

# **ZOCHROT 2013 ANNUAL REPORT**

1 January 2013 – 31 December 2013

Zochrot, RA 580-389526



# Annual Narrative Report 2013

Reporting period: 1 January 2013 – 31 December 2013

## 1 Brief description of the genesis of the report

The following report was written by Zochrot's resource development coordination. The information was collected from Zochrot's ongoing performance chart for 2013 and from discussions with the organization's director and the project coordinators; the coordinators also brought with them to these discussions feedback received from the projects' target audience during the period of this interim project.

## 2 Important changes that occurred with respect to Zochrot in the reporting period

As Zochrot has been more and more working towards expanding the circle of social influence agents (change agents) who promote public discourse of acknowledgement of and responsibility for the ongoing injustices of the Nakba and of the possibility of Return as a major form of redress, we had developed a model of a school – The School for Nakba and Return Studies in the frame of the political education program. The school will offer unique learning processes about the Nakba and Return. The studies will proceed in various tracks that include courses, seminars, symposiums and study groups, designed for people who want to study the field together and based on dedicated learning kits developed by Zochrot. The various learning processes will all try to examine what we have been told about what had happened here in 1948 (a shorthand term for the ongoing Nakba) and more – what we have not been told. By affecting the social change agents' work practices we hope to develop a more critical and complex perspective on the Nakba and Return. In the frame of the development of this model, 3 new pilot courses were implemented in 2013:

1. ***Transitional Justice to Civic Society.*** Following the successful introductory TJ course developed by Zochrot and Ms. Sigal Horowitz, founder of Transitional Justice program in The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Zochrot aims to further deepen the understanding of the local and regional issue of transitional justice in the case of Israel/Palestine offering the broader civic society community more courses and seminars on implementing TJ practices in the case of Palestine/Israel. Thus, the course "Transitional Justice to Civic Society" was developed with Dr. Ron Dudai, from the Transitional Justice Program, Minerva Center for Human rights, The Hebrew University in Jerusalem. The course was composed from 4 meetings, 3 hours each and took place during July 2013. Each class included sessions as well as roundtables and covered the essential themes, mechanisms, and case studies in the field of transitional justice. It focused on a range of topics including prosecution mechanisms, truth commissions, reparations programs, vetting mechanisms, and reconciliation initiatives. It also explored the intersection between efforts to achieve justice and accountability, and negotiations to ensure sustainable peace by a grassroots level initiatives like Zochrot. Thirty people participated in the course, composed from members and governing council and representatives from the following civil right organizations: Amnesty, New Profile, Baladna, Machsom Watch, Sadaka Reut, and the Public Committee against torture in Israel.
2. ***Israeli Jews Encountering the Nakba: Theoretical Foundations for Consciousness Transformation.*** A unique course which explored the theoretical foundations for understanding the coping of Israeli Jews with the Palestinian Nakba and the Return of refugees as processes of psychosocial transformation. During the course, the participants had read texts that represent a variety of critical approaches and analyse transformative practices in personal, family, and community spaces, and in the intersections between the mental and the socio-political. The course was designed for people engaged in processes of consciousness transformation: educators, political and social activists, artists, parents, psychologists and others. The course was facilitated by Dr. Asaf Kedar, Lecturer in History at Kibbutzim College of Education with a PhD in Political Science from the University of California, Berkeley. The course was composed from 8 meetings, 2.5 hours each and was opened on July 2013. 25 participants took part in the course.
3. ***Training Course for Nakba Tour Guides.*** A first-of-its-kind training course was opened on December 2013 for tour guides in Palestinian towns and villages destroyed in the Nakba. In order to promote tours focused on the Nakba designed for the general public, Zochrot invited tour guides and educators to take part in this groundbreaking course, based on more than a decade's experience in guiding

Nakba tours to diverse audiences in Palestinian sites throughout the country. The course combines theoretical learning with hands-on experiences in planning and guiding tours. During the course, participants learn about the history of the ongoing Nakba and the erasure of Palestinian existence and culture from space in general and physical space in particular, acquire practical tools and develop the skills needed to plan and guide their own tours based on Zochrot's professional model by going to the field. The course is facilitated by Umar al-Ghubari. The course includes 12 weekly sessions over a period of three months. Participants will complete the course in February 2014. 16 participants are taking part in the course.

**Zochrot's activity scope in 2013.** As can be clearly shown in the report, Zochrot activity and public outreach had increased significantly in 2013 (see especially our detailed indicators table in paragraph 4.1.2 in this report). **In 2012**, Zochrot had about 4500 direct beneficiaries, calculated as follows: Information Centre – 480 people; 3 Exhibitions – 700; Booklets – 1,500; Study Guide – 53; Tours – 1,550; Educators workshops and seminars – 93; and Return Workshops – 40. **In 2013** – we had about 5061 direct beneficiaries, calculated as follows: Information Centre: 480 people; 5 Exhibitions – 700 People; Booklets – 1,500; Study Guide – 59; Educators workshops and seminars – 181; courses participants - 71; Tours – 1,400; Return Workshops – 70; Return Conference – 400 and the Film Festival - 200. Participants are mainly Jewish Israelis, women and men, living throughout the country, thus Zochrot succeeded to advance its goal in reaching the Israeli public. Indirect beneficiaries from Zochrot activities in 2013 were calculated according to ripple effects of at least 2 people per participants, or 10,122, and also included 109,207 unique visitors to Zochrot's website, and at least 40 students per teacher (and 2 more people by ripple effect there) per use of the Study Guide (2360×2=4720). A total of at least 124,049 people.

### 3 Overview of activities in the reporting period

ACTIVITIES	Responsible	j	f	m	a	m	j	j	a	s	o	n	d
Tours: a total of 7 open tours for the wide public and 27 commissioned tours.	Tours coordinator	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*
Advocacy campaigns and ad hoc activities: took place on a small scale according to the socio-political situation throughout 2013.	Culture& Knowledge coordinator & Zochrot's director				*								
Visitor centre: was open for visitors 5 days a week.	Culture& Knowledge coordinator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Testimonies project: six testimonies of Palestinian refugees were collected and short films have been prepared throughout the year. Following every open tour a short film of the testimonials on the ground has been sent via the newsletter. In addition, 2 new testimonies of Zionist veterans were filmed and distributed.	Testimonies coordinator	*	*	*	*								
Newsletter: came out every week throughout the year.	Culture& Knowledge coordinator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Website: Zochrot's website is fully online. Zochrot is uploading regularly materials which are available to the public in Hebrew/English/Arabic.	Media& Internet coordinator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Developing new ways of outreach to Israeli audiences: The usage of various media throughout the year.	Culture& Knowledge coordinator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Study Guide for teachers: The education coordinator works with the teachers all year.	Education coordinator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Learning group: one group met from March to May .	Education coordinator			*	*	*							

Courses in the framework of "The Nakba and Return School"	Education coordinator	*						*	*				*
One-time workshops and lectures for groups: commissioned throughout the year	Staff members by rotation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sedek: A new Sedek – "Awda – Imagined Testimonies from Potential Futures" – assembly of 12 short stories imagining the life after the Return of the Palestinian refugees was published in September 2013, work took place throughout the year on the new issue.	Sedek's editor in chief		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gallery: five exhibitions were shown this year. These included four accompanying events during that time.	Culture& Knowledge coordinator		*	*	*	*					*	*	*
Evening lecture series: 7 new events took place throughout the year.	Culture& Knowledge coordinator			*	*	*			*				*
Capacity building: work took place all year, with weekly financial team meetings.	Zochrot's director and resources development coordinator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

#### 4. Zochrot's goals and objectives

##### Our Goals:

1. Raised awareness among a growing number of Jewish Israelis to the Nakba, its implications and to the situation of Palestinian refugees;
2. Growing recognition among the Israeli public of Israel's part in the Nakba, and that the time has come for Israel to take responsibility for it;
3. Greater knowledge created by producing and publicizing as many accessible materials as possible, in Hebrew, on the Nakba and its ongoing effects, particularly the situation of Palestinian refugees; and
4. Better developed public discourse – Israeli and Palestinian – on practicalities of Palestinian Return.

##### Our Objectives:

1. Mark the physical landscape by posting signs in Nakba-related landmarks and sites and initiating events around this activity in order to challenge the erasure of Palestinian life.
2. Develop ways to engage educators in teaching about the Nakba and students in learning about it in both the formal and informal education systems operating within Israel.
3. Create greater and deeper knowledge, by producing and publicizing as many accessible materials as possible, in Hebrew, regarding the Nakba and its ongoing effects, particularly the situation of the Palestinian refugees.
4. Create a space for a new culture that allows and encourages public discourse on the Nakba and its ongoing implications;
5. Develop practices for Palestinian Return through lectures, workshops, joint Jewish Israeli-Palestinian publications and projects in the Israeli landscape; and
6. Increase active outreach to the Jewish-Israeli public through different means, including social media and approaches to the media.

## 5 Overview of Objectives, Indicators and Activities during 2013

- **Project objective 1:** *Marking the physical landscape by posting signs in Nakba-related landmarks and sites and initiating events around this activity in order to challenge the erasure of Palestinian life.*

Indicators showing of raised awareness to the Nakba through its physical unravelling in the Israeli landscape:

- a. The impact of Zochrot's tours to destroyed Palestinian villages on participants: through feedback by participants to the tours and their corresponding booklets, as received during and after the tours by personal communication, emails, phone calls and letters to Zochrot.
- b. Number of participants: number of participants in tours and commemoration events, number of booklets distributed, division of participants to newcomers and those who frequent our tours, and how many were Israeli, Palestinian and internationals.

- Open tours - In total, about 950 people participated in 7 open tours that were implemented during the reporting period. The tours were to Mi'ar, Al-Ruways, Qalunya, Yaffa, Kufr Lam and al-Tantura. All are documented in Zochrot's website. For further details and photos, please refer to [this link](#). All tours except the tours to Mi'ar and Al-Ruways were conducted following *Once upon a Land*, the Sedek Tour Guide published at 2012, and were guided by the authors who wrote the tour guides in the book. Every tour is the outcome of a long process that includes identifying refugees who lived originally in the targeted locality, interviews with refugees, preparatory visits to the site, additional interviews with refugees during the preparatory visit, visual documentation of the site and preparation of the tour's route and content. In order to publish a booklet about the village, historical materials and transcriptions of interviews with the refugees are collected and are offered as base information during the tour free of charge, in Hebrew and Arabic, and partly in English. The booklets are available to download as well through Zochrot's website.

The number of Israeli Jewish participants is approximately 60%, with the remainder being Palestinian-Israelis, internationals, and Zochrot staff.

The Israeli participants in the open tours benefitted from a unique opportunity to see the space through different eyes. During the tours, Zochrot observed the attention and the interest of the participants regarding the fact that the story told by the establishment is not necessarily the true story. Many of the participants expressed interest to have more information and asked questions. This was a reflection that the tour provided more than learning. It is actually a journey of conceptual awareness, emotional experience and a stimulating endeavour that contributed to making Israelis identify with the place and its displaced inhabitants. In the longer term they might object to the expulsion of the village's inhabitants and will hopefully take an active role in promoting their right to Return.

At the end of every tour, a sign carrying the original name of the village in three languages is erected on site. The villages' refugees hosted the tours and guided the participants through the site of the village in a virtual tour and stories from the history of the village life as it existed before the inhabitants were expelled. The combination of experiencing the actual site and the presentation of the refugees themselves to the tour and the recollections they shared proved to be very powerfully effective in stimulating thinking of Israeli participants about the Nakba, resulting in many participants mobilizing others to take a role in promoting awareness to Nakba and taking historical responsibility for it.



*Palestinian citizens of Israel and Israeli activists in Zochrot's tour to the village of Al-Ruways, which was destroyed by Zionist military forces during the Nakba*

- Commissioned tours: in 2013, Zochrot conducted 27 commissioned tours to groups of Jewish Israelis, Palestinians and Internationals, for a total of about 550 people. The tours were to Ma'alul, Al-Khayriyya, Britain Park, United States Park, Yafa and al-Manshiya, Lifta, Deir Yassin, Qalunya and Imwas.

- Commemoration events: Zochrot coordinated events on the three following dates: Deir Yassin Memorial Day, Nakba Day on May 15<sup>th</sup>, and alternative events on Israel's Independence Day, including participation in the March of Return coordinated by Committee for Displaced Persons.

*Deir Yassin commemoration day*: On the 9<sup>th</sup> of April, right-wing activists did their best to disrupt and humiliate Zochrot's commemoration event for Dayr Yassin Massacre. Zochrot's activists carried signs with the names of the murdered Palestinians, and once the names were called in public, the right-wing activists cried loudly: "damn him". Despite this shameful behaviour, we continued with the event where Ayelet Ophir, daughter of an Etzel (Irgun) member, spoke about experiences from home in the context of the Dir Yassin Massacre and Itamar Shapira, a former instructor at the Yad Vashem Holocaust Museum, talked about the denial of the Nakba, about moral dilemmas involved in working in a Holocaust museum located right next to Dir Yassin, and about his eventual dismissal. A refugee from the village shared his painful history with us. For the full report and more images please click [here](#).



*The sign carried by right wing activist reads: "May you have a happy Nakba"*

**Nakba commemoration Day:** This year for the second time the Nakba Day was commemorated at Tel Aviv University. It was initiated and organized students with the help of Zochrot. As part of the events commemorating the Nakba day, a Q&A booklet in Arabic and Hebrew about the Nakba was published and distributed to hundreds of visitors who came to commemorate the Nakba Day in TAU, among them lecturers, students and activists. Click [here](#) to download the Q&A booklet. The booklet will serve as well as reference materials to those teaching the Nakba. [Here](#) you can see a report and video (in Hebrew) about the event by the university and the attempts by Im Tirtzu and other right wing organizations to try to interrupt it.

- **Project objective 2:** *Developing ways to engage educators in teaching about the Nakba and students in learning about it in both the formal and informal education systems operating within Israel.*

Indicators showing a growing number of teachers are incorporating the Nakba into their teaching:

- a. Numbers of teachers using Zochrot's Study Guide for teachers: how many teachers are teaching about the Nakba using Zochrot's Study Guide where do they work – the type of school or organization and their location.
- b. Responses to teaching and learning about the Nakba: feedback from teachers about their experience teaching a lesson/ series of lessons about the Nakba in their Israeli classes, and also the feedback they received from their students/ school/ parents.

**Study Guide** – has already become a teaching tool for a growing number of Israeli teachers and educators. All of our printed Between 2010-2013, all 400 printed study-guides have been disseminated and are used by teachers and educators around the country – including peripheral areas – in different ways and on different levels, to fit the needs of their students. In order to further distribute and expose the Study Guide to educators and additional target audiences, Zochrot have printed 200 copies of the second version during the reporting period; the new guide was printed with higher quality materials to allow longer use in the guide. We have decided intentionally not to integrate new materials developed following past teachers responses and feedbacks to the usage of the Study Guide, but to develop instead those materials for the Nakba Day Seminar for Educators that took place on May 2013 and present them in separate from the guide. What was added is a feedback from for the users of the guide in for the next version which will be printed in the future.

As part of the efforts to expose the project, the coordinator met with dozens of teachers. Some were introductory meetings and others were coached on how to use the Study Guide.

The guide was also distributed to civil society organizations that focus on socio-political education. They used the guide as a tool in delivering their messages concerning the Nakba. During the reporting period, we experienced some teachers who requested the Study Guide specifically as a reference to be in their school, so they or other teachers can use it as a tool when needed. We had 24 new requests on 2013 for the Study Guide.

- ❖ **Ongoing supervision and support for teachers** - The program coordinator works with the teachers throughout the year, consulting on their questions and hearing about their work with the Study Guide and their new ideas as they are implementing them, as well as organizing seminars and study groups which allow the teachers to experience for themselves different units of the guide, and also to discuss and share with this group of peers their thoughts, ideas, apprehensions and feelings regarding teaching the Nakba in Israeli classrooms. Approximately 35 teachers were directly coached and assisted by Zochrot on implementing the Study Guide and using it as a tool for teaching about Nakba in Hebrew. The teachers who participated were from different areas in the country. The support was provided through meetings, emails and phone conversations with the project coordinator throughout the year.
- ❖ **One-time workshops and educational tours** - Total of 6 one-time workshops and educational tours took place during the reporting period. A one-time introductory workshop took place for a group of 8 coordinators from the Mental Health Department in the Israel Association of Community Centers in the frame of their planning to develop a critical educational program for rehabilitation instructors who work with people who suffer from mental disabilities. The main emphasis of the workshop was the creation of a transformative change through dealing with a controversial subject and assimilation of those contents within the work of the instructors. The two hours workshop included consultation and a presentation about the guide. In addition, 5 educational tours for teachers and their students took place in Jaffa (The Democratic School), Lifta (Arava Institute), Imwas (Hagar Bilingual School), Kalunia (The Hand-in-Hand Bilingual School in Jerusalem) and Lydda (youth leadership group). The participants, educator and students alike, got the chance to see the space through different eyes. Zochrot observed the attention and the interest of the participants regarding the fact that the story told by the establishment is not necessarily the true story. Many of the participants expressed interest to have more information and asked questions. This was a reflection that the tour provided more than educational process. It is actually a journey of conceptual awareness, emotional experience and a stimulating endeavor that contributed to making Israelis identify with the place and its displaced citizens. Total of participants in the workshop: 100 educators.
- ❖ **One day seminars** – Two one day seminars took place on 2013 in the frame of the education program:
  - The first advanced seminar for educators took place on the Nakba Day, May 2013, in Tel Aviv. Eight educators took part in the seminar whose topic was marking the Nakba Day in the Israeli and Palestinian communities. The seminar included a panel of 2 lectures. The first lecture was presented by a lawyer and lecturer from Tel Aviv University and organizer of the Nakba Day ceremony in TAU who described the chosen contents and topics raised in the latest Nakba Day Ceremony. A scholar from Haifa University lectured about generational transference of the narrative of the Nakba within the Palestinian community. After the lectures, a experiential workshop took place for the educators that included a critical observation of newspapers images, and distribution of a new learning unit free for the participants.
  - The second one day seminar for educators took place in Tel Aviv in November 2013. The seminar dealt with commemoration ceremonies, rituals, Nakba and collective memory in the education system. The seminar examined and critically analysed commomeation ceremonies and addressing the Nakba in the education system. The seminar examined and critically analyzed commemoration ceremonies and addressing the Nakba in the education system. The seminar included a lecutre by Prof. Avner BenAmos from the education department in TAU about the ceremonies, identity and and collective memory in the Israeli education system. A video artist presented her work as a performer and discussed the power of aesthetics as a tool for designing collective memory. An interactive workshop ended the seminar where the educators were encouraged to imagine a new and improved edcuation system where new and innovative approaches can be used to mark and commemorate historical events in the education system. Thirty educators participated in the seminar.



*Prof. Avner Ben Amos lecturing to educators in the November seminar*

- ❖ **Two-day seminar** – An educational seminar about the Nakba took place on July 10-11, 2013 guided by Zochrot's education coordinator. The seminar included a short learning process about the Nakba, and how educators in Israel can teach about the Nakba while dealing with the many challenges and the possibilities that it can bring to the classroom. Thirteen educators participated in the seminar.
- ❖ **Learning group** - Zochrot opened in March 2013 a unique learning group: "This is not Ulpan: Learning about the Nakba for Hebrew Beginners". The group was dedicated for people who want to learn about the Nakba and improve their Hebrew at the same time. The main principle was that we don't learn Hebrew, we learn in Hebrew. We do not hide from the tough realities of this place. Rather, we actively and critically engage with them in Hebrew. The group examined what we were told about what happened here in 1948, and more importantly, what we were not told. We examined various voices, places and stories on the Nakba. Further we looked at how collective stories shape collective identities and how all of this affects the perception of the future we want to build here. Thirty Israelis participated in the group.
- ***Project objective 3: Create greater and deeper knowledge, by producing and publicizing as many accessible materials as possible, in Hebrew, regarding the Nakba and its ongoing effects, particularly the situation of the Palestinian refugees.***

Indicators for showing increase in creation and dissemination of materials on the Nakba:

- a. Responses: who came to Zochrot's information centre (Israelis, Palestinians, internationals) and in what capacity (students, filmmakers, planners)? Did they produce new work?
- b. Numbers: How many people approached the information centre (emails, phone, coming in person)? How many original materials (maps, booklets, papers) did we disseminate? How many hits per day to the new website (from where)? How many people joined the mailing list?

- ❖ **Visitor centre:** Zochrot had 200 approaches by email specifically asking for information on the Nakba from the visitor centre; every month about 5 people (artists, researchers and students) came in for in depth inquiries with Zochrot's culture and knowledge coordinator; another 100 emails were received that inquired about Zochrot's work or debated materials published by the organization on the tours, the website, the newsletter and so on; Zochrot continued to receive on average about 10 calls per week with inquiries regarding information on the Nakba and Zochrot's work.
- ❖ **Testimonies** - The testimonies project continued this year to work in concert with Zochrot's ongoing work. A total of 9 testimonies from Palestinian refugees and Zionist fighters were collected in 2013 in collaboration between the testimonies coordinator and Zochrot's tours coordinator. Six testimonies were collected from Palestinian Refugees "on site" as the refugees physically followed their cognitive maps of the village and gave testimonies as they walked along routes that used to exist and by houses that are no longer standing. With others, the strain of the interview and the need to talk about the events that led to the destruction of their home, required that the interview take place in more than one sitting, and the project coordinator came back to complete the interview after some time has passed. Three testimonies from Zionist Fighters were collected by our testimonies coordinator.
- ❖ **Newsletter** - Zochrot proceeded during 2013 to send our newsletter every week to a mailing list of 3,890 addresses; some of which are for organizations thus reaching dozens of more people. On average, about 650 people opened each of our newsletters.
- ❖ **Online Hebrew library** – Our website, [www.zochrot.org](http://www.zochrot.org), serves as the largest most accessible online Hebrew source devoted to the Nakba. The well-trafficked site has proven a very beneficial tool for reaching new audiences, including those interested in learning but reluctant to join our activities or visit our library. The website also contains a large visuals collection depicting Palestinian life before 1948 and during the Nakba.
- ❖ **The first Nakba map in Hebrew** - Zochrot developed and published the first Nakba map in Hebrew on April 2013. It includes the localities in the country that were destroyed between the beginning of Zionist colonization and the 1967 war:
  - 678 Palestinian localities that Israel destroyed during the Nakba, 220 of them with less than 100 inhabitants, 428 localities with 100-3,000 people, and 30 towns and cities with more than 3,000 people;
  - 22 Jewish localities destroyed in 1948 (some of which were re-established that same year or later);
  - 14 Palestinian localities still existing today, whose inhabitants were expelled temporarily or partially during the Nakba;
  - 62 Palestinian localities destroyed during Zionist colonization of the country before 1948;
  - 3 Jewish localities destroyed before 1948 and not re-established;
  - 3 Palestinian localities destroyed in the 1967 war;
  - 127 Syrian localities destroyed by Israel in the aftermath of the 1967 war.

Click [here](#) to download the map from Zochrot's website.

- **Project objective 4:** *Create a space for a new culture that allows and encourages public discourse on the Nakba and its ongoing implications*

Indicators:

- a. Participation of agents of social change: who were the artists that submitted work to Sedek (the journal) and the gallery? What kind of work was submitted and what happened during the editing/ curating processes? Which topics were discussed in the evening lecture series and by whom? What were the responses in the media following Zochrot's cultural events?
- b. Numbers: how many submissions to these platforms? How many mentions in the media? How many people visited the gallery, read Sedek, and attended the evening lecture series?

Zochrot has been acting for some years now in the attempt to examine the space that is familiar to us, the Israeli space into which we were raised, and to discover it anew as a space that also tells the story of the Palestinian Nakba: The stories of the hundreds of thousands of refugees from hundreds of destroyed villages and cleansed cities. The aim of Zochrot is to bring the Nakba to the awareness of Israeli Jews, to speak the Nakba in Hebrew and in so doing to change the Hebrew language. That is, to make it into a language that contains the Nakba (in Arabic), into a language that contains a fissure. The gallery at Zochrot and the journal Sedek ["Fissure"] edited by Tomer Gardi offers a stage for work and thought around the Nakba. This is a stage to which creators and viewers are invited to try out other possibilities of relationships between the Nakba, the memories of 1948 and the different identities that have been assembled and disassembled in its wake. This is an invitation to think anew about 1948 as a moment during where different possibilities existed at the same time, to follow their tracks and perhaps to learn something about different possibilities today.

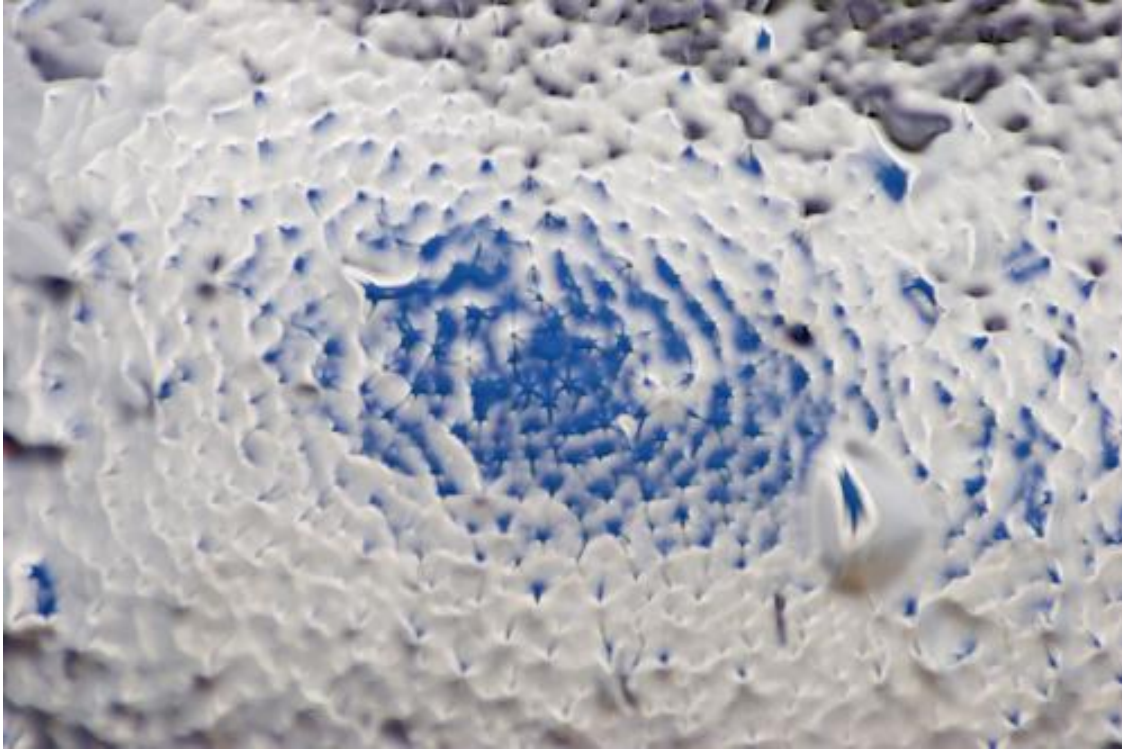
The gallery and journal are outcomes of a cultural movement that is taking place alongside and despite the difficult political events of recent times, and embody a stage for dialogue between the word and the visual image. They are an attempt to create a text that examines its borders: the borders of content, of language, and of the discipline.

❖ **Gallery Exhibitions** - In 2013 the gallery had shown 4 exhibitions by artist and photographer Ron Amir, artist Eitan Vitkon, and a two juxtaposed exhibitions: "Holocaust – Nakba" curated by Ktsia Alon of the artists Elic Bokobza and Dvora Morag.

\* **Jisr az-Zarqa by Ron Amir:** In February 2013, the gallery had presented the exhibition *Jisr az-Zarqa* by artist and photographer Ron Amir, who for 10 years had been documenting the Palestinian-Israeli town Jisr az-Zarqa. Ron Amir wrote: "Here these images result from my long-term presence in the community as part of my ongoing project, and the acquaintance built up over time between me and the people being photographed. They already know me, are aware of my presence, and begin 'using me'. I chose about 100 photos, printed them on paper 15x21 cm. (6 x 8 ¼ in.) and hung them on one wall. Some are portraits, some taken inside homes, some on the street and some at events like holiday celebrations or weddings. A single image is displayed on the opposite wall which is in many ways the antithesis of the wall it faces. It's a photograph of Khaled Jarban in his house in 2008. It's titled "On Kinneret's shore," 130x160 cm. (51 x 63 in.), in large format, with a technically sophisticated camera and a great deal of lighting. A very meticulous photograph that took many hours to create. It's totally different from the ones on the opposite wall in the way it was made, its motivation and its purpose." The exhibition was held till 30 of March.



\* ***Downfall or Sunrise?* by Eitan Vitkon:** In April 2013, the gallery had presented the photography and video exhibition *Downfall or Sunrise?* by artist and photographer Eitan Vitkon. From the curator text: "There are almost no people in Vitkon's work – they have no presence, they focus only on themselves, drunk with their own personal business. They have no interest in the common good. They are the ones who walk in darkness. The video looks at the state/country as a focus for feelings of helplessness, pain and humiliation shattering into thousands of fragments. Here the personal confronts the national, cries out in the face of the symbol." The exhibition was held till the 30 of May.



\* ***Baqon* by Aiob Abo Madegam:** On August 2013, the gallery had presented photographs by Aiob Abo Madegam. *Baqon* ("we stay") documents people in the Negev who insist on clinging to their ancestral land. It was exhibited first in the "unrecognized" village of al-Araqib in 2013, and became part of the struggle against its recurring destruction by Israeli authorities. The photos illustrate the people's difficulties in the face of state violence and expulsion plans. Read a conversation with Aiob Abo Madegam about the photographs. The exhibition was closed on October 2013.

\* ***Evil* by Eric Bokobza:** In November 2013, the gallery had presented a video and painting exhibition *Evil* by artist Eric Bokobza, curated by Ktsia Alon. Bokobza's exhibit is based on a shocking iconic photograph displayed at Yad Vashem. It shows a Nazi soldier shooting a naked Jewish woman who tries to protect her baby. Bokobza's painting universalizes the situation. He transforms the black-and-white photograph into an exaggeratedly colourful visualization that disguises the terror with a grotesque aestheticism drawing on children's drawings and the Japanese tradition. This diptych forces us to confront a reality: evil is a daily presence in Israel; we are morally obligated to combat it in every way possible because recognizing the suffering of others does not diminish our own. Long-suffering peoples must literally transcend their own anguish in order to transform the feelings of victimization into a sanctified peace. The exhibition was closed on December 2013.



\* ***And you shall tell your daughter* by Dvora Morag:** The exhibition was opened on December 2013 and is composed from paintings and a video work. Here's what Dvora Morag's mother, who survived Auschwitz, says in the video prepared for the exhibit: "We can't take the apartment in Jaffa, because we can't do what they did to us." War, becoming a refugee, fleeing to save your life, the fear of death gnawing at you mercilessly – these are basic human experiences, independent of time and place. The exhibition will be closed on January 2014.



- ❖ **New Book: *Awda – Imagined Testimonies from Potential Futures***. Published on September 2013 by Sedeq Awda ("Return") assembles 12 short new stories that take place in an imagined reality after the Return of the Palestinian Refugees. The stories were written by Israeli and Palestinian writers: Umar al-Ghubari, Tzvi Ben Dor-Banit, Daniela Karmi, Mati Shemoelof, Isra'a Kalash, Amal Equeiq, Adi Sorek, Yehouda Shenhav-Sharabani, Husam Othman, Hanna Eady, Ala Hlehel and Tomer Gardi. The book was launched in the International Conference of Return organized by Zochrot on end of September 2013 and on November 2013 in the coffee "The Little Prince" in Tel Aviv. A third launching will take place in January 2014 in Haifa.



*Second Launching of "Awda" in the coffee "The Little Prince" in Tel Aviv (from left to right: Umar al-Ghubari, Tomer Gardi, Prof. Yehuda Shenhav, Dr. Shaul Setter and Zahiya Kundus)*

- ❖ **48mm – International Film Festival on Nakba and Return** – On November 2013, Zochrot held the first film festival for Nakba and Return Films. The Zochrot Film Festival takes place around November 29, marking the 66th anniversary of the 1947 UN Resolution on the Partition of Palestine. The Partition Plan fixated the idea of partition and separation between Jews and Arabs in historical Palestine and was a key milestone in the ongoing conflict and the uprooting of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians. The festival sought to creatively challenge the partition concept and suggest new pathways for just and equitable life for all of this divided country's present inhabitants and refugees. These films are about the filmmakers' grappling with the past, seeking a human and political solution for the ongoing injustice and suffering, and setting a course of responsibility and redress as a chance for a better future for everyone in our troubled land and region. More than 600 visitors came to see the films in Tel Aviv Cinematheque and al-Saraya Theatre in Yaffa (Jaffa). Three films were world premiered and one had a national premiere. More than 15 articles were published in Israeli and International main newspapers; for example, you are welcome to find [here](#) Ynet article about the festival, Al Jazeera article "[On Israel's collective amnesia](#)", [Haaretz](#) article about the festival, journalist and filmmaker Lia Tarachansky interview to [LMaDO](#) about her film *On the Side of the Road* which premiered on the first day of the festival. Click [here](#) for the festival program.



**Lecture Events** - During the reporting period, Zochrot coordinated 11 events to an audience of approximately 300 people. Among the events were a discussion at the photo exhibit *On Sea Shore* with Dr. Adel Mana who lectured about the survival of rather many Palestinian localities in the Galilee and so few in other parts of the country; a lecture and discussion with the writer and scholar Prof. Ya'ir Oron following the launching of his new book *The Holocaust, the Resurrection and the Nakba*; and an evening commemorating the Armenian Genocide – including the screening of the documentary film *Habap Fountains*, telling the story of the 2011 restoration of fountains in a former Armenian village in Turkey, a lecture by Prof. Yair Oron about the Genocide from a historical perspective and discussion on its ongoing official denial by states around the world, including Israel.

- **Project objective 5:** *Develop practices for Palestinian Return through lectures, workshops, joint Jewish Israeli-Palestinian publications and projects in the Israeli landscape*

Indicators: Impact on participants in Zochrot's focus groups: who participated in the process – geographical area, professional background (planners, teachers, students)? How did that affect their ideas? How did they respond to the process? Did the projects receive any feedback from the outside (media, other organizations, etc.)? In comparison to the previous year, did Zochrot's new learning kit affect the process and how?

- **Udna project** – Development of five models of Return to the villages of Iqrit, Safuriyya, Mi'ar, Al-Lajjun and Maalul in the frame of *Udna* ("We Have Returned") – a joint project of Zochrot with Baladna ("Our Land"), The Arab Association for Human Rights and the Association for the Defence of the Rights of the Internally Displaced. The project included five study groups of young activists and family members – second and third generation to the refugees from the five villages. The aim of the project is to learn about the history of the village, its current situation and to document and collect testimonies. Following the knowledge accumulated upon the completion of the learning process, the group will plan a model for Return to each locality.

The groups met from February until August – a total of 8 meetings. Each group presented at the end of August a new model of Return to the village. Each group is guided by representatives from the project founding organizations. Zochrot's tours and testimonies coordinators are part of the steering and planning team of the project. Zochrot had conducted 2 coaching seminars for the instructors of the groups that included introduction about the Nakba and Cape Town Document, as well as methods to develop a model of Return. Some of the models were presented in Zochrot's International Return Conference.

#### Anecdote

Zochrot volunteer who works on the development of the models of Return took part in one of the meetings of the *Hudna* project. She reported to us that the discussion was fascinating and more than 20 young people took part, third generation to Mi'ar Palestinian refugees. We have learned that the facilitator of the project had emphasized themes of planning and imagination of a "product" – a model of Return to Mi'ar which will show how the Return to the village would look like. Surprisingly, the discussion within the participants was going to a more reluctant direction, in the way that the general feeling was that it is impossible to imagine that the Return could take place. Questions were raised such as: Do we necessarily want to change the regime of the state? Should we better accept the current situation than take risks? Those questions taught us that the process of learning towards the planning of the Return is missing a crucial part. We have realized that the psychological fears and objections of participants must be dealt as well as an integral part of the learning process of the group. In order to deal with what seems to be an impossible wish. Accordingly, another learning unit should be added in this project – a gradual process of examining current dilemmas of identity, political future, readiness for change of the regime, etc., in order to challenge the premises of the participants.

**- The Return to Jaffa – Launching of the Document** - During the reporting period, Zochrot had launched the Jaffa Document – a vision of Zochrot's study group for practical Return to the area of Jaffa and Tel Aviv. The event took place on the Nakba day, 15 of May, at al-Saraya theatre in Jaffa, in cooperation with Jaffa Youth Movement and al-Saraya theatre. About 80 people attended it, mostly residents of Jaffa and Tel Aviv. Before the launch, Zochrot organized a Nakba study tour in some sites in the area: Al-Shaykh Muwannis (Tel Aviv University), 'Abd al-Nabi' cemetery (near Tel Aviv Hilton hotel), al-Manshiyya (Tel Aviv promenade) and Jaffa. About 50 people, most of them are Jewish, participated in the tour.

The document was created in the frame of Zochrot's work to promote acknowledgment and develop models of Return of the Palestinians to their land. The planning group of the Return to Jaffa-Tel Aviv had begun its work in October 2011. Half of the group had participated in the study tour to Cape Town to learn about this central area in South Africa that is parallel in many respects to Tel Aviv Jaffa and to combine methodologies into the learning process and development of the model of Return to Jaffa. The document was disseminated in Hebrew, Arabic and English in the launching event, in Zochrot's website, newsletter and Facebook page. Click [here](#) to review the document.

**–Conference: From Truth to Redress: Realizing the Return of Palestinian Refugees** – The second international and interdisciplinary conference organized by Zochrot on September 2013 discussed practical aspects of the Return of Palestinian refugees grounded in the transitional justice principles of acknowledgement, accountability and a joint Jewish-Palestinian process of redress.

The objective of this conference was not to argue whether the Palestinian refugees have a right to Return, but to see how this right can be realized – how Return represents for Israelis the chance to stop being occupiers and the opportunity to live in a better place.

The issues discussed in this conference focused on the implications of Return for the country's physical, cultural and economic space, on the nature of its future society, the status of Palestinians and Jews living here, the nature of its regime, and last but not least, the practicalities of Returning property after 65 years of refugeehood and the destruction of Palestinian life on the one hand, and the establishment of a Jewish State and the resulting new reality on the other.

The successful two days conference took place as planned, between the 29-30 of September, 2013, despite attempts to prevent it, at the Rothschild Auditorium on the campus of the Eretz Israel Museum in Tel Aviv, which was built on the lands of the destroyed Palestinian village of Al-Shaykh Muwannis. The conference was held in three languages, Hebrew, Arabic and English and simultaneously translated into all languages accordingly.

More than 400 people attended the conference, which was broadcasted live on the Internet and viewed by approximately 750 people from all around the world. Tens of thousands of people were exposed to posts uploaded during the conference on Zochrot's Facebook and Twitter accounts.

Over 25 volunteers helped with administrating and documenting the conference. Speaking in English, Hebrew and Arabic, 35 scholars and activists participated in the conference. International celebrated speakers such as Leila Hilal, Director of Middle East Task Force in New America Foundation; Marijana Toma from Humanitarian Law Centre, Serbia; Prof. Jeff Halper, founder of ICAHD, and many more scholars and activists from Palestine/Israel, as well as from Canada, USA, UK, and Poland. The speakers presented their various concepts and ideas for realizing the Return of Palestinian refugees to their homeland and its spatial implications.

The first day of the conference was opened by a lecture by keynote speaker Leila Hilal dealing with restitution practices to be implemented in Israel/Palestine, and 3 major panels:

1. Transitional Justice in Israel/Palestine: Return as an Act of Justice – This panel presented civil and state mechanisms of truth, reconciliation and accountability that may be practicable in the Palestinian-Israeli context. The panel also offered comparative perspectives to develop a new analysis for refugee Return within the framework of transitional justice.
2. State Regime and Space: Return Where? - This panel discussed the desirable and practicable regime and political structure after the Return.
3. Strategies for Promoting Return: The Challenge Faced by Palestinian and Israeli Societies and the International Community – This panel dealt with the challenges of civil society and the international community to advocate the issue of Return within the current reality. The speakers discussed as well as the role of international, local, and individual actors within civil society in shaping the practice and discourse of refugee Return.

The second day was composed from an opening lecture by former Palmach Fighter Mr. Amnon Neumann reflecting on the right of Return of Palestinian Refugees and 3 major panels:

1. Return Now! Reports from the Field – This panel presented six new practical local models for creating new urban and rural community spaces for the Returnees based on their communities of origin and current realities on the ground to Gaza, Iqrit, Mi'ar, al-Ruis, al-Araquib and al-Lajjun.
2. Return Now? From Political Consciousness to Planning the Return – This panel dealt with possible practices for implementing procedures of planning and reconstructing the destroyed landscape of Palestine. The panel drew on techniques of urban planning, architecture, and design to develop tools for implementing the Return in the present.
3. From Vision to Reality: Towards a New Society – This panel dealt with cultural and educational models for the pre- and post-Return society, including trauma and healing, commemoration, symbols and languages, and curricula.

All panels were followed by questions and answers from the audience who expressed great interest in the lectures presented.

At the end of the second day of the conference we held a round table titled "Speakers do not cut corners", where 9 speakers from the conference, discussed and finalized the main themes brought up in the conference.

Click [here](#) for the full conference program.

A trilingual online booklet assembling 10 articles of speakers from the conference will be published in January 2014 and distributed via our website, newsletter, Facebook page and to Zochrot's international partners and colleagues. In addition, a short film summarizing the conference had just edited, and uploaded via Zochrot's YouTube channel, distributed via our website, newsletter, and Facebook page. Click [here](#) to watch the film. All panels from the conference will be uploaded separately to Zochrot's YouTube channel as well.

Media coverage:

- Click [here](#) for Gideon Levy's article in Haaretz (Levy was one of the speakers in the conference).
- Click [here](#) for a Haaretz article by the architecture journalist Ester Zandberg about the local Return model presented in the conference for Al-Lajjun.
- Click [here](#) to read a Ma'an news agency article covering the conference and read [here](#) an article by Tom Pessah in 972 Magazine.
- Click [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#) to read 5 articles which published during and after the conference discussing the Right of Return of the Palestinian Refugees in "Haaretz" (in Hebrew).
- Click [here](#) to see the link to the primetime Channel 10 program "London and Kirshenbaum" following Im Tirzu's threat to outlaw Zochrot (in Hebrew, starting from minute 35).
- Click [here](#) to listen to Zochrot interview in "Plato Sharon" radio program (in Hebrew).
- Click [here](#) to watch "Social TV" summary of the conference (Hebrew with English subtitles).
- Click [here](#) to watch the report and interview in the Lebanese al-Mayadeen TV Channel (starting from minute 32:30, in Arabic).
- Click [here](#) to read an article in "Al Jazeera".
- Click [here](#) to read an article summarizing the conference at Arabs48 website (in Arabic).



*Round Table on the second day of the conference: "Speakers do not Cut Corners"*



Conference Audience listening to the opening remarks to the conference by Liat Rosenberg and Umar Al-Ghubari

#### Anecdote

Here is what the Palestinian author and playwright, Mr. Salman Natur, chairman of the panel "State, Regime and Space: Return Where?" wrote on his Facebook page after the ending of the conference:

*I have just Returned from Tel Aviv, where I took part in a conference organized by Zochrot, an NGO which acts to promote awareness of the Nakba and disseminate information about it and about crimes against the Palestinian people in general among the Jewish public. The concepts that echoed in the auditorium were Nakba, Awda (Return), memory, displaced villages, refugees, one democratic state from the river to the sea, acknowledgement and reconciliation. About 200 people, mostly Jews, filled the auditorium. The panel I mediated included seven speakers from the US, UK, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, in addition to a video lecture by Dr. Salman Abu-Sitta who wrapped up the entire story by stating: "I was kicked out of my home, and I want to Return to it". This conference is a turning point in the attempt to transform Israeli consciousness. Something's noteworthy is happening here. I recommend following up on the conference's outputs. What has been said there is priceless. In fact, I recommend all Zochrot publications. The idea of a single democratic state is increasingly taking hold in the minds of many who are honestly seeking a just peace. The one-state solution as outlined by researchers and academics who spoke in the conference sounds more realistic than the two-state solution.*

- **Project objective 6:** Increase active outreach to the Jewish-Israeli public through different means, including social media and approaches to the media

Lessons learnt by Zochrot on influencing and effecting change in Israeli society include the understanding that since Zochrot has created many activities, much original material, and knowledge about the Nakba, there has been a greater need to bring this to the Israeli public.

Accordingly, Zochrot has been taking a proactive approach to conventional media, initiating articles rather than waiting for reporters to write about Zochrot and the Nakba, as well as writing ourselves. From material mainly in Hebrew we have also expanded to English and to Arabic.

Zochrot made over 150 appearances in the media in 2013, ranging from the biggest national newspapers and news sites in Israel, through articles by top bloggers in Israel and abroad, Jewish news sites, right-wing sites, and local newspapers. The articles dealt with Zochrot and the passing of the Nakba law, Land Day, Zochrot's tours, including the Nakba within in the educational system in Israel, Zochrot's exhibitions, The Return Conference, the International Nakba and Return Film Festival, and more. In addition to the newsletter (sent to 3,890 addresses, opened by more than 650 people every week) and Zochrot's website (with 109,207 unique visitors in the past year mainly from Israel, United States, Palestine and Great Britain), Zochrot's activities and knowledge are also being disseminated through social media, with updates in Zochrot's Facebook page taking place at least once a day; Zochrot's page has a total of 2900 likes (increase of 300% comparing to 2012). Zochrot founder Eitan Bronstein's personal blog is updated monthly.

## 6 Achievement of objective(s) 2013 – indicators table

Indicator	2012 baseline	2013 achievements
Participants in tours and their locations	<p><u>Open tours:</u> In total, about 650 people participated in 10 tours to al-Quds, Yaffa, Tirat Karmel, Lydda, Bir-a-Saba, Summayl, Aka, Albasa, Yajur and Balad-al-Sheikh – all documented in Zochrot's website. For further details and photos please refer to <a href="#">this link</a> on our web site.</p> <p>The number of Israeli Jewish participants is approximately 65%, with the remainder being Palestinian-Israelis, internationals, and Zochrot staff.</p> <p><u>Commissioned tours:</u> Zochrot coordinated 22 tours to Israeli and Palestinian groups. A total of about 900 people participated in these tours.</p>	<p><u>Open Tours:</u> - In total, about 950 people, men and women, participated in 7 tours to Mi'ar, Al-Ruways, Qalunya, Yaffa, Kufr Lam and al-Tantura – all documented in Zochrot's website. For further details and photos, please refer to <a href="#">this link</a> on our web site.</p> <p>The number of Israeli Jewish participants is approximately 65%, with the remainder being Palestinian-Israelis, internationals, and Zochrot staff.</p> <p><u>Commissioned tours:</u> in 2013 Zochrot coordinated 27 tours to Israeli and Palestinian groups. A total of about 750 people participated in these tours.</p>
Teachers using the Study Guide, how many, from where, what type of schools and how many students do they reach?	<p>All printed Study Guides have been disseminated and are used by teachers and educators around the country in different ways and on different levels, according to the students' needs.</p> <p>Zochrot keeps using the Study Guide to teach about the Nakba all over the country.</p> <p>More than 50 teachers from all over the country were directly coached and assisted by Zochrot on using the Study Guide to teach about the Nakba in Hebrew.</p>	<p>The Study Guide has already become a teaching tool for a growing number of Israeli teachers and educators. Between 2010-2013, all 400 printed Study Guides have been disseminated and are used by teachers and educators around the country in different ways and on different levels, according to the students's needs. Zochrot keeps using the study-guide to teach about the Nakba all over the country. In order to further distribute and expose the Study Guide to educators and additional target audiences, Zochrot have printed 200 copies of the second version of the guide – at higher quality to allow sustained use.</p> <p>More than 35 teachers from all over the country were directly coached and assisted by Zochrot on using the Study Guide to teach about Nakba in Hebrew.</p>
Number of approaches to the information centre, who uses it and for what purpose?	<p>Zochrot had over 200 approaches by email specifically asking for information on the Nakba from the Visitor Centre. Every month about 5 people (artists, researchers and students) came in for in depth inquiries with Zochrot's information &amp; resources coordinator. Another 100 emails were received that inquired about Zochrot's work or debated materials published by the organization, the tours, the website, the newsletter and so on. Zochrot continued to receive on average about 10 calls per week with inquiries regarding information on the Nakba and Zochrot's work.</p>	<p>Zochrot had over 200 approaches by email specifically asking for information on the Nakba from the Visitor Centre. Every month about 5 people (artists, researchers and students) came in for in depth inquiries with Zochrot's information &amp; resources coordinator. Another 100 emails were received that inquired about Zochrot's work or debated materials published by the organization, the tours, the website, the newsletter and so on. Zochrot continued to receive on average about 10 calls per week with inquiries regarding information on the Nakba and Zochrot's work.</p>
How many and who submitted works to Sedek and the gallery; on what topics?	<p>* The gallery held <u>3 exhibitions</u>: (1) Filmmaker Amos Gitai presented the film "House" (1980); (2) Artists Elle Flanders and Tamira Sawatsky presented an exhibition curated with Zochrot: and (3) Zochrot, filmmaker Eyal Sivan (University of East London) and historian Prof. Ilan Pappé (University of Exeter) presented an exhibition supported by AHRC.</p>	<p>* The gallery had presented <u>5 exhibitions</u> - "Jisr az-Zarqa" by Ron Amir, "Downfall or Sunrise?" by Eitan Vitkon, "Baqon" by Aiob Abo Madegam, "Evil" by Eric Bokobza and "And You Shall Tell Your Daughter" by Dvora Morag.</p> <p>During the exhibitions, we held discussion evenings with lectures by scholars that tackled the topic of the exhibition from various angles, and screened films which followed the</p>

	<p>During the exhibitions, we held discussion evenings with lectures by scholars that tackled the topic of the exhibition from various angles, and screened films which followed the exhibition themes. The evenings attracted over 250 participants.</p> <p>* <u>The 7th issue of Sedek</u> – “Once upon a Land”, an alternative tour guide, was published in August 2012, as a bilingual issue. The guidebook shows the spatial consequences of power in an attempt to undermine the neutrality of space and expose the silenced dimension of our reality. It demonstrates the degree to which our space is the product of design and control by unequal national forces. The book offers 18 tour routes, from Zib (Achziv) in the north to Bir Saba’ (Beer Sheva) in the south, promoting the study of Palestine's history.</p>	<p>exhibition themes. The evenings attracted over 100 participants.</p> <p>* <u>The 8th issue of Sedek</u> - "Awda - Imagined Testimonies from Potential Futures" was published on September 2013. Awda assembles 12 short new stories who will take place in an imagined reality after the Return of the Palestinian Refugees. The stories were written by Israeli and Palestinian Writers: Umar al-Ghubari, Tzvi Ben Dor-Banit, Daniela Karmi, Mati Shemoelof, Isra'a Kalash, Amal Equeiq, Adi Sorek, Yehouda Shenhav-Sharabani, Husam Othman, Hanna Eady, Ala Hlehel and Tomer Gardi.</p>
monthly original hits on Zochrot's website	84,021 visitors, mainly from Israel, United States; Great Britain and Germany.	109,207 visitors, mainly from Israel, United States; Palestine and Great Britain.
How many original materials by Zochrot were disseminated? To whom?	<p>7 new tour booklets, each in 1,000 printed copies, disseminated through our website and in the tours themselves.</p> <p>Our Study Guide was available in our website, with 825 entries to download it.</p>	<p>2 new tour booklets each in 1,000 printed copies, disseminated through our website and in the tours themselves. Up to date, Zochrot published 57 booklets</p> <p>Our Study Guide was available in Zochrot's website and a second version was printed.</p> <p>The first-ever Nakba Map in Hebrew was published and disseminated in April printed in 4000 printed copies, as well as through our website.</p>
How many appearances did Zochrot make in the media? What was reported?	<p>Zochrot made over 90 appearances in the media, on issues such as our activities, Land Day, Nakba Day, Israeli Independence Day, Zochrot's tours, the Nakba in the education system, and Zochrot's exhibitions.</p> <p>Two main events were reported widely in the media. The first took place in May on the eve of the Israeli Independence Day when we planned to distribute flyers with the names of Palestinian villages destroyed in 1948, but were held indoors by Tel Aviv police for almost four hours. Three of our members were arrested.</p> <p>The second event took place during the Nakba day in the Kibbutzim College in Tel Aviv The plan was to start a discussion with future teachers about how to teach the Nakba in various educational settings. The workshop was initiated by students at the college, but at the last minute, the college administration withdrew its permit to hold it on campus and It took place outside the fence. About 70 students participated. The combination of the amazing, exciting initiative by the students and the administration's behaviour raises issues of censorship, intimidation and silencing (see <a href="#">report</a>).</p>	<p>Zochrot made over 150 appearances in the media, on issues such as our activities, Land Day, Nakba Day, Israeli Independence Day, Zochrot's tours, the Nakba in the education system, Zochrot's exhibitions, the conference, and the film festival.</p> <p>The main event this year that had received the widest media coverage was the Right of Return Conference that took place in September. Eretz Israel Museum had threatened in August to cancel Zochrot's conference. The museum management has informed that it is afraid of demonstrations and public disorder and that the organizers will be required to pay for extra security. It also demanded that the name of the destroyed village "Shaykh al-Muwannis" mentioned as the museum's location be removed. Adv. Michael Sfard in a letter on behalf of Zochrot to the Museum: "The museum's requirements are illegal and constitute intellectual and ideological discrimination". Zochrot General Director Liat Rosenberg said in a statement: "In presenting its new demands, the Eretz Israel Museum caves in to political coercion, threats and bullying by anti-democratic forces intent on delivering a fatal blow to freedom of speech". Eventually, the museum had decided to give up his requirements and the conference took place as planned. The pressures coming from the museum and from the right wing activities brought a wide media coverage for the conference and increased significantly the public exposure to Zochrot's work.</p>

## **7 Important side effects**

***Positive side effects*** From a target audience point of view, teachers and educators are becoming active social agents who routinely incorporate the Nakba in their activities and initiatives: many of the teachers who began using the Study Guide and teaching about the Nakba in 2010, 2011 and 2012, had continued to do so in 2013 regularly and independently, incorporating the Nakba in the annual curricula. In general, our activities resulted in highly positive feedbacks and participants were very active, with some expressing willingness to take part in further activities or join Zochrot.

***Negative side effects*** may come from Israel's current government which passed the "Nakba Law" and the "Loyalty-Citizenship" Bill. Zochrot, more than ever, is careful to meet all legal requirements made by the Israeli Registrar of NGOs, in order to make sure that we are not shut down for "technical" issues. In addition, we are increasing our grassroots work and basis of support, in order that shutting us down will be difficult and that our work will already be out there, with the public.