



האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
الجامعة العبرية في اورشليم القدس



הפקולטה למשפטים
FACULTY OF LAW
كلية الحقوق



המרכז לחינוך משפטי קליני
The Clinical Legal Education Center
مركز التعليم القانوني الإكلينيكي

Clinical Legal Education Center
Faculty of Law
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

2019/20 Annual Report



Introduction	3
Notable achievements	6
The clinics	
The Clinic for the Representation of Marginalized Populations	9
The Criminal Justice Clinic	10
The Rights of Youth at Risk Clinic	11
The Economic Development of Women Clinic	12
The Clinic for Multiculturalism and Diversity	13
The International Human Rights Clinic	13
The Rights of People with Disabilities Clinic	14
The Innocence Project	15
CLEC in the media	16

Translated Excerpts: 2019/20 Annual Report

(Originally published in Hebrew)

In the 2019/20 academic year, the Clinical Legal Education Center continued to be a leading player in hands-on legal action that benefits underprivileged populations, and in educating law students by exposing them to the practical realities of law 'on the ground' and developing their understanding of how the law impacts the most marginalized and vulnerable among us.

Eight clinics operated this year: Representation of Marginalized Populations Clinic; Criminal Justice Clinic; International Human Rights Clinic; Rights of Youth at Risk Clinic; Economic Development of Women Clinic; Innocence Project, Rights of People with Disabilities Clinic; and Multiculturalism and Diversity Clinic. A total of 144 students participated in the Clinics, helping hundreds of families, individuals and groups to exercise, defend and realize their rights.

The CLEC Corona Crisis Program

The 2019/20 academic year brought with it the Covid-19 pandemic and numerous unprecedented challenges. Along with its devastating impact on health, the pandemic meant an acute economic and welfare crisis. The measures taken to contain the virus led to the loss of hundreds of thousands of jobs, to many households no longer able to function, and to an increase and intensification of the obstacles involved in exercising and realizing rights. At the same time, many institutions that traditionally support marginalized populations had to reduce, limit or even cease their activities (due to repeat lockdowns or reduced funding sources), and meetings with clients became untenable or particularly complex to organize. From early on in the pandemic, the CLEC focused its energies on providing urgent assistance to particularly affected populations in need; on establishing a dedicated program to deal with the various impacts of the crisis; and on continuing to provide, despite the difficulties of remote learning and doing fieldwork, an enriching pedagogical experience for the CLEC's students.

The CLEC plan comprised three main activities:

- (1) Immediately following the crisis, we contacted all clients to reassure them that we would continue to provide legal advice, assistance and representation; and be available for further assistance in exercising and realizing rights throughout the period.
- (2) Clinical Attorney Ohad Amar and the Clinic for the Representation of Marginalized Population Groups opened a dedicated Facebook group called the Social Justice Operations Room. The group was opened in Hebrew and Arabic, and currently has a total of 6,000+ members. The groups act as hotlines that offers immediate advice and assistance to all those encountering obstacles in accessing and realizing their rights with regard to government and other public agencies, in particular social security, housing and other benefits overseen by bodies such as the National Insurance Institute, the Ministry of Construction and Housing, the Bailiff's Office etc. The groups also posted regular updates on new guidelines and regulations in easily accessible language. Over 2,600 questions were answered by the two groups in both languages, and new questions continue to be posted on an almost-daily basis. Many of the volunteers who manned these Facebook hotlines - under the supervision of the clinical staff - during the first wave of the pandemic (March-July 2020) were Faculty of Law students and graduates who had

participated in the CLEC in the past. At its peak, the group had more than 65 volunteers and it is currently operated by students of the Clinic. Although it is already known that 30% of Hebrew University law graduates work in the public sector, this level of volunteerism for the Facebook pages was a tremendous source of pride since it offered further proof that the CLEC's former students remain committed to the cause of social justice even after graduation.

Alongside these activities, the CLEC also addressed several across-the-board systemic issues arising from the Covid-19 crisis. These included the frequent changes in government policy, obstacles in obtaining pandemic-related benefits, the implementation of social policy, and of course the gap between policies related to the pandemic and the actual, real-time needs of families and individuals. Much of the CLEC's work this year thus focused on trying to bridge these gaps and inequalities. Examples can be found in the next chapter.

Scope of Activity

CLEC operates on three main levels: representation and handling of individual cases; policy change through the application of diverse legal tools; and increasing knowledge, raising awareness, and broadening discourse on subjects arising from the Center's cases and other activities. All the clinical activities are conducted — and in some cases led — by CLEC students under the close supervision and guidance of clinical lawyers. This approach offers the highest quality legal aid to a wide range of disadvantaged individuals and groups while actively engaging law students in top-notch applied clinical and practical experience. Alongside gaining results on behalf of the target client populations, this approach has a long-term impact on future generations of Israeli jurists in terms of inculcating awareness, sensitivity, and understanding and shaping their commitment to social responsibility once they are lawyers.

In the 2019-20 academic year, the CLEC handled a total of 743 cases, 60 of which went to court (13 criminal cases, 47 civil cases). This is the highest number of cases in recent years, most likely due to the combined impact of the Covid-19 crisis and the expansion of the CLEC's fieldwork. Alongside these individual cases, the CLEC pursued 45 policy agendas; gave 90 lectures to the general public (including Street Law sessions); and its clinicians participated in 22 conferences and panels. Cases handled by the CLEC reach it through its fieldwork and its partnerships with Israeli organizations and authorities. We are especially proud of our activity in the Jerusalem area, where we operate 17 field centers for the benefit of diverse populations.

These activities not only encompass the scope of the CLEC's practical work and contribution to society but also the scope of the legal skills and knowledge inculcated in its students: legal analysis; concrete legal advice for specific cases; legal writing; work with communities, families and individuals; assessing the chances and risks of legal proceedings; understanding the limitations of the law; professional ethics; and more.



Tour in East Jerusalem by the Clinic for Multiculturalism and Diversity

Notable achievements



The International Human Rights Clinic submitting an Amicus curiae

Following the immediate response of the Clinic for the Representation of Marginalized Populations and other organizations, the 'double benefits' regulation in the Income Security Law and the National Insurance Law was abolished until June 2021. The Income Security Law and the National Insurance Law include a stipulation based on a rule that prohibits 'double benefits', i.e. when receiving two benefits the higher benefit ceiling must not be exceeded, even if one of the benefits is a wage-replacing benefit (such as unemployment benefits). The result is that the income of employees receiving subsistence benefits (alimony, supplemental income support and disability) and who were put on furlough during the pandemic (in itself a particularly vulnerable group) decreased significantly.

This issue was addressed by the Clinic as early as the end of March 2020, when the pandemic broke out. The Clinic submitted a position paper to the Knesset Welfare Committee on the subject with a concrete proposal to amend the law. Following the Committee meeting, and under public pressure from a broad coalition of organizations, an amendment to the law was approved.

Following an appeal by the Rights of Youth at Risk Clinic, there was a change in Ministry of Welfare procedures regarding payment for ambulance services for minors not living in the parental home, with the amendment requiring the boarding school or care home to cover the costs. This change stemmed from a case brought on behalf of a minor whose parents received three different payment demands for ambulance calls from a care home to take the minor to a hospital.

In January 2020, the National Labor Court accepted the request of the Bizchut organization, represented by the Rights of People with Disabilities Clinic, to join as an amicus curiae in legal case regarding employee-employer relation in sheltered workshops. Currently, there are no employer-employee regulations in sheltered establishments where people with disabilities are employed, depriving them of benefits and rights usually afforded to employees, despite some sheltered establishments being regular workplaces that don't include any rehabilitative function. To the extent that a ruling is given that adopts our claims, it may have significant far-reaching implications for tens of thousands of people with disabilities employed in sheltered establishments.

Following requests from the Criminal Justice Clinic and other organizations, lawyers were allowed to enter prisons to visit prisoners during the Covid crisis. Following complaints from inmates to the

Clinic that they had been denied legal advice and consultations due to lawyers being prohibited from entering prisons compound, and also in light of concerns about high infection rates among prisoners in high-risk groups, the Clinic requested that the governmental Corona Committee urgently discuss the Israel Prison Service's conduct in dealing with the pandemic. Meanwhile, other human rights organizations such as the Association for Civil Rights in Israel and the Criminal Clinic of the College of Law and Business in Ramat Gan approached the Knesset. The Committee agreed to the requests and held an urgent discussion with the participation of Clinic representatives. After the hearing, the Israel Prison Service announced that it would allow lawyers to enter the prison compound and also presented an action plan which included capsules for prisoners and guards, quarantining and safe distancing.

Following the High Court appeal by the Rights of Youth at Risk Clinic, together with the College of Law and Business in Ramat Gan and the Makom Association, procedures regarding quarantining for minors returning to boarding schools were changed. The clinic submitted a petition to the Supreme Court demanding that at-risk youth be allowed to return to boarding schools. These schools were closed for the Purim vacation, and their residents were told not to return to the schools due to the Coronavirus. Later on, they were allowed to return but only under unreasonable quarantine conditions, which meant that most did not return and some even lived on the streets. As a result of our petition, the Ministry of Education changed its order, which meant that the youngsters were able to go back to the boarding schools

Following a petition filed by the Workers' Rights Organizations Forum, of which the Economic Development of Women Clinic is a member, emergency regulations that allowed pregnant or postpartum women to be fired without obtaining a permit from the Ministry of Labor and Welfare were revoked. Following the enactment of Emergency Regulations (Employment of Women Law), which effectively abolished the obligation to obtain a permit before furloughing protected workers under the Employment of Women Law, a petition was filed in the High Court by the Organizations Forum in which the Economic Empowerment of Women Clinic is a member, and also assisted in preparing the petition.

Following the petition, the state announced the cancellation of the emergency regulations 11 days after they were enacted. Adv. Dana Ginosar from the Clinic represented the Organizations Forum in the follow-up discussions in the Knesset and presented the joint position paper written by the Clinic, which detailed the damage done by the emergency regulations and proposed solutions, most of which were adopted and implemented by the Commissioner of the Employment of Women Law.

Following an appeal by the Clinic for the Representation of Marginalized Populations, together with the Hama'abara (housing rights) and other organizations, in April 2020 the Minister of Construction and Housing announced new guidelines for submitting applications for housing assistance during the Covid crisis. The Clinic requested that the Ministry allow public housing tenants and those receiving housing aid to submit new applications and extension requests online, rather than present the requests physically at housing offices. The Ministry was also asked to accept requests based on declarations only and without accompanying documents as usually required. Following the request, as well as media pressure, the Minister announced that online submission of applications for the housing companies would be allowed and that the applications would be examined on the basis of a statement, with the

relevant documents forwarded to the Ministry when feasible.

Change of policy regarding tracking and proof of refusal of work offers. As a result of the Clinic's demands, the Employment Bureau amended its policy regarding the protocol for client refusals of employment offers (which lead to ineligibility for benefits). The Bureau - part of the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Social Services - accepted that it is its duty to keep track of client refusals; and that, if the refusal takes place at a Bureau office, it is mandatory to have a Bureau official present.

Following a complaint by the Rights of People with Disabilities Clinic, the Disability Authority of the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, and Social Services announced the removal of an age limit for blind people in sheltered workshops after the first lockdown. The Clinic turned to the Disability Authority after handling several cases in which sheltered workshops employing blind people ruled that employed persons over the age of 55 were not eligible to return to their workplace. In its appeal, the Clinic warned that a similar regulation regarding over the age of 67 employees in the general labor market had been revoked by the High Court and argued that despite the desire to protect this population, it was discriminatory since its basis was age as opposed to comprising part of an at-risk population, and because it constituted a disproportionate denial of freedom. Following the appeal, the Authority announced that the age limit would be removed and replaced by the nationwide 'purple badge' health and safety regulations.



Roundtable discussion with the Children and Youth Rights Clinic and the Criminal Justice Clinic

The Clinics

The Clinic for the Representation of Marginalized Populations



A tour to East Jerusalem with the Clinic for the Representation of Marginalized Populations

The Clinic for the Representation of Marginalized Populations provides free legal aid, consultations and representation to individuals within Jerusalem's marginalized and socioeconomically peripheral communities. Law students in the program conduct fieldwork in six city service centers located in Jerusalem's low-income, underserved neighborhoods. The students provide ongoing assistance under the supervision of two Clinical Attorneys who specialize in socioeconomic rights.

The Clinic handled 253 cases during the school year, with 236 letters and inquiries written to the authorities, and six cases litigated in court. This is the highest number of cases handled by the Clinic since its inception, most likely due to the Covid crisis. The Clinic also led five policy change issues, including the successful legal and public struggle over the abolition of the "double benefit" principle.



Eden Levi

Eden Levi, a student of the clinic, was interviewed about her experience. She recalls: "Working with the clinic has not only allowed me the ability to step into the shoes of another, but it has opened my eyes, heart, and ears." The hands-on educational experience that Eden received at the clinic has not only augmented her personal life in the diverse friendships she has made, but she is confident that it will make her a better lawyer and activist. According to Eden, compassion and empathy are some of the many traits that the lawyers and educators embodied throughout their work at the clinic. This alone, along with head strong and motivated students, enhances the quality of pro-bono work the clinic offers.

Client Testimonials

"I just wanted to thank you for all your help, support and effort to the end. You turned the whole world upside down so that I would get what I deserved ... I very much appreciate that you fought for me and for my dear children and thanks to all your effort I have reached a place I never dreamed of reaching. (Z. B.)"

"Thanks and good luck further down the road! You are dedicated, professional, sharp and kind-hearted, this is truly your mission in life! I thank you for everything with a blessing of good health and success! (Z. B.)"

The Criminal Justice Clinic

The Criminal Justice Clinic provides free, quality legal assistance to individuals without means who are involved in any stage of criminal proceedings, from arrest through indictment, trial, and appeal. Its objective is to combine theory and practice to generate social change, whether by providing individual representation for cases in various courts or by promoting policy change in core issues of criminal law. Criminal justice procedures have far-reaching implications for individual rights, which are at a great risk of being infringed by the authorities and therefore need robust protection.

The Clinic, which operated in the past year in a 50% format (in terms of the Clinical Attorney's position and the number of students), handled 33 cases during the school year, of which 14 involved court sessions. The Clinic also participated in a number of Knesset meetings concerning prisoners during the Covid crisis, and it held a Law and Justice workshop for 20 participants under probation service order.

Client testimonials

"From the first conversation Yair [the clinician] was pleasant, professional and attentive. As always, I was sure I would run into bureaucracy, but Yair picked up the gauntlet and began to advance matters... It should be noted that the request that Yair assisted me with was accepted." (G.B.)

"And of course of course about my two lovely daughters ... who today have finally returned to their dad. Their smile, their laughter, and even their crying that brought back my smile in the morning. And it's mostly thanks to you" (B.A.)

The Rights of Youth at Risk Clinic



Graduation party for the clinic's students

The Rights of Youth at Risk Clinic works to promote the rights of at-risk children and youth in Israel. The Clinic provides individual legal aid and representation, runs education and empowerment programs for children and at-risk youth, and engages in ongoing policy change and legislative reform work that stem from various pressing needs and issues raised by the children and youth whom the Clinic's students encounter in their fieldwork.

The Clinic handled 190 cases during the school year, with more than 90 letters and requests submitted to the authorities, and 13 court cases. The Clinic headed eight policy-change issues, including the successful legal battle during the first lockdown that allowed minors living in boarding schools supervised by the Ministry of Education to return to their schools.



Sapir

Sapir, a student of the clinic recalls: "last year I was privileged to be part of the Rights of Youth at Risk Clinic at the Clinical Center of the Faculty of Law. For me, the clinic was a window to try and make their voices heard, to believe in them and to try through the joint process we went through with the young women to build trust in them in the law and justice systems and in their ability to help them solve problems, to create a sense that they can get what they are owed from the state."

Client testimonials

"Wow Shiran [the clinician], can you adopt me?" (S.P.)

"I wanted to say thank you because you asking how am I is not obvious, at least you care" (I.O.)

The Economic Development of Women Clinic



A satisfied client with Dana Genosar, the Clinic's clinician

The Economic Development of Women Clinic promotes and protects the economic rights of women, focusing on women positioned at the ethnic–national–religious-socioeconomic margins and mainly working to affect broad policy change and change in attitudes towards these women, who commonly confront multiple levels of discrimination. The Clinic examines questions related to women in various sectors from business and the financial markets through the labor market to the welfare system.

The Clinic handled 110 cases during the school year, with 51 letters and requests written to the authorities. Five cases were handled in court. The Clinic led six policy-change agendas including participating in the successful legal battle to repeal emergency regulations that effectively eliminated the requirement to obtain a permit to furlough workers protected under the Employment of Women Law.

Client testimonial

"I cannot talk to Amidar anymore and deal with all of this bureaucracy. Without you I do not know what would I do" (A.R.)

The Clinic for Multiculturalism and Diversity



A student of the Clinic exiting a police station after obtaining a copy of a criminal record of minors in East Jerusalem, to assess the possibility of removing the record of a police investigation if no indictment was filed

The Clinic for Multiculturalism and Diversity provides legal aid to individuals and groups who have experienced discrimination due to their cultural identity, for instance Arab Palestinians, immigrants from Ethiopia, transgender people, and more. The Clinic also promotes an intercultural dialogue and leads unique projects in this area.

During the school year, the Clinic handled 31 cases, including two court cases, and promoted seven policy-change agendas regarding discrimination against Mizrahi ultra-Orthodox women in the education system, a prayer chapel for Muslims in a hospital, and more.

Client testimonial:

"Nisreen, I did not have time to thank you very much for the help and support and most importantly the care for me, and that you believed in this case. Everything you did had a profound effect on my soul and importance beyond what you imagine. (S.A.)"

The International Human Rights Clinic



Dana Yaffe, the Clinic's clinician, teaching a class

The International Human Rights Clinic works to promote and apply international human rights law to the realities of life in Israel and to the country's legal system. It provides legal assistance to both individuals and organizations, advancing large-scale impact around the status and rights of the most vulnerable people in Israel today.

The Clinic facilitates dialogue and exchange among Israeli human rights organizations, UN treaty bodies and Israeli policy makers. It focuses on legal representation of diverse minority groups, such as Palestinians from East Jerusalem, families of Israeli soldiers and civilians who are held in Gaza, asylum seekers and other stateless persons, ultra-Orthodox women, and the LGBTQ+ community. The Clinic also publishes position papers and drafts bills that promote the civil, political, cultural and social rights of such groups.

The Clinic handled 30 cases during the school year, with 20 letters and requests written to the authorities. It wrote two shadow reports that are expected to be submitted in the 2021-2022 school year and took part in a unique project that deals with a worldwide comparison of human rights situations in different countries.

Client testimonials

"I have to say that the letter is written really well and that I discovered a lot of things I went through and did not know much about when I was very little. Thank you very much, I really appreciate it." (G.O.)

"Many thanks to you personally and to all the students who had a hand in helping. Please give my thanks to everyone." (A.L., a social worker who accompanies one of the clients of the clinic).

The Rights of People with Disabilities Clinic



Conference on integrating people with disabilities into higher education, with the minister of higher education present

The Rights of People with Disabilities Clinic works to promote the integration of people with disabilities into society in two main areas - by realizing their rights in the fields of higher education and the employment market; and by advocating for policy change and for the active implementation and enforcement of existing legislation. This mission is reflected in four main activities: pro-bono legal advice

for individuals and non-governmental organizations in the field of disabilities; advancing and advocating for policy change to promote equality for people with disabilities; legal work on precedent-setting cases, including filing petitions with Israel's Supreme Court; and raising public awareness of disability issues and rights.

During the school year, the Clinic handled 67 cases, with 81 letters and requests written to the authorities and 18 cases in court. It led six policy- change agendas, including the establishment of an exceptions committee for employees with disabilities in the Civil Service.

Client testimonials:

"Seek and you shall find – thank you so much for the support, knowing that a professional has my back gave me a lot of strength" (F.P)

"I had already given up, but Ron and the guys did not agree to give up at any cost. Thank you very much, you are special people. (Y.R.)"

The Innocence Project

The Innocence Project assists prisoners who have been wrongfully convicted. This initiative started in the US and grew into the global Innocence Network of which the Hebrew University project is a formal member. The Innocence Project works in partnership with the Department of Retrials in the Public Defender's Office in order to identify, and work towards revoking, wrongful convictions. Participants undertake a variety of tasks, all of which are carried out under the close supervision of the Clinical Attorney, including careful analysis of case materials, meeting with clients, and preparing cases for court.

The Innocence Project operates at a 50% format (in terms of the scope of the Clinical Attorney position and number of students). During the school year, it handled seven retrial requests.



Maayan

Maayan, a student of the clinic, recalls: " Throughout the year, we worked on a large and significant application. We have formulated legal arguments. We looked for failures in the investigation and in the decisions of the various courts. We presented the case to the Public Defender's Office. We raised difficulties in the application that we were expected to file, and in fact, we functioned almost as real lawyers. Satisfaction increased when the Innocence Clinic signed the retrial application filed with the Supreme Court.

My exciting experience at the clinic led me to understand many things. Thanks to the clinic, I was able to get to know more about the criminal world from its various sides: the fascinating work and the importance of every comma or sentence I wrote and the phenomenon of false convictions and the existing failures of the system."

CLEC in the media

The **“Minister of Culture”** podcast (21.10.19), where Ido Keinan, a media and technology expert, talks to Dana Yaffe, the clinical facilitator of the Digital Rights Clinic, about the clinic’s activities over the past year.

Article in **“The Hottest Place in Hell”** by Dr. Shiran Reichenberg *“Another place was rescued, but the Ministry of Welfare harms at-risk youth”* (3.12.19) about the reality of at-risk youth in the face of the closing of welfare institutions.



An article in **Calcalist**: *“Over-policing: the High Court will decide when a police officer is allowed to ask to see an ID”* (15.1.20) An article discussing the High Court petition submitted by the Clinic for Multiculturalism and Diversity together with the Association for Civil Rights in Israel.

An article on the **“Good Morning Israel”** program on the Army Radio: *“Humiliation and Violence” blind people were harmed by the manager of the factory where they worked* (27.2.20) which discusses a lawsuit filed by the Rights of People with Disabilities Clinic on behalf of 12 workers with disabilities.

The struggle led by the Clinic for the Representation of Marginalized Populations to change the procedures of the Ministry of Construction and Housing during the Corona crisis received media coverage:

Article in **“Haaretz”**: *“The Ministry of Housing has refused aid to the poor in the wake of Covid19, and a single mother of six is on her way to homelessness”* (20.3.20). The article discusses the case handled by the Clinic and the matter of principle it raises.

A second article in **“Haaretz”** on this subject: *“The Ministry of Housing will expand dept relief and bureaucratic easing for poor families in the wake of Covid19”* (28.3.20) on the change of policy of the Ministry of Construction and Housing.

The struggle to abolish the principle of “double benefits” was extensively covered in the media, giving the CLEC credit for it, which included detailed responses by Adv. Ohad Amar and Adv. Vardit Damari Madar. For example in the following publications, amongst others:

First article in **“Haaretz”**: *“The state will reduce thousands of shekels worth of benefits for the disabled who were fired due to the Corona crisis”* (3.4.20) The article discusses the principle of “double benefits” and the clinic’s appeal on this issue.



Article in **“Haaretz”**: *“The Minister of Welfare will promote laws to prevent cuts in benefits for the poor who were fired due to the Corona crisis”* (6.4.20) on the willingness of the Minister of Welfare to amend existing legislation.

An article in **"Haaretz"**: *"The Ministry of Finance opposes providing unemployment benefits to the poor while providing pensions: this will hurt the motivation to work"* (10.5.20) on the Ministry of Finance's opposition to the amendment proposed by the Clinic.



Article in **"Haaretz"**: *"The Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Finance will promote a law to revoke cuts in benefits for the poor who were fired due to the Corona crisis"* (25.5.20), on advancing the legislation required to amend the "double benefits" principle.

In a column in **"Haaretz"** by Adv. Ohad: *"Poverty porn on News 12 is a tearjerker that ignores the policy that creates it"* (31.5.20) on the article on News 12 which covered the struggle.

Article in **"Haaretz"**: *"The Knesset has approved returning thousands of shekels to the poor who lost their jobs during the Corona crisis"* (16.6.20), which announces the amendment to the law.

Article in **"Haaretz"**: *"The government has approved emergency regulations that make it possible to furlough a pregnant worker without a permit"* (April 8, 20). The article discusses the coalition's struggle for workers' rights during periods in which emergency regulations are in order. The Economic Development of Women Clinic is a member of the coalition.

Article in **"Haaretz"**: *"Boarding schools were closed because of Corona and thousands of minors were sent to homes that endanger them"* (20.4.20). The article discusses the High Court petition filed by the Rights of Youth at Risk Clinic.

Article in **"Haaretz"**: *"The state closed factories that employed thousands of people with disabilities but did not give them unemployment benefits"* (17.5.20) about a struggle led by the Rights of People with Disabilities Clinic and includes a detailed response by Adv. Ron Derech.



"Walla" article: *"Turning them into criminals: Closing dormitories for at-risk youth leads to their arrest..."* (17.6.20). An article about closing youth sponsorship institutions, in which Adv. Shiran Reichenberg is interviewed.

"Walla" article: *"nature reserves will open free of charge to underprivileged populations"* (13.8.20). The article discusses the success of the Clinic for the Representation of Marginalized Populations. More on this struggle in a broadcast on the Army Radio on the program «Good Morning Israel» in which Adv. Ohad Amer is interviewed.

"Walla" article: *"applicants for rent assistance are required to attach a translation costing thousands of shekels"* (September 23, 20), the article discusses an issue that is being handled by the Clinic for the Representation of Marginalized Populations.

"Haaretz" article: *"at the request of the police, Facebook has removed dozens of posts against police officers in recent years"* (1.10.20), in the article Adv. Dana Yaffe who deals with this issue is interviewed.

