2007 BADIL Annual Report
Summary of Results 2005 - 2007
Activity and Independant Audit Report 2007

BADIL Resource Center
for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights
2008
BADIL Annual Report 2007

BADIL Resource Center was established in January 1998 and is registered as a non-profit association under the Palestinian NGO Law. BADIL's current Board and Oversight Committee were elected by the fifth General Assembly convened on 14 September 2006.

BADIL takes a rights-based approach to the Palestinian refugee issue. It encourages an understanding of this approach through research, advocacy, and support of community participation in the search for durable solutions.
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**General Assembly**

Adnan Abelmalki (Nur Shams RC/Nablus)
Adnan Ajarmeh (Aida RC/Bethlehem)
Afif Ghatasha (Fawwar RC/Hebron)
Ahmad As‘ad (Al-Far‘ah RC/Nablus)
Ahmed Muhasil (Deheish RC/Bethlehem)
Anwar A. Hamam (Balata RC/Nablus)
Atallah Salem (Deheish RC/Bethlehem)
Ayed Ja’aysah (Al-Far‘ah RC/Nablus)
Bassam Abu ‘Aker (Aida RC/Bethlehem)
Buthaina Darwish (Beit Jala/USA)
Dr. Abdelfattah Abu Srour (Aida Camp/Bethlehem)
Dr. Adnan Shehadeh (Arroub RC/Hebron)
Dr. Nayef Jarrad (Tulkarem)
Faisal Salameh (Tulkarem RC/Tulkarem)
Fayyez H. Arafat (Balata RC/Nablus)
Ghassan M. Khader (Balata RC/Nablus)
Haiham Zahran (Al-Doha/Bethlehem)
Hassan Faraj (Deheish RC/Bethlehem)
Hussam M. Khader (Balata RC/Nablus)
Imad Shawish (Al-Far‘ah RC/Nablus)
Ingrid Jaradat Gassner (Beit Jala)
Issa Qaraqa’a (Aida RC/Bethlehem)
Jamal Shati (Jenin RC/Jenin)
Karina Mac Allister (Bethlehem/Canada)
Muhammad al-Lahham (Deheish RC/Bethlehem)
Muhammad Jaradat (Beit Jala)
Naji Odeh (Deheish RC/Bethlehem)
Najwah Darwish (Beit Jala)
Nihad Boqai (Sha’b/Galilee)
Rifa‘ Abu al-Reesh (al-Am‘ari Camp/Ramallah)
Salem Abu Hawash (Doura/Hebron)
Samir Ata Odeh (Aida RC/Bethlehem)
Shaher J. al-Bedawie (Balata RC/Nablus)
Tayseer Nasserallah (Balata RC/Nablus)
Terry Rempel (Bethlehem/Candada)
Wa‘aj Atallah (Kalandia Camp/Jerusalem)
Walid M. Ja‘a‘im (Balata RC/Nablus)
Walid Qawasmeh (Ramallah)
Wisal F. al-Salem (Nur Shams RC/Nablus).

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**Board**

*Head*: Ahmed Muhasil

(Association for the Promotion of Twin-ships between French Communities and Palestinian refugee camps; Deheisha camp, Bethlehem)

*Deputy Head*: Fayyaz Arafat

(Committee for the Defense of Palestinian Refugee Rights, Balata camp, Nablus)

*Secretary*: Naji Odeh

(Popular Committee, Deheish Camp, Bethlehem)

*Treasurer*: Samir Odeh

(Popular Committee; Aida camp, Bethlehem)

Rifa‘ Abu al-Reesh

(Union of Women’s Activity Centers, Am‘ari Camp, Ramallah)

Anwar Hamam

(Yafa Cultural Center, Balata Camp/Nablus, Ramallah)

Faisal Salame

(Popular Committee, Tulkarem camp)

Dr. Abdelfattah Abusourour

(Al-Rowwad Children’s Cultural Center, Aida camp)

Afif Ghatasha

(Social Service Network - Fawwar camp, Hebron)

**Oversight Committee**

*Head*: Issa Qaraqa’, head (PLC member, Palestinian Prisoners’ Society; Aida camp, Bethlehem)

Dr. Nayef Jarrad (PNC, Popular Committee-Aidoun; Tulkarem)

Jamal Shati (Head, Union of Youth Activity Centers; Jenin camp)

Muhammad al-Lahham (PLC, Popular Service Committee; Deheisha camp)

Tayseer Nasserallah (PNC member, Yafa Cultural Center; Balata camp, Nablus)

BADIL’s current Board and Oversight Committee were elected by the fifth General Assembly convened on 14 September 2006.

**Executive Committee**

*Director*: Ingrid Jaradat Gassner

*Admin-Finance Coordinator*: Najwa Darwish

*Coordinator/Campaign Unit*: Muhammad Jaradat

*Coordinator/Resource Unit*: Nihad Boqai

*Coordinator/Legal Advocacy*: Karine Mac Allister

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**Organizational Affiliations**

BADIL has consultative status with ECOSOC, a framework partnership with UNHCR

and is a member of the global Palestine Right-of-Return Coalition, al-Awda Right-to-Return Coalition, HIC-Habitat International Coalition, CRIN-Child Rights Information Network, OPGAI- Occupied Palestine and

Syrian Golan Heights Advocacy Coalition, ICVA-International Council of Voluntary Agencies based in Geneva, Palestinian BDS Campaign, ICNP-International Coordinating Network of NGOs on Palestine and

PNGO-Palestinian NGO Network.
Commemoration of Nakba-59, Ramallah, 15 May: children enrolled in the BADIL Project for Youth Education and Activation carrying signs of 1948 depopulated Palestinian villages (BADIL, 2007).
Executive Summary

Our 2005 – 2007 Action Plan had prescribed a period of “cooling off”, consolidation and organization-building, in order to ensure that by 2008, i.e. 10 years into BADIL’s establishment, our organization would not only be successful but also more sustainable.

We had committed to consolidating the rights-based approach to the Palestinian refugee question: several research projects were to be completed, and the vast amount of materials gathered – maps, photos, books, journals, historical documents and research papers – were to be professionally archived in our research library. Program innovations were to be limited in this period: a new project for youth capacity-building in advocacy and campaigning was to be developed and information outreach improved.

Parallel to the above, BADIL has committed to undertake a sustained effort at organizational development and management reform that would improve office infrastructure, bring BADIL administration in line with international standards, stabilize BADIL’s financial situation and increase human resources. This because assessment in 2004 had shown that BADIL’s program achievements were accompanied by high levels of stress among management and staff.

Significant progress in implementation of our three-year plan was made in the first half of the period: BADIL’s new Project for Youth Education and Activation was launched as planned, financial administration and reporting, salary scale and job descriptions were brought in line with international standards, and BADIL’s financial situation began to stabilize. By 2006, the external BADIL evaluation commissioned by Danchurch Aid and Trocaire confirmed the success of BADIL’s community-based program. It also affirmed the basic assumptions of our 2005 – 2007 Action Plan and provided useful recommendations for organizational and program development.

Also in 2006, however, the failure of the international community to protect the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people and uphold universal principles of democracy had created an environment of existential humanitarian and political crisis in the OPT. Thus again, BADIL became increasingly pressed for a programmatic response to the challenges posed by a situation where “international diplomacy has failed the Palestinian people and they can only appeal to the wider international community to concern itself with their plight” (UNSR John Dugard, A/HRC/2.5, 5 September 2006).

From 2006 onwards, BADIL again dedicated all its resources to meeting these challenges and increased the scope of its program:

- A large special Project for Emergency Job Creation in 14 West Bank refugee camps and – communities was added to our program in 2006 and provided cash for work to 729 workers and their families, repaired 67 family homes and constructed/improved four public facilities (schools and community centers).
- BADIL stepped-up support of community-based initiatives for justice and dignity and redoubled public outreach efforts, in order to strengthen new and principled civil society campaigns.
- As Israel’s regime of military occupation, colonialism and apartheid became further entrenched, BADIL invested major resources in research and raising awareness of the growing phenomenon of forced displacement of Palestinians in the OPT.

Looking back at three years of work, we assess that BADIL has achieved major progress towards the main program objectives: community resilience and capacity for campaigning and advocacy have been enhanced; public awareness and support of Palestinian refugee and IDP rights
among local and global civil society actors has increased; and, more professional support has become available - in the UN system and beyond – for the search for rights-based protection and solutions for displaced Palestinians.

At the same time, we are deeply aware of the fact that BADIL’s successful programmatic response to the external challenges of 2005-2007 has again come at the expense of organizational development, management reform and consolidation. Important components of the 2005 – 2007 organizational reform plan have not been implemented in time. These will have to be treated in 2008 – 2010, in order to ensure that BADIL is not only effective but also sustainable.

BADIL Resource Center

20 February 2008

“Their Independence Day is the Day of our Nakba”: Return March to the 1948 depopulated Palestinian village of al-Lajoum organized by the Association for the Rights of the Internally Displaced, 24 April (ADRID, 2007).
BADIL's Environment in 2005 -2007

The political scenario underlying BADIL's work in this period assumed that international US-led diplomacy would continue to ignore the root-causes of the 60- years-old conflict between Israel and the Palestinian people and sideline international law. In this context, civil society actors, locally and abroad, were expected to play a major role in ensuring that basic checks and balances of universal standards and international law remain in place. Based on this scenario, BADIL had designed a bottom-up strategy of community-capacity building, advocacy and campaigning with civil society.

BADIL was thus not unprepared for the political environment that actually emerged, although the actual extent of disregard, by Israel and western states, of international law and human dignity had been difficult to imagine and predict. The decision by the international community in 2006, to sanction and boycott the occupied Palestinian population in response to its democratic elections, the political support extended to Israel in its war on Lebanon and the complete isolation of the Gaza Strip in 2007 have triggered the unprecedented humanitarian crisis, loss of political unity, internal armed conflict and dis-empowerment which have become a permanent challenge to Palestinian civil society, including BADIL.

Civil society organizations in Palestine and abroad responded to this situation maybe faster and more clearly than expected. By 2005, the almost complete disregard by Israel and western states of the 2004 ICJ advisory opinion on Israel's Wall in the OPT had sent a strong message to civil society actors: for Palestinians ever to see justice, governments must be held accountable and brought in compliance with international by means of principled and sustained campaigns. Since then, civil society awareness-raising for Nakba-60 in 2008 and the global Campaign for Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions against Israel have provided a supportive environment for BADIL's rights-based approach to protection and durable solutions for Palestinian refugees and IDPs.

By the end of 2007, a rights-based approach to Palestinian refugees and IDPs, and to peacemaking at large, was militated against mainly by biased reporting by western media which continue to disregard the root-causes of the conflict, and the fact that official diplomacy has remained immune to change and become part of the problem and not the solution.
A Right Based Approach
Professional Support and the Role of International Law
Part One:

**BADIL Action Plan 2005 - 2007**

**Strengthening a rights-based approach to the Palestinian refugee question**

**SUMMARY ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS**

(MID-TERM OBJECTIVES - OUTCOMES - IMPACT)*

BADIL’s long-term objective: BADIL aims to achieve implementation of durable solutions for Palestinian refugees and IDPs, which are accepted as just and adequate by the refugees and IDPs themselves, in the framework of a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict and in accordance with international law and UN Resolution 194.

Our mid-term objectives: BADIL’s 2005-2007 Plan of Action aimed to strengthen a rights-based approach to protection, including durable solutions, for Palestinian refugees and IDPs through:

1. Enhancing community capacity for campaigning and advocacy
2. Building public awareness and support of Palestinian refugee/IDP rights
3. Strengthening professional support and the role of international law
4. Improving BADIL organizational capacity, transparency and sustainability

How and to what degree has BADIL’s work in 2005 – 2007 strengthened a rights-based approach to protection, including durable solutions, for Palestinian refugees and IDPs? By the end of 2007, can we say that BADIL’s intervention has empowered Palestinian refugees and IDPs – as rights holders - to claim their rights more effectively? Has public awareness and support of their cause increased? Have the United Nations, international agencies and states - as duty holders - developed a protection response that can prevent new displacement of Palestinians and promote the right of return of Palestinian refugees and IDPs? And, is BADIL today a more sustainable organization and prepared to meet the challenges ahead?

Our internal assessment is informed by the findings and recommendations from the 2006 external BADIL evaluation commissioned by Danchurch Aid and Trocaire. A copy of the final report that evaluation is available at: www.badil.org/BADIL/about_badil.htm

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*Note on terms used: results are defined in line with the agenda for aid efficiency formulated in the 2005 Paris Declaration: outputs are results of project activities; outcomes are results related to the mid-term objectives, while impact relates to changes relevant to the long-term objective which may also be affected by a variety of external, uncontrollable factors.*
Objective (1):
Enhance Community Capacity for Campaigning and Advocacy

Community Capacity-Building

In the pilot phase (2005), BADIL implemented advocacy skill training with 43 youth and university students in three small groups. Skill training was conducted by external trainers in formal sessions in seminar facilities and at BADIL's office. Although trainees stated that they had benefited from the courses, results of the pilot training were found unsatisfactory by BADIL, because it was unclear how knowledge and skills acquired would be relevant for the participants.

Based on the lessons learned in the pilot phase, a revised participatory project plan was designed and implemented in 2006-2007:

- The new Project for Youth Education and Activation was implemented in two one-year-long courses in the facilities of partner CBOs whose facilitators served as main trainers. BADIL provided tools and guidance, and organized annual summer camps for all participants.
- Capacity-building with adult community activists was undertaken in a parallel one-year-long Study Group on Refugee Return (2006-2007). This course was composed of 10 sessions, with expert input and periodical exchange with a similar study group of Jewish activists led by the Zochrot Association.
- These projects were implemented in cooperation with 16 camp- and non-camp based CBOs, their facilitators and youth. By the end of 2007, BADIL had trained 761 Palestinian youth aged 14-17, and at least 30 adult facilitators and community activists. Most of them are refugees/IDPs and almost half of them female.

Support of Community Initiatives and Networks

On the local level (OPT and Israel), BADIL provided support (in-kind and financial) to some 50 CBOs for at least 65 initiatives annually. Support was provided based on request for emergency aid, training of women and children, children's summer camps, guided visits to villages of origin, public awareness-raising and campaigning, and travel support for advocacy abroad. In response to the humanitarian crisis, BADIL added in 2006 a special Emergency Project for Job Creation in 14 West Bank refugee camps and –communities which was not included in the original plan. The 2006 Emergency Project provided cash for work to 729 workers and their families, repaired 67 family homes and constructed/improved four public facilities, including schools and community centers. By 2007, BADIL small-scale support of CBOs had indirectly benefited thousands of refugees and IDPs.

Among Palestinians in exile in the Middle East and beyond, BADIL facilitated coordination and three annual meetings of the global Palestine Right of Return Coalition.

Outcomes
What have we achieved by the end of 2007?

Community capacity for campaigning and advocacy was enhanced:

• Some 800 trainees involved in BADIL community advocacy training since 2005 have improved their knowledge of history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, international law and the case of Palestinian refugees/IDPs. Participants in the Project for Youth Education and Activation also practiced skills relevant for community organizing and networking. The annual
Summer Camp “Generations of Return” organized for all participants in one central location provided an empowering setting for having fun and practicing social and communication skills.

- Adults, participants in the Study Group on Refugee Return benefited from presentation on complex technical and legal issues, and from periodical exchange with Jewish activists (organized by the Zochrot Association) about the mutual benefit of refugee and IDP return, political vision and strategies.

- Upon completion of training, all of the adult participants and a large portion of the youth trainees continued to use knowledge and skills acquired, mainly in community activism, as hosts and guides of foreign visitors, and in advocacy during visits abroad.

- Sustained BADIL support and partnership has contributed to a situation where at least 50 local CBOs have been able to sustain operations and remain relevant for their constituencies in 2005-2007, despite an extremely adverse environment.

- Sustained BADIL support and partnership has improved cooperation among CBOs and thereby increased efficiency and effectiveness of campaigning: since 2005, local CBOs have joined forces in publicly visible annual Nakba memorial rallies in two urban centers (Ramallah, Gaza City), in addition to the traditional Nakba commemorations conducted at the camp and district level. As a result, the right-of-return campaign has succeeded to reach out to a broader Palestinian public: the Nakba memorial rallies in 2007 were the largest-ever events of this kind, both in the OPT and inside Israel.

- Increased effectiveness and public visibility have encouraged new actors to join: until 2006, national Nakba commemorations in the OPT were organized mainly by camp-based CBOs, BADIL and the PLO Department for Refugee Affairs. By 2007, all major Palestinian civil society networks, including PNGO, had joined the National Committee for the Commemoration of Nakba-60 in 2008. As refugee and IDP-based CBOs joined forces with broader Palestinian civil society, CBOs and the global Palestine Right-of-Return Coalition have come to play a stronger role also in global campaigns (see Objective-2).
Objective (2):
Build Public Awareness & Support of Refugee/IDP Rights

Strengthening Civil Society Campaigns

Prepared for a situation where civil society would launch new and principled campaigns for holding Israel and western states to account for their persistent disregard of international law and the 2004 ICJ advisory opinion of Israel's Wall in the OPT, BADIL was ready in 2005 to facilitate and support the emerging Campaign for Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) against Israel. Aware of the opportunity provided by the 60th anniversary of the Palestinian Nakba in 2008, BADIL also redoubled efforts in 2006-2007 for broadening public engagement with the Nakba and the right of return. New initiatives, including the annual Al-Awda Award for best cultural productions on the Nakba and the right of return and the global “40/60 Campaign” were launched in 2006 for this purpose.

Improving BADIL Information Outreach

By the end of 2007, BADIL had produced and disseminated 28 issues of BADIL's Arabic (Haq al-Awda) and English-language (al-Majdal) magazines, 190 press releases, 12 booklets and novels, as well as promotion and campaign tools (see annex-1, list of BADIL publications 2005 - 2007). Experience showed that professionally organized cultural events, literature and arts speak to people's emotions and can attract a much broader public in Palestine and the Arab World and receive wider media attention than academic literature and political debate. BADIL therefore decided to give higher priority popular information tools and events.

Outcomes:
What have we achieved by the end of 2007?

Palestinian civil society campaigns are stronger and enjoy broader public support and BADIL has contributed to this outcome:

- Public awareness of and engagement with the Nakba and Palestinian refugees’ right of return has increased, and preparations for awareness-raising of the 60th anniversary of the
Palestinian Nakba in 2008 are underway worldwide. BADIL’s 2007 Al-Awda Award succeeded to engage new sectors of Palestinian society and reach out to the broad public in Palestine and other Arab countries; BADIL’s 2006 call for a “40/60 Campaign” has convinced many actors in western civil society that campaigning for just peace must include not only a call for ending Israel’s 40 years-old regime of occupation in the OPT, but also a call for respect of Palestinian refugees’ and IDPs’ right of return.

• Sustained awareness-raising has contributed to a situation where the term “Nakba” is known to a broad sector of the Jewish public and is used by Israeli politicians and the official Hebrew media. Public debate about the Nakba and the right of return of the Palestinian refugees and IDPs is not rescinding, and the scope of debate about rights-based solutions among Jewish civil society activists has increased.

• The global BDS Campaign is based on broad Palestinian civil society consensus, has proved to be sustainable and continues to grow: since 2005 new organizations, including churches, have joined, and several large labor unions abroad have passed BDS resolutions. Many BDS initiatives abroad make reference to the 2005 Palestinian civil society BDS Call, which includes the explicit demand for respect of Palestinian refugees’ right of return.

• BADIL’s contribution to building public awareness and civil society campaigns is acknowledged by partners.

• The wider international community involved in Middle East affairs is informed and debates these civil society campaigns. Western governments, and in particular Israel and its lobby abroad, have responded with efforts to undermine and contain them. (See also below, Summary: Combined Results and Impact)

Outreach of BADIL information has improved:

• Reader feedback and the 2006 external evaluation confirmed that BADIL information and advocacy tools were appreciated by readers in the region and abroad. Since 2005 BADIL has initiated more outreach activities than in the past, including five local TV- and radio debates, book-tables, advertisement campaigns and four press conferences. Public book-launches and a Nakba poster competition (2006), and the Al-Awda Award Competition and Festival (2007), were publicity scoops for BADIL.

• Wider outreach has resulted in stronger demand for BADIL information. This is reflected in a growing number of visits to the BADIL website, requests received for media interviews, briefings of visitors, research assistance and participation in international conferences (see list in annex-2), as well as in increased media reporting of BADIL information, including by mainstream Palestinian, Arab and some western outlets.
Objective (3)
Strengthen Professional Support & the Role of International Law

Research and publication, networking and professional dialogue, as well as legal advocacy in the UN system were undertaken in order to support and promote the community-based Refugee Rights Campaign in international professional fora. These activities were implemented in cooperation with external consultants, in particular members of the BADIL Legal Support Network, and a variety of Palestinian and international NGOs, UN agencies and academic institutions. Development of the BADIL research library was accompanied by a professional librarian.

Outcomes:
What have we achieved?

Already in 2006, the external evaluators had found that “Badil has the ability to produce high-quality research and information which continues to open up new opportunities for networking and advocacy among the professional community.”

At the end of 2007 we assess that:

Professional support of a rights-based approach to Palestinian refugees and IDPs has been strengthened:

• By the end of 2007, BADIL had produced eight briefs and studies, including the annual Survey of Palestinian Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons, a Handbook on Protection of Palestinian Refugees and a pilot study on Forced Displacement by the Wall, which are regarded as standard-setting by the local and international professional human rights community;
• The Legal Support Network continued to recruit new members and BADIL presentations were requested by numerous international conferences and academic fora (see list in annex-2);
• Professional cooperation with Palestinian academic institutions was initiated; and,
• Local and international NGOs and UN agencies were engaged in a systematic examination of the growing phenomenon of forced displacement of Palestinians inside the OPT and possible protection responses.

Compilation of the BADIL research library represents an important step in documenting a rights-based approach to forced displacement and the Palestinian refugee and IDP question:

By the end of 2007, the BADIL library contained over 2,500 resources – books, journals, articles, historical documents and maps in English or Arabic. It constituted the largest professional collection on the Palestinian refugee question and related legal and political theory in Palestine, and was comparable to similar libraries at university institutes in Europe.

BADIL has contributed to strengthening the role of international law for Palestinian refugees and IDPs:

• BADIL’s standing and ability to operate in the UN system were improved with ECOSOC consultative status granted in 2006 and a part-time lobbyist in Geneva recruited in 2007. Thus, BADIL was able to contribute to:
- The drafting of new legal instruments (2005 UN Principles on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons - “Pinhero Principles”);
- Reports and appeals issued by UN Special Rapporteurs and Committees;
- “Concluding Observations” of the Committees examining Israel’s performance under international human rights treaties (CEDAW, 2005; CERD, 2007) through joint NGO parallel reports;
- Debates of the Human Rights Council and UNHCR Executive Committee (through separate and joint NGO statements);
- the UN process for comprehensive implementation and follow-up on the Durban Declaration and Program of Action;
- Monitoring of the ongoing forced displacement of Palestinian refugees in/from Iraq by international agencies (UNHCR, UNRWA, a.o.), the PLO, PNA and NGOs; and,
- Joint NGO lobbying for timely establishment of the UN Register of Damages from Israel’s Wall in the OPT (UNROD) on rights-based principles and mechanisms.

• Quality and validity of BADIL’s input were recognized and all of the above UN instruments, mechanisms and fora affirmed – to varying degrees – the international law enshrined rights of Palestinians, including the right of return of Palestinian refugees and IDPs, and the duty of Israel and the international community to provide effective protection, including rights-based durable solutions and reparations for Palestinian victims of forced displacement.

• Since 2006, reports of the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in the OPT have alerted of the fact that Israel’s protracted regime of occupation includes components of colonialism and apartheid and called for a second ICJ advisory opinion on the legal status of Israel’s regime in the OPT. In 2007, also CERD identified certain Israeli practices both inside Israel and the 1967 OPT as apartheid, and the Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian and Other Arab People called upon the Security Council to impose sanctions against Israel (A/62/360 of 24 September 2007). The United Nations, however, has so far failed to take effective action (See also below, Summary: Combined Results and Impact)
Objective (4)
Improve organizational capacity, transparency and sustainability

Organizational Development and Management Reform

Organizational reform was driven by the need to improve performance of management and administration in order to ensure organizational efficiency, transparency and sustainability in the long term. The 2005-2007 reform effort was undertaken by BADIL’s governance institutions (General Assembly, Board, Oversight Committee) in cooperation with the executive.

Already by 2006, progress on many reform items was achieved, and the external evaluators confirmed that, “BADIL appears to have a well functioning structure with a healthy separation of responsibilities between the executive and the Board”, and, “BADIL showed continuous progress in the quality of programmed documents and organizational management, and a receptiveness to professional advice and documented methodologies. The evaluators take this as an indication that BADIL is an organization that will continue to increase its relevance and impact in coming years.” [DanChurchAid-Trocaire evaluation, p. 6]

The reform effort, however, could not be sustained, mainly as a result of the lack of sustained organizational commitment to the process. By 2006, BADIL had become pressured for a programmatic response to the external environment of political and humanitarian crisis and implementation of the reform plan was delayed. Subsequently, in 2007, BADIL was unable to resolve internal disputes over management, because the existing organizational by-laws and management standards had not been documented in time. No consensus could be reached to resume the reform process in 2007 and organizational development, in particular human resource development, ground to a halt.

Outcomes:
What have we achieved by the end of 2007?

Application of international admin-finance standards has resulted in improved BADIL-donor communication and new prospects for financial stability:

• The services of an external audit firm working according to international standards were recruited, and the Euro was introduced as institutional currency; computer-based accounting and financial reporting were brought in line with international standards; internal control over budgets and procurement procedures (tenders, contracts) improved, and BADIL’s tax file was cleared. Positive donor feedback was received to BADIL financial reporting, a first strategic BADIL-donor consultation (April 2007) and to the BADIL 2008-2010 Action Plan presented in autumn 2007.
• Since 2006, BADIL has been able to access new funds and secure a larger and more stable grant volume available for
its core program. However, our expectation that BADIL would be financially secure and stable from 2008 onwards was shattered by the unexpected loss of major core funding for reasons not related to BADIL.

BADIL’s new office was developed:

- BADIL’s Linux-based computer system is fully operational, and issues related to maintenance, security and development have been resolved. All external debts incurred from purchase, furnishing and equipment of BADIL’s new office in 2004/5 have been paid.
- A strategic solution was found to the need for additional space for the BADIL library as new office space became available for lease in 2006. Start of internal reconstruction in 2007 was, however, delayed.

New institutional affiliations were established and have improved the professional standing of BADIL:

- While early affiliations reflected mainly BADIL’s ties with the Palestinian refugee community, new affiliations established in 2005-2007 with ICVA, UNHCR, UN ECOSOC, the ICNP and PNGO have positioned BADIL as an influential actor also in professional international human rights and humanitarian fora and large NGO networks.

Human resource development was initiated but not completed as planned:

- BADIL’s competitiveness for qualified staff was improved: analysis of BADIL job profiles based on ILO standards was completed, and revised job descriptions, salary scale and staff benefit scheme became operative in 2006.
- The role and visibility of external (voluntary) support was increased: BADIL established new advisory boards for its magazines; encouraged participation of boards and the BADIL Legal Support Network in program planning and implementation, and gave increased visibility to their important contribution in internal documents and public reports.
- The target for staff-recruitment was not achieved: qualified staff who would be able and willing to live in (isolated) Bethlehem remained difficult to find. Despite intensive efforts at staff-recruitment, only eight of 10 BADIL positions were staffed for most of the period.

BADIL Support Networks

Legal Support Network (LSN): see above, Objective-3.

Al-Majdal Editorial Advisory Board: 14 researchers, journalists, lawyers and human rights activists who contribute to editorial planning and writing of BADIL’s English language quarterly: Abdelfattah Abu Srour (Bethlehem), Aisling Byrne (Amman), Arjan El Fassed (Netherlands), Isabelle Humphries (Nazareth), Jalal al-Husseini (Amman), Jeff Handmaker (The Hague), Joseph Schechla (Cairo), Randa Farah (Canada), Salem Abu Hawwash (Hebron), Scott Leckie (Australia), Shahira Samy (Cairo), Terry Rempel (Canada-Bethlehem), Usama Halabi (Jerusalem), Zaha Hassan (Portland, Oregon).

Haq al-Awda Editorial Advisory Board: 11 Palestinian writers and community activists who contribute to editorial planning and writing of BADIL’s Arabic-language magazine: Anton Shalhat (Akka), Issa Qaraqa’ (Bethlehem), Raja Deeb (Damascus), Sleiman Natour (Haifa), Salem Abu Hawwash (Hebron), Ameer Makhoul (Haifa), Jaber Salman (Saida/Sidon), Taysseer Nasrallah (Nablus), Hashem Nafaa’ (Haifa), Walid Atallah (Paris), Anwar Hamam (Ramallah).
**BADIL Program Units and Human Resources (2007)**

**Director**  
Ingrid Jaradat Gassner

**Admin-Finance Coordinator:**  
Najwa Darwish

**Secretary, Receptionist:**  
Hailtham Zahran

**Volunteers**  
Management reform: Hanna Fawadieh (consultant/budgeting)

**Campaign Unit (Refugee Rights Campaign)**

**Coordinator:**  
Muhammad Jaradat

**Project Officer/Youth Education:**  
Hassan Faraj

**Contracted Personnel**

**Field-Activity Coordinators:**  
Ahmad Zayat, northern West Bank (1-12/2007)

**Wajih Atallah, central West Bank (1-12/2007)**

**Team-Coordinators, Youth Summer Camp:**  
Salah Ajarmeh/Aida camp (6-7/2007)

Fares al-Atrash/Doha (6-7/2007)

**Reem Ahmar/Doha (6-7/2007)**

**Field worker:**  
Ghassan Talab al-Atel (1-12/2007)

**Assistants, Al-Awda Award:**  
Yousef Katalo (3-5/2007)


**Volunteers**

**Field activities:**  
Board and GA members, local community activists, members of ROR Coalition

**Assistants, Youth Summer Camp:**  
some 50 local volunteers

**Campaigner/Europe:**  
Rania Madi, Geneva

**Resource Unit (Research, Information and Legal Advocacy)**

**Coordinator:**  
Nihad Boqa’i (vacancy as of 3/2008)

**Coordinator, Legal Advocacy:**  
Karine MacAllister (Cooperante, Oxfam-Quebec; Nidal al-Azzeh (1-3/2007)

Osama Ja’fari (6-11/2007); **Vacancy**

**Info-Media Officer, Arabic:**  
Noura Khouri (1/2007)

Badar Salem (3/2007); **Vacancy**

**Info-Media Officer, English:**  
Atallah Salem

**Contracted Personnel (Consultants)**

**Computer system maintenance:**  
Helen Moffet (2006-7 Survey)

Nidal Azzeh (Protection Handbook, Arabic)

Nayef Jarrad (Al-Awda Award 07/oral history testimonies)

As’ad Ghanem (Al-Awda Award 07/research papers)

**Translation (per piece):**  
Khader Khader, Wali’d Hussein, Zeinab Hamza (Cairo), Rawwa Masalha

**Library development:**  
Anan Hamad, electronic catalogue, training (1-12/2007)

**Research:**  
Terry Rempel (Handbook, Durable Solutions, 2006 contract)

Mustafa Khawaja, statistical review (10/06-6/07)

Karim Berg, brief on refugee women’s rights (12/07)

Hazem Jamjoum, special issue of al-majdal/Nakba-60(11-12/07)

**Legal Advocacy:**  
Rania Madi, UN-Lobbyist, Geneva (2-12/2007)

**Design-Print:**  

**Volunteers/Interns**

**Linux System Maintenance:**  
Curtis Rempel, Engima Logic Inc., Canada

**Photographer:**  
Anne Paquier

**Library data-base:**  
Pepijn van Houwelingen (4-6/07, Netherlands); Reem al-Alfandi (1-3/07), Hussam Abu Nassar (5/07)

**Research/legal advocacy:**  
Terry Rempel, research (Reader, 2003-4 Expert Forum)

Isabelle Humphries, production, al-Majdal magazine

Elna Sondergaard, Cairo/Denmark; research editing

Karen Pennington, USA; legal research

Susan Akram, Cairo/USA; advocacy, U.N.

Zaha Hassan, USA; advocacy, U.N.

additional members, BADIL Legal Support Network (LSN) and al-Majdal and Haq al-Awda advisory boards.

**Summary:**
In the past three years, we have witnessed growing concern and fundamental questions about justice, peace and security in the region among many stakeholders in the “Palestine Question” or what is today called “Middle-East peacemaking”. Numerous factors have caused this growing concern, including the obvious failure of past and current peace efforts, and Israel’s relentless colonial enterprise in the OPT upheld by military occupation, war and U.S.-led power politics in the region. It has encouraged many to re-examine basic assumptions about Israeli-Palestinian peacemaking and opened-up new opportunities for debate over root-causes, the role of international law and a rights-based approach. It is in this context, that BADIL was able to raise awareness about the need for rights-based protection, including durable solutions, for Palestinian refugees, IDPs and those currently threatened with forced displacement.

Palestinian civil society today is more aware and supportive of Palestinian refugee and IDP rights. Since 2005, a broad sector of Palestinian civil society has been united in the demand for respect of universal principles and international law in future peace efforts, including ending Israeli occupation and colonization, ending discrimination of Palestinians in the OPT and Israel, and respect of refugees’ and IDPs right of return (UNGAR 194). At the same time, Palestinian civil society, including BADIL, are facing unprecedented challenges – fragmentation, humanitarian crisis, lack of political leadership - which militate against efforts for more effective campaigning and advocacy.

Major sectors of Western civil society (e.g. churches, unions, NGOs) are outraged at Israel’s and Western governments’ disregard of the 2004 ICJ ruling on the Wall in the OPT, and have become more attentive to the voice of Palestinian civil society and its call for principled campaigns. Israel’s role as an “exceptional state” permitted to violate universal standards of human rights and dignity is increasingly questioned. Some western civil society organizations have thus engaged in the campaign for boycotts, divestment and sanctions (BDS) against Israel, while others have embarked on efforts to make international law relevant for Palestinians through universal jurisdiction. In this context, there is new readiness also to tackle the Palestinian Nakba and the rights of the refugees and IDPs, a matter that had escaped the focus of western civil society actors for decades.

Large parts of the UN system and a not insignificant sector of the diplomatic community share civil society concerns. This is expressed in resolutions, statements and reports issued by the UN General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies (e.g. Human Rights Council, human rights treaty bodies, Special Rapporteurs), including analysis of Israel’s regime under international law on colonialism and apartheid. It is expressed also in the growing awareness of international organizations operating in the OPT of Israel’s policy of forced population transfer and the need for an effective rights-based response, in donor policies, and in “off-record” interest and advice. “Secret” reports critical of official policy which are “leaked” to the public by members of the diplomatic community, such as an EC Report on occupied East Jerusalem and the “End of Mission Report” of UNSCO head Alvaro De Soto, moreover, and books and press articles authored by officials after retirement from official service (e.g. former US President Jimmy Carter), also show that the diplomatic community is loosing patience with Israel.

While all of the above have affirmed the need for a stronger role of international law and respect of fundamental human rights and dignity, they have failed so far to translate into practical action that can protect Palestinians and provide effective political support.

The major challenge ahead remains to find ways and means to impact policies and hold to account states and the diplomatic community who have not only remained immune to change, but protect Israel’s regime from public critique and principled civil society
campaigns under the guise of a meaningless “peace process” (e.g. Annapolis process).

Civil society organizations, including BADIL, can make inroads and have impact over time, if professional efforts and resources are invested in mutual capacity building and support, so that diverse civil society actors can develop the strongest possible rights-based role. Investment into resilience, awareness and capacity of the Palestinian community is a sine-qua-non in this context.
Part Two:  
2007 Progress Report, BADIL projects

Outputs, problems identified and solutions

Commemorating Nakba, Bethlehem (BADIL, May 2007)
### Project-1:
2007 BADIL Campaign for Palestinian Refugee Rights

#### Summary of progress by the end of 2007:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Training: training of refugee and IDP community activists was undertaken, and at least 10-15 of them are trained and active on the local, regional and international level</td>
<td>Targets achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Community Initiatives and Networks: local CBOs and networks are active; the Palestine Right-of-Return Coalition operates according to its by-laws and has recruited new members; annual Nakba commemorations increase in scope and outreach; CBOs are involved in broader Palestinian civil society campaigns.</td>
<td>Targets achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen Civil Society Campaigns:* public engagement has increased, and worldwide preparations for Nakba-60 are under way; the Palestinian BDS Campaign is coordinated and based on Palestinian consensus and supported by more civil society actors worldwide. Jewish-Israeli civil society is engaged, the wider international community is informed, and policy makers/governments respond to these campaigns; and, BADIL has contributed to these results.</td>
<td>Targets achieved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Method of assessment

**Community training/Youth Education and Activation:** systematic feedback regarding **beneficiary satisfaction** and **partner/trainee suggestions for course adaptation** was gathered twice annually in evaluation meetings (facilitators), individual and group discussions (youth), and end-of-course evaluation forms. **Knowledge of course materials studied** was assessed by the facilitators and BADIL staff in playful competitions during the annual Summer Camp and as part of the end-of-course evaluation. **Adult Study Group on Refugee Return:** a session for 2006 course evaluation and planning for the 2007 course was conducted with all participants, BADIL and Zochrot, in December 2006.

**Community initiatives and networks:** **implementation, participation and outreach** of BADIL supported initiatives was monitored by the BADIL field coordinators, staff and volunteers, including Board members, and brief reports were received from the implementing CBOs. Press reports were used as an additional source. **Performance of the Palestine Right-of-Return Coalition under its bylaws** was assessed collectively in annual Coalition meetings and documented in the final statement.

**Civil Society Campaigns:** results of BADIL activities and facilitation for public engagement and civil society campaigning were assessed based on partner/public feedback, media reports and data recorded by BADIL and partners, as well as in collective evaluation by campaign committees and in annual meetings of the Palestine Right-of-Return Coalition and the BADIL Legal Support Network.
COMMUNITY TRAINING

2007 community training was implemented in partnership with 12 CBOs and several NGOs. BADIL support of community initiatives was provided based on application and facilitated by two CBOs (Yafa Cultural Center, Balata Camp; Union of Youth Activity Centers, Kalandia Camp) and the BADIL field activity coordinators and a field worker. BADIL provided communication and operation support to the former, as well as occasional transportation support and hospitality to large-scale initiatives.

Project for Youth Education and Activation (“Generations of Return”)

Course of 2006/7 with 382 participants (aged 14-17)
January-February  Weekly courses based on BADIL Facilitator Manual-4 (how do we protect our rights?);
March  Course evaluation with youth participants; production of “graduation booklet” from children’s writings, drawings and photos;
27 April  Closing celebration at the al-Fenique Center, Deheisha camp, with artistic performances by the youth and distribution of BADIL certificates and “graduation booklet” to all participants.

Course 2007/8 with 379 participants (including 187 girls, aged 14-17)
February-March  Selection of partner CBOs, facilitator orientation; selection of youth participants;
26 March  Contracts signed with 12 CBO partners;
1 April – 30 June  Start of weekly courses based on Facilitator Manual-1 (Palestinian history and geography);
May  Youth and CBO participation in 59th Nakba commemoration in local events and the central Nakba memorial rally in Ramallah;

BADIL's 2007 youth summer camp
June
Weekly courses based on Facilitator Manual-2 (refugee population and socio-economic conditions);
**Preparation of 2nd Annual Youth Summer Camp:** formation of local administrative committee and team of assistants (32 fieldworkers, including 3 coordinators); preparation of T-shirts and hats (1,000), insurance and parent authorization, selection of venue;

June 25 - 29
**2nd Annual Youth Summer Camp at Al-Žeitouna Holiday Village,** Beit Jala: 10 centers, 270 children (among them 90 girls and 30 youth from Nazareth and Haifa) and some 50 fieldworkers, facilitators and volunteer assistants contributed to the program composed of study and debate, artistic expression, field visits and free time, including for swimming.

August 7, 9 and 13
Field trips to Haifa and 1948 depopulated villages with 9 CBO partners (226 trainees) from the OPT hosted by the project partners in Haifa and Nazareth

24 August – 2 Sept.
**Follow-up training in Damascus:** 17 participants selected from the 2006/7 course and facilitators; BADIL sponsored their participation in the 2007 youth summer camp organized by Aidoun-Syria (see also 1.2, problems/solutions);

5 September
Facilitator training and start of courses based on Manual-3 (refugee rights and durable solutions)

30 November
BADIL field visits for assessment and planning with CBO partners in Fawwar camp, Aida camp and al-Doha;

December
Youth defining “100 Terms of the Nakba”, a joint project of BADIL and the Ibn Khaldoun Center for Nakba-60 in 2008 (see Objective-2)

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**CBO and NGO partners, BADIL Youth Education and Activation (April 2007 - March 2008)**

Al-Doha Children’s Center, Popular Service Committee-Tulkarem camp, Youth Activity Center-al Far’ah camp, Youth Activity Center-Shu’fat camp, Children’s Cultural Center-al Fawwar camp, Laji Center-Aida camp, Yafa Cultural Center-Balata camp, Youth Activity Center-Aqbat Jaber camp, Arab Association for Human Rights, Arab Youth Association (Baladna). Partnership suspended in July 2007 with: Youth Activity Center-Jenin Camp, Youth Activity Center -Aroub Camp

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**Adult In-depth Study Group on Refugee Return**

**January-March:** Adaptation of 2006 course methodology with Žochrot: a plan was developed to study the current conditions for return to selected 1948 depopulated Palestinian communities of orgin of participants in the BADIL group;

19-20 April
**Session-1, BADIL group** (20 participants): the plan was adopted, and communities were selected for research and research tasks divided. A joint session was planned for this date with the Žochrot Group, in order to finalize the tasks to be implemented by its members in Israel. The joint session was postponed.

No further session could be held in 2007, due to other priorities among all parties.
Problems identified and Solutions

While cooperation of most CBOs and their members in the was positive, some appeared to lack real commitment to the best interest of their youth and/or did not clearly understand that cooperation means co-responsibility and accountability under the terms of the agreement with BADIL.

Solutions: As terms of the agreement are clearly explained during partner orientation and included in the contracts signed with CBO partners, BADIL suspended partnership with two organizations (*Youth Activity Center-Jenin camp* and *Youth Activity Center-Arroub camp*) in summer, because they were unwilling/unable to ensure participation of girls in the 2007 Annual Summer Camp.

Due to time constraints and shortage of staff, BADIL was unable in 2007 to: i) revise Facilitator Manuals as recommended during evaluation of the 2006/7 course; and, ii) implement systematic follow-up training for the group of 20 best students selected for this purpose.

Solutions: a timely and intensive workshop was conducted with the facilitators in order to ensure that they understood the more difficult sections in the Manuals. Participation of part of the “group of 20” in a youth summer camp in Syria was facilitated as a substitute for follow-up training.

While some facilitators are highly skilled and able to provide guidance to youth also in complex emotional situations, many are committed but lack the required knowledge and skills.

Solution: As BADIL lacks knowledge and experience with rights-based methodology for youth training, external professional support will have to be recruited for this purpose in the future.
SUPPORT OF COMMUNITY INITIATIVES & NETWORKS

Support of local community initiatives

In 2007, BADIL provided small-scale support (in-kind and financial) of 37 refugee and IDP-based CBOs for dozens of initiatives and activities. 2007 witnessed the largest-ever community-based Nakba commemorations: ADRID’s annual Return March on Israel’s Independence Day (24 April 2007) led to the 1948 depopulated village of al-Lajoun and was joined by some 10,000. Also the central Nakba rally organized in Ramallah (15 May) by the National Committee for the Commemoration of Nakba-59 attracted more participants and media attention than in the past.

BADIL supported community initiatives in 2007

Nakba and right-of-return awareness raising
- Lajj Center, Aida camp: public discussion about “Zakira” by Salman Natur, 5 April;
- Shu’a Center, Tulkarem: day of awareness-raising about displacement and dispossession past and present, al-Quds Open University, Land Day (2,000 students);
- ADRID: annual Return March on Israel’s Independence Day, 24 April, to the 1948 depopulated village of al-Lajoun (thousands of participants, largest-ever march, including Jewish Israelis);
- Popular Committee, Izbat al-Tabb: program 15-23 May; rally and march, public debate, sports event;
- Arab Youth Forum, Haifa: educational week on Palestinian IDPs (100 participants), 4-7 August;
- International Federation of Medical Students, University of Abu Dis: travel support, speaking tour on Palestinian refugee question in the UK (16 participants), 3-10 August.

On behalf of the National Committee for the Commemoration of Nakba-59:
- Yafa Cultural Center, Balata camp: 2-week program of events, including press conference, debate in 13 schools, 6 lectures/discussion at the university and in community centers, 5 TV debates, film screening, public conference on the right of return, photo exhibition, children’s program, folklore and public rally;
- Union of Youth Activity Centers, Kalandia camp: 2-week program, including: TV debates, public lectures, film screenings, publicity in press and public spaces, central Nakba commemoration rally/West Bank in Ramallah;
- Haifa Center/Popular Committee, Tulkarem (9-17 May): 4 TV debates, 8 public debates/workshops in villages and camps, scouts march, cultural festival, 2photo exhibitions, sports competition, oral history accounts, 3rd public conference/Tulkarem for the defense of the right of return, student competition/know the Nakba, participation in central Nakba rally, Ramallah;
- Surif Cultural Center: 1 week program, including 6 thematic exhibitions (photos, books), 5 folklore events, film screening, rally;
- Hebron Polytechnic, Student Council, 12-16 May: Nakba tent with photo and poster exhibition, film screening, information dissemination;
- Anqa' Cultural Society, Hebron, 14-23 May: program in 13 locations, including public debate, 7 film screenings, marathon, building and flying kites with children;
- Union of Youth Activity Centers-Gaza Strip, Popular Committee-Gaza & al-Najada Society: photo exhibitions, public debates, sports and folklore events in Jabalya, Deir el-Balah and Beit Lahia, 15-20 May;
- Refugee Affairs Committee, Salfit, 14-15 May: rally, public debate;
- Textile and Wool Workers Union, Bethlehem, 12 May; taxi convoy to the ICRC and UNRWA;
- Fenique Center, Dheisha camp, 12 May: “Day of the Palestinian Wedding” for Bethlehem area camps;
- al-Rawwad Children’s Center, Aida camp, 14-16 May: children’s program, including film screening, workshops, field visits, oral history testimonies, photo exhibition (250 participants, 50% girls).

BDS Initiatives
- Deir Aban Charitable Society, Dheisha camp: awareness-raising day about forced displacement from Deir Abban and BDS strategy (19 October, 900 participants);
- ADRID/Tarshiha Committee: day of commemoration of the fall of Tarshiha village and BDS as a strategy for return (27-28 October, 2000 participants);
- Youth Activity Center-Aqbat Jabr camp: public lecture about boycott of Israeli products (20 December; 80 participants);
- Doha Cultural Center: public debate about boycott of Israeli products (14 November, 200 participants);
- Akee Center, Aida camp: workshop series about the BDS campaign (December 07-January 08);
- Izbat al-Tabb, Aqbat Jabr camp: 2-week program, including: TV debates, public lectures, film screenings, publicity in press and public spaces, central Nakba commemoration rally/West Bank in Ramallah;
- Refugee Affairs Committee, Salfit, 14-15 May: rally, public debate;
- Textile and Wool Workers Union, Bethlehem, 12 May; taxi convoy to the ICRC and UNRWA;
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Other Community Initiatives:
- al-Fenique Center, Dheisha camp: support of yearly after-school study program for students;
- Local Committee for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled, Balata camp: support of language therapy and study program;
- Youth Activity Center-Aqbat Jabr camp, 20 April-15 May: program for public health education and awareness, including lectures and clinic;
- 11 children’s summer camps organized in July by: National Charitable Society, Dheisha camp; Hope Society, Aida camp; Handalah Center, Azza camp; Ansar Center, al-Wallajeh; Khayma Center, Dheisha camp; Local Committee for Rehabilitation, Dheisha camp; Haifa Center, Tulkarem camp; Silwad Popular Committee, Salfit Refugee Affairs Committee, Youth Activity Center-Aqbat Jabr camp; and, al-Zaka Committee, Dheisha camp.
- Nablus Cultural Center, Askar Camp: Children’s Art Course (100 participants), 7-30 July;
- Birzeit University Student Forum: Educational re-integration of school drop outs, in particular from refugee camps (25 participants), 1 June-1 October.
Support of the global *Palestine Right of Return Coalition*

In 2007, BADIL continued to serve as coordinator and host the Coalition's secretariat. In this role, BADIL undertook:

- **All year round**: Maintenance and updating of the Coalition website: www.rorcoalition.org
- **January**: Networking visit with Coalition members and Palestinian CBOs in Syria (17 January – 1 February);
  - Advocacy capacity-building with Palestinian CBOs in Latin America, including preparation of advocacy materials in Spanish (with assistance provided by an intern from Chile);
- **March**: Coordination of joint statement to the Arab summit by the Coalition and numerous Palestinian civil society organizations worldwide (March);
- **April-May**: Networking and facilitation, 59th Nakba commemoration;
- **July**: Start, preparation of the 8th Coalition annual meeting: program and documents, selection of participants and venue, visa and travel facilitation;
- **1 September**: Participation, ECCP meeting, Brussels;
- **October**: Launch of preparations, Nakba-60 with National Committee;
- **1-5 November**: Facilitation and documentation, 8th Coalition annual meeting in Uppsala, Sweden (34 delegates and guests);
- **December**: Follow-up and transfer of Coalition coordination to the Union of Youth Activity Centers-Palestine Refugee Camps.

In 2007, the Coalition recruited new members: *al-Awda Committee* - Chile (regular member) and guests/membership under preparation: *Al-Awda Committee* - Finland (as part of the European Consortium), *Al-Awda Committee* - Iraq and *Al-Awda Committee* - Algeria.

In a step that reflects responsibility and maturity, the 8th Annual Meeting of the Coalition accepted BADIL's request to be released after eight years from the role of coordinator and major sponsor. The Coalition mandated its Palestine chapter to choose an appropriate member to host the secretariat and serve as coordinator from 2008 onwards.

**The Palestine Right-of-Return Coalition towards 2008**: the Coalition was formed in 2000 and is composed of Palestinian community organizations, networks and right-of-return initiatives in Palestine and the exile. It operates through four regional chapters (Arab host countries; Palestine; North America; Europe) and a secretariat now hosted by the Union of Youth Activity Centers - Palestine Refugee Camps. The Coalition meets annually and coordinates global activities for protection, including respect of the right of return of Palestinian refugees and IDPs. The Coalition is represented at the European Coordinating Committee of NGOs on Palestine (ECCP). Current Coalition members (15) include: Aidun Group-Lebanon, Aidun Group-Syria, ADRID, Al-Awda Committee-Chile, Al-Awda Palestine Right-to-Return Coalition/North America, Al-Awda Committee-Canada, BADIL, Committee for the Defense of Palestinian Refugee Rights and Yafa Cultural Center (Nablus), Consortium of Inhabitants of 1948 Occupied and Destroyed Villages and Towns-Ramallah, Coordination Forum of NGOs Working among the Palestinian Community in Lebanon, Palestine Right-of-Return Confederation-Europe, Popular Committees-West Bank, Popular Committees-Gaza Strip, Union of Youth Activity Centers-Palestine Refugee Camps, and Union of Women's Centers-West Bank Refugee Camps.
Problems identified and solutions

As a result of the hermetic closure of the occupied Gaza Strip for ordinary Palestinians, BADIL was able to provide only limited support and facilitation to Palestinian refugee CBOs in the Gaza Strip. While commemoration of the 59th Nakba was prepared jointly with partners in Gaza, a large public rally planned for 15 May 2007 had to be canceled due to coinciding violent armed clashes between Fatah and Hamas forces. Palestinians in Gaza called this “the new Nakba”.

Solution: BADIL does not have a ready solution for strengthening cooperation and partnerships with CBOs in the Gaza Strip. We will, however, continue to search for creative means, including facilitation by international organization and IT solutions.

Concern has been raised by members about the sustainability of the global Right of Return Coalition without BADIL sponsorship, in particular financial sponsorship of the annual meetings.

Solution: BADIL is committed to help the new coordinator in 2008 with design and implementation of a new and more equitable mechanism of financial burden sharing.
STRENGTHENING PALESTINIAN CIVIL SOCIETY CAMPAIGNS

BADIL annual Al-Awda Award Competition

BADIL’s first public competition for best cultural and intellectual contributions on the Nakba and the right of return engaged new sectors of Palestinian society: submissions were received mainly from young Palestinian artists and students; professionals and renowned personalities of Palestinian intellectual and cultural life were recruited as independent jury. Nine of the 16 winners were women.

The 2007 Award Festival reached out to a broad public: the theater hall of the Ramallah Cultural Palace was packed with an audience of some 800, composed of an unusual mix of old and young, and urban middle class and refugees from all over the West Bank. BADIL was commended for the professionalism of the three-hour event. Enthusiastic feedback was received from throughout the region, including Arab Gulf states, to the live satellite broadcasts from the Cultural Palace and reports carried by the Arab press.

2007 Award

31 March: BADIL received 292 submissions, including 18 short films, 120 posters, 26 research papers, 27 oral history testimonies and 101 children’s stories about the Nakba and the right of return from competitors in Palestine and abroad; April

- Five independent juries for each award category reviewed submissions and nominated the winners;
- Presentation of award winning poster to global partners for use in 59th Nakba commemoration;

1 May Public Award Ceremony in the Ramallah Cultural Palace with dance performance by al-Funoun al-Sha’abiyya and screening of award winning short films (800 participants and live satellite broadcast);

17 July Evaluation of 2007 Al-Awda Award with members of the jury.

**2008 Award**

Sept - Oct Orientation meetings with jury members for six Award categories

25 Oct - Launch of public call for submissions to the 2008 Al-Awda Award in the categories: poster, documentary film, oral history, children's story, research and journalism

### The winners of the 2007 Al-Awda Award

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poster</td>
<td>Qutaiba Aboud Aseera al-Shemaliyya, Nablus</td>
<td>Muhammad Abdel-Ghanni, Qabatya, Jenin</td>
<td>Rana Beshara Nazareth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's Story</td>
<td>Maliha Maslamani Jerusalem</td>
<td>Ahlam Bisharat, Jenin</td>
<td>Majdi Shomali Beit Sahour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral History</td>
<td>Rasha Abu Zaytoun Deir al-Ghassoun, Tulkarem</td>
<td>Rashad al-Madani Gaza</td>
<td>Maliha Sa’id To’ma, Tulkarem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Film- Drama</td>
<td>Shadi Srour, Nazareth</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Raneen Jiries, Haifa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Film- Document</td>
<td>Tha’er Abdelrahman Azza Deheisha Camp</td>
<td>Du’a’ Anati, Hebron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dance performance, al-Funoun al-Sha’abiyya, Al-Awda Award Festival (MA’AN 2007)
Facilitation of Civil Society Campaigns

Civil society campaigns were implemented in partnership with at least 50 Palestinian CBOs, NGOs and networks, foremost the Palestine Right-of-Return Coalition, the OPGAI Coalition and the Acting Steering Committee/Palestinian BDS Campaign, as well as civil society networks abroad (e.g. ECCP-European Coordinating Committee of NGOs on Palestine, ICNP-International Coordinating Network of NGOs on Palestine).

Nakba-60 Campaign (“40/60 Campaign”)

Preparations for broad public awareness-raising of the 60th anniversary of the Palestinian Nakba in 2008 were launched in the 1967 OPT by the National Committee for the Commemoration of Nakba-60, in Israel by some Jewish-Israeli civil society organizations, and worldwide by global civil society networks.

BADIL contributed to these preparations through:

Public debates, workshops (17)
Public book-launches “Zakira” by Salman Natour (BADIL) at al-Fenique Center, Deheisha Camp with reading by the author and performance by local artists, including children from the Balata camp (17 February, 150 participants); “Zakira”, at Sard Society, Haifa, 30 April (BADIL and Sard); Returning to Kfar Bir'im (BADIL) at Zochrot, Tel Aviv, 22 March;

Workshops On Palestinian refugee rights with: PARC (29 March), JCW (26 August);
On refugees and ongoing displacement: a series of 11 public workshops and debates implemented in the Galilee by BADIL and Emil Touma Institute (July-December, approximately 1000 participants).

Campaign tools (3) BADIL printed and disseminated for the 2007 Nakba commemoration: poster (30,000), invitations (2,000), T-shirts and hats (2,000 each);

Logistic Support to planning and coordination by the National Committee for the Commemoration of the Nakba (OPT); and, the “Nakba-60 Campaign” of the Open Forum of Palestinian and Jewish Israeli NGOs (coordinated by EPER-Heks);

Financial & logistic Support Transportation support/hospitality to CBOs (Nakba 59, Al-Awda Award Festival); 3rd annual Right of Return Conference in Israel: a series of workshops and final conference (Acre, 29-30 June) organized by Itijah, the Emil Touma Institute, ADRID and Zochrot.
The Campaign for Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) against Israel

Palestinian consensus on the BDS Campaign was strengthened: all relevant Palestinian civil society actors participated in the first Palestinian BDS Conference in Ramallah (22 November 2007; 400 participants) and issued recommendations for follow-up on the local, regional and global level.

In 2007, many large labor unions, among them COSATU, NUJ, UCU, UNISON, TGWU joined the BDS campaign.

BADIL contributed to this Campaign through:

- **Conference**: BADIL co-organized and sponsored the First Palestinian Civil Society BDS Conference, Ramallah, 22 November (400 participants)
- **Campaign tools**: Re-print and dissemination of poster and sticker (200,000);
- **Logistic Support**: to planning coordination by the Acting Steering Committee, Palestinian BDS Campaign; Fund-raising and participation in a broad Palestinian civil society delegation to the World Social Forum 2007, Nairobi (January) with OPAI and PNGO.

BDS Conference, Ramallah, 22 November:
Virginia Setshedi, Palestine Solidarity Committee-South Africa
(Tinneke D’Haese, Oxfam Solidarity 2007)
Problems identified and Solutions

Experience with the first Al-Awda Award in 2007 showed the need to revise Award categories, compensate members of the jury for the substantial time required for screening submissions, and recruit more support staff.

Solution: lessons learned will be applied to the 2008 Al-Awda Award.

Facilitation of civil society campaigns has remained a risky task, because BADIL does not control the development of collective civil society campaigns. In 2007, implementation of the Palestinian BDS Conference in the OPT was postponed repeatedly, and a Madrid Civil Society Forum for Just Peace in the Middle East - planned in December as an event that would endorse and give visibility to principled Palestinian civil society campaigns - was manipulated by sponsors causing a last minute cancellation by the Palestinian delegation from the OPT.

Solution: BADIL will continue to handle this problem by committing to financial support of “low risk” activities only, and by encouraging donors to be flexible and/or provide core funding.

Some of the larger Western civil society organizations, including some of BADIL’s partners and donors, were/are reluctant to engage publicly in the principled campaigns promoted by Palestinian civil society.

Solution: BADIL has tried to understand the particular concerns and find practical solutions - including raising awareness, identifying “brand-risks”, helping create a protective environment from false allegations of Antisemitism and “extremism”, and lobbying - albeit with varying success.
Project-2:  
BADIL Information and Media Campaign 2007

Summary of progress by the end of 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance indicators</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information and advocacy tools are produced according to plan, meet professional standards and needs of BADIL, partners and civil society campaigns</td>
<td>Targets largely achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A professional public/media outreach strategy was implemented: BADIL employs new means of professional publicity; a mechanism for worldwide distribution of BADIL publications is in place; publications are available in book-stores;</td>
<td>Targets achieved partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outreach of BADIL information has increased: demand for information and number of subscriptions has increased; BADIL information is reported, cited or used as source by mainstream media and relevant journals/magazines, and referred to by policy makers and academia.</td>
<td>Targets achieved partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation: a mechanism for documentation of BADIL information outreach and impact is in place and facilitates assessment of results.</td>
<td>Target not achieved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Method of assessment

Quality and outreach of BADIL information was assessed based on reader feedback, BADIL records of requests for information services and publications, media reports; website counter; and, evaluation at the 2007 annual meeting of the BADIL Legal Support Network.
PRODUCTION OF INFORMATION AND ADVOCACY TOOLS

As BADIL added new tools for broad public outreach, the scope of work involved was difficult to plan. However, BADIL was repeatedly commended in 2007 for the professional design of its promotion materials, in particular for the Al-Awda Awards. Members of the Legal Support Network confirmed at their annual meeting (November), that they BADIL magazines for their role in promoting a conceptual framework for new vision and campaign strategies, and as a source of documentation of Palestinian civil society initiatives.

**Arabic language bi-monthly Haq al-Awda** (ISSN 1814-9782)
www.badil.org/Arabic-Web/haq-alawda/haq-alawda.htm
Vol. V, four issues: nos. 21-25
Focus themes: Israel’s Apartheid regime and displacement of Palestinian;
special issue, Nakba-59; exile and return in Palestinian arts; and,
peace negotiations and refugee rights (special issue/BADIL’s 10th anniversary)
Number of copies: 50,000 per issue

**English-language quarterly al-majdal** (ISSN 1726-7277)
www.badil.org/al-majdal/al-majdal.htm
Vol. VIII, three issues: nos. 33 – 35;
Focus themes: Defining the conflict, the 40/60 Call to Action, accountability and the peacemaking process;
Number of copies: 1,200 per issue

**Returning to Kafr Bir‘im**, English edition of the Arabic-language original study (2005); illustrating the 60-years-old struggle of displaced Palestinian villagers for return; 120 pages, 2007 (2,000 copies)

**BADIL 2006 annual report** (500 copies)

**BADIL photo calendar 2008** (2,000 copies)

**BADIL press releases and media reports** (20 English; Arabic: 43)

“**Graduation booklet**” (Generations of Return) for the graduates of the 2006/7 BADIL Project for Youth Education and Activation (1,000 copies)

**Al-Awda Award Promotion:** banners, PR brochure (25,000 copies), Video-CD, 2007 winning poster (10,000 copies)

**Three children’s books** – winning stories from the 2007 Al-Awda Award (1,500 copies each, Arabic):

- *Karem al-Tin* (Maliha Maslamani)
- *Awdet al-Aziz* (Majdi Shomali)
- *al-Walad youfatesh an Ismihi* (Ahlam Bisharat)

**Three research papers** - winners of the 2007 Al-Awda Award (Arabic, 1,500 copies each):

- *The Nakba in Palestinian Cultural Expression* – the Fine Arts (Maliha Maslamani)
- *The Right of Return in the Language of the PLO* (Jabra Shomali)
- *Refugee Identity in Oral Culture and Expression* – a comparison between the second and third generation of the Nakba (Sabreen al-Zaban)
**DVD, four short-films** – winners of the 2007 *Al-Awda Award* (200 copies, Arabic):

“Yā Ana, Yā Haifa” (Shadi Srour)

“Esth Mukhayyem” (Tha’er Abdelrahman Azza)

“Risha Min Wahi al-Zakira” (Du’a’ Anati)

“Nisa’ Filastiniyat” (Raneen Jiries)

In addition, the following were under production by the end of 2007:

- Video documentary/Arabic edition of “The Diaries of Yacov Nachmani”, a documentary film about the pre-1948 Zionist land-grab in the district of Tiberias by Dalia Karpel (original in Hebrew);
- Three oral history testimonies – winners of the 2007 Al-Awda Award;
- “100 terms on the Nakba” – a Palestinian dictionary about the Nakba with entries produced by Palestinian refugee and IDP-youth with expert supervision; a joint project of BADIL and the *Ibn Kha’doun* Center (release scheduled for May 2008);
- BADIL Info-Packet Nakba-60: in production.

**OUTREACH STRATEGY**

A proactive outreach strategy was implemented mainly among the Palestinian/Arab public and media and has resulted in stronger demand for BADIL information.

By the end of 2007, the BADIL website was used more than in the past, and the scope of requests for interviews, briefings and research assistance was increasing. Media coverage of BADIL activities and information had increased, including by mainstream Palestinian and Arab outlets (al-Quds al-Arabi, London, al-Jazeera web, Radio Monte Carlo, a.o.). Mainstream Western media have remained more difficult to access, and specialized professional or activist electronic outlets (e.g. UN ReliefWeb, Electronic Intifada) have remained the main forum for BADIL. Occasional highlights, such as the BBC reporting on BADIL’s 2006-7 Survey of Palestinian Refugees and IDPs and a direct link by Le Monde Diplomatique to our English-language magazine, have remained an exception.

**Dissemination**

- *Haq al-Awda* was distributed (48,000 copies) as a supplement to the *Al-Ayyam* daily (OPT) and al-Ittihad (Haifa), via community and NGO partners and bulk shipments abroad (*Palestine ROR Coalition* and other partners);
- *al-majdal*, BADIL’s English-language quarterly was mailed to 640 subscribers (as compared to 614 in 2005);
- Press releases via electronic mailing lists;
- Sale of BADIL publications based on orders received via email or internet;

**Promotion**

- Hand-out/sale of publications and tools to visitors and in events organized by partners;
- Complementary mailings to academic institutions, policy makers, partners;
- Bookfaires: *Fenique Center*, Deheisha camp on Women’s Day; *Aida*/PNGO Advocacy Fair, Ramallah, 20 March.

**Create outreach/media opportunities**

- **Public BADIL book-launches** for *Zakira* (Salman Natour, BADIL) and *Returning to Kafîr Bir’im* (BADIL); see 2007 Progress Report/Refugee Rights Campaign
- **Promotion campaign for the Al-Awda Award**, including: 2007 call for submissions with advertisement of BADIL activities and publications published repeatedly over three months via Palestinian press/media agencies in the OPT (al-Ayyam, al-Quds, al-Hayya al-Jadeed, MA’AN) and in Israel (al-Ittihad, al-Fajr al-Jadeed, Kul al-Arab, Arafel); invitations; public Nakba poster exhibition at the Cultural Palace Ramallah and Women’s Activity Center, al-Am’ari camp in...
May; and, live satellite broadcast from the Award Festival. The promotion campaign for the 2008 Award was launched in October along similar lines, and a strong effort has been made to initiate interview opportunities with local radio and TV for even wider promotion.

- **Interviews**: BADIL staff gave at least 30 interviews, half of them Palestinian radio and TV stations and the other half to foreign media, including: radio in South Africa, the United States, France and Belgium; TV from Spain, and, press based in Britain, Jordan, Kuwait, Poland, Qatar, The Netherlands and Canada.

**Problems identified and solutions**

As permanent project staff was not available, implementation of project priorities had to be ensured primarily by support staff. The services of external providers, in particular MAAN News Agency and Al-Ayyam Publishers, were recruited for support with layout-design, dissemination and publicity.

Although outreach of BADIL information was improved, shortage of skilled permanent staff prevented achievement of targets which require sustained effort, including: promotion campaigns of BADIL publications; systematic development of mailing lists; problem solving with licensing and dissemination of print information in the region; and, timely production of some information and advocacy tools. The full potential of subscribers to the English quarterly *al-Majdal*, moreover, has remained unexplored, dissemination in public book stores and promotion of publications in professional journals remained sporadic for the same reason. No mechanism for systematic monitoring and documentation of BADIL outreach was established due to shortage of staff.

**Solution**: improvement of the above will be pursued when BADIL will have recruited permanent skilled staff.
Project-3:  
2007 BADIL Research and Legal Advocacy

Summary of progress by the end of 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance indicators</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Innovative research and legal analysis were produced as planned. The quality of research and publication is acknowledged and has opened new opportunities for BADIL</td>
<td>Targets largely achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The BADIL Legal Support Network (LSN) is active and attracts new members; dialogue about rights-based strategies for effective protection, including rights-based durable solutions, has been expanded with local and international organizations, academia and policy-makers</td>
<td>Targets achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy and lobbying has resulted in statements, resolutions and legal instruments which affirm the applicability of international law to Palestinian refugees and IDPs; mechanisms are in place to protect Palestinians from, during and after forced displacement.</td>
<td>Targets achieved partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The BADIL library is updated and all materials, including documents and photo archives are cataloged; the library is accessible for the public; permanent and appropriate library space has been found</td>
<td>Targets achieved partially</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Method of assessment:

BADIL, research and legal analysis were assessed based on the findings of the 2006 external evaluation, reader feedback about quality and usefulness, references to BADIL publications in journals, magazines and research reports produced by others, and evaluation at annual meetings of the BADIL Legal Support Network (LSN).

Professional dialogue and cooperation with the BADIL Legal Support Network, academia and local and international humanitarian, human rights and development organizations was assessed based on protocols and records of activities implemented.

Advocacy and lobbying in the UN system was assessed based on UN records and press reports.

BADIL library development was assessed based on progress reports received from the external consultant/librarian and BADIL staff and visitors using the library and archives.
2007 RESEARCH AND LEGAL ANALYSIS

The quality of BADIL research was acknowledged but the research plan was implemented partially only. By the end of 2007, the following new studies and legal analysis were completed/scheduled for completion:

Survey of Palestinian Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons 2006-2007: (Vol. IV, 2007; 183 pages; English): BADIL’s methodology for estimating the worldwide Palestinian refugee and IDP population was reviewed by a statistical expert and minor revisions were made. Main findings were released on June 20, World Refugee Day.

Syllabus and Selected Student Reading Materials: 3 volumes (Arabic) prepared for a 2008 BADIL pilot-course on Palestinian refugees under international law at the al-Quds University;

Brief-10: Palestinian Refugee Children, International Protection and Durable Solutions (Arabic edition, 54 pages);

Brief 11: Palestinian Refugee Women, International Protection and Durable Solutions (manuscript in progress);


Reprints were produced of the following legal studies due to ongoing demand:

Legal Paper-1: The 1948 Palestinian Refugees and the Individual Right of Return, An International Law Analysis (Gail Boling, BADIL 2001); 2nd edition (English and Arabic);


PROFESSIONAL NETWORKING, DIALOGUE, COOPERATION

The quality of BADIL research continued to open-up new opportunities for networking, dialogue, cooperation and building professional support among:

Palestinian academic institutions and students:

In 2007, BADIL presented four lectures to students enrolled in the al-Quds University Law College (Human Rights Clinic), hosted student interns at BADIL and assisted with preparations of an international conference on Palestinian refugees in/from Iraq.

In autumn, BADIL secured financial support from the National Lawyers’ Guild, USA, for a one semester BADIL pilot-course on Palestinian refugees under international law in conjunction with the al-Quds University Institute of International Human Rights Law. By the end of the year, LSN members had assisted with preparation of the syllabus, student reading materials were compiled, and contracts with the University and the BADIL-team leader/lecturer were signed. The course is scheduled to start in February 2008.

Local and international NGOs and UN agencies in the OPT:

BADIL efforts at raising awareness of increasing forced displacement of Palestinians in the OPT and the need for an effective protection response found support:
• BADIL was invited to contribute to OCHA’s monthly *Humanitarian Monitor* and contributed regular updates about forced displacement and IDPs;

• BADIL drafted an *Urgent Appeal* against forced displacement of Bedouin which was endorsed by a large number of Palestinian and international NGOs in the OPT;

• BADIL initiated efforts at activating the UN *Collaborative Response to Protection of IDPs* in the OPT with UNRWA, OHCHR, OCHA, ICRC, UNESCO, DCI-Palestine, Save the Children-UK and -Sweden, the Norwegian Refugee Council/IDP Monitoring Center. In December, BADIL undertook a first effort at a protection response assessment in the Gaza Strip (field trip). By the end of the year, these efforts had resulted in the establishment of a *Working Group on Forced Displacement* and plans for a protection training to be conducted by the IDMC in 2008.

• Earlier in the year, BADIL had coordinated a *Technical Working Group on the UN Register of Damages* (UNROD). The Group advocated for a rights-based mechanism and was prepared to monitor and assist implementation of the UN Wall Register. No further steps were taken, because the UN has failed to implement the Register in 2007, and no request for assistance was received from the Palestinian national committee mandated to follow-up with the United Nations.

### The BADIL Legal Support Network (LSN)

19 members participated in the 2007 LSN annual meeting organized by BADIL in Uppsala, Sweden (2-5 November). New avenues for the enforcement of Palestinian rights under international law (e.g. universal jurisdiction; applicability of the crime of Apartheid to Israel’s regime) were explored, and the 2008 – 2010 BADIL Action Plan reviewed in this context. Throughout the year, LSN members assisted with BADIL research and legal advocacy and promoted BADIL’s work. In 2007, five new LSN members were recruited and total membership was 80.

### LEGAL ADVOCACY AND LOBBY

BADIL legal advocacy in 2007 contributed to some UN resolutions and statements which affirm the applicability of international law to Palestinian refugees and IDPs:

• In February, the *UN Committee for Elimination of Racial Discrimination* (CERD) concluded, following review of Israel and NGO briefings, that certain Israeli policies in the OPT amount to a form of Apartheid. CERD called upon Israel to respect its obligation to provide for equality under the law in its territory and in the OPT, including respect of the right of return of Palestinian refugees.

• BADIL submitted regular statements to the *Human Rights Council* and briefed *UN Special Rapporteurs*, and both have addressed Israel’s policy of forced displacement/population transfer and the need for an effective international response in their resolutions and statements.

• BADIL, as a member of the Geneva-based *International Council of Voluntary Associations* (ICVA), drafted NGO statements to the *UNHCR Executive Committee* and cooperated with UNHCR in order to protect detained Palestinian refugees from Iraq. At the 2007 *annual UNHCR-NGO Consultations and Excom Meeting* in September/October, BADIL presented major findings from its 2006-2007 *Survey of Palestinian Refugees and IDPs* and on the situation of Palestinian refugees in/from Iraq in side meetings. NGO statements affirmed the need of Palestinian refugees, in particular those in/from Iraq, for temporary protection and their right to durable solutions, including the right to return to their homes and properties.

• In the summer, BADIL served as expert speaker at a special conference on the 40th anniversary of Israel’s occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip convened by the *UN Committee on*
the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (New York, 7 June. BADIL recommended activation of the Committee’s mandate and resources to affirm Palestinian refugees’ right of return on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Palestinian Nakba in 2008 and support the civil society BDS Campaign. Similar recommendations were submitted to the UN Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs in the Occupied Territories (Cairo, 22 July), which highlighted Israel’s continuing violation of the fundamental rights of Palestinian refugees IDPs in the OPT. This Committee included in its subsequent report to the General Assembly a recommendation for the Security Council to impose sanctions on Israel.

Library Development and Documentation

Development of the BADIL Library has progressed but has not been completed as planned. In 2007, new books and resources were purchased, and data entry into the computer-based catalogue is proceeding. All books have been recorded, but much additional material remains. The catalogue is operational for internal use only.

Additional library space has been secured, but internal reconstruction has not yet started.

Problems identified and solutions

Due to shortage of staff, research and legal advocacy for the planned objectives were implemented mainly by the coordinator/legal advocacy in conjunction with the director and external consultants and volunteers. Documentation and development of the BADIL library was supported part-time by a professional librarian.

Although we are convinced that BADIL has benefited strongly from external research support, we have learned that out-sourcing research is not always a guarantee for more timely production. Several major BADIL studies of the 2005 - 2007 cycle could not be released in time, mainly because external authors/producers have been unable to meet contractual time frames.

Solutions: BADIL has suspended contracts where possible and has no other means of redress.
Visitors to BADIL 2007

In 2007, BADIL briefed and/or organized field visits in Palestine for some 900 persons, among them:

Members of the diplomatic corps and development agencies of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, South Africa, the United Kingdom; CIDA, the “EU-Friday Group”;

UN and international agencies, such as: ICRC, OCHA, “OHCHR Protection Sector”, OHCHR Head of Bureau on ME and North Africa, UNRWA and UNSCO; as well as the UN Special Rapporteurs on Children in Armed Conflict, Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism, Human Rights in the OPT, and on Housing Rights;

Some 30 civil society fact-finding missions/groups (parliamentarians, unionists, students, lawyers, university teachers, a.o.) organized by the City of Cambridge, CPT, Guiding Star, ICAHD, Institute for Social Studies (Netherlands), Holy Land Trust, MCC, Oxfam Solidarity, Palestine Vision, Sabeel, Siraj Center, Swiss Human Rights Forum, US Fellowship of Reconciliation, World Vision, Xarxa/Barcelona;

Participants in seminars and workshops organized in Palestine by the AIC, Baladan (Haifa), Fenique Center, ICAHD, Lajee Center, PARC and the United Methodist Church;

Consultants/staff of Palestinian institutions, local and international NGOs, among them: AFSC, Al-Quds University Law College, Birzeit University Abu Lughod Institute, Ciemen, Danchurch Aid, Center for Transitional Justice, FinnChurchAid, Heks/EPER, HIC-HLRN, ICCO, Muassasat, Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam International, Oxfam Quebec, Oxfam Solidarity, PA-Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PCBS, PLO-NSU, Save the Children-Sweden, Save the Children-UK, Search for Common Grounds, Sodepau, Trocaire and the United Methodist Church.
**Project-4:**  
**2007 Organizational Development and Management Reform**

**Summary of progress by the end of 2007:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance indicators</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>External evaluation is completed and BADIL has responded to findings and recommendations</td>
<td>Target achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BADIL has established new affiliations/membership in relevant local and international organizations/networks</td>
<td>Target achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved communication with donors results in adequate and stable financial resources</td>
<td>Target achieved partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The new office is fully operational and BADIL is free of financial debt</td>
<td>Target achieved partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, including admin-finance management, is in line with international standards; organizational standards and policies are clarified and documented, the Euro serves as institutional currency, and BADIL operates based a sound business plan</td>
<td>Target achieved partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BADIL members and institutions are active and operate according to the law and bylaws</td>
<td>Target achieved partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human resources meet organizational needs</td>
<td>Target not achieved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Method of Assessment**

Progress in 2007 was assessed by BADIL based the targets identified in the 2005-2007 Action Plan.
Organizational Development and Management Reform 2007

Organizational Development and Management Reform, as well as supervision and management of regular BADIL operations, were implemented by the executive management, Board, Oversight Committee and the General Assembly. The following was achieved in 2007:

Admin-finance reform
Staff tax files were completed and electronic staff attendance monitoring was introduced.

Development of human resources
On-the-job staff training in Linux-system maintenance, Macintosh InDesign and electronic library cataloging proceeded as planned.

Office development
Final trouble-solving with the Linux-based computer system was completed in January 2007 with the help of external consultants (based on 2006 contract). A second server to be placed outside BADIL's office was purchased for better data security. Leasing of additional office space for the BADIL was begun, but start of internal construction was delayed.

Improving communication with donors and financial stability
A first strategic BADIL-donor consultation was conducted in April 2007, and the support of two new donors was secured for the 2008-2010 BADIL Action Plan.

New institutional affiliations
In December 2007 BADIL's application for membership in the Palestinian NGO network PNGO was approved.

Problems identified and solutions

In 2007, additional improvements of BADIL’s admin-finance system could not be implemented as planned due to time constraints and lack of professional support. These include monitoring of staff attendance, documentation of personnel files and drafting of a manuals of the standards governing BADIL operations.

Solution: BADIL will recruit additional administrative support staff in 2008 and recruit external professional support as needed.

Internal dispute over division of management tasks between the board and the executive obstructed BADIL management in 2007 and caused further delay in the implementation of the 2005-2007 development and reform plan:

- The special committee appointed by the General Assembly in March 2007 to complete clarification and documentation of by-laws and organizational standards remained inactive.
- No process for recruitment of new members to the General Assembly was started. By the end of 2007, many active and long-time BADIL partners and supporters are not represented in the GA, and the pool of BADIL members who can contribute constructively to organizational development in elected leadership positions is dwindling.
- Although the GA had reaffirmed in 2006 the mandate of the elected Oversight Committee (OSC) as an institution of internal control, its mandate and role as an independent institution of internal control has remained unclear.

Solution: The problems faced with the 2005-2007 organizational development and management reform has sharpened the awareness among all BADIL members and institutions of the urgency of such effort. Organizational commitment to the reform agenda was renewed by the Board in February 2008, and a professional consultant was appointed to lead clarification and documentation of mandates and standards guiding BADIL governance and management institutions.
Annex 1:

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Magazines

Haq al-Awda Arabic language bi-monthly, ISSN 1814-9782 (Vol. III-V, issue nos. 9-25)
Circulation: 50,000

al-majdal English-language quarterly, ISSN 1726-7277 (Vol. VII-IX, issue nos. 25 – 35)
Circulation: 1,200

Information for the broad public, literature

Press releases: English: 85; Arabic: 105

A'idoun ila Kafr Bir'im
A guide to community-based right of return advocacy and campaigning based on the example set by the displaced Palestinian community of Kafr Bir'im (Arabic, 116 pages) 2005

English edition of the Arabic-language original (2005); 120 pages, 2007

Zakira – Memoria by Salman Natour
A novel derived from Palestinian memory (Arabic, 174 pages) 2006

Three research papers, winners of the 2007 Al-Awda Award (Arabic)
The Nakba in Palestinian Cultural Expression – the Fine Arts (Maliha Maslamani)
The Right of Return in the Language of the PLO (Jabra Shomali)
Refugee Identity in Oral Culture and Expression – a comparison between the second and third generation of the Nakba (Sabreen al-Zaban)

Three children's stories, winners of the 2007 Al-Awda Award (Arabic)
Karen al-T een (‘the fig-plantation’ by Maliha Maslamani)
Awwdet al-Aziz (‘the return of the beloved’ by Majdi Shomali)
Al-Walad youfattesh an Ismihi (‘the child in search of his name’ by Ahlam Bisharat)

DVD, four short-films – winners of the 2007 Al-Awda Award (200 copies, Arabic)
“Ya Ana, Ya Haifa” (Shadi Srour)
“Erth Mukhayyem” (Tha’er Abdelrahman Azza)
“Risha Min Wahi al-Żakira” (Du’a’ Anati)
“Nisa’ Filastiniyat” (Raneen Jiries)

Studies

Survey of Palestinian Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons, ISSN 1728-1679
Historical background – ongoing displacement, population distribution and characteristics, assistance, protection, politics and the question of Palestinian refugees and IDPs (English)
A resource book on Israeli laws and military regulations used for seizure and confiscation of Palestinian land in Israel and the OPT, including background information about Ottoman and British Mandate land laws and regulations. (English, 244 pages) @ COHRE and BADIL, 2005

Preface by Prof. Guy Goodwin-Gill.
A professional guide to interpretation of the status of Palestinian refugees under international refugee law (paragraph 1D, 1951 Refugee Convention) and review of national practice in 23 countries worldwide (English, 488 pages), 2005


Forthcoming in 2008

Displaced by the Wall: Forced Displacement as a Result of the West Bank Wall and its Associated Regime. A pilot study, including findings from a BADIL-PCBS survey (English and Arabic) © BADIL and IDMC 2006

Legal Papers, Working Papers and Briefs


Mapping Current Initiatives for Israel Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions
Advocacy support research, English, 114 pages; 2005

Working Paper 10: Do Israeli Rights Conflict with the Palestinian Right of Return?
ISSN 1728-1660, 28 pages, English, Arabic and Hebrew, 2005

Brief-10: Palestinian Refugee Children, International Protection and Durable Solutions
ISSN: 1994-0777,
English edition (54 pages) 2006,
Arabic edition (54 pages) 2007

Training Tools

Facilitator Manuals for BADIL Youth Education and Activation: Vol-1: history and geography of Palestine; Vol-2: Palestinian refugee population; Vol-3: Palestinian refugee rights; Vol-4: How can we protect our rights? (Arabic, 2006)

Syllabus and Selected Student Reading Materials: 3 volumes on Palestinian refugees under international law (Arabic) 2007
**Promotion tools**

*PR-brochure, Palestine Right-of-Return Coalition* (Arabic, English; 2,000 copies), 2006

*Generations of Return:* graduation booklet for the graduates of the 2006/7 course, BADIL Project for Youth Education and Activation (Arabic).


**Documentation**

*BADIL annual reports* 2004, 2005, 2006


**Campaign tools**

*Poster, Nakba-57* (60,000), 2005

*Winning poster Nakba-58* (18,000), BADIL poster competition 2006

*Winning poster Nakba-59* (40,000), BADIL Al-Awda Award 2007

*BDS poster* (126,000), 2005-2007

*Stickers* (360,000), 2005-2007

*T-shirts and hats* (3,200), 2006-2007
CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ CIVILE À L’APPUI DE LA PAIX ISRAÉLO-PALESTINIENNE
Parlement européen, Bruxelles
30 et 31 août 2007
Annex 2:
BADIL Participation in International Conferences, 2005-2007

2005

Brazil, 26-31 January: 2005 World Social Forum, Porto Alegre

Brown, United States, 21 – 22 April
International Expert Seminar on the UN Draft Guidelines on Refugee Housing and Property Restitution, Brown University with COHRE, UNHCR and NRC

Geneva, 27 May

Tel Aviv University, 30-31 May

Ottawa and Montreal, 31 May – 1 June
“The Struggle of Palestinian Refugees”, CEPAL, University of Ottawa and Concordia University

Copenhagen, 5-9 October
International Seminar on Palestinian Refugee Rights, Danish-Palestinian Friendship Association and al Awda-Denmark

Damascus, 12-14 December
“Palestinian Refugee Protection in Host Countries”, Aidun-Syria and GAPAR

Nazareth, 16-18 December
Second Right-of-Return Conference in Israel, ADRID, Ittijah, Emil Touma Institute and Zochrot

2006


Athens, April 4 – 7: European Social Forum

May 26 – 28, Geneva
ECCP Conference, “Just Peace in Palestine and Israel: Enforce International Law”

Amman, 11 – 16 June
2nd World Conference on Middle East Studies (WOCMES)

Exeter, UK, 9-11 June
International Law Conference on the Solution of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict
Toronto, 17-19 June
International Refugee Rights Conference, Canadian Refugee Council, and Annual Conference, Association for Study of Forced Migration

Geneva, 7-8 September
UN International Conference on Civil Society in Support of the Palestinian People

Geneva, 27-29 September: UNHCR NGO Consultation and UNHCR Excom

Oslo, 1 November
Hearing on Palestinian displacement by Israel’s Wall, Norwegian Refugee Council

Istanbul, 4 - 5 December

2007

Nairobi, 18 -28 January: 2007 World Social Forum

Geneva, 18 – 24 February:
Review of Israel, UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Damascus, 5 March
Conference on Palestinian Refugees in Iraq, Aidun-Syria

Barcelona, 31 May – 3 June:
Workshop on Refugees organized by Sodepau, Spain

Brussels, 9 June
40 Years of Israeli Occupation, public events organized by the ECCP

New York, 6 – 11 June
Special Meeting, 40th Anniversary of Israel’s Occupation organized by the UN Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

Brussels, European Parliament, 29 – 31 August
Conference on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Israel’s occupation, organized by the EGCP-ICNP and the UN Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

Geneva, 26 September – 5 October
UNHCR NGO Consultation and UNHCR Excom; BADIL side-meeting on Palestinian refugees in/from Iraq

Cyprus, 17 – 19 October
Palestinian networking meeting organized by Itijah
Annex 3:

Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights

Auditor’s Report and Financial Statements
December 31, 2007

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Auditor’s Report ................................................................. 60 - 61
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Independent Auditor’s Report

To the Board of Directors
Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights
Bethlehem

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights (Badil) (Not for Profit Entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2007, statement of activities and changes in net assets and cash flows statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management’s responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor’s responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with international Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.
An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Center's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Center's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Badil Center as of 31 December 2007, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

11 March 2008

Deloitte Touche Middle East
# Statement of Financial Position

**As of 31 December 2007**

## Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EURO</td>
<td>EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand and deposits with banks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit restricted for staff benefits</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>85,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pledges receivable and other assets</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>47,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office furniture, equipment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>113,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>261,256</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Liabilities and Net Assets

### Liabilities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payables and accruals</td>
<td>20,623</td>
<td>24,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve for staff benefits</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>116,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>137,423</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Net Assets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(Statement-B)</th>
<th>(Statement-B)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted / (Operating Deficit)</td>
<td>(13,462)</td>
<td>(18,434)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary restricted</td>
<td>24,081</td>
<td>46,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in fixed assets and building</td>
<td>13,214</td>
<td>123,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Net Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>123,833</strong></td>
<td><strong>151,915</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>261,256</strong></td>
<td><strong>266,535</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Chairman of the Board**

**General Director**

*See Notes to Financial Statements*
Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights
Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets
for the Year Ended 31 December 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EURO</td>
<td>EURO</td>
<td>EURO</td>
<td>EURO</td>
<td>EURO</td>
<td>EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants and Revenues:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>463,048</td>
<td>463,048</td>
<td>758,851</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3,286</td>
<td>3,286</td>
<td>1,728</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grants and revenues</td>
<td></td>
<td>466,334</td>
<td>466,334</td>
<td>880,559</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash, advanced to donor:</td>
<td></td>
<td>(166)</td>
<td>166</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets released from restrictions</td>
<td></td>
<td>589,759</td>
<td>(589,759)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Grants and Revenues</td>
<td></td>
<td>484,025</td>
<td>22,527</td>
<td>466,551</td>
<td>880,559</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative and Program Expenses:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational development, and management reform</td>
<td></td>
<td>61,848</td>
<td>61,848</td>
<td>56,864</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaign for the defense of Palestinian refugees' rights</td>
<td></td>
<td>188,069</td>
<td>188,069</td>
<td>135,247</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, media campaign</td>
<td></td>
<td>91,072</td>
<td>91,072</td>
<td>77,358</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research, legal advocacy</td>
<td></td>
<td>94,137</td>
<td>94,137</td>
<td>138,024</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>446,124</td>
<td>446,124</td>
<td>775,129</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for severance pay and provident fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>26,535</td>
<td>26,535</td>
<td>42,757</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,467</td>
<td>14,467</td>
<td>13,970</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td>481,122</td>
<td>481,122</td>
<td>834,876</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss from disposal of fixed assets</td>
<td></td>
<td>715</td>
<td>715</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss (gain) on difference of currency</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,582</td>
<td>7,582</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>489,779</td>
<td>489,779</td>
<td>846,666</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess (Deficit) for the year</td>
<td></td>
<td>(5,754)</td>
<td>(22,527)</td>
<td>(28,281)</td>
<td>(33,597)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets at beginning of the year</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,843</td>
<td>44,108</td>
<td>25,951</td>
<td>57,045</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer of net investment in fixed assets and buildings</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,726</td>
<td>10,726</td>
<td>6,474</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Assets at end of year (Statement A)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(13,465)</td>
<td>24,081</td>
<td>16,616</td>
<td>27,974</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Composition of Temporarily Restricted Net Assets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EURO</td>
<td>EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defrain Solidarity</td>
<td>18,681</td>
<td>28,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defrain Solidarity, Emergency Project</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Coordination Unit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Coordination Unit</td>
<td>5,420</td>
<td>5,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Coordination Unit</td>
<td>24,081</td>
<td>46,085</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Notes to Financial Statements

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### Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights

#### Statement of Cash Flows

for the Year Ended 31 December 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2007 EURO</th>
<th>2006 EURO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flows from operating activities:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions received from donor and other revenue</td>
<td>166,661</td>
<td>773,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total payment for supplier</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Annex -1) 451,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flows from operating activities before remunerations paid</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14,888</td>
<td>14,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments of staff benefits</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(10,665)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash flow from operating activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flows from investing activities:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement of fixed assets</td>
<td>(4,480)</td>
<td>(7,447)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment on account for new permits</td>
<td>(15,917)</td>
<td>(9,842)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash flow from investing activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(20,397)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(17,289)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flows from financing activities:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlement of loan payable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(10,685)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash flows from financing activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(10,685)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in cash on hand and at banks during the year</td>
<td>(5,509)</td>
<td>(24,514)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand and at banks at beginning of year</td>
<td></td>
<td>105,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand and at banks at end of year</td>
<td></td>
<td>100,062</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change in net assets</td>
<td>(28,081)</td>
<td>(35,507)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>14,489</td>
<td>13,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss from disposal of fixed asset</td>
<td>715</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase (decrease) in reserve for severance pay</td>
<td>26,535</td>
<td>43,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease (increase) in reserve for pledges receivable</td>
<td>4,960</td>
<td>(27,175)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease (increase) in accruals and payable</td>
<td>(7,752)</td>
<td>10,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash provided by operating activities before remunerations paid</strong></td>
<td>14,888</td>
<td>14,125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Notes to Financial Statements*
Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2007

1- Background:

BADIL was established in January 1998 to support the development of a popular refugee lobby for the right of return through professional research and partnership-based community initiatives. The center is registered with the Palestinian Authority.

BADIL actively encourages voluntary participation of grassroots activists, local and international experts, and regional and international partners based on the vision of BADIL as a community-based organization.

BADIL’s work is guided by a Board, elected from a General Assembly which is composed of activists in Palestinian refugee community organizations and national institutions, and supervised by an elected Oversight Committee. BADIL’s Executive Committee responsible for ongoing supervision, monitoring and adaptation of BADIL’s regular programs.

2- Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards.

2.1 Adoption of New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards:

The International Accounting Standards Board issued amendments to International Accounting Standards and issued new Financial Reporting Standards which have become effective January 1, 2007. This includes International Financial Reporting Standard No. 7 (Financial Instruments: Disclosures) which replaces IAS No. 39 and certain disclosure provisions in IAS No. 32 (Financial Instruments: Presentation and Disclosure) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2007).

2.2 BADIL maintains its accounts in accordance with the principles of fund accounting under which the resources for various purposes are classified as described below:

- Unrestricted net assets represent net assets whose use by BADIL is not subject to donor-imposed restrictions.
- Temporarily restricted net assets whose use by BADIL is limited by donor-imposed and restriction that either expire by passage of time or can be fulfilled and released by actions of BADIL pursuant to those donor-imposed stipulations.

2.3 Contributions and grants, revenues from private grants and contract agreements are recognized as they are earned through expenditures in accordance with the agreements. Any funding received in advance of expenditures is recorded as temporarily restricted net assets in the statement of financial position.

2.4 Contributions Receivable represents amounts due from funding organizations for expenditures incurred prior to receiving funds.
2.5 Estimates and assumptions: The financial statements include certain estimates and assumptions made by management relating to reporting of assets, liabilities, at the statement of financial position date, and the reporting of revenues, expenses, gains, and losses during the year. Actual results may differ from those estimates adopted by BADIL's management. Estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are depreciation rates and provision for severance pay.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits with banks with maturity dates of 90 days or less.

2.7 Fixed Assets

Fixed Assets are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, at rates ranging between 6% - 33%.

2.8 Severance pay

In compliance with local labor law, Badil provides for severance pay by accruing for one month compensation for each year of service based on the last salary paid during the financial year.

2.9 Provident fund

Badil has a defined provident fund plan, which covers all salaried employees. Total amounts funded, representing employer and employee share and interest earned, are presented in the Balance Sheet under both assets and liabilities sections.

Employers' share 10% of basic salary
Employee share 5% of basic salary.

2.10 Foreign currency statements transactions

The books of accounts are maintained in Euro. For purposes of presentation to donors and other foreign interested parties, however, the financial statements have been translated to EURO as follows:

- Transactions during the year, which are denominated in EURO, have been presented in the financial statements at the actual amount received or paid.

- Balances of assets (other than fixed assets) and liabilities, which are denominated in USD or NIS, are presented in the balance sheet according to the representative rate of exchange rate prevailing on December 31 which were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31/12/2007</th>
<th>31/12/2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.8 Dollar/Euro</td>
<td>0.678</td>
<td>0.758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIS/Euro</td>
<td>0.177</td>
<td>0.179</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Fixed assets and their related statement of activities accounts are stated at historical rates.
- Revenues in USD are converted to EURO equivalent at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of receipt while expenses in NIS and USD are translated at the prevailing rate at the date of the transaction.
- Exchange differences resulted from the translation are reflected in the statement of activities.
3- Cash on hand and deposits with banks:

Composition as at 31 December:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits with banks-Israeli Shekel</td>
<td>1,205</td>
<td>(93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits with banks–Euro</td>
<td>10,078</td>
<td>31,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits with banks-US Dollar</td>
<td>2,714</td>
<td>15,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits with banks restricted for staff benefits</td>
<td>14,424</td>
<td>46,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits with banks restricted for staff benefits</td>
<td>85,644</td>
<td>59,075</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4- Pledges receivable and other assets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pledges receivable:</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muassasat</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>18,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian Refugee Council (Wall Pilot Project)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Division MFA Switzerland</td>
<td>3,790</td>
<td>3,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stichtling Vluchtling</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxfam Solidarity</td>
<td>7,142</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalan Cooperation Fund (via Ciemen)</td>
<td>2,255</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalan Agency for International Development (via Ciemen)</td>
<td>3,550</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down payment *</td>
<td>25,759</td>
<td>9,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>2,478</td>
<td>2,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>47,974</strong></td>
<td><strong>37,017</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In 2006 and 2007, Badil has paid an amount of Euro 25,759 as a down payment for acquisition of additional library space.

5- Fixed assets:

Composition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office equipment and furniture</td>
<td>77,967</td>
<td>75,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>95,107</td>
<td>95,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total fixed assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>173,074</strong></td>
<td><strong>170,794</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(59,860)</td>
<td>(46,853)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>113,214</strong></td>
<td><strong>123,941</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6- Reserve for staff benefits

Activities in this account are as detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EURO</td>
<td>EURO</td>
<td>EURO</td>
<td>EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of the year</td>
<td>67,709</td>
<td>22,556</td>
<td>46,878</td>
<td>10,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Provisions for the year</td>
<td>11,040</td>
<td>15,495</td>
<td>29,912</td>
<td>13,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Remuneration paid</td>
<td></td>
<td>(9,081)</td>
<td>(1,584)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at end of year</td>
<td><strong>78,749</strong></td>
<td>38,051</td>
<td><strong>67,709</strong></td>
<td>22,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>116,800</td>
<td></td>
<td>90,265</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** The balance of the deposit earmarked to fund the liabilities toward staff benefits as of 31 December 2007 was Euro 85,644 in comparison with the balance of liability (severance Pay and Provident Fund) in the amount of Euro 116,800.

7- Grants

Grants and donations by funding source are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EURO</td>
<td>EURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trocaire</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICCO</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>40,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICCO (WSF)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian People's Aid</td>
<td>45,102</td>
<td>63,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Methodist Church</td>
<td>7,362</td>
<td>8,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stichting Vluchteling</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>38,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxfam Solidarity</td>
<td>76,784</td>
<td>67,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxfam Solidarity (Emergency Project)</td>
<td></td>
<td>339,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxfam Solidarity (Wall pilot Project)</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxfam Solidarity (WSF)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Inter church Aid (EPER)</td>
<td>6,644</td>
<td>6,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Inter church Aid (EPER - Special Project)</td>
<td>3,982</td>
<td>6,65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan Church Aid</td>
<td>38,926</td>
<td>38,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mennonite Central Committee (MCC)</td>
<td>7,483</td>
<td>7,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Division MFA Switzerland</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broederlijk Delen</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mennonite Central Committee CIDA (2005 - 2006)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mennonite Central Committee CIDA (2006 - 2007)</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian Refugee Council (wall pilot project)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muassaat</td>
<td>72,900</td>
<td>80,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish Ministry of Education (via Ciemen)</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalan Cooperation Fund (via Ciemen)</td>
<td>2,255</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalan Agency for International Development (via Ciemen)</td>
<td>5,550</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Operational Grants</td>
<td>463,048</td>
<td>788,821</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B- Activity Revenues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TKI Refunds</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own income (sale publication, services)</td>
<td>3,266</td>
<td>9,649</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,266</td>
<td>11,738</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Administrative and Program Expenses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational development and management reform</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General assembly and board</td>
<td>16,708</td>
<td>10,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management reform</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>4,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New office</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management salaries</td>
<td>44,287</td>
<td>39,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>61,848</strong></td>
<td><strong>56,671</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Campaign for the defense of Palestinian refugee rights</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth education</td>
<td>48,230</td>
<td>34,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In depth study group</td>
<td>1,613</td>
<td>6,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support local community networking</td>
<td>16,845</td>
<td>23,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual ROR meeting</td>
<td>16,518</td>
<td>11,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-awda award</td>
<td>8,118</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support refugee community initiatives</td>
<td>15,357</td>
<td>33,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshops, conferences and trains</td>
<td>23,431</td>
<td>31,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International travel</td>
<td>11,781</td>
<td>10,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>39,863</td>
<td>29,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project operation</td>
<td>15,843</td>
<td>13,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>188,099</strong></td>
<td><strong>195,497</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information, media campaign</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design, print information and advocacy tools</td>
<td>22,204</td>
<td>18,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External translation, consultants</td>
<td>5,909</td>
<td>4,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissemination and public relation</td>
<td>21,364</td>
<td>22,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertisement, media work</td>
<td>12,563</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>2,813</td>
<td>25,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project operation</td>
<td>7,119</td>
<td>6,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>91,072</strong></td>
<td><strong>77,368</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Research, legal advocacy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design, printing</td>
<td>14,677</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees, external research, editing and translation</td>
<td>8,319</td>
<td>59,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual LSN meeting</td>
<td>14,401</td>
<td>12,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultant fees</td>
<td>11,944</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>10,984</td>
<td>7,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot, well study</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>22,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation and archiving</td>
<td>8,224</td>
<td>7,238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>24,048</td>
<td>20,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project operation</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>6,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>99,437</strong></td>
<td><strong>135,744</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emergency project</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Comparative Figures:

Certain comparative figures were reclassified to conform to current year presentation.
10. Financial instruments, fair values and risks management:

- **Operational Risk**

  The costs of the programs, administrative as well as fixed assets procurement are significantly financed by donors through donations. The management believes that the funding level in the year 2008 will be sufficient to finance all of its disbursements and will be consistent with the level of funding in the prior years. Furthermore, the management believes that the political and economical conditions prevailing in the area will not materially affect its operations.

- **Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities:**

  The carrying book value of financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their fair values at the date of the statement of financial position.

- **Credit Risk:**

  BADIL credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid funds and receivables. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because liquid assets are placed with reputable financial institutions.

- **Interest Rate Risk**

  BADIL interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in market interest rates may affect the value of its interest-bearing assets. The management of BADIL usually monitors the fluctuation in interest rates in every individual currency in order to maximize the benefits from placements.

- **Currency Risk:**

  Currency risk arises from the possibility that changes in the exchange rates may affect negatively the value of the financial assets and liabilities in case BADIL does not hedge its currency exposure by means of hedging instruments. The management usually distributes its liquid assets over its functional currencies to minimize any possible loss from currency rates fluctuation.
Annex 1 -

Below is the schedule of program and administrative expenses of the center prepared according to the cash basis of accounting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational development and management reform</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General assembly and board</td>
<td>16,758</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management reform</td>
<td>853</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management salaries</td>
<td>44,287</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>61,848</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Campaign for the defense of Palestinian refugee rights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Youth education</th>
<th>48,230</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In depth study group</td>
<td>1,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support local community networking</td>
<td>16,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual ROR meeting</td>
<td>16,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Sawda award</td>
<td>8,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support refugee community initiatives</td>
<td>15,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshops, conferences, tools</td>
<td>23,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International travel</td>
<td>11,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>30,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project operation</td>
<td>19,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>192,015</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Information, media campaign**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design, print information and advocacy tools</th>
<th>24,024</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>External translation, consultants</td>
<td>5,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissemination and public relation</td>
<td>21,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertisement, media work</td>
<td>12,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>21,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project operation</td>
<td>8,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>94,685</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Research, legal advocacy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design, printing</th>
<th>9,974</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fees, external research, editing and translation</td>
<td>23,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual LSN</td>
<td>9,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultant fees</td>
<td>8,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>10,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot, wall study</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation and archiving</td>
<td>8,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>24,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project operation</td>
<td>8,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>103,225</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** | **451,773**