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Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, Richard Falk*

Summary

In the present report, submitted pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/2, the Special Rapporteur notes the continuing non-cooperation of Israel and addresses its Operation "Pillar of Defense" and the general human rights situation in the Gaza Strip. He also considers the expansion of Israeli settlements, and businesses that profit from Israeli settlements and the situation of Palestinians detained by Israel.

* Late submission.

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I. Introduction

1. Once again it is necessary to highlight the failure of the Government of Israel to cooperate in the implementation of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, even to the extent of allowing him to enter occupied Palestine. Such entry is required to gain first-hand information about alleged human rights and international humanitarian violations by the occupying Power, and appropriate cooperation by Member States in such official undertakings as prescribed in Articles 104 and 105(2) of the Charter of the United Nations. It is further specified in the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, especially article VI, section 22 thereof, on experts performing missions for the United Nations. To allow mandate holders to carry out their assignments in accordance with best practices, it is important that the Human Rights Council insist that Member States comply with these obligations.

2. The Special Rapporteur wishes to raise another concern regarding the independence, credibility and effectiveness of his mandate. Since the Special Rapporteur assumed this position, UN Watch, a “pro-Israel” lobbying organization accredited as a non-governmental organization with the Economic and Social Council, has issued a series of defamatory attacks demeaning his character, repeatedly distorting his views on potentially inflammatory issues. This smear campaign has been carried out in numerous settings, including at the Human Rights Council, as well as university venues where the Special Rapporteur gives lectures in his personal capacity on subjects unrelated to the mandate. The organization’s smears have been sent to diplomats and United Nations officials, including the Secretary-General, who has apparently accepted the allegations at face value, issuing public criticism of the Special Rapporteur. It is disappointing that such irresponsible and dishonest attacks have been taken seriously, with no effort to seek the views of the Special Rapporteur or verify the accuracy of the allegations. To set the record straight, the Special Rapporteur proposes that United Nations Watch be investigated to determine whether it qualifies as an independent organization that operates in accord with its name and stated objectives, and is not indirectly sponsored by the Government of Israel and/or other “pro-Israel” lobbying groups affiliated with the Government, as well as whether its programme of work is of direct relevance to the aims and purposes of the United Nations.¹ Even a superficial review of its website confirms the lobby’s preoccupation with character assassination, and the absence of an organizational agenda that corresponds to its claim to exercise oversight over United Nations activities.² Despite its efforts to discredit the Special Rapporteur, United Nations Watch has never offered substantive criticisms or entered into any serious discussion of the reports of the Special Rapporteur. Such defamation of a special procedures mandate holder is detrimental to the independence and substantive intention of any mandate. It diverts attention from the message to the messenger, and shifts public interest away from the need to protect human rights in contexts that have been identified by the Human Rights Council as of particular concern. The Special Rapporteur recommends that this issue be viewed in relation not only to his mandate, but also as a matter of principle relating to ensuring a responsible role for non-governmental organizations within the United Nations system. In like manner, it seems important to encourage a greater willingness on the part of senior United Nations officials to defend special procedures mandate holders subject to such diversionary attacks, or at the least, not to be complicit.

¹ See <http://csonet.org/?menu=30>.

² See www.unwatch.org.

3. To fulfil the mandate to the extent possible under the above-mentioned circumstances, the Special Rapporteur completed a mission to the Gaza Strip from 1 to 3 December 2012. The aim of the mission was to investigate issues pertaining to the economic and social rights of civilians in Gaza, which have received considerable attention given the comprehensive Israeli blockade in place since mid-2007, which continues to impose unacceptable hardships on the civilian population. During his mission, the Special Rapporteur also investigated the effects of a major military attack by Israel, named Operation “Pillar of Defense”, which was conducted from 14 to 21 November 2012.

4. There have been several general developments occurred since the previous report relevant to the mandate was submitted to the Human Rights Council. Perhaps the most significant development occurred on 29 November 2012, when the General Assembly voted to recognize Palestine as a non-member observer State, a status that is a step on the path to the realization of the collective and inalienable right of self-determination that belongs to the Palestinian people as a whole.

5. The Special Rapporteur was invited to deliver the opening address at an international conference devoted to the theme of “Expanding the legal paradigm for Palestine” on 8 and 9 May 2013 at Birzeit University involving distinguished experts from several countries. Given that he was unable to attend the event in person, the Special Rapporteur addressed the audience via Skype. In his presentation, he emphasized the limits of international humanitarian law in the context of prolonged occupation, a concern that he expressed in previous reports. Three overlapping legal regimes were distinguished:

(a) International humanitarian law, as contained in the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (fourth Geneva Convention) and Additional Protocol I: useful for identifying violations associated with behaviour of the occupying Power towards the civilian population of the occupied territory, including construction of settlements, collective punishment, targeted assassinations, diversion of water, excessive force, conditions of detention and imprisonment. There is an additional deficiency here arising from the failure of parties to the Geneva Conventions to uphold the duty set forth in common article 1 “to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances”. If a pattern of persistent violation is present and sustained for a period of years, as in the case of the occupation of Palestine by Israel, steps should be taken to encourage compliance. Such a collective responsibility by all contracting parties to “repress grave breaches” is made clearer in Protocol I, articles 86 and 91, a treaty that has the status of customary international law.

(b) Oslo framework: allocation of administrative and governmental responsibilities to areas A (Palestinian), B (joint Palestinian-Israeli) and C (Israeli) that creates a different legal regime, given the different standards of protection and access to law accorded to Israeli settlers and Palestinians living in the West Bank. The Oslo process, with its five-year timeline for the resolution of final status issues, constituted a humane acknowledgement that a belligerent occupation of a society had to be ended. United Nations and European Union reports indicate that the Palestinian presence in area C (which covers 61 per cent of the land but only 4 per cent of the Palestinian population) is under constant pressure and threat of elimination. It is estimated that 350,000 Jewish settlers in about 200 settlements and outposts are living in area C, having appropriated the preferred land, situated mainly on high ground, making use of disproportionate amounts of water exploited from local aquifers, at the expense of the Palestinian population. In other words, the Oslo formula has facilitated additional encroachments on Palestinian territory that violate the obligation under the fourth Geneva Convention on the Occupier to refrain from altering the nature of the occupied country or appropriating its resources.

(c) Prolonged occupation: there is no currently applicable international legal framework that captures the extent to which the interests and well-being of the civilian population are jeopardized, perhaps irreversibly, if the occupation lasts longer than five years. The occupation of Palestine by Israel has lasted 46 years, a period that has caused serious mental disorders associated with living for decades without the protection of laws and rights and with stifling restrictions on mobility and travel. The occupation by Israel shows no signs of ending. The prolonged state of exception has facilitated what the fact-finding mission on Israeli settlements of the Human Rights Council aptly described as “creeping annexation”.³ The unlawful Israeli annexation and demographic manipulations in East Jerusalem have created fundamental threats to the Palestinian right of self-determination. In the opinion of the Special Rapporteur, such issues have a direct bearing on the upholding of the right to self-determination, and represent a flaw or insufficiency in the conventional conceptions of international humanitarian law and international human rights law. This flaw or insufficiency should be addressed by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) by convening an international conference to draft a convention for occupations that surpass five years; otherwise, the manifold issues relating to prolonged occupation should be examined by a commission of inquiry composed of relevant international law experts.

6. It has been widely accepted in commentary on the Israel/Palestine conflict that the only path to a sustainable and just peace, and the fulfilment of the Palestinian right to self-determination, is through direct negotiations. Strong efforts have been made in recent months by the Governments concerned, with the United States of America acting as the principal intermediary. The Arab Peace Initiative of 2002 has been revived and modified to allow for “land swaps”, which appears to be a means of incorporating major settlement blocs into Israel and opening the door to territorial adjustments in response to the security interests of Israel.

7. The Special Rapporteur is sceptical of the value of direct negotiations at this time, especially in relation to the protection of the human rights of Palestinians, above all their right to self-determination. The political preconditions for effective negotiations do not seem to exist: for Israel, a pro-settler Government with a seemingly expansionist vision of the territorial scope of Israel and annexationist policies in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, does not seem inclined to withdraw to the pre-1967 borders or to address such other issues as the division of Jerusalem, the rights of Palestinian refugees, the non-diversion of water from Palestine’s aquifers and the sovereign equality of a Palestinian State.

II. Gaza Strip

A. Operation “Pillar of Defense”

8. Israel launched Operation “Pillar of Defense”, the most sustained use of force since Operation “Cast Lead”, on 14 November 2012, and continued it for eight days. The timeline of the violence leading up to the attack is complex, with no clear relationship of cause and effect.⁴ There were incidents of border violence and rocket fire in the days before, yet there is widespread agreement that the definitive moment came when the Hamas

³ A/HRC/22/63, para. 101.

⁴ “Israel launches Pillar of Defense amid Gaza escalation”, Haaretz, 20 November 2012. Available from www.haaretz.com/news/diplomacy-defense/timeline-israel-launches-operation-pillar-of-defense-amid-gaza-escalation.premium-1.479284.

military leader, Ahmed Jabari, was assassinated in a targeted killing. It was a safe assumption that the assassination of such a high-value target would trigger strong retaliation from Gaza. This was confirmed by widely-respected Israeli peace activist Gershon Baskin, who confirmed that Jabari, at the time he was killed, was in the final stages of negotiating a long-term ceasefire with Israel. In an article published during the operation, Baskin pointed out that Israel had tried every military option to crush the capacity and will of Gaza to engage in violent resistance, adding that “the only thing it has not tried and tested is reaching an agreement for a long-term mutual ceasefire.”⁵ As Baskin pointed out, Jabari had long been in Israeli crosshairs and was known to have masterminded the capture and detention of the Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit. Jabari was the leader who had kept Shalit alive and in good health while in captivity for several years, and had prevented rogue militias in Gaza from engaging in violence against Israel. He had also acted to uphold prior ceasefires that had stemmed the level of violence on the Gazan border in recent years, which directly contributed to keeping Israeli casualties at zero since Operation “Cast Lead.”

9. Israel justified Operation “Pillar of Defense” as a defensive response to Gaza rocket fire. The United States of America, along with several European countries, supported this claim. The United States Department of State expressed this sentiment when the attacks started: “We support Israel’s right to defend itself, and we encourage Israel to continue to take every effort to avoid civilian casualties”.⁶ Supporters of Palestine regarded Israel’s concerted use of force against urbanized and vulnerable Gaza as “aggression” and “criminal”. Israeli military analysts argued that the strategic purpose of Operation “Pillar of Defense” was to restore deterrence in the light of the recent increase in violence emanating from Gaza and to destroy the capacity of Gazan military forces to launch long-range rockets.⁷ Both sides claimed victory when the ceasefire agreement brokered by Egypt came into effect on 21 November 2012. The Israeli side avoided a ground attack that had turned the tide of public opinion against its operation in 2009, and took some steps to avoid civilian casualties. On the Gazan side, casualties to police and militants were greatly reduced by avoiding targeted facilities and taking secure shelter, and damage to rocket launchers was reduced by greater mobility and use of underground launching sites. The terms of the ceasefire lend support to the claim of the de facto authorities in Gaza that Israel had given ground: agreeing not to engage in future targeted assassinations, and to meet to discuss the opening of crossing points for goods and people. The implementation of the ceasefire agreement is discussed below.

10. The mission of the Special Rapporteur had the objective of gathering information on the situation in the Gaza Strip in the light of a United Nations study that suggested that Gaza’s viability would be at serious risk by 2020.⁸ The Special Rapporteur did not abandon that goal, but additional concerns arose regarding Operation “Pillar of Defense”, since the ceasefire went into effect only 10 days before the Special Rapporteur’s arrival. Several aspects of the attacks raised serious international humanitarian law issues bearing on the use of excessive force in relation to a population living under conditions of occupation. Although Israel implemented its plan of “disengagement” in 2005, it did not end its legal responsibilities as the occupying Power. This conclusion reflects Israel’s control of entry

⁵ “Israel’s Shortsighted Assassination”, *New York Times*, 16 November 2012. Available from www.nytimes.com/2012/11/17/opinion/israels-shortsighted-assassination.html?_r=0.

⁶ United States. Department of State press statement, 14 November 2012. Available from www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/11/200551.htm.

⁷ Shlomo Brom et al., *In The Aftermath of Operation Pillar of Defense*, Institute for National Security Studies, Tel Aviv, 2012, pp. 7-8.

⁸ United Nations country team, *Gaza in 2020: A liveable place?* August 2012. Available from www.unrwa.org/userfiles/file/publications/gaza/Gaza%20in%202020.pdf.

and exit to Gaza by land, sea and air; its frequent violent incursions; and a blockade maintained since mid-2007. The situation in Gaza has been likened to a large open-air prison in which the inmates control the interior while the guards control the perimeter.

11. The Special Rapporteur conducted three activities during his mission: visits to targeted areas and meetings with families affected adversely by Operation “Pillar of Defense”; briefings with United Nations officials and with national and international representatives of non-governmental organizations active in Gaza; and meetings with local journalists, doctors and individuals acquainted with the policies and practices of and discussions held at the senior level of the de facto authorities. It was an intense yet illuminating means to acquire a direct appreciation of the overall situation of human rights in Gaza.

12. The Special Rapporteur visited Ismail Mohamed Abu Tabiekh Aslan, a neighbourhood of Gaza City situated near the border with Israel that had experienced heavy artillery and missile attacks. Some residents reported that drones were used to attack. The Special Rapporteur met with adult residents, mainly men, who spoke of how the attacks had damaged the modest infrastructure (especially electricity and water storage) of this extremely poor neighbourhood, and had killed their livestock, which were crucial to their meagre livelihood. They also spoke of their shared sense of vulnerability during the attacks, with no facilities available to offer protection. A deep psychological impact was widely reported, especially affecting young children who were experiencing nightmares, bedwetting and panic attacks.

13. The Special Rapporteur visited the destroyed residence of the Al Dalou family, which lost 10 family members, including four young children during the attack. Jamel Mahmoud Yassin Al Dalou, the surviving grandfather of the four dead children, described himself as a trader in foodstuffs who lived with his family in the Nasser neighbourhood and enjoyed better living conditions than most Gazans. Mr. Al Dalou stated that, during the November attacks:

Every one of us was a target. The sky was full of Israeli planes and drones, everything that moved could be hit. I left to go to my business by taxi to bring needed food to the family, but while there, people came to me crying and told me my house had been hit, the worst news I’ve ever received in my life. I rushed home to find many working to remove the rubble of the destroyed house.

On the deaths of his children and grandchildren, Mr. Al Dalou commented:

If they cannot deal with Islamic militants, should they attack children? We have no problem if Israelis attack militants, but this was a great injustice. I lost my family. I sleep on the street. Only my son and I survived. This is one of the worst crimes. Where is the international court to prosecute the perpetrators? They destroy our houses, take our land and destroy our women and children. To whom can I complain?

This man’s voice represented the pain and grief encountered throughout the visit. Essentially, the other victims and survivors of the attacks with whom the Special Rapporteur spoke told the same story. From the perspective of international humanitarian law, what seems striking is that several of the damaged structures were situated in clearly demarcated residential districts. There is a new yardstick by which to assess responsibility for military strikes on civilian targets. On the one side, missile technology has become more accurate, allowing for less accidental or collateral damage. At the same time, this greater accuracy leads to the presumption that direct hits on civilian residences are deliberate, and thus exhibit criminal intention. In certain instances, there may have been someone acknowledged as a militant living in a residential building, but such a presence does not justify targeting an entire residential complex. In such circumstances, the collateral

damage to civilians far outweighs the direct damage inflicted on legally acceptable targets. The Special Rapporteur was informed by several Gazans that rockets were neither stored nor fired from residential districts, but were stored underground and launched from open spaces. The Special Rapporteur was briefed by United Nations officials and civil society representatives who had observed and investigated compliance with human rights law and international humanitarian law during Operation "Pillar of Defense". The concerns noted above were affirmed, and the Special Rapporteur's attention was drawn to other important issues. Israel's intentional targeting of journalists covering the military operation was highlighted as a concern that had to be addressed by the international community. The view was repeatedly expressed that Israel's attacks constituted a part of its continuous collective punishment of Palestinians. In this respect, complaints regarding Israeli impunity for such actions, including the lack of will of the international community to address Israeli impunity firmly, were frequent. One representative insisted that "justice required the accountability of Israelis and upholding the rights of Palestinians." The Special Rapporteur was informed that Israeli attacks had shifted from being restricted to specific targets in the first four days of Operation "Pillar of Defense", which appeared to avoid serious civilian casualties and damage, to later attacks on civilian and agricultural targets and a reliance on less accurate forms of weaponry, particularly shelling by naval and land artillery. It was also noted that the attacks had led to the internal displacement of more than 60,000 people, who had no refuge after leaving their place of residence. There was widespread agreement that the possibility of peace depended on an end to the blockade and the shifting of commerce from the tunnels to the crossings. Israel was blamed for its lack of clarity in relation to the definition and breadth of access restricted areas. The Special Rapporteur was left with the strong impression that the ceasefire agreement, even if were to be fully implemented, was merely a stop-gap measure, and that more fundamental changes had to be taken to allow Gaza to focus its energies on long-term viability.

14. The Special Rapporteur met with several representatives of fishermen in Gaza, including Nizar Ayaash, Head of the Fishermen's Association, and Mohammed El Asi, Head of the Tawfeq Association. Approximately 3,700 fishermen supply food for some 50,000 Gazans. The fishing industry has been hit hard by Israeli restrictions and interference with fishing operations. Fishing had been restricted to three nautical miles, which limits productive activity severely, as most edible fish are found between 12 and 20 nautical miles from shore. The attacks made during Operation "Pillar of Defense" appeared to target buildings on shore belonging to the Fishermen's Association, and did extensive damage to the structures and destroyed or damaged 85 fishing vessels. The Special Rapporteur was informed that there were high hopes that restrictions would be eased after the ceasefire, and to some extent they were. There was a green light to fish the coastal zone up to six nautical miles, although Israeli gunboats were accused of often harassing fishing activities, firing at the boats, arresting fishermen, excluding their boats from the enlarged zone and even shelling boats for no reason. It is difficult for most Gazan fishermen to earn enough to sustain a minimum standard of living for his family. Many have given up fishing. The Special Rapporteur was also informed that the buildings attacked were never used to store weapons, and that this had been confirmed by both ICRC and the international media. It is evident that, under conditions of blockade, the difficulties of providing the population with ample, healthy food have been compounded by budgetary constraints that limit the capability of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to overcome the shortfall. Allowing Gazans to take full advantage of their fishing resources would seem to be a primary obligation of the occupying Power.

15. The mission also met with Palestinian women who had either been prisoners themselves or had close relatives in prison. One was the internationally known Palestinian, Hana Shalabi, who had been released from an Israeli prison in the Shalit exchange in October 2011, then re-arrested in an abusive manner at her family home. Ms. Shalabi was

not accused of a crime, but held under administrative detention, which is inconsistent with international humanitarian law requirements of prompt charges and trial in the event of detention. On her second arrest, Ms. Shalabi commenced a hunger strike that put her at grave risk of death. Israeli authorities agreed to her release, but only on the condition that she be deported to Gaza, which is away from her family. Such a deportation was clearly punitive, and was disturbingly insensitive to Ms. Shalabi's needs for family and medical support after her experience. The Special Rapporteur recorded other accounts of prison conditions confronting Palestinians: solitary confinement, denial of family visits, punishment of prisoners on a hunger strike, punishment for purely political activity, and inadequate medical facilities and treatment. The Special Rapporteur also heard complaints about the difficulties encountered in access to United Nations officials to express grievances, summed up by one comment: "When you live this experience it is completely different from talking about it." The situation of Palestinian prisoners is discussed in detail below.

B. Economic and social conditions

16. Several meetings were held with United Nations officials and non-governmental organization representatives and experts relevant to an assessment of social and economic conditions. Field visits were conducted to examine some of the difficulties with water and sewage facilities, and to view damage inflicted by Operation "Pillar of Defense". The mission met with the Deputy Director of UNRWA in Gaza, who imparted some key information. His general conclusions are important:

- (a) UNRWA is "vastly underfunded" to give needed services, especially food, to that portion of the Gazan population that is dependent on aid;
- (b) The character of dependence is so acute as to qualify as an of "emergency";
- (c) The Israeli blockade is responsible for this crisis of dependency, with an astounding 70 per cent of Gazans being aid-dependent today, compare with only 10 per cent prior to the blockade in 2007;
- (d) The struggle to restore housing destroyed during Operation "Cast Lead" was expected to be completed in 2013, but that goal was now unachievable given the \$20 million in damage done during Operation "Pillar of Defense";
- (e) The water situation is desperate, with 90 per cent of Gazan aquifers "unfit for human consumption" and Israel diverting a disproportionate share of the coastal aquifer.

17. It was emphasized that allowing exports would "do wonders" to restore economic viability. Another concrete step would be for Israel to allow Palestinian agricultural activity nearer to the buffer zone that Israel establishes for security reasons on the Gaza side of the border. The insufficiency of electricity availability and the contaminated water supply are among the most serious challenges. It was reported that the tunnel network forces the population to rely on the black market for many consumer goods, a dynamic that strengthens Hamas, which gains large revenue by taxing tunnel traffic, and weakens the Palestinian Authority, which obtains revenue from products that enter or leave Gaza through the crossings.

18. To improve longer-term prospects in Gaza, several steps are essential:

- (a) Lifting the blockade is necessary if the economy is to be normalized, which would still require five to 10 years of unimpeded effort;
- (b) Financing the construction of a major desalination facility;
- (c) Shifting agricultural production to less water-intensive crops;

- (d) Installing solar networks for heat and electricity;
- (e) Improving sewage treatment to avoid further pollution of the Mediterranean Sea.

19. The mission also met with members of the WASH Cluster,⁹ who stressed the urgent need for supporting self-sufficiency and enhanced water quality. Scarcity and supply issues had been reportedly aggravated by Israel when it cut Gaza off from West Bank aquifers, an act that apparently violated the arrangements concerning the allocation of water in the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (Oslo II agreements). Israel is implementing an approach that treats Gaza as an entirely independent entity, while from a Palestinian perspective it would be preferable to treat the West Bank and Gaza as one, especially in water policy. Israel currently diverts 92 per cent of aquifers for its own use, thus depriving Gaza of the most efficient way to satisfy its water needs. The practical option for Gaza is a major investment in desalination capabilities, although suspicions were expressed that Israel was seeking to sell its desalination technology to Gaza. Without desalination and water purification initiatives, the public health hazard of contaminated water is likely to prove catastrophic for Gaza. It was alleged that Israel allows Gaza to invest in its own programme of infrastructural improvements, and then bombs the improvements made. The extent of Israel's responsibilities as occupying Power with regard to such matters as water and electricity, which are essential aspects of protecting the civilian population, is paramount. It was recommended that desalination and sewage facilities should be regarded as improper targets in the event of Israeli attacks. It was claimed that past targeting of such facilities had discouraged foreign donors from reinvesting, and that difficulties encountered in importing spare parts posed an obstacle to maintenance works. Emphasis was put on the need for more electricity to pump water, enabling more efficient use of Gaza's food-producing potential. There were also reports of water wastage owing to faulty treatment facilities, increased salinity in ground water and administrative problems with foreign funding because of the split in control between, on the one hand, formal recognition by Israel of the Palestinian Authority as still controlling Gaza, and on the other, the de facto status of the authorities.

20. Fundamental to the viability of Gaza is the question of food security. The Gaza Strip is 321 square miles, and the latest population estimate is 1.75 million residents, making it one of the most densely populated and impoverished territories in the world. These underlying conditions have been aggravated by Israel's maintenance of a security buffer zone on the Gaza side of the border that deprives Palestinian farmers of 34 per cent of available agricultural land. Periodic Israeli incursions have destroyed wells and farm animals, and have made it hazardous to work the land. Operation "Pillar of Defense" inflicted considerable damage on agricultural structures and animal shelters throughout Gaza. The Special Rapporteur was informed that agriculture seemed to have been particularly targeted. To have any hope of achieving long-term viability, the agricultural sector depends on an end to the blockade; improved access to seeds; better irrigation; secure access to the land; a reduced and demarcated buffer zone; and the renewal of exports of key products in viable quantities. Long-term projections that assume continued population growth and improving living conditions, including less dependence on international donors, are uniformly pessimistic about the future of Gaza, especially if it continues to be cut off from the West Bank and the outside world.

⁹ See www.washcluster.info/.

21. The gravity of the situation was dramatized recently by confrontations between Gazans and UNRWA as a result of food shortfalls.¹⁰ The United Nations projection of the collapse of Gaza as a viable entity by 2020 was confirmed by representatives of non-governmental organizations, who even suggested that such a projection was optimistic, especially in relation to water quality and availability, and that 2016 was more realistic. Present conditions are threatening to unleash a health epidemic. There are reports of widespread mental difficulties being experienced by virtually the entire juvenile population. UNRWA felt that it would be only possible to improve the overall situation in Gaza if its annual budget were increased by \$200 million to \$300 million, which seems unlikely at present. The non-governmental organization Action against Hunger has noted that any prospect for agricultural sufficiency and livelihood capacity will depend on Gaza reclaiming at least 50 per cent of the coastal aquifer.

C. Health in Gaza

22. The Special Rapporteur met with health experts associated with the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Gaza Community Mental Health Programme. They presented a grim picture of the health situation in Gaza. One unexpected finding was their shared assessment that the health effects of Operation "Pillar of Defense" were more severe than those that followed from Operation "Cast Lead", despite fewer casualties. An increased perception of deliberate targeting of neighbourhoods and agricultural settings, more fear arising from recollections of past violence, and greater sensitivity to extreme vulnerability were cited. Mental health experts referred to the extent to which each major violent incursion in Gaza destroys whatever progress had been achieved in recent years and causes a net depressive mood and reality summarized by the word often encountered in such briefings: "de-development".

23. With regard to medical care, there were reports of an increase in referrals for treatment in Israel and Egypt (for instance, 8,000 in 2007, up from 16,000 in 2011) for persons suffering from cancer and cardiac conditions, as well as other diseases that could not be treated in Gaza. The increase was explained as partly caused by the deterioration of medical equipment in Gaza, the inability to import spare parts and the failure to invest in advanced medical facilities. Despite these shortcomings, health specialists did report some improvement in the overall medical situation following the Mavi Marmara incident in 2010, when it became easier to receive travel permits (95 per cent of requests were approved, although often with harmful delays) and to import certain medical equipment. The Special Rapporteur received reports of tragic deaths caused by delays in issuance or denial of travel permits for those needing urgent treatment.

24. During Operation "Pillar of Defense", public health facilities were severely strained and the population came to depend on the assistance of non-governmental organizations, amidst reports of a high incidence of physical and mental injuries. Workers at the Gaza Community Mental Health Programme emphasized the degree to which the impact of the siege and wartime violence on the mental well-being of the civilian population had been both adverse and cumulative. They spoke of the high level of stress observed in most Gazans, with secondary symptoms of despair, hopelessness and powerlessness, and somatic complaints originating with acute stress, such as high blood pressure among children. There were suggestions that the stress and economic challenges of sustaining livelihoods seemed connected with a rise in domestic violence, post-traumatic stress and indications that, for

¹⁰ Mohammed Omer, "Anger at UNRWA in Gaza grows", Al Jazeera, 1 May 2013. Available from www.aljazeera.com/humanrights/2013/04/20134294185559594.html.

children older than 7 years, there were reactivated haunting memories of the horrors experienced during operation “Cast Lead”. It was stressed that medical experts were themselves survivors of trauma-inducing situations who required counselling. While people in Gaza suffering from physical ailments seek help, those with mental difficulties tend not to, being culturally inhibited from acknowledging mental problems. Even taking this into account, it was reported that there was a treatment gap of 70 to 80 per cent between those who need help but do not receive it because of shortages in the health system. Added to this is the serious health concern relating to disease associated with contaminated water and inadequate nutrition that has led to widespread stunting in children. These impressions were elaborated upon in a meeting with Dr. Eyad El-Serraj, a psychiatrist, who confirmed the observations made by other health specialists and emphasized a variety of issues that were aggravating the situation, including refusals by Israeli hospitals to accept patients from Gaza who were unable to pay the exorbitant costs of treatment. He recommended the creation of a private patients’ fund that could be drawn upon for medical treatment outside of Gaza.

D. Ceasefire implementation

25. The ceasefire agreement¹¹ between the de facto authorities in Gaza and Israel embodied an understanding that, beyond an immediate cessation of hostilities, Israel would refrain from incursions and targeted assassinations in Gaza and would also allow the movement of people and goods at the crossings. Despite the various interpretations of the ceasefire understanding, with some Israelis contending that it was only an agreement to be discussed, there was a general expectation, at least among Palestinians, that Israel would loosen its stranglehold over the civilian population and make life more tolerable. During the period under review, both sides largely refrained from resuming hostilities, although several developments suggested that Israel had not adhered to the spirit of the ceasefire agreement. There were few signs of a loosening of the blockade and, in latter weeks, targeted assassinations of suspected militants and incursions by the Israel Defense Forces into Gaza resumed. The excessive use of force by the Israeli security forces in the enforcement of access restricted areas continued with disturbing regularity. Several setbacks in recent weeks and months are highlighted below.

26. The Special Rapporteur is disturbed by excessive use of force in the enforcement of access restricted areas on land and at sea, as well as by military incursions with bulldozers into Gaza. He is also concerned at the punitive measures taken by Israel, such as rescinding the fishing zone and closing border crossings, which amount to the collective punishment of the civilian population.

27. On 22 February, the Israel Defense Forces reportedly fired live ammunition at a group of Palestinians enjoying a picnic approximately 400 metres from the border fence, resulting in three Palestinians being injured. On 9 and 19 February, a total of six fishermen were arrested in separate incidents less than six nautical miles off the coast. In both incidents, the fishermen were released the same day, but their boats were confiscated. On 18 and 21 February, a total of four fishermen were shot and injured by Israeli forces three nautical miles from shore. Two were shot by rubber bullets, while the remaining two, including one minor, were injured by shrapnel from live bullets.

28. Allegedly in response to a rocket fired on 26 February by the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, which caused no casualties, Israel closed the Kerem Shalom crossing and

¹¹ See “Conflict along the Gaza Strip”, Reuters, 21 November 2012. Available from http://live.reuters.com/Event/Conflict_on_the_Gaza_Strip/57460762.

tightened restrictions in the access restricted areas on land and at sea. It also adopted severe measures to enforce the areas, including live-fire shooting without warning, which in some cases left civilians, including farmers, seriously injured. Four Palestinians have been killed and 106 injured by Israel in access restricted areas since the ceasefire.¹² Israeli naval forces increased their attacks on Palestinian fishermen within six nautical miles by using rubber and live bullets, at times without advance warning, despite the ceasefire agreement that had extended the fishing zone from three to six nautical miles. Israel Defense Forces tanks and bulldozers have also made numerous incursions over the past months into Gaza to undertaken levelling and excavations.

29. On 21 March, Israel again reduced the maritime area along the coast, reducing it by three nautical miles.¹³ Fishermen aiming to fish in areas up to six nautical miles were ordered by Israel by megaphone to return to within three nautical miles. On 23 and 24 March, Israeli naval forces opened fire on Palestinian boats located at 1.5 nautical miles from the coast.¹⁴

30. The Special Rapporteur is concerned at Israel's periodic closure of the Kerem Shalom crossing as a retaliatory measure to tighten the stranglehold on Gaza. Kerem Shalom is the crossing point for goods, of which approximately 40 per cent is food and other basic supplies, including cooking gas. Its prolonged closure leads to shortages of basic items and higher prices of commodities. After 21 March, Israel closed the Kerem Shalom crossing, bringing the movement of goods to a halt for the second time after the earlier closure from 27 February to 3 March. Restrictions were also imposed at the Erez crossing, limiting movement to humanitarian cases holding permits. The Israeli authorities re-opened Kerem Shalom for a day on 28 March, after having closed it for seven successive days. Crossings at Erez and Kerem Shalom resumed again, subject to the pre-21 March restrictions, on 2 April.

31. While the occupying Power's continued illegal blockade of Gaza and its failure to uphold its responsibilities to ensure the protection of civilians remain of utmost concern, the Special Rapporteur is alarmed at what appears to be the use of collective punishment on the entire civilian population of Gaza by Israel.

32. The ceasefire agreement will continue to be tested, but the Special Rapporteur is mindful that the continued blockade of Gaza remains of primary concern to the residents of Gaza. The Israeli stranglehold is such that Gaza's monthly exports consist of a few truckloads of cut flowers, date bars, cherry tomatoes and spices.¹⁵ Israel's blockade is stunting the potential for economic development in the Gaza Strip.

III. Palestinian detainees in Israeli prisons and detention centres

33. The Special Rapporteur continues to be concerned by reports on the treatment of thousands of Palestinians who are detained or imprisoned by Israel. At the end of the period

¹² OCHA, Protection of Civilians Weekly Report, 19-25 February 2013. Available from www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_protection_of_civilians_weekly_report_2013_03_01_english.pdf.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 19-25 March 2013. Available from www.ochaopt.org/documents/ochaopt_weekly_briefing_notes_2013_03_25_english.pdf.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 19-25 February 2013 (see footnote 12).

¹⁵ State of Israel, Ministry of Defense, Gaza Crossing – Weekly Report, 10 – 16 March 2013. Available from www.cogat.idf.il/Sip_Storage/FILES/5/3895.pdf.

under review, the Government of Israel had in custody some 4,800 Palestinians.¹⁶ The Special Rapporteur deeply regrets that Israel continues to ignore problems that he and other United Nations human rights bodies have repeatedly described in official reports relating to the detention of Palestinians.¹⁷ The results are Israeli violations on a massive scale. While the Special Rapporteur highlights hereunder cases and issues of concern within the period under review, the following policies and practices remain serious, ongoing concerns: detention without charge and other forms of arbitrary detention, such as Israel's misuse of administrative detention; torture and other forms of ill, inhumane and humiliating treatment; coerced confessions; solitary confinement, including of children; denial of equality of arms; denial of visits by family members and ICRC; denial of access to legal representation; unacceptable conditions in prisons and detention centres; lack of access to required health care, at times amounting to medical neglect; and denial of access to education, including for children. These concerns are punctuated by Israel's flagrant disregard of article 76 of the fourth Geneva Convention.

34. Israel's treatment of Palestinian children in detention continues to alarm. Many of the Special Rapporteur's concerns in this respect were raised in his report to the General Assembly in September 2011.¹⁸ UNICEF recently reminded the international community that Israel's treatment of Palestinian children routinely violated the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.¹⁹ It concludes that "in no other country are children systematically tried by juvenile military courts that, by definition, fall short of providing the necessary guarantees to ensure respect for their rights."²⁰ It also concluded that "the ill-treatment of [Palestinian] children who come in contact with the [Israeli] military detention system appears to be widespread, systematic and institutionalized throughout the process, from the moment of arrest until the child's prosecution and eventual conviction and sentencing." In a clarifying indication of the extent of the problems, UNICEF pointed out that its conclusions were based, among other things, on 10 years of consistent allegations. Another clarifying indication of the extent of the problems comes by way of one of its recommendations: "Israeli authorities should give immediate consideration to establishing an independent investigation into the reports of ill-treatment of children in the military detention system, in accordance with the 2002 recommendations made by the [...] Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights [in the] Palestinian territories occupied since 1967." More than 10 years of serious violations against Palestinian children remain to be answered for by Israel. It is telling to contrast the treatment that Israel metes out to Palestinian children with the treatment it affords Israeli children, including settlers in Palestine.²¹ This contrast is one way of comprehending the grossly discriminatory nature of Israel's occupation.

35. The death of Arafat Jaradat, on 23 February 2013, while in an Israeli facility, constitutes another criminal mark on Israel's detention regime. While no cause of death was

¹⁶ See B'Tselem, Statistics on Palestinians in the custody of the Israeli security forces, at www.btselem.org/statistics/detainees_and_prisoners.

¹⁷ See A/66/358, A/66/370, A/67/550, A/HRC/7/17 and A/HRC/20/32.

¹⁸ A/66/358.

¹⁹ *Children in Israeli military detention: observations and recommendations*, UNICEF, February 2013. Available from www.unicef.org/oPt/UNICEF_oPt_Children_in_Israeli_Military_Detention_Observations_and_Recommendations_-_6_March_2013.pdf.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 1.

²¹ A/67/550, para. 16.

formally recorded,²² the Palestinian Authority's chief medical examiner, Saber Aloul, observed the autopsy and reported clear indications of ill-treatment and torture on the body of the previously healthy 30-year-old Palestinian. He reported that Mr. Jaradat's death had been caused by nervous shock resulting from severe pain owing to injuries inflicted through direct and extreme torture. Dr. Aloul found that Mr. Jaradat displayed severe bruising on his upper back, deep bruising along the spine and significant bruising on both sides of the chest. The autopsy uncovered bruising on both of his arms and inside his mouth, blood around his nose and three fractured ribs.²³ The death of a prisoner during interrogation is always a cause for concern, but Israel remains firmly committed to impunity for its officials who interrogate Palestinians, as evidenced by a study that determined that, between 2001 and 2011, more than 700 complaints of abuse by Israeli security agents interrogating Palestinians resulted in not one criminal investigation.²⁴ In this context, there is a clear need for an outside, credible investigation to clarify the circumstances that led to Mr. Jaradat's death.

36. On 2 April 2013, another Palestinian died while imprisoned by Israel. By all accounts, Maysara Abu Hamdiyeh died from cancer. Still, the Special Rapporteur received credible allegations regarding inadequate health care that may amount to medical neglect. Such allegations included a four-month delay in sending Mr. Abu Hamdiyeh to a hospital, providing him with the wrong medication, and then transferring him to an eye doctor when he was suffering from throat pain and had swollen lymph and salivary glands. The Special Rapporteur was informed that Israel had denied Ms. Abu Hamdiyeh's sons visitation rights for 11 years, and did not release him even when it was confirmed that his cancer was terminal. Mr. Abu Hamdiyeh died chained to a bed in a prison, without the presence of – or even any chance to say goodbye to – his family. His death in these circumstances should be considered in the context of years of reports of lack of access to health care and medical neglect suffered by Palestinians detained by Israel.²⁵ According to information provided to the Special Rapporteur, at least 54 cases of clear medical neglect have resulted in the death of Palestinians in Israeli prisons.

37. The sense of hopelessness ground into Palestinian prisoners by Israel has caused many to launch hunger strikes to protest against their treatment and conditions of their detention.²⁶ At the end of the period under review, seven Palestinians were on a hunger strike.²⁷ Samer Al-Barq, Samer Al-Issawi; Younis Al-Hroub, Muhammad Ahmad An-Najjar, Zakariyah Al-Heeh Ibrahim Al-Sheikh Khalil and Hazem Al-Tawil. Each was protesting against being detained indefinitely without charge. Mr. Al-Issawi had been on a hunger strike for an extraordinarily long period and was in danger of death. According to media reports, Israel was offering to release him on the condition that he \ be forcibly

²² Mission of Israel to the UN in Geneva, Autopsy on Palestinian detainee Arafat Jaradat, 28 February 2013. Available from <http://embassies.gov.il/UnGeneva/NewsAndEvents/Pages/Autopsy-on-Palestinian-detainee-Arafat-Jaradat.aspx>.

²³ www.alhaq.org/images/stories/PDF/2012/Arafat_Jaradat.pdf.

²⁴ "Torture and abuse under interrogation", B'Tselem, 1 January 2011. Available from www.btselem.org/torture/impunity.

²⁵ See A/66/358 and A/67/550. See also "Oversight and Transparency in the Israeli Penal System", Physician's for Human Rights – Israel, July 2008. Available from www.phr.org.il/uploaded/דוח%20תסקיפות%20בקררה.pdf.

²⁶ "Palestinian on Hunger Strike 'in Mortal Danger'", theRealNews.com, 23 March 2012. Available from http://therealnews.com/t2/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=31&Itemid=74&jumival=8123.

²⁷ "Eight on Hunger Strike: Hunger Strikes are the Weapon of Prisoners in the Fight Against Administrative Detention", Addameer, 10 March 2013. Available from www.addameer.org/etemplate.php?id=584.

deported to another country. Such a deportation would likely violate article 49 of the fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits the forced transfer or deportation of protected persons from occupied territories. This was the treatment meted out to Ayman Sharawna, who ended his nearly seven month-long hunger strike in mid-March in return for deportation to Gaza for 10 years.

38. It is interesting to note that Mr. Sharawna and Mr. Al-Issawi were released from Israeli detention on 18 October 2011 in connection with the deal between Israel and Hamas that resulted in the release of Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit. It should be of concern to Israelis, Palestinians and international actors that the Government of Israel appears increasingly willing to break the terms of that deal. While 1,027 Palestinian prisoners were released in exchange for one Israeli soldier, Israeli authorities have since re-arrested at least 15 of the Palestinians who were released. At the end of the period under review, 12 remained imprisoned. To the Special Rapporteur's knowledge, none of those imprisoned was subject to any criminal or other charge. Similarly, Israel has demonstrated its readiness to disregard the agreement reached on 14 May 2012 with representatives of Palestinian prisoners that ended the hunger strike in which at least 1,000 Palestinians participated. According to that agreement, in return for ending the hunger strike, Israel would remove prisoners from solitary confinement, allow family visits, limit the use of administrative detention, and make efforts to improve general conditions.²⁸ All reports indicate that Israel has backtracked on each element. Israel's detention regime, in particular, seems designed to disrupt Palestinian society, producing an atmosphere of arbitrariness, instability and powerlessness. The Special Rapporteur reminds the international community that more than 750,000 Palestinians have been detained by Israel since the occupation began in June 1967 – around 20 per cent of the Palestinian population.

IV. Settlements

39. The Special Rapporteur is concerned by Israel's consistent and systematic expansion of settlements through subsidies, expropriations, house demolitions and demolition orders, granting permits for homes in settlements and intensifying the exploitation of Palestinian natural resources. In the first quarter of 2013, Israel demolished 204 Palestinian homes and structures, displacing 379 Palestinians.²⁹

40. The report of the fact-finding mission mandated by the Human Rights Council to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements reconfirmed that Israel had full control of the settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory since 1967 and continued to promote and sustain them through infrastructure and security measures. It concluded that the establishment of the settlements in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, was "a mesh of construction and infrastructure leading to a creeping annexation that prevents the establishment of a contiguous and viable Palestinian State and undermines the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination".³⁰ The process of "creeping annexation" that is slowly redrawing the contours of the West Bank contrasts with Israel's purported annexation of East Jerusalem, but both are clearly violations of the fourth Geneva Convention.

²⁸ See "End of hunger strike by security prisoners", 14 May 2012, at <http://unispal.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/0/2FA82C2602EA28E585257A13004C821D>.

²⁹ OCHA, Protection of Civilians Weekly Report, 23-29 April 2013. Available from <http://unispal.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/0/9128D6CBDC71A71C85257B60004D974C>.

³⁰ A/HRC/22/63.

41. Already in July 1979, 12 years after the first illegal Israeli settlement of Kefar Ezyon was established in the West Bank, the report of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, arrived at similar findings, namely that the pattern of the settlement policy was causing “profound and irreversible changes of a geographical and demographic nature in those territories, including Jerusalem”, and that, in the implementation of its policy of settlements, Israel had “resorted to methods – often coercive and sometimes more subtle – that included the control of water resources, the seizure of private properties, the destruction of houses and the banishment of persons”, and ha “shown disregard for basic human rights, including in particular the right of the refugees to return to their homeland”.³¹ The Commission recommended, inter alia, that, as a first step, “Israel should be called upon to cease on an urgent basis the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the occupied territories. The question of the existing settlements would then have to be resolved”.

42. Almost 34 years later, and following another international fact-finding mission, Israel continues to flout international humanitarian law with total impunity, including the obligation as specified in article 49(6) of the fourth Geneva Convention not to transfer its population into the occupied territory. Israel’s commitment to the settlement enterprise was succinctly expressed decades ago by former Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, when he stated:

In my opinion, what determines our fate for many generations to come are the Jewish settlements. Without underestimating the importance of war and military combat in the defense of our country, I think that, in establishing settlements in the Galilee, in the Negev, in the Golan Heights, in Judea and Samaria, in the Jordan Valley and in the Gaza Strip, I had the privilege as the chairman of the Settlement Affairs Ministers Committee and as the Defense Minister to decide about the establishing 230 settlements all over Israel [...]. To me, the settlements are the most important thing.³²

43. It is telling of Israel’s policy and intentions with regard to settlements that, after the General Assembly, in its resolution 67/19, decided to accord to Palestine non-member observer State status at the United Nations on 29 November 2012, Prime Minister Netanyahu authorized 3,000 new units in settlements. Israel’s population registry indicates that the number of settlers in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, grew by 4.5 per cent in 2012 to an estimated total of 650,000 settlers.

44. In the course of Israel’s unrelenting settlement expansion, 6,676 residential units were approved in 2012, including 3,500 residential units intended for the controversial “E-1” corridor between East Jerusalem and Maale Adumim. In its report of March 2013 to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, the Government of Palestine explained that construction in the Bab Ash-Shams/“E1” area “would complete the Israeli wedge of settlements that stretches from occupied East Jerusalem down to the Dead Sea, thus separating the northern from the southern West Bank, and destroying all hope for a free, sovereign and viable State of Palestine”.³³

³¹ S/13450.

³² *Ariel Sharon – Life Story: A Biography*, “1977 – 1982 Settlement Fever and the Peace with Egypt”, available from www.ariel-sharon-life-story.com/12-Ariel-Sharon-Biography-1977-1982-Settlement-Fever-and-the-Peace-with-Egypt.shtml.

³³ Report of the Government of Palestine to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, 19 March 2013 (available from www.mopad.pna.ps/en/images/PDFs/SoP_AHLC%20Report_14%203%202013_Final%20Print.pdf), p. 13.

45. In East Jerusalem, settlers continue their efforts to expand, including through forced evictions. According to figures collected by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 299 Palestinians were displaced in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in January and February 2013, as against 879 Palestinians displaced throughout 2012.³⁴

46. The case of the Shamasneh family, in Sheikh Jarrah since 1964 but now subject to eviction proceedings by the General Custodian and Israeli Jewish landowners, is symptomatic of a wider trend. Although some Palestinian families in Sheikh Jarrah come under the provisions of the Protected Tenants Act of 1972, the Shamasneh family reportedly are not eligible for protection as they did not have a written rent agreement between 1964 and 1967. A ruling on the case by the Israeli High Court was expected on 20 May 2013.³⁵

47. In another case of forcible displacement of Palestinians, the Israeli Municipality and the Ministry of Transport are undertaking construction in Beit Safafa to complete a highway to serve the expansion of settlements in and around the southern part of East Jerusalem, and to expedite the annexation of Gush Etzion. Palestinian residents were not consulted during the planning process and will not benefit from the highway, which will cut across the centre of Beit Safafa. Once the highway is completed, Beit Safafa residents will find themselves in a fragmented community with further loss of freedom of movement and access to essential services. The Special Rapporteur will follow closely the appeal by residents of Beit Safafa for an immediate stop order in the Israeli High Court, scheduled for 26 June 2013.³⁶

48. Settler violence continues unabated and affects Palestinians, including children, on a daily basis. In 2013, 146 cases of settler-related violence resulting in Palestinian casualties or property damage have been reported to date.³⁷ Incidents of settler violence range from physical assaults against Palestinians, including shooting live firearms and stone-throwing, to vandalism against schools, mosques and private property. Hundreds of olive trees and other agricultural assets owned by Palestinians have already been damaged in 2013. Beyond the intended effect of intimidating and harming Palestinians, a worrying aspect of this violence has been the almost non-existent efforts of the Israel Defense Forces to protect Palestinians or to investigate settler abuses. All too often, as repeatedly captured on video, Israeli forces arrive at the scene of violence instigated by Israeli settlers, stand by as passive witnesses, or worse, respond by firing tear gas canisters and rubber-coated metal bullets at the Palestinians. If the advocacy by the Head of the Jewish Home Party, Naftali Bennett, for changing the rules of engagement is successful, it will imbue settlers with a greater sense of impunity.

49. Israel's newly-formed coalition shows no sign of breaking with the State's policy of disregard for international law. The Minister for Housing, Uri Ariel, just before the visit by United States President Barack Obama to Israel and Palestine, declared on television that "building will continue in accordance with what the government's policy has been thus

³⁴ OCHA, Humanitarian Monitor Monthly Report, February 2013 (available from <http://unispal.un.org/unispal.nsf/47d4e277b48d9d3685256ddc00612265/b624803c42fee33885257b39004d09fd?OpenDocument>), p. 18.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, pp.12-15.

³⁶ The Civic Coalition for Palestinian Rights in Jerusalem, Urgent Appeal for Action, 6 April 2013. Available from <http://civiccoalition-jerusalem.org/human-rights-resources/publications/submissions/urgent-appeal-action-0>.

³⁷ OCHA, Protection of Civilians Report, 30 April to 6 May 2013. Available from <http://unispal.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/0/6111ACFD5B247B8C85257B66004C31B0>.

far”.³⁸ The Special Rapporteur believes that, without Israel demonstrating good faith compliance with the Geneva Conventions with respect to settlements, the political preconditions for peace negotiations do not exist.

V. Businesses that profit from Israeli settlements

50. In his report submitted to the General Assembly in October 2012,³⁹ the Special Rapporteur focused attention on business enterprises that profit from Israeli settlements. A central part of the report was the highlighting of a selection of businesses that had engaged in profit-making operations in relation to Israeli settlements. The Special Rapporteur noted his commitment to seeking clarification from these businesses and, in this respect, wishes to mention briefly the responses received from them. Additional recent developments in relation to businesses that profit from Israeli settlements are discussed thereafter.

51. Of the 13 businesses highlighted in the above-mentioned report, responses were received from Assa Abloy, Cemex, Dexia, G4S, Motorola and Volvo. No reply was received from Ahava, Caterpillar, Elbit Systems, Hewlett-Packard, Mehadrin, the Riwal Holding Group and Veolia Environment. It is disappointing that the latter six businesses decided that it was not necessary to respond to allegations of serious human rights and international humanitarian law abuses and violations. Hewlett-Packard and Veolia Environment did not respond despite the fact that they are signatories to the Global Compact, which implies a good faith commitment to adhere to the guidelines for corporate behaviour.

52. Volvo’s response clarified that Merkavim no longer produced buses that transport prisoners from Palestine to Israel. However, Volvo repeated its argument that, while “it is regrettable and sad if our products are used for destructive purposes [,] we have no means to ultimately control how and where our products are used.” The Special Rapporteur notes that this line of argument has been adopted by other companies, and intends to examine its adequacy against applicable international laws, standards and commitments in a future report.

53. Motorola informed the Special Rapporteur that:

As a well-respected and responsible corporate citizen, our global activities are conducted in accordance with United States, local, country and other applicable laws, as well as our own code of business conduct. Our company has a comprehensive set of policies and procedures that address human rights that are designed to ensure that our operations worldwide are conducted with the highest standards of integrity.

It is regrettable that this reply does not respond to the allegations, which were that Motorola provided surveillance and communications systems that constituted integral parts of the infrastructure of Israeli settlements and checkpoints along the wall, and that such systems facilitated the implementation of improper restrictions on Palestinians’ freedom of movement within their own territory. It would be of particular interest to know how Motorola’s due diligence policy takes into account such allegations when Motorola next considers additional sales to the State of Israel.

³⁸ “Israel Settlements Will Continue To Expand, Says New Housing Minister Uri Ariel”, Reuters, 17 March 2013.

³⁹ A/67/379.

54. The Special Rapporteur received somewhat positive responses from Assa Abloy, Dexia, G4S and Cemex. Assa Abloy clarified that its Mul-T-Locks factory was moved from Barkan, Palestine, to Yavne, Israel, in 2011. The Dexia response clarified that the relevant entity was Dexia Israel Limited and that, as a non-retail bank, did not provide credit to private individuals. It also confirmed that Dexia Israel Limited has a role in servicing loans from the Government of Israel to settlements. G4S confirmed its intention to exit its contracts with the customers in question and further confirmed that such contracts expired from 2012 to 2015. It also provided an overview of its progress in putting its human rights policies and practices in place, which it expected to do in 2013. Cemex confirmed that it understood that Israel is the occupying Power in Palestine, and clarified that its plants in Mishor Adumim, Mevoh Horon and Atarot produce exclusively concrete, not other construction materials. Cemex asserted that the Yatir quarry is not an Israeli settlement, but referred in this connection to a decision of the Israeli High Court of Justice that characterized the matter as a political rather than a legal issue. While Cemex also referred to the occupying Power's duty, under article 55 of the Hague Convention of 1907, to safeguard the capital of the State occupied, the Special Rapporteur recalls that the profits from the quarry go to Cemex, which holds 50 per cent ownership, and Kfar Giladi Quarries. Still, the Special Rapporteur was encouraged to be informed that Cemex, in response to his report, was "considering the possibility of executing a new internal audit on the Cemex Israel [sic] concrete plants" in order to check compliance with the principles of the Global Compact Group."

55. International attention is increasingly drawn to the activities of Israeli and international business enterprises involved in profit-making in occupied Palestine. The fact-finding mission mandated by the Human Rights Council to investigate Israeli settlements denoted a range of potential violations that stem from such activities. The fact-finding mission concluded that private entities had enabled, facilitated and profited from the construction and growth of the settlements, either directly or indirectly,⁴⁰ and recommended that private companies assess the human rights impact of their activities, and take all necessary steps, including by terminating their business interests in the settlements, to ensure they did not have an adverse impact on the human rights of the Palestinian people. It also recommended that the Working Group on Business and Human Rights be seized of the matter.⁴¹

56. The case for action against businesses profiting from the Israeli occupation has been strengthened by recent reports from a wide range of actors. A report compiled by 22 major international human rights and humanitarian organizations made explicit links between the settlements, businesses and Israel's critical trade with Europe.⁴² A leading Palestinian human rights organization, Al-Haq, reported on the responsibility of States members of the European Union for the huge settlement produce industry.⁴³ Palestinian farming and civil society organizations collectively reported on the extent to which international trade with Israeli agricultural companies is destroying Palestinian agriculture.⁴⁴ A confidential report

⁴⁰ A/HRC/22/63, para. 110.

⁴¹ Ibid., para. 117.

⁴² *Trading Away Peace: How Europe helps sustain illegal Israeli settlements*, October 2012. Available from www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/trading.pdf.

⁴³ *Feasting on the Occupation: Illegality of Settlement Produce and the Responsibility of EU Member States under International Law*, Al-Haq, 2013. Available from www.alhaq.org/publications/Feasting-on-the-occupation.pdf.

⁴⁴ *Farming Injustice: International trade with Israeli agricultural companies and the destruction of Palestinian farming*, February 2013. Available from www.bdsmovement.net/files/2013/02/Farming-Injustice-Briefing-Feb2013-web.pdf.

by the European Union heads of mission to Jerusalem contained recommendations to ensure that European consumers are not misled into purchasing settlement products that are labelled as originating from Israel.⁴⁵ In that report, the heads of mission also called for European Union citizens and companies to be informed of the financial and legal risks involved in purchasing property or providing services in Israeli settlements. Against this backdrop, according to media reports, the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the European Union, Catherine Ashton, wrote to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the European Union to call for enhanced efforts by Member States to enforce fully and effectively European Union labelling legislation vis-à-vis Israel. It is in this context of increasing awareness that the Special Rapporteur will continue to report on businesses that profit from Israel's prolonged occupation of Palestine.

VI. Recommendations

57. The Special Rapporteur recommends that:

(a) ICRC or a commission of inquiry composed of relevant international law experts convene to examine issues particular to prolonged occupation and move towards a convention to address such occupations;

(b) Israel allow Palestinians to make use of their maritime area, up to 20 nautical miles, in accordance with its commitments under the Oslo II agreements;

(c) Israel lift its illegal blockade of Gaza and clearly demarcate access restricted areas, which should only be established in accordance with applicable international legal standards and commitments undertaken by the State of Israel;

(d) The international community, with Israel's full cooperation, as an ad hoc and temporary solution, finance the construction of a major desalination facility in Gaza, instal solar networks for heat and electricity, and urgently improve sewage treatment to avoid further polluting the Mediterranean Sea. At the same time, Israel should respect legitimate Palestinian water rights and desist from appropriating a disproportionate quantity of water from shared aquifers;

(e) The international community, with Israel's full cooperation and in direct consultation with farmers in Gaza, support a shift in agricultural production in Gaza to less water-intensive crops, including by facilitating access to seeds, support the improvement of irrigation networks, and ensure that farmers may utilize their farmland;

(f) The international community, with Israel's full cooperation, create a private patients' fund that could be drawn upon to support medical treatment outside of Gaza, as needed;

(g) The international community establish a commission of inquiry into the situation of Palestinians detained or imprisoned by Israel; the inquiry should have a broad mandate, to examine Israel's record of impunity for prison officials and others who interrogate Palestinians;

(h) The international community investigate the activities of businesses that profit from Israel's settlements, take appropriate action to end any activities in occupied Palestine and ensure appropriate reparation for Palestinians affected;

⁴⁵ Copy on file with the Special Rapporteur.

(i) **The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, with the support of the Human Rights Council, establish a mechanism to support special procedures mandate holders who are subject to defamatory attacks, especially those that divert attention from the substantive human rights concerns relevant to their respective mandates.**
