



مركز الميزان لحقوق الإنسان  
AL MEZAN CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

## Annual Narrative Report 1 January – 31 December 2022

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Habitat International Coalition - Housing and Land Rights Network  
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The Palestinian Digital Rights Coalition (PDRC)  
The Arab Organization for Human Rights (AOHR)  
The Protection Cluster (Chaired by OHCHR)

## 1. Introduction

By the end of April 2022, human rights organizations (Adalah, Al Mezan and PCHR) exhausted all domestic legal remedies to seek accountability for the killing of Bakr children who were killed during the Israeli military offensive in Gaza in 2014 while they were playing on the beach. In 2019, the Israel's Attorney General announced that he had fully adopted the Military Advocate General's (MAG) decision to close the investigation into the case of Bakr children. Following this decision, Adalah, PCHR and Al Mezan filed a petition in 2020 on behalf of the family demanding that the Israeli Supreme Court overturn it, and order the opening of a criminal investigation that will lead to the prosecution of those responsible for the killing. In the petition, the human rights organizations argued that the investigative materials show that the Israeli air force intentionally opened deadly fire at the children in serious violation of the laws of war and criminal law, since they aimed at the children directly without identification and without taking the necessary precautions. On 24 April 2022, a three-justice panel of the Israeli Supreme Court rejected the petition. The ruling relies, among other things, on secret evidence, reviewed only by the Supreme Court outside of the presence of the petitioners' lawyers. The Court also rejected the petitioners' arguments of conflict of interest inherent in the dual role of the MAG<sup>1</sup>.

This case garnered extensive international media and public attention, especially due to its occurrence near a hotel where many foreign journalists were staying. Notably, in conducting its investigation, the Israeli military did not collect testimonies from these journalists or from Palestinian witnesses who were on site at the time of the killing. In this ruling, the Supreme Court essentially gives full license to the Israeli military to kill civilians with the widest impunity.

Similarly, in this reporting period, litigation in another landmark case came to an end. In July 2022, the HCJ [rejected an appeal](#) demanding that the State of Israel pay tort compensation damages for the Israeli military's shooting and serious injury of 15-year-old Palestinian Attiya Nabaheen in November 2014. The case is highly significant because it was one of the first compensation cases lodged on behalf of victims from Gaza after the adoption of Amendment 8 to the State Liability Law, which by design prevents Palestinian victims' access to justice and redress. Further, the case is also significant because Nabaheen was shot and severely injured when no combat action was taking place, and therefore the court could not invoke that reasoning to reject the case, as it did with the case of [Abu Is'ayid's family](#) in 2017. Nabaheen's case was submitted by Adalah and Al Mezan to the District Court of Be'er Sheva in 2016, which after two years of examination rejected the case and ruled that the state is not liable for damages because Palestinians in Gaza are not entitled to seek compensation from Israel as they live in an "enemy entity," as per the provisions of Amendment 8. Adalah and Al Mezan appealed this ruling to the Israeli Supreme Court in 2019, arguing that the lower court's decision and the amendment to the State Liability law violate both Israeli and international law, which require that protected civilians be entitled to effective legal remedies. The human rights organizations demand that the Supreme Court overturn the ruling of the Be'er Sheva District Court and find Amendment No. 8 unconstitutional. After over three years of examination, the High Court rejected the petition in July 2022 and sided with the lower court's decision. In a last-ditch effort and due to the significance of the case, the plaintiffs submitted a request for re-examination of the case by a wider panel of justices, composed of five or more justices instead of three. The plaintiffs' request was admitted and examined by the court but in February 2023 the final response was received communicating that the plaintiffs' request was not accepted. Therefore, all available domestic legal remedies were exhausted after a six-year-long legal battle. During the hearings the State disclosed that there are at least another 50 similar cases pending in Israeli courts. The cases are now more likely to be rejected on the same premise. With this ruling the Court effectively is denying all resident of Gaza from seeking reparation through the Israeli judicial system for harmful actions of the State and its military, even for

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<sup>1</sup> The MAG provides legal advice to the army before and during military operations, and at the end of the fighting, the MAG also decides whether to open a criminal investigation and how to conduct it.

damages sustained outside a ‘military action.’ No avenue is therefore left for the residents of Gaza to seek justice but the international justice mechanisms.

Another military offensive was launched on Gaza from 5 to 7 August. Al Mezan documentation indicate that 50 Palestinians, including 18 children, were killed during the offensive. In the days leading up to the offensive, Israel closed Kerem Shalom crossing and Erez crossing with Gaza, which further exacerbated the dire humanitarian situation in Gaza, depriving patients from accessing medical care outside Gaza and blocking entry of goods and fuel supplies to Gaza’s power plant, and therefore led to increasing hours of rolling blackout that negatively impact people’s lives, the work of hospitals and municipalities, access to drinking water, and the operation of sewage treatment plants.

Within less than two weeks following cessation of hostilities in Gaza, Israeli forces [raided](#) the offices of seven Palestinian civil society organizations in Ramallah on 18 August. During the raids, Israeli forces damaged office equipment, confiscated property and materials, welded iron slabs over entrance doors, and left behind military orders at the doors of each organization ordering their immediate closure to forcefully impose the unlawful military order that designated six Palestinian organizations as ‘terrorists’ back in October 2021.

In Gaza, local authorities have been imposing further unlawful restrictions on freedom of assembly and expression. Public gatherings in Gaza, including those held in private venues, that include an entertainment session (i.e., music or performing art) must be approved by the police prior to the event. One [event](#) for the OHCHR in Gaza was suspended for that exact reason in December 2022. Al Mezan also faced a similar challenge when preparing to hold its annual ceremony to honor participants in the child art competition (Activity 2.2.1.6). Al Mezan documented around half a dozen similar infringements on the right to freedom of assembly in Gaza in the reporting period, but the true figure is likely to be much higher because many organizations would cancel the event without reporting the incident rather than challenge the unlawful prerequisite of police approval.

Despite a recorded drop in documented incidents of torture in the Gaza Strip, the practice remains in use by local authorities, with at least five incidents recorded in 2022. The processing of complaints in relation to torture and CIDTP remains unsatisfactory and lacks transparency. Only one of the complaints submitted this year was formally investigated, without Al Mezan being able to verify the outcome of the investigation. Further, this year saw a sharp increase in the number of capital punishment sentences handed down by courts in Gaza, with 25 sentences issued in 2022 alone. By the end of the reporting period, the number of death sentences issued in Gaza since Palestine’s accession to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in March 2019—which aims at abolishing the death penalty—reached 58 cases.

Characterization of Israel’s systematic domination and oppression over the Palestinian people as amounting to apartheid is increasingly being adopted by relevant stakeholders. Palestinian human rights organizations have been advocating for the use of such characterization for years, and prominent International human rights organizations have openly adopted such characterization recently, including [Amnesty International](#). Further, an increasing number of UN Member States have echoed such characterization, including South Africa and Namibia, while both the incumbent and the former UN Special Rapporteur on the oPt have adopted such characterization in their reports. Most recently, in October 2022, the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)—the third oldest human rights organization in the world, with 188 member organizations—adopted a [resolution](#) on Israel’s apartheid regime against the Palestinian people.

In an effort to further advocate for concrete steps to be taken by the Office of the Prosecutor (OTP) of the International Criminal Court (ICC) on the investigation into the situation in Palestine, Al Mezan and

partners, Al-Haq and PCHR, conducted a joint [mission](#) to the Hague in December 2022 where they held a press conference, a series of meetings, and two side events on the margins of the 21<sup>st</sup> session of the Assembly of the States Parties (ASP) to the Rome Statute of the ICC. Partners also delivered two statements during the General Debate at the ASP calling on the ICC Prosecutor to expedite the investigation into the Situation in Palestine and on the ASP to protect Palestinian civil society organizations and human rights defenders. Notably, during this mission, the ICC Prosecutor expressed his intent to visit Palestine in 2023.

## 2. Context Analysis

The living and humanitarian conditions of over two million Palestinians residing in the Gaza Strip continued to deteriorate in 2022 due to Israel’s closure of Gaza—which marked a grim 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary in June 2022—its apartheid policies, and yet another deadly military offensive against the Strip in August 2022. Despite the escalating systematic and grave violations in the occupied Palestinian territories (oPt), the sweeping state of impunity and lack of accountability remained the norm while the International Criminal Court’s (ICC) investigation into the Situation in Palestine saw no substantive progress after two years since its launch in March 2021.

Internally, with no general elections on the horizon, the Palestinian political division continued to undermine the rule of law and separation of powers and entrench evasion of public accountability due to the absence of legislative oversight and eroding independence of the judiciary. Thus, resulting in serious ramifications affecting the full spectrum of human rights. Furthermore, as the Palestinian political reconciliation efforts has long since reached a deadlock, Palestinian citizens have continued to experience serious infringement on their right to freedom of expression, of peaceful assembly, and of association, whether through the PA’s regulations impeding the work of civil society organizations, or restrictions of the de facto authorities in Gaza, including the prohibition on holding events in closed halls without the prior permission of the authorities.

The economic policies adopted by successive Palestinian governments have systematically failed to counter poverty and unemployment rates. Lastly, declining international funds and development projects and decreasing financial allocations offered by government agencies to improve health care, education, social protection, labor, and other services, are additional factors that have negatively affected the enjoyment of economic, social, and cultural rights in Gaza.

Key findings from Al Mezan’s report on the situation of economic, social, and cultural rights in the Gaza Strip in 2022 shows that Gaza’s economy remained in fact almost completely cut off from the outside world, including the rest of the oPt, due to Israel’s domination and control of Erez and Karem Shalom crossings and the draconian restrictions it imposes on the movement of people, goods, and commodities from and to the occupied Gaza Strip. Among the restrictions imposed by Israeli authorities is a capricious and discriminatory permit system to which all Palestinians wishing to leave Gaza via Erez—Gaza’s only pedestrian crossing with Israel—must apply. In 2022, Palestinian workers seeking job opportunities outside Gaza submitted 79,602 exit permit requests to the Israeli Coordination and Liaison Department (CLA) at Erez. Of these, 65.8 percent were declined or went unanswered. Of the 14,144 exit permit requests submitted by Palestinian merchants, 16.4 percent were delayed or declined

Moreover, Palestinian from Gaza who have permits to work in Israel have virtually no labor rights. According to the Palestinian General Federation of Trade Unions, in 2022, five Gaza workers in Israel died in the workplace due to the lack of appropriate safety and health measures that protect workers from hazards in the workplace. Notably, Israeli authorities—with a policy that is very much echoing apartheid and racial discrimination—deliberately classify Gaza workers’ permits as “financial needs” permits, depriving them of equal labor rights as enjoyed by Israeli workers.

Israel also controls the entry of all goods, supplies, and materials into the Strip, deciding which commodities may or may not enter Gaza based on a list of items that Israel defines as “dual-use”, i.e., civilian items which could also have military uses and that are severely restricted from entering Gaza. Given the fluid definition of the term “dual-use”, the Israeli authorities can potentially ban almost any type of product under this category, including medical equipment, food products, and building materials and machinery. In 2022,

under the guise of “dual-use items”, Israeli authorities continued to obstruct the entry of raw materials, machinery, devices, and spare parts required for production in most industries. Last year, 40 factory owners have requested Israeli authorities to allow the entry into Gaza of machinery, equipment, and spare parts—including food, aluminum, and precious metals—needed for their production lines. Not even one request was approved. Israeli authorities also denied 600 exit permit requests from manufacturers and industrial facility owners, denying them the opportunity to expand their businesses, export their products to the rest of the OPT, or enter new markets.

Israel’s ban on the entry of raw material—coupled with the unfolding global inflation crisis—further exacerbated Gaza’s construction crisis. 100 out of 315 Gaza-based construction companies shut down, while 80 percent of the remaining companies face real risks and pressures, with only a few remaining to operate effectively. Dramatically, the number of workers employed in the construction sector has dropped from 70,000 before the closure of Gaza to only 700 in the interim.

In 2022, Israeli authorities continued to severely restrict the entry of diagnostic medical devices, such as interventional X-ray machines and CT scans, as well as spare parts needed to repair outdated or damaged medical devices into Gaza. Absence of X-ray machines exacerbates patients' suffering and puts their lives at risk. This ban has been accompanied by the chronic shortage of the essential medicine list, making healthcare provision extremely difficult.

Efforts to localize healthcare services remained limited and ineffective throughout the year. Although the Turkish-Palestinian Friendship Hospital has been designated for oncology patients, it lacks radiotherapy and radioactive iodine therapy, meaning that patients still need to seek treatment outside of Gaza.

The World Health Organization reported a positive development in relation to [access to health](#) for Gaza residents. The monthly approval rate of exit-permit requests for referral patients (who constitute the majority of legal aid beneficiaries at Al Mezan) has risen from around 60% to 80% by the end of the reporting period, a monthly rate not seen since 2015. Despite the notable increase in Israeli-issued exit-permits for Gaza referral patients, the remaining 20% of unapproved applications constitute around 350 applicants that are unable to access medical treatment outside Gaza each month. Further, the average approval rate for patient companions in 2022 remained below 40%, with an average of 1,360 unapproved applications each month. This is particularly concerning for child patients who cannot make the journey without a next-of-kin companion. Al Mezan’s documentation shows that in 2022, nine patients from Gaza—including three children—have died following Israel’s delay or denial of their requests for exit permits.

In 2022, the drinking water crisis in Gaza persisted and its two million population continued to lack access to sufficient and safe drinking water. About 96.2 percent of the total water extracted from Gaza's aquifers does not meet World Health Organization (WHO) quality standards. On top of this, in 2022, the gap between available and needed energy remained high, with an electricity deficit of 56 percent. The average amount of power required during the year was 420 megawatts, while the average amount of available megawatts was 189, resulting in a 237-megawatt deficit. This is further compounded by frequent power outages caused by malfunctions of electric feeding lines from Israel into Gaza.

In 2022, Israel’s military attacks against Gaza damaged two schools and killed eight students—six of whom were schoolchildren, and two were university students. Deteriorating economic and social conditions in the Gaza Strip have also had a negative impact on students’ mental health. According to UNRWA, 42 percent of first graders have psychological issues. Furthermore, due to rampant levels of food insecurity, the number of anemic children has increased.

The higher education crisis has been exacerbated by the lack of financial resources and declining economic conditions. Since 2006, the Palestinian Authority has stopped aiding universities and colleges in the Gaza Strip. As a result, some higher education institutions have faced financial difficulties, and their developmental programs have been halted. According to the Palestinian Ministry of Education, the ratio of expenditures on higher education institutions against the needs does not exceed 10 percent. 75 percent of students were unable to pay their educational fees, and 15 percent of students were unable to obtain their certificates due to financial constraints.

The amount of financial assistance allocated to the Palestinian Ministry of Social Development's protection program has decreased and the suffering of approximately 663,528 poor families in Gaza has continued due to irregular disbursements payments, which were reduced from four to only two batches in 2022, including a consolidated cash payment worth 350 shekels without duly considering the family size and basic needs. Notably, the Palestinian government's contribution to poverty alleviation in the West Bank was reduced from \$18.96 million in 2021 to \$8.29 million in 2022. In Gaza, government contributions decreased from \$15 million in 2021 to \$11.75 million in 2022. In contrast, civil society organizations' contributions to the needy multiplied and exceeded those of the Palestinian Authority in Ramallah and government agencies in Gaza.

### 3. Overall achievements

This section provides highlights of the main achievements accomplished in the reporting period in relation to the specific objectives of Al Mezan’s strategy. Full details of implemented activities are available in section 6 ‘reporting on action plan’.

#### **Contributions in relation to Specific Objective 1.1: To enhance respect and protection of human rights and access to justice in the oPt, especially in the Gaza Strip.**

- Over 1,100 incidents of violations of human rights and IHL in the Gaza Strip were properly documented in the reporting period, including fatalities, injuries, and damage and destruction of public and private properties.
- Over 60 requests for sharing information on documented violations received from UN agencies working in the oPt (OCHA, OHCHR, WHO, and UNICEF) were answered in the reporting period. UN agencies used the shared information for their internal and external reporting, including the OCHA’s bi-monthly reports on [protection of civilians](#) and WHO’s monthly reports on [health access](#), which are widely circulated among humanitarian actors working in the oPt.
- Al Mezan utilized field documentation data to draft two joint parallel reports to the UN Human Rights Committee on Israel’s fifth periodic review. In its [concluding observations](#), the Committee voiced concerns and recommendation on the fifth periodic review of Israel that are in line with the issues and recommendation put forth in the two parallel reports submitted by Al Mezan and partner human rights organizations. Primarily, the Committee raised concern over Israeli Forces use of lethal force against Palestinian civilians and “the lack of accountability for these acts, resulting in a general climate of impunity.” The Committee specifically referenced the excessive use of lethal force used in policing the Great March of Return demonstrations between March 2018 and December 2019, and during the recent May 2021 escalation of hostilities. In that regard, the committee urged Israel to ensure that “thorough, effective, independent and impartial investigations are launched into all incidents involving the excessive use of force by the Israeli Security Forces, that perpetrators are prosecuted and, if found guilty, punished, and that victims are provided with effective remedies.” Further, the Committee expressed its deep concern over movement and access restrictions imposed on residents of the Gaza Strip under the ongoing 15-year-long blockage, which it deemed to amount to collective punishment of residents of Gaza. The Committee urged Israel to “lift the blockade and closures in the Gaza Strip and end the practice of collective punishment.”
- Al Mezan led a joint [submission](#) made by eleven prominent Palestinian human rights organizations to the UN Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Working Group for the 4<sup>th</sup> cycle of Israel’s UPR. The submission to the UPR, which takes place once every four years for each UN Member State, relied on field data collected by the submitting organizations over the last four years on violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. In addition to highlighting attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure as well as the chronic impunity for perpetrators, the submission dedicated a section to ongoing restriction on Palestinian’ freedom of movement, including movement of patients. The submitting organizations put forward a list of recommendation and proposed several advanced questions for the UPR Working Group to pose to the State of Israel prior to the review. At the time of writing, Al Mezan was notified of being selected to deliver a statement at the UPR Info pre-session in April 2023 on whether the recommendations made during the previous reviews were implemented by the State of Israel, and how the human rights situation progressed since the previous cycle. Al Mezan will seize this opportunity to suggest recommendations and questions for UN Member States to make to Israel during the UPR Working Group session in May 2023.



- Al Mezan, Al Haq and Community Action Center submitted a joint [parallel report](#) to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child for its List of Issues on Israel's Third Periodic Report. Al Mezan provided field research data collected since the last review of the State of Israel on violations to the right to life, right to health, right to housing and right to education in the Gaza Strip. The submitting organizations were invited to participate in a briefing with the Committee members to be held in February 2023.
- Enhanced respect of human rights and the rule of law through provision of legal representation to 118 right holders (including 10 women and 11 children) in Gaza in relation to Palestinian authorities' and actors' infringements on human rights. Over two-thirds of the cases were pertinent to people in custody of local authorities who were identified during visits conducted by lawyers to five detention centers and five prisons across the Gaza Strip. Al Mezan restored the rights of at least 65 represented beneficiaries and the Center's complaints led the General Comptroller Office to launch investigation into one claim of torture or ill-treatment.
- Enhanced protection of human rights through provision of legal aid to right holders in relation to Israeli authorities' collective restrictions on freedom of movement of Palestinians in the Gaza Strip. Over 980 denials/delays of exit permits were challenged (including 319 in relation to women and 304 in relation to children), securing exit permits for 352 applicants (including 326 referral patients to reach their designated healthcare facilities outside the Gaza Strip).
- Engagement with the Military Advocate General on four cases of unjustifiable seizure of Palestinian fishing boats resulted in the release of one fishing boat back to Gaza thus far, thereby restoring their owners' means of subsistence.
- Protected the rights of Palestinians in Israel's custody by providing legal counselling and representation before administrative and judicial bodies to over a third of Gaza residents arrested in the reporting period, and by successfully petitioning the Israeli High Court of Justice (jointly with HaMoked) to reinstate family visits for all Gaza inmates, which had been suspended following the coronavirus outbreak in March 2020.

**Contributions to Specific Objective 1.2: To enhance networking and coordination with regional and international human rights actors.**

- Al Mezan was actively involved in planning and coordination with international human rights networks and coalitions, attending at three relevant fora in the reporting period with International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), EuroMed Rights, the Palestinian-European Civil Society Forum on Advocacy for Palestine, and the Arab Organization for Human Rights (AOHR).
- Al Mezan Director-General was invited to make a short speech from Gaza via video link at the Amnesty International's launch event of landmark report "Israel's Apartheid Against Palestinians: Cruel System of Domination and Crime Against Humanity".
- Over 40 meetings took place at Al Mezan office in Gaza City to brief diplomats, UN agencies, and INGO on recent developments relevant to the human rights situation in the oPt, the ongoing humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip, and the aftermath of the military offensive in August 2022. Visiting delegations included the Representative Office of Norway to the Palestinian Authority, Netherlands Representative in Ramallah, the British Consulate General in Jerusalem, and the Deputy Consul General of France in Gaza.

**Contributions in relation to Specific Objective 1.3: To enhance international advocacy for human rights conducted by Al Mezan.**

- Al Mezan participated in three regular sessions of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, 49<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup> and 51<sup>st</sup> regular sessions. Al Mezan submitted and joined eight written statements (including one on Israel’s offensive against Gaza in August 2022, and another on disparities in access to healthcare between Palestinians and Israelis) and led or joined nine oral interventions at HRC regular sessions.
- Al Mezan’s side event held on the margins of the UN HRC 49<sup>th</sup> sessions were attended by EU Member States missions (including Austria, Belgium, France, Czech Republic, Croatia, Denmark, Latvia, Luxemburg, Germany, Poland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and the Netherlands) as well as the missions of the UK, Switzerland, Argentina, Algeria, Brazil, Chile, Honduras, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Paraguay, South Africa; Uruguay; and Venezuela.
- Interactions with the States missions prior to and on the margins of the HRC 49<sup>th</sup> regular sessions are likely to have contributed to stronger statements at the session, raising concerns and asks similar to those made by Palestinian human rights organizations:
  - At the High-Level Segment meeting, Namibia stated that “the International Criminal Court’s investigations into the alleged international crimes committed in the Occupied Palestinian Territory must include apartheid as a crime against humanity” and Luxembourg stressed that “the two-state solution is at risk of being replaced by a one-state reality of perpetual conflict, occupation and unequal rights, and a latent risk of apartheid.”
  - At the Interactive Dialogue in discussion of the High Commissioner for Human Rights’ report on the oPt (item 2), France expressed concern over Israel’s designation of six Palestinian NGOs as terrorist organizations “in absence of evidence to substantiate their links to terrorist activity” and stressed that France will continue to provide support to these organizations. Ireland also expressed concern over the designation and supported the High Commissioner’s call on Israel to revoke the designations against Palestinian civil society organizations.
  - At the Interactive Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in oPt (item 7), South Africa welcomed the conclusion of the Special Rapporteur in the report that “the political system of entrenched rule in the oPt which endows one racial-national-ethnic group with substantial rights, benefits and privileges while intentionally subjecting another group to live behind walls, checkpoints and under a permanent military rule, without rights, equality, dignity and liberty, satisfies the evidentiary standards for the existence of Apartheid.” Namibia stated that “It is time for the UN General Assembly to consider reviving the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid.”
- Al Mezan joined Human Rights Watch and B’Tselem on a mission to Oslo focussing on apartheid, Adalah on a mission to Berlin focusing on accountability, and Al Haq and PCHR on a mission to the Hauge on the margins of the Assembly State Parties (ASP) to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

**Contributions to Specific Objective 2.1: To contribute to literature and knowledge of Human Rights in the oPt.**

- Two short films were produced, one on fighting the [COVID-19 pandemic](#) under Israel’s closure policy in the occupied Gaza Strip and another on movement restrictions hampering children’s access to adequate [health care](#). The latter was [screened](#) in Gaza City on 23 November 2022, with

participation of EU and WHO representatives in Palestine, as well as Gaza civil society members working in the health field, and representatives of humanitarian and human rights organizations.

- Al Mezan published one [infographic](#) with Visualizing Palestine, and four factsheets, including one on Gaza [water desalination](#) plants and one on the exploitation of Palestinian residents of Gaza working in Israel.
- Al Mezan research also shed light on access to economic, social and cultural rights in the Gaza Strip in 2021 in its comprehensive [annual report](#) on this topic. Al Mezan also published a joint [report](#) with Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP) that highlights how Israel's stifling restrictions and repeated military attacks have degraded Gaza's healthcare system.

**Contributions to Specific Objective 2.2: To increase awareness of Human Rights at the local community, partners'/actors' and policy/decision makers' levels**

- 32 young lawyers (including 16 women) completed Al Mezan's 140-hour specialized training course for lawyers, with 18% average increase in knowledge recorded upon completion.
- 164 people (including 92 women) participated in multi-day trainings on specialized human rights topics organized by Al Mezan, with 16% average increase in knowledge recorded upon completion.
- 254 people (including 160 women) attended Al Mezan's sessions, held in collaboration with CBOs, on protection of civilians in armed conflicts.
- Volunteers of Pass-the-Word program organized awareness sessions (under the supervision of Al Mezan) to 309 of their peers (including 184 females) in local universities in the Gaza Strip on HR/IHL, ESCR, democracy, and the rule of law.
- Over 850 children attended child-friendly awareness sessions on human rights, focusing on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Over 4,000 children (from MoE, UNRWA, and private schools in the Gaza Strip) submitted their artworks to the annual IHL/HR Child Art Competition. Al Mezan held a [ceremony](#) to honor the students who submitted the best artworks in each age group, and organized an exhibition in Gaza City in December 2022, in celebration of the Human Rights Day, which featured the best 36 submitted artworks depicting human rights.

#### 4. Success stories

- **Overturning COGAT policy aimed at sidelining human rights organizations and lawyers representing exit-permit applicants from Gaza.**

The Coordination and Liaison Administration (CLA) at Erez crossing—the COGAT sub-division in charge of processing exit-permit applications submitted by Palestinians in Gaza—refused to answer inquiries by human rights organizations and lawyers on behalf of Gaza residents starting from January 2022. For several months thereafter, most inquiries by legal representative of permit applicants from Gaza received an automated response from the CLA, which stated that all inquiries on the status of permit applications must be referred to the Palestinian Civil Affairs Committee, the Palestinian Authority-run body in Gaza that channels permit applications by Gaza residents to the Israeli authorities and relays Israel’s decisions to applicants. As a result, Palestinians in Gaza faced even longer delays than before in receiving responses to their permit applications, even in patently humanitarian cases, at great risk to lives and in violation of fundamental rights.

In February 2022, human rights organizations Gisha, Al Mezan, Physicians for Human Rights – Israel, and HaMoked: Center for the Defence of the Individual, submitted an [urgent pre-petition letter](#) to Israel’s Ministry of Justice, demanding that the CLA rescind its refusal to process applications filed by Gaza residents’ legal representatives. The CLA only [responded](#) to the organizations in mid-April, stating that it would engage legal representatives of Gaza residents only in a small and limited number of cases, including patients in urgent need of life-saving treatment, but not in all cases. A pre-petition was submitted to the State Attorney’s Office expressing the human rights organizations’ intent to contest the case in court if the CLA does not backtrack on its unlawful new policy. By mid-2022, the CLA reinstated normal communication with human rights organizations, responding to their inquiries on behalf of Gaza residents.

- **Contributing to notable improvement in exit-permit approval rate for referral patients**

Al Mezan contributed to raising awareness of the international community and relevant actors of ongoing infringements on the right to health and freedom of movement of referral patients by highlighting incidents when referral patients, including children, lost their lives while waiting for a response on their exit-permit requests. This led to several UN Special Rapporteurs issuing [communication](#) to the State of Israel on said cases, and increased focus of [international media outlets](#) on those cases, one of which—concerning a child—was legally represented by the Al Mezan. These incidents were further highlighted in a short video [screened](#) in presence of the EU ambassador in the oPt and the WHO Representative, which helped bring more exposure to the subject matter. The mounting pressure from relevant actors and media exposure is believed to have instigated Israeli authorities to improve their handling of exit-permit request for referral patients in Gaza, particularly children by purportedly setting up a committee within the CLA dedicated to examining applications for children. The improvement was evident in the gradual increase of approval rate for Gaza referral patients which has risen from the monthly rate of 60% in mid-2022 to 80% by the end of the year (see chart 2, page 4 of the WHO [monthly report](#)), the highest monthly approval rate recorded since 2015.

- **Securing access to educational material and improving detention conditions for Palestinians in Israeli prisons**

Communications to Ramon Prison concerning the prohibition of entry of books and other reading material to Palestinian prisoners (except for religious books) led to a positive outcome, whereby the plaintiffs reported back to Al Mezan's lawyer that the books they had requested were allowed entry after Al Mezan's intervention. This outcome can potentially benefit all other prisoners in Ramon prison (hundreds of prisoners) who can now rely on the precedence set by Al Mezan's intervention to request entry of books.

Communications were submitted to the Israeli Prison Service (IPS) concerning detention conditions at Eshil prison, where lack of natural light in prison cells has reportedly given rise to multiple health and sanitary concerns, including the spread of bed bugs. The IPS visited the prison and met the plaintiffs represented by Al Mezan. The relevant prison ward was closed, and the prisoners (around 70 inmates) were transferred to Nafha prison where the detention conditions are relatively better.

## 5. Challenges and mitigation measures

- **Unresponsive Israeli administrative bodies:** From January to June 2022, Israel's Gaza Coordination and Liaison Administration (CLA), the authority in charge of processing permit applications filed by Palestinians in Gaza, refused to answer inquiries by human rights organizations, including Al Mezan, concerning pending exit-permit applications submitted by their beneficiaries. Al Mezan represents over 600 permit applicants annually, most of whom are medical patients referred to treatment in the West Bank and Israel whose permit requests had been denied or delayed. The CLA refusal to process requests filed by legal representatives of Gaza residents since the start of the year has compounded the challenges hampering Gaza residents' access to fundamental rights.

Implemented mitigation measures: Al Mezan mitigated this challenge by increasing the number of interventions made to higher governmental and judicial authorities in Israel, including the State Prosecution and district courts, and was able to maintain an overall success rate of over a third of represented cases.

- **Delayed access to grant funds:** This has been a persistent issue for the last few years as a result of the PA's lengthy approval process. Non-profits registered with the Ministry of National Economy (MNE), such as Al Mezan, must submit a request for approval per each new grant contract signed. The application is examined by the MNE, other ministries that MNE deems relevant, and security forces before being sent to the PA Cabinet for final approval. This process is now taking an average of 3-4 months to complete for the grant funds to flow into the recipient organization's bank account, which may result in liquidity issues for the organizations.

Implemented mitigation measures: There is not much that can be done to address this issue except for prioritizing vital services such as legal aid while delaying non-time-sensitive activities such as awareness-raising activities until funds are accessible. In extreme circumstances, the organization may not be able to pay staff salaries in full and must defer paying the remaining amount until new grant funds are accessible. This is year, Al Mezan reported the issue for several major donors who discussed these systemic issues with the PA but unfortunately, we haven't seen an improvement in the lengthy processing time. On the contrary, the PA [adopted extensive changes](#) to the regulations governing non-profit companies—without any prior consultation with stakeholders—that introduced additional burdens, including quarterly reporting on all grants under implementation, semi-annual analysis of financial statements and impact of implemented projects.

## 6. Reporting on action plan

### I. Protection Program

Objective: To contribute to the respect and protection of human rights, particularly ESCR, in the oPt, especially in the Gaza Strip.

Ref. no.	planned activities	Planned targets	Achieved targets	Implemented Activities
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> To enhance respect and protection of human rights and access to justice in the oPt, especially in the Gaza Strip				
<b>Output 1.1.1:</b> Violations of human rights and IHL in the Gaza Strip are properly documented				
1.1.1.1	Document at least 1000 cases of violations against Gaza population (both by Palestinian and Israeli actors)	1,000+ cases	1,100+ incidents documented	<p><b><u>(1) Violations committed by Israeli forces</u></b></p> <p>In the reporting period, Al Mezan documented the killing of 35 Palestinians, including 8 children and 3 women, and injuring of 159 people, including 48 children and 35 women.</p> <p><b><u>(1.1) violations in the buffer zone (the territorial part of the Access Restricted Area):</u></b> 637 incidents of shooting and/or shelling by the Israeli military affecting farming and herding communities in the ARA were documented. The attacks killed 7 people (including one woman) and left 15 wounded, including 6 children and 5 women; 32 Palestinians were arrested, including 15 children, after crossing the separation fence; and</p> <p>42 limited incursions were documented, the majority of which were conducted to level land on the Palestinian side of the border. Military shelling and incursions damaged crops across 4.8 hectares of cultivated land in the process.</p> <p><b><u>(1.2) violations at sea (the naval part of the Access Restricted Area):</u></b></p> <p>Israeli forces opened fire at Palestinians in Gaza Sea in 474 separate incidents, injuring 23 fishers. The military also arrested 64 fishers (including 8 children), and seized 23 fishing boats.</p> <p><b><u>(2) Violations by Palestinian Actors</u></b></p> <p>In the reporting period, Al Mezan documented incidents of violence stemming from local authorities and other Palestinian non-state actors in Gaza which left 44 persons dead, including 14 children and</p>

				<p>three women, and 299 others injured (including 129 children and 42 women). The most notable incidents were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrest and summon of eight individuals for their political affiliation and another five in breach of their right to freedom of expression.</li> <li>• 22 incidents of personal/family disputes resulted in the death of 15 people (including three children and two women) and the injury of 39 others (including eight children and three women).</li> <li>• 11 incidents of misuse of firearms (7 killed, including two children, and 6 others injured, including 3 children and one woman).</li> <li>• 34 incidents where malfunction/mishandling of weapons caused an explosion (17 killed, including nine children and one woman, and 225 wounded, including 113 children and 36 women).</li> <li>• Five incidents of infringement on the right to freedom of association.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 1.1.2: Enhanced respect of human rights, IHL and the rule of law in relation to Palestinian actors via legal intervention and analysis</b>				
<u>1.1.2.1</u>	Provide legal advice to at least 200 cases	200+ legal advices	150 legal advice given	150 individuals (58 women, 92 men) received legal counselling on issues arising from actions of Palestinian duty-bearers in the Gaza Strip in relation to the following rights and concerns: arbitrary detention; torture or cruel inhuman treatment/punishment; family law; work-related and public servants' rights; access to medical care; and other rights.
<u>1.1.2.2</u>	Make at least 75 complaints with the Palestinian authorities	100+ interventions	121 interventions conducted	<p>Al Mezan lawyers initiated legal interventions (complaints/communications) to Palestinian duty bearers on behalf of 118 right holders (100 men, 10 women, 3 girls and 8 boys) in the Gaza Strip, in relation to the following rights, concerns and violations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- detainees' rights (77 individual interventions, 54 successful) [more details under activity 1.1.2.3]</li> <li>- torture or cruel inhuman treatment (5 complaints, 1 successful) [more details under activity 1.1.2.4];</li> <li>- arbitrary detention (11 complaints, 8 successful) [more details under activity 1.1.2.5];</li> <li>- access to medical care (5 complaints);</li> <li>- right to housing (4 complaints);</li> <li>- right to due process (4 complaints, 2 successful);</li> <li>- others.</li> </ul>



<u>1.1.2.3</u>	Conduct 12 visits to prisons and detention centers in Gaza for monitoring and legal advice	12 prison visits	10 prison and detention center visits	Al Mezan’s lawyers conducted visits to five detention centers, five prisons (including Gaza’s sole female prison), and one vocational training facility for inmates in the Gaza Strip. They spoke with detainees in police custody and inmates in prisons, informed them of basic due process rights, and took their complaints to the relevant authorities. A total of 67 individual complaints were taken with relevant authorities, mostly in relation to access to medical care (43 complaints), claims of ill-treatment and torture (4 claims), due process (5 cases) and temporary release. At least 48 of the 67 complaints were resolved successfully with the prison/detention administration whereas serious complaints, i.e. CIDTP/torture claims, were taken with the Police General Comptroller.
<u>1.1.2.4</u>	Submit at least 10 complaints concerning torture/CIDTP in Gaza	10+ complaints	7 complaints (T/CIDTP)	Al Mezan submitted seven torture/CIDTP complaints to local authorities (five of which were reported during lawyers’ visits to prisons and detention centers under activity 1.1.2.3) leading the Police General Comptroller’s office to launch probes into at least one of the reported incidents.
<u>1.1.2.5</u>	Representation of 5 cases of arbitrary detention	5 legal representations	11 legal representations	11 interventions were made to local authorities concerning detention of individuals without due process (including one child and one woman), which resulted in the release of three individuals following Al Mezan's intervention.
<u>1.1.2.6</u>	Take up 1 strategic litigation in relation to human rights	1 strategic litigation	-	No strategic cases taken to local courts in Gaza in the reporting period.
<u>1.1.2.7</u>	Conduct 1 legislation review/analyses	1 legislation review	1 legislation review	Legal analysis of decree-law no.25 of 2022 concerning the National Authority for Prevention of Torture was published in June 2022 [available only in Arabic at <a href="https://www.mezan.org/post/33191">https://www.mezan.org/post/33191</a> ]
<b>Output 1.1.3: Enhanced respect of IHRL and IHL, and protection of civilians via litigation related to Israeli violations</b>				
<u>1.1.3.1</u>	Provide legal advice to at least 200 cases.	200+ legal advice	1,414 legal advice provided	Al Mezan lawyers provided legal counselling to 1,414 right holders (822 men, 592 women) regarding legal issues and concerns in relation to Israeli authorities’ policies and practices against Palestinian residents of the Gaza Strip: freedom of movement for medical patients; freedom of movement for non-medical purposes; detainees’ rights; right to reparation and legal remedies; and access to legal/official documents.
<u>1.1.3.2</u>	Make at least 100 complaints	200+ complaints	990+ complaints	Al Mezan submitted 808 complaints to the Israeli Coordination and Liaison Administration (CLA) at Erez on behalf of referral patients (301 children, 208 women and 299 men) applying for exit permits to

	<p>with the Israeli authorities, including the Military Advocate General and COGAT concerning movement and access of patients and others.</p>			<p>access hospital in the West Bank or Israel. Al Mezan successfully secured permits for 326 applicants (144 children, 84 women, and 98 men) to reach their designated health care facilities outside the Gaza Strip.</p> <p>Another 181 cases (3 children, 111 women, and 67 men) whereby residents of Gaza seeking exit permits to cross Erez for non-medical purposes were represented before the CLA, securing exit for 26 residents.</p> <p>One request submitted to the Military Advocate General to open criminal investigation into the death of Palestinian woman due to delayed access to medical treatment outside Gaza. Another request was submitted to retrieve the body of deceased Palestinian from Gaza held in Israel, which led to the release of the deceased body back to his family in Gaza.</p> <p>Four requests submitted to the Military Advocate General to retrieve seized fishing boats. At the time of writing, one seized boat was returned to Palestinian fishers in Gaza following Al Mezan intervention.</p> <p>One request was submitted in the second half of the reporting period to the Military Advocate General to open criminal investigation into the killing of one civilian (resident of Gaza) in the West Bank by Israeli military.</p> <p>Further, Al Mezan continues to follow-up on 52 pending cases pertinent to the GMR protests submitted in 2018-2020 to Israeli authorities. The cases included three ongoing criminal investigations launched by the MAG and nine appeals made to the Israeli AG against MAG’s decisions to close the cases without pressing charges or without launching investigation.</p> <p>Finally, Lawyers continued to follow-up on 37 pending cases into the killing of Palestinians in 2014 military operation on Gaza “Operation Protective Edge”. Of the pending cases, 21 are appeals submitted to Israeli AG against MAG’s decisions to close the cases without pressing charges or without launching investigation.</p>
<p><u>1.1.3.3</u></p>	<p>Representation of at least 12 persons detained in Israel on human rights related issues</p>	<p>12+ legal representations</p>	<p>38 legal representations</p>	<p>Al Mezan’s lawyer, based in Israel, provided legal counselling and representation for 38 detainees from Gaza (including three children) before Israeli administrative and judicial bodies in the reporting period. At the time of writing, 20 cases ended with the release of represented detainees.</p>

<p>1.1.3.4</p>	<p>Take up/follow up at least 2 cases with Israeli courts.</p>	<p>2+ litigations</p>	<p>1 petition and 1 appeal to HCJ</p>	<p><b>Petitions to the Israeli High Court of Justice (successful):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Al Mezan joined HaMoked in petitioning the High Court of Justice (HCJ) in Israel to demand the Minister of Public Security and the IPS put an end to the complete isolation of Palestinian inmates from the Gaza Strip incarcerated inside Israel: The petitioners requested that the court reinstate family visits for all Gaza inmates, which were suspended following the coronavirus outbreak in March 2020. The petitioners noted that the Covid-19 emergency regulations prohibiting entry of visitors to prisons had expired and that following the progress in the vaccination endeavors in Israel and the oPt, prison visits, including to some 4,000 Palestinian inmates classified as "security inmates", had been renewed, initially for relatives who are Israeli residents and from July 2021 for visitors from the West Bank. All this clearly indicated that the continued ban on family visits from Gaza was unjust, discriminatory, and disproportionately harmful. The court instructed the State to respond to the petition by February 2022. In its response to the petition before the HCJ in February 2022, the State said that “following an examination by the Prison Service Commissioner with security officials and the Health Ministry, as well as a study of the epidemiological situation, it has been decided to reinstate the family visitation program for Gaza Strip detainees. The relevant authorities are acting to arrange the matter as soon as possible.” By the end of March 2022, the state reinstated the visits, with the first visit facilitated by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on 29 March 2022 for 37 relatives of Palestinian prisoners from Gaza held in Nafha prison in Israel after two years of suspension (<a href="https://www.icrc.org/en/document/after-two-years-apart-gaza-families-visit-their-loved-ones-detention">https://www.icrc.org/en/document/after-two-years-apart-gaza-families-visit-their-loved-ones-detention</a>).</li> </ul> <p><b>Compensation case lodged before Israeli courts on behalf of Palestinians from the Gaza Strip (exhausted all domestic legal remedies):</b></p> <p>Nabaheen’s case: On 16 Nov. 2014, Israeli military forces shot Attiya Nabaheen, 15 years-old at the time. Nabaheen was returning from school. He was not armed and was not involved in any violence. As a result of the shooting, Nabaheen was paralyzed and confined to a wheelchair for the rest of his life. In Nov. 2018, Israel's Be'er Sheva District Court rejected a case filed by Adalah and Al Mezan on behalf of the Nabaheen family against the Israeli military for the shooting and wounding of their son. The court ruled that the state is not liable for damages because Palestinians in Gaza are not entitled to seek compensation from Israel as they live in an “enemy entity”.</p> <p>Adalah and Al Mezan appealed this ruling to the Israeli Supreme Court on 7 February 2019, arguing that the lower court’s decision and the amendment to the State Liability law violate both Israeli and</p>
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				international law, which require that protected civilians be entitled to effective legal remedies. The human rights organizations demand that the Supreme Court overturn the ruling of the Be'er Sheva District Court and find Amendment No. 8 unconstitutional. The court hearing was scheduled for September 2019. The court then postponed the hearing multiple times, first rescheduling the hearing for the second half of 2020 before postponing it again to 2021. The session was finally held in June 2021 but the court took one year to reach a decision. In its ruling, made in July 2022, the court rejected the petition and sided with the lower court's decision. Due to the importance of the case, the plaintiffs submitted a request for re-examination of the case by a wider panel of justices, composed of five or more justices instead of three justices. The plaintiffs' request was admitted and examined but in February 2023 the final response was received communicating that the plaintiffs' request was not accepted. Therefore, all available domestic legal remedies were exhausted after a six-year-long legal battle.
<u>1.1.3.5</u>	Submit at least 5 complaints concerning torture/CIDTP.	7+ complaints	-	No torture complaints (via-a-vis Israeli authorities) were brought to Al Mezan attention in the reporting period
<u>1.1.3.6</u>	Submit at least 10 civil complaints to the Israeli Ministry of Defense.	10+ civil complaints to MoD	15 civil notifications	Al Mezan sent 15 civil notifications to the Israeli Ministry of Defense to secure the right of victims of IHL/IHRL violations to seek reparation in Israeli courts within two years of the incident in question, per statute of limitation imposed on non-Israelis by Israeli law.
<u>1.1.3.7</u>	Refer at least 25 victims to specialized NGOs in Israel and oPt	40+ referrals	54 referrals	54 cases concerning residents of Gaza seeking exit permits to cross Erez for non-medical purposes were referred to and followed by partner Israeli organization, Gisha, securing 32 permits as a result.
<u>1.1.3.8</u>	Start conducting 1 case analysis of Israeli court rulings	1 court case analysis	1 court case analysis	To be initiated at the start of the third year of Al Mezan current three-year strategy 2021-2023.
<b>Output 1.1.4:</b> Contribution to the enforcement of the international human rights and IHL mechanisms				

1.1.4.1	Submit 5 complaints and/or reports to intergovernmental mechanisms (e.g. UN/EU, including UN Special Procedures and courts).	5 complaints/ reports	10 submissions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Two joint submissions for the Human Rights Committee’s fifth review of Israel</b> One led by Al Mezan: <a href="http://mezan.org/en/uploads/files/16486357451157.pdf">http://mezan.org/en/uploads/files/16486357451157.pdf</a> and another led by Al Haq &amp; partners: <a href="https://www.alhaq.org/cached_uploads/download/2022/02/24/joint-submission-to-hrc-on-iccpr-1645703976.pdf">https://www.alhaq.org/cached_uploads/download/2022/02/24/joint-submission-to-hrc-on-iccpr-1645703976.pdf</a></li> <li>2. <b>Urgent appeal submitted to UN Special Procedures concerning the arrest of Saleh Hamouri</b> (joint appeal drafted by Addameer), link: <a href="http://mezan.org/en/uploads/files/16484615111134.pdf">http://mezan.org/en/uploads/files/16484615111134.pdf</a></li> <li>3. <b>Submission to the Human Rights Committee</b> ahead of the adoption of the list of issues of the State of Palestine (<i>May 2022</i>)</li> <li>4. Al Mezan and PHRI made a <b>joint submission to the Special Rapporteur on Health</b> on how Israel’s apartheid regime affects the right to health of Palestinian from Gaza for the SR’s upcoming report to the UNGA (<i>June 2022</i>).</li> <li>5. <b>Joint submission</b> (Al Mezan, OMCT) <b>to the Committee Against Torture ahead of Palestine’s first review</b> (<i>June 2022</i>).</li> <li>6. <b>Joint submission</b> (Al Mezan, PCHR) <b>ahead of Israel’s 4th Universal Periodic Review</b> (UPR) (<i>October 2022</i>). <a href="https://mezan.org/en/post/24189">https://mezan.org/en/post/24189</a></li> <li>7. <b>Joint Parallel Report</b> (Al Mezan, Al Haq, Community Action Center) <b>to the Committee on the Rights of the Child for its List of Issues on Israel’s Third Periodic Report</b> (<i>November 2022</i>) <a href="https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCRC%2FNGO%2FISR%2F50755&amp;Lang=en">https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCRC%2FNGO%2FISR%2F50755&amp;Lang=en</a></li> </ol>
<b>Outcome 1.2:</b> To enhance networking and coordination with local, regional and international human rights actors				
<b>Output 1.2.1:</b> Networking and coordination with local, regional and international NGOs and actors is established and maintained				
1.2.1.1	Pursue 1 new thematic coalition membership (during the 3 years)	• 8+ active memberships maintained	11 existing memberships maintained	<p>Membership maintained in the following coalitions and networks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Palestinian Human Rights Organizations Council (PHROC).</li> <li>- Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network (EMHRN)</li> <li>- International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)</li> <li>- Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Network (ESCR Network)</li> </ul>

		• 1 new membership pursued	and two new memberships established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Habitat International Coalition - Housing and Land Rights Network</li> <li>- Coalition for Accountability and Integrity (AMAN)</li> <li>- The World Organization Against Torture (OMCT)</li> <li>- The Protection Cluster (Chaired by OHCHR)</li> <li>- National team for retrieval of bodies of slain Palestinian withheld by Israel.</li> <li>- The Palestinian Digital Rights Coalition (PDRC), established by 7amleh.</li> <li>- Coalition of local human rights organizations in oPt, the UNDP, and the Ministry of Justice, aiming at advancing progress towards achievement of SDG no. 16 in Palestine.</li> <li>- The Arab Organization for Human Rights (AOHR)</li> <li>- The Coalition for establishment of national observatory to monitor Israeli violations against Palestinian women and girl.</li> </ul>
<u>1.2.1.2</u>	Conduct meetings and consultations with local civil society actors.	12+ meetings/consultations	12+ meetings/consultations	Over a dozen meetings aimed at consultation and strategizing with civil society organizations addressing human rights concerns relevant to the oPt. The meetings were held under the umbrella of PHROC, with two of them being held jointly with PNGO to discuss the PA's adoption of new restrictive measures on NGOs registered with the Ministry of National Economy.
<u>1.2.1.3</u>	Conduct field visits for international delegations in Gaza	1 field visit	2 field visits	Two field visits were conducted on 15 and 16 March 2022 for UNICEF representative visiting Gaza from Jerusalem. Al Mezan arranged for and accompanied the UNICEF representative on visits to interview families of ten children from Gaza and North Gaza districts who were injured during the May 2021 large-scale military operation.
<u>1.2.1.4</u>	Conduct 25 meetings with UN bodies, INGOs and diplomats in Gaza.	25 meetings with UN bodies, INGOs and diplomats in Gaza	40+ meetings	Al Mezan Director-General held over 40 meetings with diplomatic missions, UN agencies, and INGO in Gaza (with diplomats, UN officials, EU representatives, and representatives of international NGOs). The visiting delegations included the Representative Office of Norway to the Palestinian Authority, Netherlands Representative in Ramallah, the British Consulate General in Jerusalem, and the Deputy Consul General of France in Gaza. The delegates were briefed on the human rights situation in the oPt and the ongoing humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip emanating from Israel's prolonged and unlawful closure and exacerbated following Israel's recent military offensive.

<p><u>1.2.1.6</u></p>	<p>Attend 5 meetings with relevant networks and coalitions outside Gaza.</p>	<p>5 meetings outside Gaza</p>	<p>6 events (15+ meetings attended)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Arab Organization for Human Rights (AOHR) (Cairo, July 2022): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Al Mezan participated in the international conference "Challenges for Privacy Protection in the Context of Artificial Intelligence," organized by the AOHR in cooperation with the Supreme Standing Committee for Human Rights in Egypt, with the participation of experts in law, communication technology, media, and human rights.</li> <li>o Al Mezan took part in the General Assembly meeting of the AOHR, comprised of 24 human rights organizations from 23 countries. Al Mezan's Director-General was elected Deputy Chair of the AOHR's Board of Trustees.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Intergenerational Forum for the Support of Arab Collaborative Action (Oran, Sep. 2022): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Al Mezan Director-General held several meetings with officials, diplomats, and representatives of Arab civil society organizations. The meetings potential joint initiatives to strengthen solidarity in the face of the mounting challenges hindering advancement of human rights in the Arab world.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- The National team for retrieval of bodies of slain Palestinian withheld by Israel (Ramallah, Sep. 2022): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Legal Aid Coordinator at Al Mezan attended the meeting, in which the participants proposed and discussed activities for the team's action plan of 2023.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- The International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) 41<sup>st</sup> Congress (Paris, Oct. 2022): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Al Mezan's Director-General and International Advocacy Officer attended the congress proceedings.</li> <li>o Al Mezan's International Advocacy Officer briefed Members of the French Senate on development relevant to the human right situation in the Gaza Strip.</li> <li>o Al Mezan's delegation attended a reception at the Swiss Embassy in France.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Palestinian-European Civil Society Forum on Advocacy for Palestine (Ramallah, November 2022)</li> <li>- EuroMed PIP Working Group (Berlin, November 2022)</li> </ul>
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1.2.1.7	Conduct 3 communications and/or meetings with the Palestinian diplomatic missions on human rights issues.	2 meetings with Palestinian missions	3 meetings with Palestinian missions	Three meetings were held with the State of Palestine mission in Geneva, one meeting on the margins of each HRC regular session held in 2022
<b>Outcome 1.3:</b> To enhance national and international advocacy for human rights conducted by Al Mezan, advocacy actors and partners				
<b>Output 1.3.1:</b> National advocacy campaigning is conducted				
1.3.1.1	Conduct at least 2 face-the-public meetings	2+ face-the-public meetings	2 meetings held.	<p>Al Mezan held a face-the-public meeting on 19 February 2022 with about 60 fishermen to discuss Beit Lahiya municipality’s decision to remove fishermen’s rooms. The municipality removed fishermen’s random rooms and designated three spots along the northern coastline where fishermen could set up their small rooms. The municipality promised to build new rooms in the future.</p> <p><a href="https://mezan.org/post/32808">https://mezan.org/post/32808</a></p> <p>Al Mezan held a face-the-public meeting on 7 November 2022 with some of the residents of Al-Manara neighborhood (Kamal Nasser Street) to discuss concerns about the removal of several houses in the area to widen the street.</p> <p><a href="https://mezan.org/post/33635">https://mezan.org/post/33635</a></p>
1.3.1.2	Screening of a film on HR	1 film screening	1 film screening	<p>Al Mezan organized a workshop and the screening of a documentary film on the suffering of Palestinian patients under Israel’s permit regime entitled “Death Permits” on 23 November 2022, with participation of EU and WHO representatives in the oPt, as well as Gaza civil society members working in the health field, and representatives of international and human rights organizations.</p> <p><a href="http://mezan.org/en/post/24200">http://mezan.org/en/post/24200</a></p>
<b>Output 1.3.2:</b> International advocacy campaigning is conducted				



<p><u>1.3.2.1</u></p>	<p>Conduct at least 2 missions to Human Rights Council (HRC)</p>	<p>2 missions to HRC</p>	<p>3 missions to HRC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>HRC 49<sup>th</sup> Regular Session:</b> <a href="https://www.mezan.org/en/post/24128">https://www.mezan.org/en/post/24128</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Al Mezan led and joined six written statements (see 1.3.2.6)</li> <li>- Al Mezan led four oral statements and co-sponsored six others (see 1.3.2.7)</li> <li>- Al Mezan organized one side on “examining the applicability and implications of the apartheid framework to Israel’s repressive rule over the Palestinian people” and co-sponsored another on “the designation of six Palestinian civil society and human rights organizations” (see 1.3.2.5)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>HRC 50<sup>th</sup> Regular Session:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Al Mezan led one oral statement and co-sponsored another (see 1.3.2.7)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>HRC 51<sup>st</sup> Regular Session:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Al Mezan submitted two written statements (see 1.3.2.6)</li> <li>- Al Mezan led one oral statement and co-sponsored two others (see 1.3.2.7)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><u>1.3.2.2</u></p>	<p>Conduct 1 mission to the US</p>	<p>1 mission</p>	<p>1 Virtual participation</p>	<p>In November 2022, Al Mezan’s General Director briefed the New York-based UN Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People on relevant legal issues such ICC proceedings and recent findings of the COI and other mechanisms.</p>
<p><u>1.3.2.3</u></p>	<p>Conduct 2 missions to EU and Member States</p>	<p>2 missions</p>	<p>3 missions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. September 2022: <b>Joint mission to Oslo with Human Rights Watch and B’Tselem (focus on apartheid)</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A seminar on the question of Israel’s establishment of an apartheid regime in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory at the Norwegian parliament organized by Norwegian people’s aid and Norwegian Union of Municipal and General Employees.</li> <li>b. Meetings with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - MENA section Deputy Director, Marie Louise Teige, and Senior Advisor, Ulrik Tetzschner, Norwegian People’s Aid, Kjell Magne Bondevik, the Oslo Center, and the Norwegian Center for Conflict Resolution.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. November 2022: <b>Joint mission to Berlin with EuroMed and Adalah (focus on accountability)</b></li> </ol>

				<p><b>3. December 2022: Joint mission to The Hague with Al Haq and PCHR for the 21<sup>st</sup> session of the Assembly of State Parties (ASP) to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Press conference ahead of the 21st session of the ASP titled “Palestine at the ICC: Justice Delayed is Justice Denied” highlighting the lack of progress in the investigation being conducted by the Office of the Prosecutor into the Situation of Palestine attended by over 50 participants.</li> <li>b. closed-door meetings with 15 participants from Palestinian civil society, academia, and legal representatives of Palestinian victims before the ICC</li> <li>c. one and a half days of open discussions with 30 participants from Palestinian and international civil society, SR OPT, academia, and legal representatives of Palestinian victims before the ICC.</li> <li>d. Co-organized two side events (details listed below in Activity 1.3.2.5).</li> <li>e. Two joint statements made during the General Debate at the ASP session calling on the ICC Prosecutor to expedite the investigation into the Situation in Palestine and the ASP to protect Palestinian civil society organizations.</li> </ul>
1.3.2.4	Conduct at least 1 (joint) UN side events	1+ side event	3 side-event	<p><b>One side event at HRC 49:</b> High-level side event on apartheid: <b>Examining the applicability and implications of the apartheid framework to Israel’s repressive rule over the Palestinian people</b> in parallel to the 49th session of the Human Rights Council – 22 March 2022, Geneva  Organizers: CIHRS, Amnesty, HRW, Al Mezan &amp; Al Haq  Co-sponsorship: Malaysia, Namibia, Pakistan, State of Palestine, South Africa &amp; 23 Palestinian, regional, and international civil society organizations  Speakers: Special Rapporteur on oPt, Prof. Michael Lynk; Ambassador Penda Naanda, Executive Director of the Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation, Permanent Mission of Namibia Ambassador Ammar Hijazi, Assistant Minister for Multilateral Affairs of the State of Palestine; Mr. Zane Dangor, the Director General of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa; Mr. Omar Shakir, Israel and Palestine Director at Human Rights Watch; Mr. Shawan Jabarin, Director of Al-Haq; Ms. Magdalena Mughrabi, Senior Research and Policy Adviser at Amnesty international; and Ms. Nuriya Oswald, International Advocacy Director at Al Mezan.  Notable attendees: Belgian Mission; Swiss Mission; Luxembourg Mission; Ireland Mission; Canadian Mission; Chilean Mission; EU Mission; Denmark MFA; Finland MFA; Belgian Consulate in Jerusalem; European External Action Service; EUREP Office Jerusalem; EU Delegation to West Bank and Gaza.</p>

				<p><b>Two joint side events in parallel to the 21<sup>st</sup> session of the Assembly of the States Parties (ASP) to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in the Hague:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 7 December 2022: <b>“Countering the Global Crackdown on Human Rights Defenders and Civil Society: What Role for the ICC and States Parties.”</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Co-organized by Al Mezan, Al-Haq, PCHR, the Coalition for the International Criminal Court, Open Society Foundations, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), Women’s Initiatives for Gender Justice, Czech Republic, Finland, and Ireland.</li> <li>○ Panel composed of human rights defenders from various situation countries— including Afghanistan, Kenya, Palestine, and Venezuela.</li> <li>○ Event attended by over 50 participants, including representatives from Finland, Ireland, Chile, and the ASP President Silvia Fernández de Gurmendi.</li> </ul> </li>   <li>- 8 December 2022: <b>“Equitable Access to Justice: The Case of Palestine”.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Co-organized by Al Mezan, Al-Haq, PCHR, Addameer, Defense of Children International – Palestine, Amnesty International, Open Society Foundations, South Africa, and the State of Palestine.</li> <li>○ Panel composed of legal representatives of Palestinian victims before the ICC, human rights defenders from Palestine, and Professor John Dougard, former UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Palestine.</li> <li>○ Event attended by over 60 participants, including ICC Deputy Prosecutor Nazhat Shameem Khan and the head of the investigation team into the Situation in Palestine.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<u>1.3.2.5</u>	Conduct at least 2 presentations at European parliaments, universities and/or civil	2+ presentations/ lectures	3 (virtual/in-person) presentations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. January 2022: Al Mezan spoke at the FMEP podcast ‘Occupied Thoughts’ on Gaza, Apartheid, and Challenging Israeli Impunity. (<a href="https://fmep.org/resource/gaza-apartheid-and-challenging-israeli-impunity/">https://fmep.org/resource/gaza-apartheid-and-challenging-israeli-impunity/</a>)</li> <li>2. March 2022: briefing of UK Members of Parliament organized by Medical Aid for Palestinians with HRW and Amnesty for over 50 participants, including 33 Members of UK Parliament (or staff from the offices of MPs), 3 Members of European Parliament (or staff from their offices), and 3 Members of Scottish Parliament (or staff from their offices).</li> </ol>

	society events in EU/US			3. October 2022: Al Mezan’s Int’l Advocacy Officer briefed Members of the French Senate in Paris with representatives from Al Haq, B’Tselem, and FIDH.
<u>1.3.2.6</u>	Submit 3 written submissions to HRC	3 written submissions	8 written submissions to HRC	<p><b>At HRC 49<sup>th</sup> regular sessions (February-March 2022)</b>, Al Mezan and partners submitted six joint written statements, including one led by Al Mezan on Gaza. Statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continuing Daily Violence and Denial of Rights in the Gaza Strip (<a href="#">link</a>)</li> <li>2. Israel’s Escalated Efforts to Silence Opposition to its Apartheid (<a href="#">link</a>)</li> <li>3. Israel’s Arbitrary Detention Policy (<a href="#">link</a>)</li> <li>4. From Sheikh Jarrah to al-Naqab: Ongoing Israel Dispossession and Displacement (<a href="#">link</a>)</li> <li>5. Israeli Settler Violence against Palestinians (<a href="#">link</a>)</li> <li>6. Call to recognize and condemn apartheid over the Palestinian people as a whole (<a href="#">link</a>)</li> </ol> <p><b>At HRC 51<sup>st</sup> regular sessions (September-October 2022)</b>, Al Mezan led two joint written statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. written submission on Israel’s aggression against Gaza in August 2022. (<a href="#">A/HRC/51/NGO/246</a>)</li> <li>2. written statement (<a href="#">A/HRC/51/NGO/247</a>) on disparities in access to healthcare between Palestinians and Israelis.</li> </ol>
<u>1.3.2.7</u>	Conduct 3 oral interventions to HRC	3 oral interventions	9 individual/joint oral interventions	<p>• <b>4 joint oral interventions (OI) at the HRC 49th session:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) “Al Mezan and partners condemn Israel’s smear campaign and attacks against Palestinian civil society organizations” OI under Item 2 — High Commissioner: <a href="https://mezan.org/en/post/24112">https://mezan.org/en/post/24112</a></li> <li>2) “Al Mezan denounces Israel’s policy of spatial segregation in Gaza as part of its overarching apartheid regime against the Palestinian people” OI under Item 3 — ID with SR on housing: <a href="https://mezan.org/en/post/24122">https://mezan.org/en/post/24122</a></li> <li>3) “Al Mezan welcomes Special Rapporteur’s report concluding that Israeli rule over the OPT amounts to apartheid” joint OI under Item 7, ID with SR on oPt: <a href="https://mezan.org/en/post/24119">https://mezan.org/en/post/24119</a></li> <li>4) Joint OI (with PHRI) on denying Palestinian access to medical care under Item 7, General Debate: <a href="https://mezan.org/en/post/24120">https://mezan.org/en/post/24120</a></li> </ol> <p>• <b>2 joint oral interventions (OI) at the HRC 50th session:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Al Mezan statement under Item 2: Interactive Dialogue with the COI on the OPT, including EJ, and Israel <a href="https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/HRCSessions/HRCDocuments/59/NGO/46082_83_7ddedde3_b482_4238_84e3_c5d3899a9ee4.docx">https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/HRCSessions/HRCDocuments/59/NGO/46082_83_7ddedde3_b482_4238_84e3_c5d3899a9ee4.docx</a></li> <li>2) Co-sponsored a statement under Item 2 <a href="https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/HRCSessions/HRCDocuments/59/NGO/46097_83_285e6745_b600_4860_8b29_724c34a4c367.docx">https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/HRCSessions/HRCDocuments/59/NGO/46097_83_285e6745_b600_4860_8b29_724c34a4c367.docx</a></li> </ol>

				<p>• <b>3 joint oral interventions (OI) at the HRC 50th session:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Al Mezan statement under Item 9 (jointly with PHRI) <a href="https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/HRCSessions/HRCDocuments/61/NGO/48485_84_88609194_8319_48b7_b5d9_3ca8079cdafc.docx">https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/HRCSessions/HRCDocuments/61/NGO/48485_84_88609194_8319_48b7_b5d9_3ca8079cdafc.docx</a></li> <li>2) co-sponsored a statement under item 2 asking for the OHCHR to update its database on businesses involved in settlements <a href="https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/HRCSessions/HRCDocuments/61/NGO/48623_84_09c6ce58_8261_4451_a81b_c6ba1ed26fbc.docx">https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/HRCSessions/HRCDocuments/61/NGO/48623_84_09c6ce58_8261_4451_a81b_c6ba1ed26fbc.docx</a></li> <li>3) co-sponsored a statement under item 4, (on shoot to kill policy, <a href="https://www.alhaq.org/advocacy/20658.html">https://www.alhaq.org/advocacy/20658.html</a>).</li> </ol>
<u>1.3.2.8</u>	Conduct 1 briefing to EU bodies	1 briefing	2 virtual/in-person briefings	<p>Briefings to states attending the HRC 49<sup>th</sup> regular sessions, including EU MS, organized by EU mission and Israeli and Palestinian organizations, with the following attendees: Argentina; Algeria; Austria; Belgium; Brazil; Chile; France; Canada; Czechia; Croatia; Denmark; Egypt; Latvia; Fiji; Liechtenstein; Luxemburg; Germany; Greece; Honduras; Ireland; Italy; Malta; Mexico; Netherlands; Palestine; Paraguay; Poland; Russia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; South Africa; Switzerland; UK; Uruguay; Venezuela; and EU mission (both Mission to Geneva &amp; in Jerusalem).</p> <p>Al Mezan, jointly with PHRI and PCHR, briefed the EU Mission in Tel-Aviv on access for Gazan cancer patients to treatment outside The Gaza Strip. In the virtual meeting, held in November 2022, Al Mezan provided an overview to the Human Rights Working Group on the health situation in the Gaza Strip, impact of closure and blockade on the health sector, and the exit-permit system. Al Mezan also highlighted the CLA’s cessation of cooperation with Palestinian organizations and lawyers for length of the first half of 2022, and presented cases in which patients, including children, died while waiting for a response from the CLA on their pending exit-permits request.</p>

## II. Promotion Program

Objective: To contribute to the promotion of human rights and democracy in the oPt, especially in the Gaza Strip.

<i>Ref. no.</i>	<i>planned activities</i>	<i>Planned indicators / targets</i>	<i>Achieved targets</i>	<i>Implemented Activities</i>
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> To contribute to literature and knowledge of Human Rights in the oPt				
<b>Output 2.1.1:</b> Human rights resources, information and knowledge are disseminated				
<u>2.1.1.1</u>	Add at least 50 new titles and resources to Al Mezan library	50+ new titles	100+ new titles to be added	88 books and periodicals which were purchased from abroad in 2021 were received in the reporting period and added to the Center’s library, in addition to 65 books and periodicals and one thesis that were gifted to the library. Over 700 university students, researchers, lawyers and other members of the public benefited from library services and borrowed a total of 1,700 books.
<u>2.1.1.2</u>	Produce a short film on HR/IHL issues ( <u>with English subtitles</u> )	1 short film	2 films produced	Al Mezan produced a short film titled “Death Permit” to underline issues hampering children’s access to adequate health care in the oPt, with focus on the Gaza Strip, by highlighting movement restrictions emanating from the blockade and the bureaucratic referral/permit system as well as the state of the public health services at large. <a href="https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=2334556143366135">https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=2334556143366135</a>  Another short film was produced, titled “Gaza in the face of two viruses: COVID-19 and occupation”, which highlights the obstacles faced in fighting the COVID-19 pandemic under Israel’s closure policy in the occupied Gaza Strip. <a href="https://youtu.be/OFMcetM4BKE">https://youtu.be/OFMcetM4BKE</a>
<u>2.1.1.3</u>	Issue 3 short reports and 2 factsheets on specialized HR issues and resources (including ESCR, in Arabic and English)	3 short reports, 2 factsheets	3 report and 4 factsheets published	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Report on <b>Access to economic, social, and cultural rights in the Gaza Strip in 2021</b> (Full report available in Arabic at <a href="https://mezan.org/post/32937">https://mezan.org/post/32937</a> The report details the impact of the May 2021 military offensive, COVID-19, and the 15-year-long blockade on access to key ESCR, including health care, housing, food security, education, unemployment, and energy in the Gaza Strip.</li> <li>2. Factsheet on <b>Exploitation of Palestinian residents of Gaza working in Israel</b> (Available in Arabic at <a href="https://mezan.org/post/32866">https://mezan.org/post/32866</a>)</li> <li>3. Factsheet on the <b>International Women’s Day</b> (Available in English at <a href="https://www.mezan.org/en/post/24109">https://www.mezan.org/en/post/24109</a>)</li> </ol>

				<p>4. Report by Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP) and Al Mezan Center for Human Rights that highlights how Israel’s stifling restrictions and repeated military attacks have degraded <b>Gaza’s healthcare system and routinely prevented patients from accessing essential and potentially life-saving care.</b> (Available in English at <a href="https://www.mezan.org/en/post/45530">https://www.mezan.org/en/post/45530</a>)</p> <p>5. Factsheet on <b>the impact of Israel’s closure and blockade on Gaza’s healthcare system during the COVID-19 pandemic</b> (Available in English at <a href="https://www.mezan.org/en/post/24182">https://www.mezan.org/en/post/24182</a>)</p> <p>6. Report on the <b>suffering of the poor in the Gaza Strip due to the irregular disbursement of social affairs dues to beneficiaries</b> (Available in Arabic at <a href="https://mezan.org/post/33587">https://mezan.org/post/33587</a>)</p> <p>7. Factsheet on <b>Gaza Water Desalination Plants</b> (Available in English at <a href="https://mezan.org/en/post/24193">https://mezan.org/en/post/24193</a>)</p>
<u>2.1.1.4</u>	Design and print 2 posters on various HR issues and resources (particularly ESCR, in Arabic and English, 500 copies each).	2 posters	2 miniatur ed posters printed	300 copies of two of the winning drawings in the Child Art competition were printed and distributed to attendees as miniature posters during Al Mezan’s HR Child Art ceremony of 2022.
<u>2.1.1.5</u>	Design and print at least 4 pamphlets, infographics, leaflets, etc. on HR and IHL	4+ pamphlets , infographi cs, and leaflets	9 infograp hics	Al Mezan published two joint infographics with <a href="#">Visualizing Palestine</a> and one with Medical Aid for Palestinians to mark 15 years of blockade. Al Mezan also published a series of infographics on International Women’s Day, World Cancer Day, World's Children Day, International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, and the International Day of Solidarity with Palestinian Journalists.

2.1.1.6	Add at least 100 new posts about HR on available social media channels/ outlets (website, Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube – in Arabic and English)	100+ postings	200+ postings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Over 110 posts (press releases, reports, letters and appeals) were posted on both Arabic and English websites as well as social media platforms in the reporting period.</li> <li>- Al Mezan Facebook page followers crossed 12,000 and Twitter page had over 6,500 followers by the end of the reporting period.</li> </ul>
2.1.1.7	Conduct at least 12 media appearances (Radio and/or TV)	50+ media appearances	200+ media appearances conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Al Mezan’s Program Director made 123 media appearances (67 on local/satellite TV stations, 33 interviews on radio stations, and 23 with journalists writing for newspapers, including the Guardian, Haaretz, Mondoweiss, and the Associated Press).</li> <li>• Fieldwork coordinator conducted 37 media appearances (7 on local/satellite TV stations, 21 on local radio stations, and 9 with journalists writing for newspapers and/or news websites, including Al Jazeera).</li> <li>• Researchers conducted 24 media appearances (14 on local/satellite TV stations, 5 on local radio stations, and 5 with journalists writing for local newspapers and/or news websites) to discuss a wide range of topics related to ESCR in the Gaza Strip.</li> <li>• Lawyers conducted 61 media appearances (35 on local/satellite TV stations, 17 on local radio stations, and 9 with journalists writing for local newspapers and/or news websites) to provide legal perspective and discuss the center’s legal intervention.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 2.1.2:</b> Information on IHRL and IHL and violations in the oPt are disseminated locally and internationally (English/Arabic)				
2.1.2.1	Issue at least 50 press releases, letters, appeals and statements on HR and IHL violations/risks (in Arabic and English).	50+ press releases, letters, appeals and statements	140+ press releases, letters, appeals and statements	<p>144 Arabic/English press releases were published online and disseminated to a mailing list of over 700 contacts, including diplomatic missions, media organizations, and NGOs. The press releases addressed violations to human rights perpetrated by Israeli forces and Palestinian actors. The PRs addressed the death of patients denied access to medical treatment outside the Gaza Strip, the closure of Erez Crossing and its implications on humanitarian conditions, the August 2022 Israeli offensive on Gaza, the detention and arrest of fishermen, the detention conditions of Palestinian prisoners and hunger strike of Palestinians held in custody under administrative detention, death sentences issued in Gaza, and international days.</p> <p>Further, four joint press releases were published under the umbrella of the Palestinian Human Rights Organizations Council (PHROC), one joint press release with MAP marking 15 years of closure and its impact on the health sector in Gaza, one joint press release with a group of Israeli human rights organizations (Gisha, PHRI, and HaMoked) on the change of CLA’s policy which effectively prevents</p>



				<p>human rights organizations from assisting Gaza residents, one joint statement with Adalah on the Israeli Supreme Court’s dismissal of Al Mezan and Adalah’s appeal demanding compensation for Attiya Nabaheen, the Palestinian teenager who was severely injured by the Israeli military in November 2014, one joint press release with PCHR about a joint submission to the UNHRC for Israel’s UPR, one joint press release with Al-Haq and PCHR about an event held jointly in the Hague titled” Palestine at the ICC: Justice Delayed is Justice Denied”, one press release with Al-Haq and a group of Palestinian human rights organizations (Addameer, PCHR, MIFTAH, JLAC) on the launching of a landmark report titled “Israeli Apartheid, Tool of Zionist Settler Colonialism”, and finally two joint PRs in support of UN SR on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 in the face of Israel’s targeted smear campaign against her.</p>
2.1.2.2	Issue 12 monthly statistical reports on Israeli violations.	12 monthly reports (IL)	12 monthly statistical reports	<p>12 monthly statistical updates on violations of IHL/IHRL committed by Israeli authorities in the Gaza Strip, including the ARA (buffer zone and Gaza Sea). (Available at <a href="http://mezan.org/en/post/24098">http://mezan.org/en/post/24098</a>)</p> <p>12 monthly statistical updates on grave violations against children in line with the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism established under UN resolution 1612 on children and armed conflict. (Available at <a href="http://mezan.org/en/post/24099">http://mezan.org/en/post/24099</a>)</p>
2.1.2.3	Issue 1 semi-annual and 1 annual report on Israeli violations.	1 semi-annual, 1 annual (IL)	4 semi-annual, 4 annual reports, and 2 thematic reports	<p><b><u>Thematic Reports</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The May 2021 Assault on Gaza in Numbers</b> (Available at <a href="https://mezan.org/en/post/24096">https://mezan.org/en/post/24096</a>).</li> </ul> <p>A Statistical report of civilian casualties and damage to private and public properties by Israeli occupation forces during Israel’s full-scale military operation on the Gaza Strip between 10-21 May 2021. The report presents data and facts pertaining to the May 2021 full-scale military offensive based on field documentation performed by Al Mezan and partner human rights organizations concerning the human casualties and material losses inflicted through military attacks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Press Freedom and Media in the Crossfire</b> (Available in Arabic at <a href="https://mezan.org/post/32389">https://mezan.org/post/32389</a>)</li> </ul> <p>The report presents information and documentation collected by Al Mezan’s researchers and field workers as well as testimonies of affected journalists regarding Israel’s military attacks that hindered the media coverage of its military offensive against Gaza in May 2021. The report details how both Palestinian and international journalists have suffered injuries and damage to their equipment, with the Israeli military deliberately targeting media offices, ultimately destroying 51 and causing damage to 22 others. Notably, throughout the offensive, the Israeli authorities also denied foreign reporters access to Gaza, thereby further obstructing the media coverage of the offensive.</p> <p><b><u>Periodical Reports</u></b></p>

				<p>January 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual report on IHL/IHRL violations in the Gaza Strip in 2021. (Available at <a href="https://mezan.org/post/32729">https://mezan.org/post/32729</a>)</li> <li>• Annual report on the Israeli violations in the territorial part of the Access Restricted Area (buffer zone) in 2021. (Available at <a href="https://mezan.org/post/32712">https://mezan.org/post/32712</a>)</li> <li>• Annual report on the Israeli violations in the naval part of the Access Restricted Area (Gaza Sea) in 2021. (Available at <a href="https://mezan.org/post/32710">https://mezan.org/post/32710</a>)</li> <li>• Annual report on grave violations against children in the Gaza Strip in 2021 — in line with the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism established by UN resolution no. 1612 (Available at <a href="https://mezan.org/en/post/24089">https://mezan.org/en/post/24089</a>)</li> </ul> <p>July 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Semi-annual report on IHL/IHRL violations in the Gaza Strip in the first half of 2022 (Available at <a href="https://mezan.org/post/33219">https://mezan.org/post/33219</a>)</li> <li>• Semi-annual report on the Israeli violations in the naval part of the Access Restricted Area (Gaza Sea) in the first half of 2022. (Available at <a href="https://mezan.org/post/33213">https://mezan.org/post/33213</a>)</li> <li>• Semi-annual report on Israeli violations in the territorial part of the Access Restricted Area (buffer zone) in the first half of 2022. (Available at <a href="https://mezan.org/post/33212">https://mezan.org/post/33212</a>)</li> <li>• Semi-annual report on grave violations against children in the Gaza Strip in the first half of 2022 — in line with the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism established by UN resolution no. 1612 (Available at <a href="https://mezan.org/post/33210">https://mezan.org/post/33210</a>)</li> </ul>
<u>2.1.2.4</u>	Issue 1 factsheet on prisoners and detainees (in Israel)	1 factsheet (on prisoners & detainees)	1 factsheet	<p>Al Mezan issued a fact sheet titled “The Status of the Right to Counsel of Palestinian Detainees in Israeli Jails”, which addresses the Israeli violation of Palestinian detainees’ right to counsel based on Al Mezan’s experience representing Palestinian detainees before Israeli courts. The paper presents facts and figures indicating the denial of Gaza detainee’s right to an attorney and reviews Israeli violations against Palestinian detainees in general, particularly administrative detainees, women, children, and sick detainees, as well as detainees who died in prison and their bodies were withheld by the Israeli authorities. (Available in Arabic at <a href="https://mezan.org/post/33791">https://mezan.org/post/33791</a>)</p>
<u>2.1.2.5</u>	Issue 3 position papers on patterns of violations/risks and policy issues	3 position papers	3 position papers	<p>- Position paper issued on 20 January 2022 addressing the harsh climate conditions and the great need for the rehabilitation of Gaza’s infrastructure following Israel’s May 2021 assault on the Gaza Strip which left devastating impacts on vital infrastructure. (Arabic version available at <a href="https://mezan.org/post/32730">https://mezan.org/post/32730</a>)</p>

	affecting HR and IHL.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Position paper issued on 10 May 2022 to mark the first anniversary of the May 2021 assault on the Gaza Strip and highlight the necessity for a speedy reconstruction mechanism and demanding redress and justice for the victims of Israeli repeated military aggressions on the Gaza Strip. (Arabic version available at <a href="https://www.mezan.org/post/33036">https://www.mezan.org/post/33036</a>)</li> <li>- Joint position paper with Palestinian human rights and civil society organizations on 29 May 2022 on the adoption of the national mechanism against torture (available in Arabic at <a href="https://www.mezan.org/post/33094">https://www.mezan.org/post/33094</a>).</li> </ul>
<u>2.1.2.6</u>	Issue 12 monthly statistical reports on local authorities' violations.	12 monthly reports (PS)	12 monthly statistical reports	12 monthly statistical updates on documented incidents of violence emanating from Palestinian actors in the Gaza Strip in 2022. (Available at <a href="https://mezan.org/en/post/24100">https://mezan.org/en/post/24100</a> )
<u>2.1.2.7</u>	Issue 1 semi-annual and 1 annual report on local authorities' violations.	1 semi-annual, 1 annual (PS)	1 semi-annual, 1 annual reports	<p>January 2022: Annual report on incidents of violence instigated by Palestinian actors, including the de facto authorities, in the Gaza Strip in 2021. (Available at <a href="https://mezan.org/post/32709">https://mezan.org/post/32709</a>)</p> <p>July 2022: Semi-annual report on incidents of violence instigated by Palestinian actors, including the de facto authorities, in the Gaza Strip in the first half of 2022. (Available at <a href="https://mezan.org/post/33215">https://mezan.org/post/33215</a>)</p>
<b>Outcome 2.2:</b> To increase awareness of Human Rights at the local community, partners'/actors' and policy/decision makers' levels				
<b>Output 2.2.1:</b> Awareness and sensitization of human rights and IHL are raised				
<u>2.2.1.1</u>	Implement a six-month training course for at least 25 young lawyers (50% females).	25+ young lawyers	32 young lawyers (including 16 females)	A 140-hour training course for 32 young lawyers, including 16 female lawyers, was conducted from February to June 2022. The training program covered a range of specialized topics, including Palestinian law, human rights and international conventions, and international humanitarian law, with sessions delivered by Palestinian law experts as well as Arab law experts from the Arab Organization for Human Rights, which added to the training a diversity of experiences and specialized topics. ( <a href="https://mezan.org/post/33160">https://mezan.org/post/33160</a> )
<u>2.2.1.2</u>	Implement seven training/awareness courses for 150 persons, including 2 trainings for 25 university students of 'Pass-	150+ individuals – incl. 25 university students (7 groups)	164 individuals (including 92 females)	<p><b>Al Mezan implemented eight training courses for 164 individuals (including 92 females) in the reporting period:</b></p> <p>6 – 16 February 2022: one training on basic human rights and IHL principles followed by another training on session-moderation skills for 31 university students (including 15 females) of “Pass-the-Word” in 2022. The students who successfully completed the two trainings went on to conduct peer-education sessions to their peers in local universities in the Gaza Strip (activity 2.2.1.3).</p>

	the-Word’ (50% females).			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 – 24 March 2022: Al Mezan conducted two four-day trainings for medical students (62 trainees in total, including 34 females) in Gaza City in March 2022. It aims to better equip the soon-to-be service providers to respond to right holders’ needs, not only medically but also from a human rights perspective. The sessions provided foundational knowledge on health issues with respect to international law, including health care in times of armed conflicts, conventions regulating health care for people in detention, and an introduction to the Istanbul Protocol relevant to investigation and documentation of torture and CIDTP.</li> <li>• 5 – 9 June 2022: Al Mezan held a 4-day training for 20 young activists, including 13 women, in partnership with the American Friends Service Committee in Gaza City. The training covered human rights and international humanitarian law, mechanisms for monitoring, documenting, and reporting of violations of IHRL and IHL, and avenues to pursue accountability.</li> <li>• 25-28 July 2022: Al Mezan conducted two four-day trainings for 31 staff members of Ma’an Development Center (including 20 females). The training covered topics on human rights and monitoring and documentation mechanisms.</li> <li>• 15 August 2022: training for 20 medical students (including 10 females) on human rights, IHL, and redress mechanisms for victims.</li> </ul>
<u>2.2.1.3</u>	Supervise at least 20 awareness sessions to be delivered by university students (see 2.2.1.2) for 300 peer students on campuses (50% females).	300+ university students (‘Peer Education’)	309 university students (including 183 females)	The second phase of the Pass-the-Word 2022 program: University students who successfully finished the first phase of Pass-the-Word 2022 conducted a total of 85 awareness-raising sessions (five sessions per each group) to 309 of their peers (183 females and 126 males) in local universities by the end of the reporting period. The topics of the peer-education sessions included: HR/IHL, ESCR, democracy, the rule of law, and international mechanisms for protecting human rights.
<u>2.2.1.4</u>	Conduct 10 awareness/training workshops on various HR and IHL issues and skills (with focus on ESCR) for vulnerable groups, CSOs,	200+ vulnerable individuals	254 individuals (including 160 females)	<p><b>Al Mezan implemented 11 workshops for 254 (including 160 females) as follows:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 20 July 2022: workshop for nine Journalism students (including 6 females) on the role of Media in disseminating information about human rights.</li> <li>2. 11 August 2022: workshop for 23 women on IHL and protection of women in armed conflicts, in cooperation with Nebras Association for Social Development in Deir al-Balah. <a href="https://mezan.org/post/33388">https://mezan.org/post/33388</a></li> </ol>

	<p>journalists and social media activists among others (20 each, 50% females).</p>			<p>3.6 September 2022: workshop for 23 women on women’s rights, in cooperation with Wefaq Society for Women and Child Care. <a href="https://mezan.org/post/33472">https://mezan.org/post/33472</a></p> <p>4.8 September 2022: workshop for 23 persons with disability (including two females) on human rights and IHL, in cooperation with Jabaiya Rehabilitation Society (Strengthening Capacity Center) located in the east of Beit Lahia. <a href="https://mezan.org/post/33481">https://mezan.org/post/33481</a></p> <p>5.12 September 2022: workshop for 22 farmers (including two women), in cooperation with the Eastern Association for Agriculture in Abasan Al-Kabira east of Khan Younis, on human rights and IHL. <a href="https://mezan.org/post/33483">https://mezan.org/post/33483</a></p> <p>6.14 September 2022: workshop for 24 women, on the protection of women in IHL, in cooperation with Rehabilitation and Development of the Palestinian Home Society in Al-Bureij refugee camp. <a href="https://www.mezan.org/post/33485">https://www.mezan.org/post/33485</a></p> <p>7.15 September 2022: workshop for 22 university graduates (including 16 females) on the protection of civilians in the IHL, in cooperation with Tawfiq Ziyad Center for Culture and Arts in Jabaliya. <a href="https://www.mezan.org/post/33486">https://www.mezan.org/post/33486</a></p> <p>8.19 September 2022: workshop for 24 university graduates (including 18 females) on human rights and IHL, in cooperation with Gaza Association for Culture and Arts in Gaza. <a href="https://mezan.org/post/33503">https://mezan.org/post/33503</a></p> <p>9.27 September 2022: workshop for 21 journalists (including 9 females) on the freedom of opinion and expression in international conventions and Palestinian legislations. <a href="https://mezan.org/post/33553">https://mezan.org/post/33553</a></p> <p>10. 9 November 2022: workshop for 24 fishermen held at Al Mezan’s hall in Jabaliya, on the Israeli violations against fishers and the procedures followed by Al Mezan in this regard in accordance with IHL. <a href="https://mezan.org/post/33642">https://mezan.org/post/33642</a></p> <p>11. 1 December 2022: workshop for 39 parents_ 37 of whom are females, on human rights conventions and CEDAW, in Al-Zaytoun school.</p>
<p><u>2.2.1.5</u></p>	<p>Conduct at least 30 awareness sessions/lectures on various HR issues for school students (20 each, 50% females).</p>	<p>600+ school students</p>	<p>856 children and 57 women</p>	<p>33 child-friendly awareness sessions were conducted for 856 school children (277 boys and 579 girls) and 67 teachers_ 57 of whom are women_ on human rights with a focus on the Convention on the Rights of the Child during the reporting period.</p>

<p><u>2.2.1.6</u></p>	<p>Conduct 1 art competition on HR (particularly child rights) engaging 3000 school students</p>	<p>1 art competition (3000 school students)</p>	<p>4,000 school students</p>	<p>Al Mezan received 4,000 paintings from student participants in local schools (UNRWA, MoE, and private schools) for its annual IHL/HR Child Art Competition. Over 350 people attended the award ceremony on 21 December 2022 in Gaza City; students, their families, and members of the education community from both UNRWA and MoE were present. A total of 36 students received awards for their exceptional artwork as well as art supplies. The ceremony was followed by the opening of an exhibition featuring the best 36 children's paintings depicting human rights.</p> <p><a href="https://mezan.org/post/33740">https://mezan.org/post/33740</a></p>
<p><u>2.2.1.7</u></p>	<p>Conduct 1-day workshop for law professionals, judges and human rights defenders on legal review of legislation (linked to 1.1.2.6) representatives of relevant NGOs, and civil society actors</p>	<p>25+ individuals</p>	<p>49 individuals (including 13 women)</p>	<p>On 6 July 2022, Al Mezan organized a workshop to discuss the legal analysis of law by decree No. 25 of 2022 concerning the National Authority for Prevention of Torture. Representatives of civil society organizations, the Palestinian Bar Association, and INGOs attended the workshop. Al Mezan's Director General, Mr. Issam Younis, along with Mr. Raji al-Sourani from PCHR and Mr. Shawan Jabreen from Al-Haq, gave speeches and asserted the need to amend the law by decree No. 25 of 2022 and ensure its compatibility with the guiding principles of the National Preventive Mechanisms.</p> <p><a href="https://www.mezan.org/post/33216">https://www.mezan.org/post/33216</a></p>
<p><u>2.2.1.8</u></p>	<p>Issue at least 2 working papers to be presented in workshops with relevant NGOs/CBOs and civil society actors on various HR issues with focus on ESCR and HRBA (Human Rights Based Approach).</p>	<p>2+ working papers</p>	<p>3 working papers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Al Mezan gave a presentation on access to internet in the Gaza Strip at the annual Palestine Digital Activism Forum organized by 7amleh – the Arab Center for the Advancement of social media from 17 to 19 May 2022. Al Mezan presented the challenges hampering development of the telecommunication sector in Gaza emanating from the Israel's collective measures imposed on movement of goods, particularly 3G and 4G telecommunication equipment, into Gaza.</li> <li>On 16 June 2022, Al Mezan briefed academics and experts on youth access to economic, social and cultural rights in the Gaza Strip at a workshop organized by the Palestinian NGOs Network marking 15 years of blockade on Gaza. Al Mezan presented a paper which highlights the struggle of the youth to enter the job market and the unfair treatment they experience in absence of enforcement of labor laws and safety regulations. The paper also highlighted the rise in divorce rate among young couples, the alarming indicators concerning housing, health and higher education sectors, and youth emigration.</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 17 October 2022, Al Mezan held an expert workshop to mark the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty titled “The Poor in the Gaza Strip and the Effectiveness of Poverty Eradication Mechanisms” with a group of representatives from the Ministry of Social Development, international and civil society organizations, activists and experts. Al Mezan presented the findings and recommendations of its report addressing the suffering of the poor in light of the irregular disbursement of social affairs dues to beneficiaries during the workshop. The participants were involved in discussions and set out a group of recommendations. <a href="https://www.mezan.org/post/33583">https://www.mezan.org/post/33583</a></li> </ul>
<b>Output 2.2.2:</b> Technical assistance and deliberation over IHRL and IHL issued (with focus on ESCR) are conducted				
<u>2.2.2.1</u>	Conduct 2 awareness and technical assistance workshops with relevant practitioners on ESCR issues raised by reports and factsheets.	2 workshops (technical assistance)	2 workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 23 March 2022, Al Mezan convened an expert workshop on water desalination plants in Gaza with a group of stakeholders. Representatives of the Water &amp; Environment Quality Authority had an open discussion with several owners of private desalination plants on regulations, operating licenses, and oversight. Representatives of community-based organizations were also involved in the discussion and urged duty-bearers to increase oversight of privately-owned desalination plants and water distribution trucks.</li> <li>On 17 August 2022, Al Mezan held an expert workshop in Gaza City to assess the level of the carried-out interventions toward the realization of the right to health in accordance with the policies and strategic plans. Participants included WHO and UNRWA representatives, as well as CSOs working in the field of health care. The workshop focused on the right to health and the situation of Gaza patients in light of the Israeli restrictions imposed on the freedom of movement. Participants discussed the situation of cancer patients in Gaza and the challenges they face, particularly those related to the lack of health services and medicines. <a href="https://www.mezan.org/post/33401">https://www.mezan.org/post/33401</a></li> </ul>
<u>2.2.2.2</u>	Conduct 1 roundtable with relevant stakeholders and actors on the judiciary system and/or the reunification of Palestinian judiciary	1 roundtable on the judiciary	-	<p>This activity was not implemented due to the unexpected Israeli offensive on Gaza on 5 August 2022, which made it hard for Al Mezan to invite actors in the judiciary to discuss the reunification of the Palestinian judiciary system under the very tense internal conditions at the time.</p>



Output 2.2.3: Human rights related national and international emblematic occasions are observed and celebrated by Al Mezan and the civil society actors				
2.2.3.1	Celebrate at least 5 national and international HR days/occasions (including Human Rights Day on 10 December, linked to 2.2.1.6) through activating social media spaces (Facebook pages, groups, events and/or hashtags).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5+ celebrations</li> <li>• 5+ social media spaces</li> </ul>	1 exhibition, 6 infographics, 2 reports, 10 PRs	<p>On International Women’s Day (8 March 2022), Al Mezan published a fact sheet reflecting the situation of Palestinian women in the Gaza Strip, based on its monitoring and documentation, as well as a series of infographics. (<a href="https://www.mezan.org/en/post/24109">https://www.mezan.org/en/post/24109</a>)</p> <p>Marking 15 years of closure of Gaza, Al Mezan jointly published one infographic with Visualizing Palestine and Adalah (<a href="https://visualizingpalestine.org/visuals/gaza-closure?blm_aid=247604281">https://visualizingpalestine.org/visuals/gaza-closure?blm_aid=247604281</a>)</p> <p>Al Mezan also published one factsheet (<a href="https://www.mezan.org/en/post/24146">https://www.mezan.org/en/post/24146</a>), and one joint report with Medical Aid for Palestinians (<a href="https://www.mezan.org/en/post/24147">https://www.mezan.org/en/post/24147</a>) to mark 15 years of closure.</p> <p>10 press releases and 6 infographics marking international days (World Day against the Death Penalty, World’s Children Day, Human Rights Day, International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, International Day of Solidarity with Palestinian Journalists, International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, World Environment Day, International Day against Racial Discrimination, World Water Day, and World Health Day) were issued and circulated in the reporting period.</p> <p>On the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty (Oct. 2022) Al Mezan issued and circulated a report ‘The Poor in the Gaza Strip and the Effectiveness of Poverty Eradication Mechanisms’ on social media platforms.</p> <p>Organized the 12<sup>th</sup> annual Child Art Award to mark the International Human Rights Day (December 2022), in which 4,000 drawings from students of all ages and from all Gaza districts participated, and an exhibition was held featuring the best 36 painting depicting human rights.</p>



### III. Capacity Building Program

Overall Objective: To enhance the organizational and staff capacity of Al Mezan

<i>Ref. no.</i>	<i>planned activities</i>	<i>Planned indicators/ targets</i>	<i>Achieved targets</i>	<i>Implemented Activities</i>
<b>Specific Objective 3.1:</b> To further develop and enhance strategies, policies and procedures				
<b>Output 3.1.1:</b> Strategic and operational plans are developed and updated				
3.1.1.1	Follow up on the implementation of 2022 action plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic Plan (2020-2023) is implemented (revised annually)</li> <li>Operational plan and master budget are developed annually</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of Strategic Plan on track</li> <li>Action plan and budget developed</li> </ul>	Completed implementation of activities under Promotion and Protection programs.
3.1.1.2	Revise Strategic Plan (2021-2023)			No changes introduced to the strategic plan 2021-2023
3.1.1.3	Develop action plan and master budget for 2022			Action plan for 2023 developed and shared with donors, BoD and staff for monitoring and to initiate implementation.
<b>Output 3.1.2:</b> Administrative and Financial systems/manuals are developed and updated				
3.1.2.1	Review Al Mezan Administrative and Financial systems/manuals	Administrative and Financial systems/manuals are revised annually	Administrative and Financial manual revised annually.	Al Mezan Administrative and Financial manual reviewed.
<b>Output 3.1.3:</b> Operational manuals are developed and updated				
3.1.3.1	Develop the Operational manual for the LAU	Operational manuals are developed and revised annually	LAU Operational Manual developed	Operational manual for the Legal Aid Unit developed.
<b>Output 3.1.4:</b> Staff Code of Conduct is developed and updated				
3.1.4.1	Update Al Mezan Code of Conduct (mainly related to use of social media)	Staff Code of Conduct is updated and revised annually	CoC revised and updated.	Al Mezan Code of Conduct updated (with new provision addressing use of social media), approved by management and BoD, and disseminated to staff.
<b>Output 3.1.5:</b> Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) is developed and updated				
3.1.5.1	Develop Al Mezan Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) for (2021-2023)	Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) is developed and revised annually	EPP drafted	Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) drafted and under final review.
<b>Output 3.1.6:</b> MEAL system/manual is developed and updated				

3.1.6.1	Develop AI Mezan MEAL system/manual	MEAL system/manual is developed and revised annually	M&E matrix in place.	M&E matrix for AI Mezan’s Promotion and Protection programs developed.
<b>Output 3.1.7:</b> Accountability/ Complaint System is developed and updated				
3.1.7.1	Develop AI Mezan Accountability/Complaint System	Accountability/ Complaint System is developed and updated annually	Complaint and feedback system maintained.	AI Mezan Complaint System developed and maintained.
<b>Op.3.1.8:</b> Fundraising plan is developed and implemented				
3.1.8.1	Develop AI Mezan Fundraising plan (2021-2023)	FR plan is developed and revised annually	-	Postponed.
<b>Specific Objective 3.2:</b> To further develop and enhance human resources				
<b>Output 3.2.1:</b> Human Resources development plan is developed and implemented				
3.2.1.1	Develop AI Mezan Human Resources plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRD plan is developed and revised annually</li> <li>• # of staff trained in selected (soft and hard) topic annually</li> <li>• # of training hours conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 staff members trained</li> <li>• 100+ training hours conducted</li> </ul>	<p>Capacity building activities identified, and arrangements made for relevant staff to participate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nine staff members attended a 4-day training on digital advocacy (including building effective communication strategy, boosting the organization’s digital presence and countering hate speech online), organized by 7amleh.</li> <li>• Seven staff members attended a 4-day digital security training (including technical infrastructure for secure office environment, and most common digital threats and available remedies), organized by 7amleh.</li> <li>• Two staff members attended a 3-day training on using SPSS for monitoring and evaluation organized by the UNDP</li> </ul>
3.2.1.2	Implement AI Mezan Human Resources plan (conduct assessed trainings)			

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nine staff members attended a 4-day training in June 2022 organized by Save the Children on reporting mechanisms and methods during emergencies.</li> <li>• Nine staff members attended a 4-day training in July 2022 organized by Save the Children on using the Emergency Assessment Tools (EAT) and Emergency Monitoring Tools (EMT)</li> <li>• Nine staff members attended a 2-day training in July 2022 organized by Save the Children International on collection and development of child-oriented case studies and success stories.</li> <li>• Five staff members attended a 4-day training course on organizational development that covered topics such as organizational design, project management, finance and accounting, fundraising tools, and crisis and risk management.</li> <li>• Al Mezan’s Int’l Advocacy Officer attended EuroMed’s workshop on the use of counter-terrorism measures to restrict the work of civil society, held in Brussels in October 2022.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3.2.2: Staff Appraisal System is developed and implemented</b>				
3.2.2.1	Develop Al Mezan Staff Appraisal system	Staff Appraisal System is developed and revised annually	-	Postponed.
<b>Specific Objective 3.3: To further develop and enhance infrastructure</b>				
<b>Output 3.3.1: Information Systems and computing equipment, are upgraded</b>				
3.3.1.1	Redesign and develop Al Mezan Website	• Al Mezan website developed and maintained	New website launched	Al Mezan website redesigned and launched.

<u>3.3.1.2</u>	Assess the needs for information systems and computing equipment upgrade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of computing equipment (hardware and software) supplied and installed (by type)</li> </ul>	-	Needs for information systems and computing equipment for assessed and procured.
<u>3.3.1.3</u>	Supply and install assessed information systems and computing equipment upgrade			-
<b>Output 3.3.2: Office equipment, furniture and structure are upgraded</b>				
<u>3.3.2.1</u>	Assess the needs for office equipment and furniture upgrade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of office equipment supplied and installed (by type)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 office equipment and furniture supplied and installed</li> </ul>	Needs for new office equipment and furniture assessed.
<u>3.3.2.2</u>	Supply and install assessed office equipment and furniture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of office furniture supplied and installed (by type)</li> </ul>		New equipment and/or furniture supplied and installed: 4 air conditioning units.