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Palestinian Social Movements Documentation Form



**The Palestinian Movement to
Combat Corruption**

1. Section One: Identification Information

1. Name of the Movement: The Palestinian Movement to Combat Corruption
2. Year of Establishment: 2015
3. Geographic Location/Spread: Hebron and Ramallah Governorates – Occupied West Bank
4. Nature of the Movement (multiple options can be selected):
 - Human Rights
 - Political
 - Social
5. Does the movement have an official name or slogan?
 - Yes, the movement was established alongside a parallel association to combat corruption in support of the movement.

7. Section Two: Background and Formation

6. Motivation and context that initiated the movement (event/crisis/issue/demand):
 - The Palestinian Movement to Combat Corruption was launched after activists called for demonstrations against corruption in official Palestinian institutions. It quickly evolved into an ongoing movement demanding action against corruption across all public institutions in the Palestinian territories.
 - The movement regularly engages in civil, political, social, and humanitarian activities under the banner of anti-corruption. A prize for combating corruption was launched, which was awarded to an activist from Hebron.
 - It continued its activity primarily via social media, relying also on publishing citizens' grievances through its page, where approximately 70-75 cases were shared to mobilize public opinion and adopt the complainants' issues.

7. Founding entity or founding groups (independents, activists, unions, institutions...):
8. Activists and independents.
9. Organizational Structure (if any - leadership, coordination, committees...):
 - There is no vertical hierarchy; the movement relies on a horizontal network.
10. Decision-making mechanism within the movement:
 - Initiatives are proposed by individual members, discussed collectively, adopted, and followed up by members of the movement.
11. Is the movement officially registered?
 - A parallel association was established with the movement to support it, and this association was licensed by the Ministry of Interior. It operated for 3-4 years before being shut down. However, the movement itself was not registered independently due to the absence of an official body or legal framework supporting this type of social movement. Moreover, such movements regularly face intervention, obstruction, and denial of legal legitimacy.

Section Three: Objectives and Vision

12. Short-term objectives:
 - Combating corruption and adopting the issues of the oppressed.
 - Raising public awareness and cultivating a generation conscious of the need to combat corruption at all levels.
13. Long-term objectives:
 - To influence public opinion on societal and institutional corruption issues by fighting corruption across all levels, especially within official and local institutions.
 - To create a safe environment that enables citizens to report and follow up on corruption cases effectively.

- To activate laws of accountability to ensure prosecution of offenders and combat impunity, thereby enhancing integrity and serving the public interest.

14. Core Message/Vision of the Movement:

- The anti-corruption movement operates from the belief that real change begins with the people. Its role is to stimulate that change by presenting initiatives and ideas that the public can adopt.

It does not seek to lead individuals, but rather to foster societal awareness capable of driving the idea itself.

The movement believes that the public is the primary tool for change. It works to raise awareness about corruption issues and to create spaces that allow people to express themselves, hold authorities accountable, and demand their rights. Based on this philosophy, the movement avoids a formal organizational structure, opting instead for horizontal coordination and collective initiatives, preserving its independence and core principles.

15. Target Groups (Youth, Women, Workers, Marginalized Areas...):

The general public.

Section Four: Activities and Impact

16. Main types of activities:

- Demonstrations / protests
- Media campaigns
- Community meetings
- Advocacy and lobbying
- Receiving citizens' complaints and following them up
- Monitoring and reporting suspected corruption

17. 17. Examples of key activities carried out:

In addition to its political and civil activism, the anti-corruption movement engaged in a wide range of social, developmental, and rights-based initiatives that reflect its commitment to linking daily demands with broader political and reform goals. Major activities included:

a. Advocating for a Freedom of Information Law:

The movement organized a peaceful protest demanding the enactment of a law guaranteeing citizens' right to access information. This protest was met with direct suppression by security forces, including the arrest of organizers for nine days, highlighting the significant challenges faced by anti-corruption activists.

b. Workshops with the Education Sector:

The movement conducted several awareness workshops and seminars in cooperation with the Directorate of Education in Dura – Hebron, which included discussion sessions and Q&As with students and teachers to promote a culture of transparency and accountability from an early age.

c. Launching a Local Anti-Corruption Prize:

As a symbolic and motivational gesture, the movement launched a special anti-corruption award, which was granted to a community activist in recognition of their role in reporting and raising awareness about corruption.

d. School Outreach and Cultural Festivals:

The movement implemented 6–7 workshops in schools across the Hebron Governorate aimed at educating students on their rights and anti-corruption mechanisms. It also organized a cultural festival at the Dura Cultural Center, featuring an essay competition on anti-corruption themes, with winners honored in a ceremony attended by Ministry of Education representatives, fostering collaboration between grassroots and official institutions.

18. Movement's Impact (Local, National, Media, Legal...):

The anti-corruption movement has tangibly raised public awareness of transparency, accountability, and social rights issues. It successfully created a public stance on matters affecting Palestinian daily life. It also established an active public space that helps protect civil liberties, by organizing awareness events and creating opportunities for dialogue and constructive criticism. This enabled the protection and inclusion of active citizens, encouraging them to participate in civil activism and advocate for public rights.

19. Key Achievements/Changes Realized:

- Organizing workshops and seminars on combating corruption
- Successfully reporting and following up on numerous corruption cases
- Encouraging public participation in reporting corruption cases

Section Five: Challenges and Continuity

20. Main obstacles faced by the movement:

- Security intervention: Continuous interference by Palestinian Authority security forces, including frequent summons, threats to members and founders, and ongoing surveillance.
- Financial obstacles: No financial apparatus; relies on member donations or individually documented contributions.
- Legal harassment: Includes arrests and ongoing trials of some members since 2015 due to their human rights activism.
- Weak public participation: Due to public fear of security persecution and legal consequences, low trust in the possibility of change, and citizens' entanglement in economic debt, which further limits participation in collective action.
- Silencing attempts: The movement has also faced attempts to silence its voice, including empty promises from civil society organizations.

21. Is the movement still active?

- Yes

22. Are there efforts to revive or convert the movement into ongoing initiatives?

Since its establishment, the movement has not ceased its activities. Initiatives are ongoing to raise awareness, expand participation, and encourage public engagement in ongoing campaigns.

Section Six: Relationships and Support

23. Does the movement have partnerships with local or international institutions?

- No.

24. 24. Has the movement received support (financial/moral/technical) from any entity?

- No.

25. Has the movement faced rejection or attacks from certain parties?

Yes, the movement continuously faces rejection, threats, and persecution from parties linked to official institutions and private companies negatively affected by its activities.

Section Seven: Additional Information

26. Name of the person filling out the form:

Fayez Muhammad Ahmad Ismail Al-Suweiti

27. His/her role in the movement:

Founder and active member

28. Contact Information (optional):

- Email: -
- Phone number: +972 594569170