monitor’s mission is to provide information and analysis, promote accountability, and support discussion on the reports and activities of NGOs claiming to advance human rights and humanitarian agendas.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Netherlands jointly fund Israeli and Palestinian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) through The Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law Secretariat (the “IHL Secretariat”). This funding mechanism has a projected budget of $17.6 million over 2013-2017, including $13 million for NGOs (see Tables A, B, and C). The funds are managed by the Institute of Law at Birzeit University (IoL-BZU) and a European multidisciplinary consulting company, NIRAS.

- Until 2014, the NGO Development Center (NDC) in Ramallah managed these pooled government finances through its Human Rights/Good Governance (HR/GG) program. (See NGO Monitor’s reports on the previous counterproductive funding via the NDC.)

- As of June 1, 2016, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs allocated NOK 5 million ($600,000) to the IHL Secretariat.

- The IHL Secretariat funds highly politicized NGOs that are involved in various anti-Israel activities, including engaging in legal warfare (“lawfare”) against Israeli officials, promoting BDS (boycott, divestment, and sanctions) campaigns, advancing a “1948 agenda,” exploiting the false “apartheid” analogy to discredit Israel, and even promoting antisemitic propaganda.

- The donor countries are responsible for “deciding on the general framework and policy for the HR/IHL Secretariat; approving operational manuals and standard forms for the Secretariat; approving annual work plans and budget for the Secretariat; approving funding as proposed by the Secretariat; deciding to open Calls for Proposals for project support; approving annual narrative reports and audited financial statements by the Secretariat; and the Steering Committee commissions the mid-term review or any other external evaluation of the programme.”

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4 NGO Monitor, “Promoting Israel’s Isolation: Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands Funding for NDC and NGOs,” November 16, 2009, http://www.ngo-monitor.org/article/promoting_israel_s_isolation_switzerland_sweden_denmark_netherlands_funding_for_ndc_and_ngos
Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law Secretariat

- According to the IHL Secretariat’s website, the “overall objective of the programme is to contribute to the effective realization of adherence to human rights and international humanitarian law in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) and to influence the behavior of the relevant duty bearers, including Israel, the Palestinian Authority (PA) and the governing bodies/authorities in Gaza.”

- Works “with and supports Palestinian and Israeli human rights (HR) civil society organizations (CSOs) active in the oPt, within the general parameters and context of ending the Israeli occupation of the oPt, and establishing an independent, democratic Palestinian state in which human rights are respected.”

- The IHL Secretariat provides “core-funding” grants to select prequalified organizations. “Core funding” grants, with limited restrictions, support the general budgets of organizations and their full agendas.

- In March 2014, the IHL Secretariat allocated $10.5 million in “core funding” grants to 24 high politicized Israeli and Palestinian NGOs active in the Arab-Israeli conflict over a period of three years.

- Since October 2015, when a major escalation of attacks on Israeli civilians began, the IHL Secretariat’s Facebook page has consistently ignored Israeli victims, while providing links to Israeli and Palestinian NGOs that condemn the responses to these attacks by security forces.

- NGO Monitor’s analysis of the IHL Secretariat’s 2015 Annual Report reveals fundamental problems with its funding for NGOs, including support for political warfare against Israel, the adoption of extreme NGO rhetoric against Israel, the singling out and targeting of Jewish communities abroad, and repeating a very narrow focus on Palestinian human rights and alleged human rights violations against Palestinians.

NGOs Funded by Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway through the IHL Secretariat include:

- BADIL - Founded to promote a Palestinian “right of return” and a leader of international BDS campaigns. BADIL holds annual “right of return” art contests and has published antisemitic cartoons on its website, as well as imagery promoting a one-state agenda and denying Israel’s right to exist. A cartoon that won a monetary prize in BADIL’s 2010 Al-Awda Nakba caricature competition is a blatant representation of classic antisemitic tropes, including a Jewish man, garbed in traditional Hasidic attire, with a hooked nose and side

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11 Ibid.
12 Ibid.
locks. He stands above a dead child and skulls, holding a pitchfork dripping with blood. After the antisemitic cartoons were publicly revealed by NGO Monitor, Switzerland froze NDC funding for this NGO. There is no public documentation suggesting that an in-depth investigation was conducted regarding the explicitly antisemitic imagery or that controls were established to prevent such images from being published in the future. Indeed much of the offensive imagery remains on BADIL’s website.


- Palestinian Center for Human Rights (PCHR), a leader in the “lawfare” movement, has campaigned to have Israeli officials arrested in the UK, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Spain, and New Zealand.
  o All of PCHR’s cases have been dismissed in the preliminary stages.
  o Along with Al-Haq, Al-Dameer and Al-Mezan, PCHR submitted a document to Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court Fatou Bensouda on November 23, 2015, claiming to present evidence and testimonies of alleged Israeli “war crimes” perpetrated during the 2014 Gaza war (Operation Protective Edge).
  o PCHR regularly describes Israeli policies as “apartheid” and accuses Israel of “ethnic cleansing,” “war crimes,” and the “Judaization of Jerusalem.”
• **Al-Haq,** a leader in BDS and “lawfare” campaigns, has proposed sabotaging the Israeli court system by “flooding the [Israeli Supreme] Court with petitions in the hope of obstructing its functioning and resources.”
  o Along with Al-Mezan, Al-Dameer and the Palestinian Center for Human Rights (PCHR), Al-Haq submitted a document to Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court Fatou Bensouda on November 23, 2015, claiming evidence and testimonies of alleged Israeli “war crimes” perpetrated during the 2014 Gaza war (Operation Protective Edge). 34
  o The Israeli Supreme Court has identified Al-Haq’s general director Shawan Jabarin as “among the senior activists of the Popular Front [for the Liberation of Palestine-PFLP] terrorist organization.” 35 The PFLP is a designated terrorist organization by the EU. There is no record indicating that due diligence was conducted by donor countries to ensure that IHL Secretariat funding is not being diverted to terror groups in violation of domestic and international terror financing laws.

• **Adalah,** one of the most politically active NGOs in opposing Israeli policy and delegitimizing Israel, labels Israel a “racist” state, and is involved in “lawfare” campaigns against Israeli leaders.
  o Adalah was involved in a “platform” released by the Movement for Black Lives (MBL) that supported BDS and called Israel “an apartheid state committing genocide.” 36 The document lists Nadia Ben Youssef, Adalah’s USA Representative, as an author and contributor.
  o Following the 2014 Gaza War, Adalah submitted a report to the UN Commission of Inquiry falsely alleging that “Israel’s investigations...fall far short of the international standards.” 37
  o In 2009, following the Goldstone report, Adalah urged governments to “re-evaluate their relationship with Israel.” 38

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In 2007, Adalah published a “Democratic Constitution” that called for supplanting the Jewish foundation of Israel with a “democratic, bilingual and multicultural” framework in which Jewish immigration would be restricted to “humanitarian reasons.”

- **Addameer** appears to have close connections to the PFLP. Addameer’s ties with PFLP potentially violate both international and domestic law.
  - Addameer’s chairperson and co-founder, Abdul-latif Ghaith, was banned by Israel from travelling internationally due to his alleged membership in the PFLP. He was also banned from entering the West Bank in 2011-2015.
  - Khalida Jarrar, Addameer’s vice-chairperson, is a senior PFLP official. Jarrar was in administrative detention by Israeli security forces on April 1, 2015. On April 15, 2015, she was indicted for various offenses including active membership in a terrorist organization (the PFLP) and inciting violence through a call to kidnap Israeli soldiers to be used as “bargaining chips for the release of Palestinian prisoners.” Jarrar accepted a plea bargain and according to news reports, was convicted on “one count of belonging to an illegal organization and another of incitement,” receiving a 15-month prison sentence with an additional 10-month suspended sentence. She was released from prison on June 3, 2016.
  - Yousef Habash, the public relations officer of the Palestinian Union of Health Work Committees, serves as an Addameer board member, and is apparently the nephew of PFLP founder George Habbash. Israel prevented Habash from leaving the West Bank in 2011-2012. He is also a member of the BDS National Committee.
  - Ayman Nasser, an Addameer researcher, was arrested on October 15, 2012 for alleged links to the PFLP. An indictment was filed attributing a number of offenses relating to membership in the PFLP and activities on behalf of the organization. On June 3, 2013 the Judea Military Court convicted Nasser, who admitted to being a member of an unlawful organization, the PFLP, and for providing services to the organization.

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50 Psak Din, “Ayman Nasser v. Military Prosecutor” January 24, 2013, http://www.psakdin.co.il/Court/%D7%94%D7%97%D7%9C%D7%98%D7%94-%D7%91%D7%AA%D7%99%D7%A7-%D7%A2%D7%E-2715-12#_V-eEUvB97IW
- Sumoud Saadat, an Addameer staffer, is the daughter of PFLP general secretary Ahmad Saadat who is serving a 30 year prison sentence in Israel due to his terrorist activity.52
- Suha Al Bargouti, Addameer’s treasurer, is the wife of alleged PFLP member Ahmed Qatamesh.

- **Breaking the Silence (BtS)**53 describes its mission as “expos[ing] the Israeli public to the routine situations of everyday life in the Occupied Territories...” Although the group claims to address Israeli society, its lobbying and media advocacy focuses primarily on international audiences where speakers and publications present a highly distorted perspective, distributing unverifiable “testimonies” by former IDF soldiers, accusing the IDF of “collective punishment,”54 causing “unreasonable harm to Gazan civilians,” and “functioning as executioners who have lost respect for human life.”55,56

- Co-founder Yehuda Shaul defended the practice of generating international pressure: “Sometimes, when you want to deliver messages to the inside, you must go outside.” In June 2016, Israeli news site NRG published a video documenting Shaul telling tourists in Israel that “[y]eah, One of the villages, this village actually, its new that they came back, because few years ago the settlers basically poisoned all the water cisterns of the village…” This inflammatory allegation is completely unsubstantiated.57

- BtS received emergency funding during the 2014 Gaza war. Even though BtS officials “were not even sure they would be able to interview soldiers or even feel safe to issue testimonies. The Secretariat was ready to accept even one testimony.”58

- One of BtS’ “achievements” was the self-reported “small but significant shift in the opinion of liberal Jewish communities in the U.S. regarding the Israeli army’s policies in Gaza and the occupation as a whole.”59

- Further impact was seen in “references to the work of Breaking the Silence in a U.S. State Department Report and in the British Parliament before the vote on recognition of Palestine.”60

- **Al-Mezan** has been highly active in “lawfare” since at least 2009, when it partnered with Al-Haq in an attempt to secure an arrest warrant against Israeli Defense Minister Ehud Barak in the UK for “war crimes” allegedly committed during the 2009 Gaza War.61 Along with Al-Haq, Aldameer, and the Palestinian Center for Human Rights (PCHR), Al-Mezan submitted a document to Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court Fatou Bensouda on November 23, 2015, claiming evidence and testimonies of alleged Israeli “war crimes” perpetrated during the 2014 Gaza war (Operation Protective Edge).62

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58 Ibid page 84
59 Ibid page 85
60 Ibid page 47-48
61 See Lawfare Monograph.
62 Al Haq, “Palestinian Human Rights Organisations Deliver Submission to the International Criminal Court on Alleged Israeli War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity during 2014 Gaza offensive,” November 23, 2015,
• **Al-Dameer**, along with Al-Haq, Al-Mezan Center for Human Rights, and the Palestinian Center for Human Rights (PCHR) submitted a document to Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court Fatou Bensouda on November 23, 2015, claiming evidence and testimonies of alleged Israeli “war crimes” perpetrated during the 2014 Gaza war (Operation Protective Edge).  

**Dissonance between IHL Secretariat activities and declared foreign policies of the donor governments**

The IHL Secretariat describes its objective as attempting to “influence the behavioural change of the Palestinian and Israeli duty bearers.” However, with the exception of women’s rights issues, the NGOs funded by the IHL Secretariat target Israel almost exclusively. Although it funds 42 different NGOs, the IHL Secretariat fails to present the complex reality and the multiple and diverse positions within Israeli and Palestinian narratives. The narrow spectrum of NGOs supported offers a distorted picture of the reality on the ground and fails to bring the two parties closer in meaningful dialogue:

- There is limited attention given to human rights violations committed by the PA and Hamas. Of the over 40 NGOs funded by the IHL Secretariat and discussed in the IHL Secretariat’s 2015 annual report, only 3 provide services or assistance relating to Palestinian human rights violations.  
- NGOs that deal with intra-Palestinian violations are described as interacting constructively with the Palestinian Authority and other institutions. In contrast to campaigns against Israel, there is no evidence of international advocacy or demonization from these groups.  
- The IHL Secretariat ignores context and background when describing Israeli actions in Gaza. There is no mention of Hamas or other armed groups, nor is there mention of rockets or tunnels. Many NGOs refer to the Israeli military as the “Israel Occupation Forces (IOF).”

**Funding of NGOs that support BDS (boycotts, divestment, and sanctions) campaigns against Israel**

The IHL Secretariat transfers millions of dollars to pro-BDS groups. In many instances, this is in direct contradiction to the foreign policies of the donor consortium countries, which explicitly oppose boycott efforts and support two-states. Of the 24 core funding recipients, 13 support BDS.

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Ibid

Latest available as of September 22, 2016.


Activities include:

- Signing the 2005 BDS call, taking actions against companies working in Israel, producing resources and articles for the campaign, promoting an academic boycott of Israel, and lobbying international entities like the UN and EU to support these actions.

The 13 pro-BDS NGOs receive $5.78 million from the Secretariat. Another 15 out of the 34 NGOs that receive project funding support BDS; these groups received over $1.2 million in 2014-2015.

**Funding NGO “Documentation” for Lawfare Attacks**

IHL Secretariat-funded NGOs are some of the leaders in “lawfare” campaigns, which aim to exploit international institutions in general and the ICC in particular for anti-Israel campaigns. Lawfare also includes the proposed sabotaging of the Israeli court system by “flooding the [Israeli Supreme] Court with petitions in the hope of obstructing its functioning and resources.” These tactics were adopted at the NGO Forum of the 2001 Durban Conference, and serve as an integral part of a strategy of demonizing and delegitimizing Israel.

These “lawfare” campaigns seek to erase the context of Palestinian terrorism targeting Israeli civilians, and to obstruct Israeli attempts at defending itself against it.

For example:

- **In 2015**, Al-Haq published “Divide and Conquer: A Legal Analysis of Israel’s 2014 Military Offensive Against the Gaza Strip,” presenting an entirely biased and distorted view of events leading to the 2014 Gaza War. The report claims that “On 12 June 2014, three Israeli teenage settlers disappeared near the West Bank city of Hebron. The three individuals were later found dead” (emphasis added).
- **On, November 23, 2015** four IHL Secretariat NGOs, Al-Haq, Al-Mezan Center for Human Rights, Aldameer, and the Palestinian Center for Human Rights (PCHR), produced [documentation](http://www.alhaq.org/publications/Feasting-on-the-Occupation.pdf) for the campaign, promoting an academic boycott of Israel.

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BDS Movement, “Palestinian Civil Society Call for BDS,” July 9, 2005. [https://bdsmovement.net/call](https://bdsmovement.net/call)

Electronic Intifada, “Prisoners day marked with global actions against G4S as Scottish union congress endorses campaign” April 19, 2013. [https://electronicintifada.net/blogs/michael-deas/prisoners-day-marked-global-actions-against-g4s-scottish-union-congress-endoroses](https://electronicintifada.net/blogs/michael-deas/prisoners-day-marked-global-actions-against-g4s-scottish-union-congress-endoroses)


submitted a document to Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court Fatou Bensouda, claiming evidence and testimonies of alleged Israeli “war crimes” perpetrated during the 2014 Gaza war (Operation Protective Edge).

- As an example of alleged Israeli “war crimes and crimes against humanity,” the press release accompanying the NGO submission highlighted the testimony of 57-year-old Bouthaina Al Louh from Deir Al-Balah in Gaza, claiming that “Israel attacked our home in Deir al Balah whilst my family was fast asleep.”  
  - Al-Mezan and PCHR have each separately documented this incident stating that “eight people were killed.” An additional family member died later of her wounds. The NGOs make no mention of military activity in the area, nor do they acknowledge the presence of combatants.

- A cursory examination of this case shows that it is based on distortions and half-truths. A month after the incident, Mohammed Mustafa al-Louh (killed in the strike), was acknowledged by Hamas as a “martyr,” which released a poster of him in militant garb and buried him wearing a Hamas headband.  
  - Al-Haq’s director Shawan Jabarin, who personally submitted the document to the ICC prosecutor, has been accused of being a member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorist group, and has been denied travel visas by both Jordan and Israel. He has been described by the Israeli Supreme Court as “Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde,” human rights activist on the one hand, and terrorist activist on the other.

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On August 2, 2014, the IHL Secretariat announced “emergency funding” to nine NGOs for use in documenting “large scale violations of human rights and international humanitarian law – the majority against Palestinian civilians and civilian objects” in Gaza. With this additional funding, the IHL Secretariat supported “current and future documentation and investigation efforts by CSOs [civil society organizations] for the purposes of assisting and supporting national and international mechanisms” such as the UN Human Rights Council’s (UNHRC) investigation and the campaign to open cases against Israelis at the ICC.

- The nine NGOs (Al-Dameer, B’Tselem, Badil, Breaking the Silence, Defense for Children International-Palestine, Al-Mezan, Palestinian Center for Human Rights, Women’s Affairs Center, Women’s Affairs Technical Committee) have an extensive record of making unsubstantiated allegations of Israeli “war crimes,” while disregarding clear Hamas violations. In addition, some of these NGOs played a pivotal role in providing dubious and inaccurate statements to the UNHRC Commission of Inquiry on the 2014 Gaza War and the discredited 2009 UN Goldstone inquiry.

- None of these groups possesses the requisite military and legal expertise to assess potential violations of international humanitarian law. These NGOs, as demonstrated in their reports, do not have the capacity to address information pertaining to military objectives, war casualties, and other factors that are necessary to determine complicity in war crimes or crimes against humanity.

- As a member of the Palestinian Human Rights Organisations Council (PHROC), Al-Haq referred to the resignation of William Schabas as the head of the UN inquiry into the 2014 Gaza war as a “charade put up by Israel” and “condemned in the strongest terms Israel’s latest and unfortunately far too common attempt to obstruct the work of the international human rights and justice mechanisms in investigating Israeli violations of international law against the Palestinian population.” In fact, the resignation followed revelations that Schabas had previously done legal work for the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) – a clear conflict of interest that would have disqualified him from the beginning if it had been disclosed. Furthermore, Schabas’ record of anti-Israel biases includes repeated calls for prosecuting Israeli officials for alleged “war crimes” at the ICC.

In October 2013, Al-Haq and PCHR\(^99\) held a meeting with the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) to present a legal opinion,\(^100\) accusing Israel of “widespread and systematic commission of international crimes and violations of international law.”\(^101\)

In 2013, Al-Haq was part of a libellous campaign falsely suggesting that Israel steals water from Palestinians in order to interfere with cooperation between Dutch companies and the Israeli company Mekorot.\(^102\)

## Secretariat funding for BDS, “Lawfare” and a One-State Framework

![Pie chart showing percentages of budget allocation for BDS, Lawfare, and One State Solution.]

### Budget and salaries

The original budget of the IHL Secretariat was $17.6 million. In 2016, Norway allocated approximately $600,000 additional to the framework; it is unknown if this is for new activities or to cover a budget deficit.\(^103\)

A contract between the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs and the IHL Secretariat reveals the breakdown of funds and salaries and other information about the IHL Secretariat budget.

Out of the full budget of $17.6 million:\(^104\)

- 73.8% NGO funding
  - 80% core
  - 20% project
- 11.1% Capacity building and policy dialogue
- 15.1% Program management

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The budget reveals the striking salaries of IHL Secretariat employees, which are highly excessive for the region, and the stark gap between employees’ salaries.

- The IHL Secretariat Manager earns $10,000/month for 44 months, equaling $440,000 for the duration of the program.
- The Fund Manager, earns $8,000/month for 42 months equaling $336,000.
- The Office Assistant earns $2,200/month for 48 months equaling $105,600 for the duration of the program.
- The Office Service Staff earns $1,400 a month for 48 months equaling $67,200 for the duration of the program.\(^{105}\)

A Danish review of the IHL Secretariat budget noted that “The gap between the highest salary (of the Secretariat Manager – USD10’000/month) and the lower salary (of the office service staff, USD1,400) is very large. Donors need to consider this and decide if this raises concerns on their role, especially in the context of aid effectiveness agenda.”\(^{106}\) The Swedish government aid agency (SIDA) responded that this could not be changed after the fact.

(See below for full budget and salaries for the IHL Secretariat.)

Salaries for local IHL Secretariat employees are significantly higher than the average daily wage for Palestinian workers. According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, in 2015 the average daily wage for the waged employees was $24.40 (NIS 94.1) in the West Bank and $16.10 (NIS 61.9) in Gaza Strip. The average daily wage for Palestinians working in Israel and Israeli settlements was $51.60 (NIS 198.90)\(^{107}\)

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\(^{105}\) Ibid


### Budget according to Programme Components

**Grant Funds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proportion of Total</th>
<th>Total USD</th>
<th>Percentage of overall programme budget</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core funds</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>$103,1520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project funds</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>$23,780</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Grant Funds</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,989,400</strong></td>
<td><strong>73.8%</strong></td>
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**Capacity Building and Policy Dialogue**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Costs related to Programme Management</th>
<th>Proportion of total phase*</th>
<th>Total USD</th>
<th>Percentage of overall programme budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inception*</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>$259,600</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Implementation Man Months</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CSD Capacity Building and Policy Dialogue Costs</td>
<td>98.5%</td>
<td>$828,400</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Dialogue</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>$657,200</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total CSD Capacity Building and Policy Dialogue Costs</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,525,600</strong></td>
<td><strong>9%</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Closing phase*</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>$170,000</td>
<td>1%</td>
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**Programme Management**

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<th>Costs related to Programme Management</th>
<th>Proportion of total phase*</th>
<th>Total USD</th>
<th>Percentage of overall programme budget</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inception Phase</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>$318,000</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Implementation Phase</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR/IHL secretariat, staff costs</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>$549,000</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grant Aid management, staff costs</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>$89,400</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reimbursable costs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Management Costs</strong></td>
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<td>$1,946,000</td>
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**Closing Phase**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Total Cost Closing Phase</th>
<th>Proportion of total phase*</th>
<th>Total USD</th>
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<tr>
<td>Staff costs</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>$204,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reimbursable costs</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>$51,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cost Closing Phase</strong></td>
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<td>$255,000</td>
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**Mid Term Review**

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total USD</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75'000</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
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**Grand Total Programme Cost**

| Total Cost | 17'600'000 | 100% |

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Salaries of Management Staff of the Secretariat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position/Name</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>USD per unit</th>
<th>Number of unit</th>
<th>Total USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme Director, Khaliil Ansara</td>
<td>Hour</td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
<td>369,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretariat Manager, Mustafa Mari</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>440,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Manager, Mahmoud Musteh</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>336,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Manager, Bashar Sh. Gara</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>352,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication Officer, TBD</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>336,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO Facilitator/Capacity Building Advisor - Ibrahim Bisharat</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>336,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO Facilitator / Capacity Building Advisor - Jawad Harb</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>336,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>M&amp;E Advisor, Mustafa Khawaiga</td>
<td>Hour</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>57,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finance and Administration Officer, Gaza TBD</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>210,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Average Daily wage for the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Israel and the Israeli Settlement**

103.9 NIS was the average daily wage for wage employees in 2015.

The average daily wage for the wage employees from Palestine was 103.9 NIS, by place of work. The average daily wage for the wage employees in the West Bank was 94.1 NIS, in Gaza Strip was 61.9 NIS, while in Israel and Israeli settlements was 158.9 NIS.

Troubling Partnership with Birzeit University

As noted, the IHL Secretariat is based at and managed by the Institute of Law at Birzeit University (IoL-BZU). Mustafa Mari, who serves as the IHL Secretariat manager, was employed by IoL-BZU, and before that he worked at Al-Haq, a leader in legal warfare against Israel and a recipient of Secretariat funding.

While at IoL-BZU, Mari chaired a session at a 2013 IoL-BZU conference where participants discussed Israel’s “colonial policy that dated back at least to the 1930s” and the “need for new legal frameworks which make the occupation illegal, criminalize Israeli practices, and support unification of Palestine and Palestinians.” It is unknown if this conference occurred before or after he was selected to manage the IHL Secretariat.

The conference resulted in a February 2014 publication, “Advocating for Palestinian Rights in conformity with International Law: Guidelines” (English and Arabic). This document is a strategic manual for exploiting legal terms and rhetoric to demonize and isolate Israel internationally (“law-
fare”), as well as to emphasize that Israel, regardless of its borders, is among “racist regimes which are absolutely prohibited in their entirety.” This report was posted prominently on the IHL Secretariat Facebook page.\(^{114}\)

This one-sided advocacy demonstrates that there is no capacity to carry out the IHL Secretariat objectives in a responsible manner reflecting the foreign policies of the donor countries.

Indeed, at the IHL Secretariat’s March 2014 Launch Event, Mari “…highlight[ed] the difficulties faced by the Palestinian people and the need for supporting the human rights and international humanitarian law CSO sector, while reminding the audience of the apartheid-like realities that duty-bearers must address” (emphasis added).\(^{115}\)

It also anticipated the prominence of demonizing rhetoric and anti-Israel political advocacy in the IHL Secretariat’s funding practices, as described throughout this report.

### TABLE A: Secretariat Core Funding Recipients (2014-2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGO</th>
<th>Total Grant (USD)</th>
<th>August 2014 Emergency Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adalah(^i)</td>
<td>$190,000</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addameer(^ii)</td>
<td>$325,000</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Dameer(^iii)</td>
<td>$230,000</td>
<td>Amount Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Mezan(^iv)</td>
<td>$415,000</td>
<td>Amount Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Haq(^v)</td>
<td>$710,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B’Tselem</td>
<td>$710,000</td>
<td>Amount Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BADIL(^vi)</td>
<td>$260,000</td>
<td>Amount Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bimkom(^vii)</td>
<td>$251,000</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breaking the Silence(^viii)</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td>Amount Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence for Children International- Palestine Section(^ix)</td>
<td>$578,000</td>
<td>Amount Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democracy and Workers’ Rights Center in Palestine (DWRC)</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gisha(^x)</td>
<td>$483,000</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamoked(^xi)</td>
<td>$710,000</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinian Center for Human Rights (PCHR)(^xii)</td>
<td>$710,000</td>
<td>Amount Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{114}\) Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law Secretariat, *Facebook*, https://www.facebook.com/HRIHLSecretariat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGO</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Project Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palestinian Working Women Society for Development</td>
<td>$532,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physicians for Human Rights - Israel (PHR-I)ii</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Committee Against Torture in Israel (PCATI)iv</td>
<td>$356,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Jerusalem Legal Aid &amp; Human Rights Center</td>
<td>$410,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIFTAHv</td>
<td>$330,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women Affairs Technical Committee</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>Amount Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women Studies Center</td>
<td>$350,000</td>
<td>Amount Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Center for Legal Aid and Counseling</td>
<td>$710,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Affairs Center</td>
<td>$520,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yesh Dinv</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE B: Project Funding Recipients 2014-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGO</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Project Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Al-Quds Human Rights Clinic</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>Upgrading the capacity of the Human Rights Clinic, to be more independent in teaching and supervising documentation of human rights violations in Jerusalem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Civic Coalition for Palestinian Rights in Jerusalem (CCPRJ)</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>To empower Palestinian civil society stakeholders in education in occupied East Jerusalem, including parents, students, school teachers and administrators, to play an effective role in combating De-Palestinization and protecting and promoting Palestinian culture and identity in East Jerusalem education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Media Center</td>
<td>$65,000</td>
<td>To contribute to promoting and protecting youth rights in the Gaza Strip through developing youth capacity in using media and social media in advocating for and protecting their rights and developing community awareness and a culture that respects human rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre for Women's Legal Research &amp; Consulting</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td>To contribute to promoting women's rights and gender equality in the Gaza Strip based on IHRL and IHL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurryyat</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>To strengthen the culture of respect for HR and IHL towards a torture-free Palestinian society, enhanced by the rule of law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibrahim Abu-Lughod Institute of International Studies - Birzeit University</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>To improve political processes that underpin human rights, in particular representation, in the refugee camps of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kav LaOved</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>To uphold Israeli labor law and protect and promote the rights of Palestinian workers employed by Israelis in Israel and in the Occupied Palestinian Territories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Research Center</td>
<td>$72,000</td>
<td>To provide technical and legal support to victims of land confiscation and house demolition in five villages in the Hebron governorate to access the Israeli justice system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma’an Development Center</td>
<td>$68,211</td>
<td>To empower 140 young community leaders in the Gaza Strip to mainstream HR and IHL into their social actions and influence duty bearers to fulfill their obligations towards the rights-holders through addressing and advocating for specific human rights violations in policy dialogue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma’an Network</td>
<td>$56,000</td>
<td>To establish a Palestinian culture that demands government accountability for and protection from human rights abuses, through raising awareness of citizens' legal rights and establishing a channel through which the public can demand transparent investigations into human rights violations and the systematic reform of government institutions abusing human rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musawa - The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary and Legal Profession</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td>The project adopts a holistic approach in working towards a justice section of the Palestinian constitution based on HR/IHL and societal consensus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muwatin - The Palestinian Institute for the Study of Democracy</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>To empower citizens to exercise accountability over the laws produced in the absence of a legitimate and functioning PLC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Palestinian Farmers Union as hosting organization of the Stop the Wall Campaign</td>
<td>$65,000</td>
<td>To contribute to a situation of accountability and respect for human rights by all duty bearers by creating mechanisms to implement the ICJ decision related to the separation Wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARC - The Agricultural Development Association</td>
<td>$97,850</td>
<td>To contribute to protecting the agriculture farmlands and farmers’ rights based on IHRL and IHL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinian Bar Association</td>
<td>$55,000</td>
<td>To strengthen the Palestinian Bar Association constituency and Gaza legal community engagement in civilian protection to uphold human rights and promote access of victims to justice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCS - The Palestinian Consultative Staff for Developing NGOs</td>
<td>$65,000</td>
<td>To contribute to institutional and policy reforms that advance the rights of people with disabilities through documenting violations of persons with disabilities rights, advocating for the adherence to the Palestinian Disability Law and the International Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE C: NGO Recipients of the Secretariat’s “Emergency Funding”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Role in Goldstone</th>
<th>Role in Gaza 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PSCCW - Psycho Social Counseling for Center for Women</td>
<td>To contribute to ending violence against women in the Palestinian society, particularly killing under the pretext of the so-called honor, through enhancing the application of human rights and international law principles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbis for Human Rights</td>
<td>To address the ongoing human rights violations taking place in the oPt in general and in the so-called ‘Gush Etzion’ region specifically, by providing legal representation to enable victims of human rights violations to seek redress and ensure protection of their rights.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher Creativity Center</td>
<td>To promote the role of education in the formation of informed, responsible and active citizenry prepared to abide by, defend and promote human rights culture, humanitarian law and the principle of respect for life and human dignity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women for Life Organization</td>
<td>To contribute to reduce all kinds of violence against women and empower divorced women (before consummation) in Salfit and Qalqilya, socially and legally so that they are able to defend their rights.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Al- Haq is a leader in anti-Israel lawfare and BDS activities. Al-Haq's general director is allegedly linked to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, designated as a terrorist organization by the U.S., EU, and da. xxii Al-Haq did not receive emergency funding; however, it participated in the Secretariat workshop.

- Goldstone report references: 40
- The 2009 Al Haq narrative report states: “The majority of Al Haq's work at the UN level in 2009 can be summed up in one word—Goldstone.” xxiii
- 19 references in the UN Gaza Report
- Al-Haq was active in the delegitimization campaigns calling for an arms embargo, international investigations, and BDS against Israel.
- According to Al-Haq, the Schabas Mission is important because “the Commission would be able to look at the root causes, violations and alleged responsibilities that led to the escalations of the events in the Gaza Strip, including the continued denial of the Palestinian right to self-determination.” xxiv

Al-Mezan Center for Human Rights consistently refers to the Israeli army as the “Israel Occupation Forces” (IOF), erasing the context of Pales-

- Goldstone report references: 5
- Provided inaccurate and false fatality statistics to Goldstone Mission. xxv xxvi
- 29 references in the UN Gaza Report
- Central role in lobbying UNHRC for establishing investigative committee.
- Accused the IDF of “massacres,” “war crimes,” and “criminal” attacks against civilians during the fighting. xxvii
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGO</th>
<th>Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law Secretariat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Palestinian Center for Human Rights (PCHR)** | • Goldstone report references: 50  
• Provided assistance and met with members of the mission. Testified before the mission, “present[ing] a 75-minute testimony.”  
• PCHR also “prepared the agenda” for the prejudicial Independent Fact Finding Committee on Gaza to the League of Arab States, which “found that members of the IDF committed war crimes, crimes against humanity and, possibly, genocide” in the 2009 conflict. |
| **Al-Dameer** | • Goldstone report references: 2  
• Called from prosecution of Israel, but not of Hamas or other armed Palestinian groups. |
| **B’Tselem** | • Goldstone report references: 56  
• Met with Goldstone mission in July 2009.  
• Claims to have “provided assistance to the investigative staff of the Goldstone mission from the beginning to the end of its research.” |
| **Breaking the Silence** | • Goldstone report references: 27  
• The Goldstone report referenced “Israeli soldiers’ testimonies collected by the Israeli NGO Breaking the Silence” to demonstrate that “they had no encounters with Palestinian combatants,” as well as to corroborate allegations of Israeli war crimes. |
| **Badil** | • Badil did not actively contribute to the Goldstone report but strongly lobbied for its implementation. |
| **Goldstone report references:** | • 50 references in the UN Gaza Report  
• Repeatedly called for the establishment of a fact-finding mission on alleged Israeli crimes in Gaza.  
• Accused the Israeli army (what PCHR labels the “Israeli Occupation forces”) of “massacres,” “war crimes,” and “criminal” attacks against civilians during the fighting. |
| **References:** | • 14 references in the UN Gaza Report  
• In a letter to Catherine Ashton, Al-Dameer was 1 of 12 NGOs to openly reject Israel’s right to self-defense, aiming to isolate Israel politically and lay the foundation for international prosecutions of Israel officials. |
| **References:** | • 69 references in the UN Gaza Report  
• Prioritizes informing “the public about events in Gaza” despite the acknowledgment that their reports on the ongoing conflict might be “incomplete or contain errors.” |
| **References:** | • 6 references in the UN Gaza Report  
• B’Tselem officials published opinion articles in the European press, alleging Israel prevents terror “through the collective punishment of innocent Palestinians,” “Israel cannot sincerely argue that it is doing everything in its power to spare the innocent,” and “Homes of Hamas members have become legitimate targets, regardless of the number of people within their walls... no one bothers to justify or make excuses.” |
| **References:** | • According to the UN Gaza Report, Badil was a “stakeholder [] consulted by the commission of inquiry” and provided a submission to the commission.  
• In a letter to Catherine Ashton, Badil was 1 of 12 NGOs to openly reject Israel’s right to self-defense, aiming to isolate Is-
antisemitic activities, including awarding a monetary prize to an antisemitic cartoon as part of Badil’s 2010 Al-Awda Nakba caricature competition.\footnote{\text{ali}} Israel politically and lay the foundation for international prosecution of Israeli officials.\footnote{\text{ali}}

**Defence for Children International – Palestine Section (DCI – PS)\textsuperscript{ali}\textsuperscript{iv}**

- Goldstone report references: 27
- Met with the Goldstone delegation
- Provided information based on statements given by Palestinian “eyewitnesses.”
- Asserted that “the abuse of Palestinian children by Israeli authorities is systematic and institutionalized.”

- At the UNHRC, DCI-PS falsely accused Israel of deliberately attacking civilians and baselessly asserted that “more children have been killed by Israeli fire than Palestinian militants.”
- In its press releases and publications, cited unverifiable information on children casualties, without noting some of them were participating in hostilities. Also fails to condemn Hamas tactics such as using children to shield terrorist and military infrastructure and equipment, and the practice of using child soldiers.

**TABLE D: Project Funding Recipients 2015-2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSO partner</th>
<th>Budget Ceiling</th>
<th>Objective of project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PalVision</td>
<td>$85,320</td>
<td>Increase access to justice for Palestinians living in East Jerusalem, through contributing to address HR and IHL violations perpetrated by the Israeli occupation. Such procedures include house demolitions, land confiscation, revocation of EJ residency and discriminatory zoning and planning, within the wider context of forced population transfer. The project aims to increase EJ rights holders’ access to information about their rights inherent in HR and IHL and available mechanisms to counter the procedures of the occupation that compromise inherent HR, and to increase national and international stakeholders’ awareness of and continuous access to updated information about HR and IHL violations perpetrated by the occupation authorities in EJ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ir Amim</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>To hold Israeli duty bearers accountable, in accordance with Israel’s obligations as an occupying power, for the protection of the health, safety and education rights of Palestinian residents of the neighborhoods beyond the Wall, and the wholesale denial of socio-economic rights placing them at constant threat of displacement from the city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab Thought Forum</td>
<td>$97,500</td>
<td>The project aims to empower grassroots in East Jerusalem to conduct bottom-up human rights activism, particularly in empowering CBOs to provide the function of monitoring, documentation, and reporting on cases and violations of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Funded Amount</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawa Organization</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>This project’s first objective is to enhance protection of Palestinian minors by empowering them to benefit from their human, social and cultural rights, pursuing accountability for the violations of their rights and mitigating the impacts of such violations. The second objective is to increase awareness among members of the international community about violence by Israeli security forces against Palestinian minors and the state’s non-compliance with its obligations under IHL and IHR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Youth Forum</td>
<td>$30,821</td>
<td>This project aims to develop the capacity of Palestinian activists in East Jerusalem to effectively monitor the abuses they face; collect and verify testimonials from victims; and research, document instances of Israeli violence, discrimination, forced displacement and nationalist hate crimes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Maqdesse for Society Development</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>Strengthen the respect of human rights and the commitment to the principles and laws of HR and IHL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI)</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>Foster a discussion about the “two systems of law” in the West Bank, exposing and challenging the discrepancies that exist in every aspect of life between Jews and Palestinians. Secure access for Palestinians living in Area C to land, water, housing and development, by challenging practices that result in forcible displacement. Conduct comprehensive mapping and improve the situation of Palestinian children in the criminal justice system in EJ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic Coalition for Palestinian Rights in Jerusalem (CCPRJ)</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>CCPRJ proposes to mainstream the international law framework of population transfer, including related legal instruments, as a framework guiding efforts at ending forcible displacement of Palestinians and Israeli settlement activity in the OPT (including East Jerusalem); and gather evidence and enhance understanding of population transfer in the particular context of occupied East Jerusalem and the adjacent West Bank (Israel-proclaimed “greater Jerusalem”), including its concrete (criminal) elements, scope and impacts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinian Counseling Center</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>To build child protection capacities and advocacy efforts in East Jerusalem, with focus on psychosocial rights and the connection between political violence and intra-community violence against the child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAC MAAN</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>To contribute to upholding the human rights of the Palestinians in EJ and Area C, who face poverty, social disintegration and displacement due to lack of services and economic deprivation, by helping them exercise the rights guaranteed under international humanitarian law. Facilitate the ability of 800 EJ residents to overcome systemic blocks to the optimization of their socioeconomic rights on both sides of the SB through legal counselling, legal intervention and...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem Network for Community Advocacy</td>
<td>$69,457</td>
<td>Legal awareness: people in occupied EJ will become aware of their basic legal and social rights and entitlements, be able to access these rights through legal and paralegal activity, and able to disseminate knowledge about these rights to their friends and neighbors. Awareness raising will focus on the issues threatening forced displacement as well as those involving basic rights and entitlements. Empowerment: residents of EJ cut off by poverty and social exclusion will become empowered to define needs, set goals, and work together to achieve positive change. Offer representation at both individual and systems levels. Centers staff and volunteers will work with EJ residents who come into JCAN centers for individual assistance and who will be provided with legal and paralegal advice whereby people are empowered to follow up on their cases-issues on their own with minimal intervention by the centers; people's cases are taken on by one of the centers and followed up on with court representation by lawyers from the centers; organizations will also take “case to cause” on a major issue facing the communities aiming at exposing discriminatory laws and the protection of people’s rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emek Shaveh</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>Promote the human rights of the Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem to their lands and cultural heritage in the vicinity of where they live.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Research center</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>Strengthen the role of Palestinian CSOs, NGOs, CBOs, local authorities and victims in defending land and housing rights of residents of area 'C' in Hebron governorate. Define and implement strategies and promote unified and efficient defense mechanisms against Israeli violations of housing and land rights. Provide technical and legal support to HR violations victims to access the Israeli justice system and transform victims into active participants. Support women and children as they are among the most vulnerable and affected. This is an attempt to improve the human rights status of the targeted communities. The immediate objective is to promote, organize, and systemize the defense work of the Palestinian people to their rights of adequate housing and free use of land at the project targeted areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Palestinian Youth Association for Leadership and Rights Activation - Pyalara</td>
<td>$98,958</td>
<td>The project contributes to mitigating the impact of settlers based violence on children, adolescents and community members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huryyat</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>Strengthening the culture of respect to HR and IHL and the Palestinian basic law which guarantees human basic rights,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torture Rehabilitation Center</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>Contribute towards sustaining the resiliency and empowerment of families affected by human rights violations in four marginalized communities in Hebron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Developmental Forum-SDF</td>
<td>$86,652</td>
<td>To contribute to the integration of persons with disabilities in Gaza Strip, and amend the policies of responsible bodies that provide buildings and reconstruction schemes licenses, to ensure the harmonization of the buildings to the needs of individuals with disabilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society Voice Foundation</td>
<td>$94,325</td>
<td>Advocating the rights of displaced families whose homes were demolished during the Israeli war on Gaza during the summer 2014.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
xvii NGO Monitor, “Ma’an Development Center,” http://ngo-monitor.org/article/ma_an_development_center


NGO Monitor’s mission is to provide information and analysis, promote accountability, and support discussion on the reports and activities of NGOs claiming to advance human rights and humanitarian agendas.

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