

Press release



Conférence internationale
Pour une paix juste en Palestine et en Israël:
Application du droit international
Genève, 26 - 28 mai 2006

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PALESTINE-ISRAEL, THE DEAFENING SILENCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW ?

A. CONTEXT

Since the beginning of the second Intifada in 2000, the Israeli government decided to resort openly and systematically to a unilateral policy with regard to the Palestinians.

The foundation of this policy is present as early as 1947-48, when the Zionist movement then Israel managed to conquer 78% of the Palestinian territory militarily although the UN resolution had given them 49%.

This policy became increasingly explicit in the seventies with the beginning of the systematic colonization of the West Bank and Gaza.

Contravening the UN Security Council resolutions 181, 194, 242 and 338 as well as the Geneva Conventions, the Israeli government set up a policy of settlement colonies granting the Jewish Israeli citizens and those of the Diaspora, the right to settle in the Palestinian territories controlled by the Israeli army.

In the Eighties and Nineties, the creation and the development of the colonies intensified.

During the second Intifada, the Israeli unilateralism developed considerably and took new forms.

This political will of the Israeli leaders began to be translated concretely on the ground by the following facts:

- Attacks against the Palestinian Authority,
- Unilateral border definitions,
- Construction of a partition wall,
- Development of infrastructures intended for the realization of "Great Jerusalem",
- Isolating the occupied territories,
- Targeted assassinations and abductions of Palestinians,
- Disengagement with regard to the occupying force's responsibilities,
- Withdrawal from Gaza but maintaining a total military control of its borders that is tantamount to a blockade.

All of the above acts are an extension of the policies of the seventies. International law is not respected (except partially for the withdrawal of Gaza), resolutions, reports (UNCTAD, UNO, OXFAM, ...) and judicial acts (The Hague) are simply ignored.

In spite of this flagrant refusal, no sanction has been adopted to date against the State of Israel although its transgressions have become increasingly serious. Here is a summary.

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B. FACTS AND FIGURES

1. ISRAEL-PALESTINE : WHAT SANCTIONS ? AGAINST WHOM ?

This table provides a timeline of ten events and the reactions to them on the part of the international community, as well as a description of what was actually done to ensure the application of international law.

EVENTS	ACTOR	RESPONSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY	SANCTIONS
2006 Palestinian elections see the victory of the Hamas movement, which is involved in some attacks in Israël	Palestine	Hamas is placed on the list of terrorist organisations, beginning in 2001 in the US and in 2003 in the EU	Palestinian Authority funds are frozen
2003-2006 Construction of the separation wall in Palestine.	Israël	International Court of Justice : Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory ONU : A/RES/59/124	None
2001 Ariel Sharon is elected Israeli prime minister ; Sharon was found guilty of war crimes in 1983 against Palestinian civilians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps (2,000 victims).	Israël	None	None
2000 - present Attacks against the civilian population in Israël.	Certain Palestinian groups	UN : Resolution 1515 (2003)	US boycott of the Palestinian Authority
1968-2006 Colonisation of the West Bank and the Golan Heights	Israël	UN : Resolution 446	None
1978-2000 Occupation of Lebanon	Israël	UN : Resolution 425 Resolution 508	None
1980 Annexation of East Jerusalem	Israël	UN : Resolution 465	None
1973 Yom Kippur war	Egypt-Syria	UN : Resolution 338	The US declares a nuclear alert
1967 Occupation of Gaza, the West Bank, the Golan Heights and the Sināï	Israël	UN : Resolution 242	None
1947-1950 Expulsion of 879,000 Palestinians	Israël	UN : Partition Plan - Resolution 181(II) and Resolution 194 (III) .	None

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1. THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLONIZATION IN THE WEST BANK

The occupation of the West Bank dates to the Six Day war in 1967. Israel, as the occupying force, is required to respect Geneva Conventions¹.

From the beginning, the capability of the Israeli army to maintain its occupation always depended on a policy of intense colonization. Thus, since 1967, the successive Israeli governments have created more than 150 colonies and installed 400.000 settlers.

Colonization is the occupation of a territory from which the Palestinian population must disappear.

The strategy employed is comprised of three axes:

- To surround East Jerusalem to isolate it from the rest of the West Bank,
- To separate the Palestinian territories from the Jordan Valley which is the natural border of Palestine,
- To create separate, isolated blocks of territory around each Palestinian city,

The final objective is to parcel out as much as possible what would remain of a Palestinian state. This political project is comparable to that of South Africa's apartheid regime that, for better controlling the black population, created small supposedly autonomous entities called bantustans².

In spite of certain relatively calm periods between Palestinians and Israelis, particularly during the two last periods of negotiations, the process of colonization has never stopped:

- The number of settlers doubled during the period of the agreements of Oslo.
- Using the pretext of demographic growth, Israel continues the development of the existing colonies despite the fact that any extension of colonization is clearly forbidden by the "roadmap".

Colonization still continues. The projects approved by the Israeli authorities are as follows³ :

- **Construction of 2100 dwellings** for the Maale Edomim colony
- **Construction of 1500 dwellings** between Jérusalem and the Maale Edomim colony
- **Construction of 1500 dwellings** in the colony of Maadin Ilit near Ramallah
- **Construction of 500 dwellings** in the colony of Betar Ilit
- **Construction of 35 dwellings** in Har Gilo near Bethlehem
- **Construction of 132 dwellings** at Ghaf'at Zeev
- **Construction of 70 dwellings** situated between Jérusalem and Ramallah
- **Construction of 200 dwellings** in Ghifa' Benyamin situated north east of Jérusalem
- **Construction of 240 dwellings** in the colony of Itis Efrayim, near Nabluse
- **Construction of 90 dwellings** in the colony of Ilknah, near Nabluse
- **Construction of 24 dwellings** in Alon Shafot situated south of Bethlehem
- **Construction of 1500 dwellings** in Tsoufim, situated north of Qalqyia

¹ **Article 49.** Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the Occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive.

Article 53. Any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or cooperative organizations, is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations

² Uri Avnery, Un esquimau au bantoustan, publié le 24 avril 2004 sur le site : <http://www.france-palestine.org/article185.html>

³ Source : http://www.protection-palestine.org/article.php3?id_article=268

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2. PALESTINE: A TERRITORY PARCELLED OUT, A POPULATION IMMOBILIZED⁴

Global Strategy

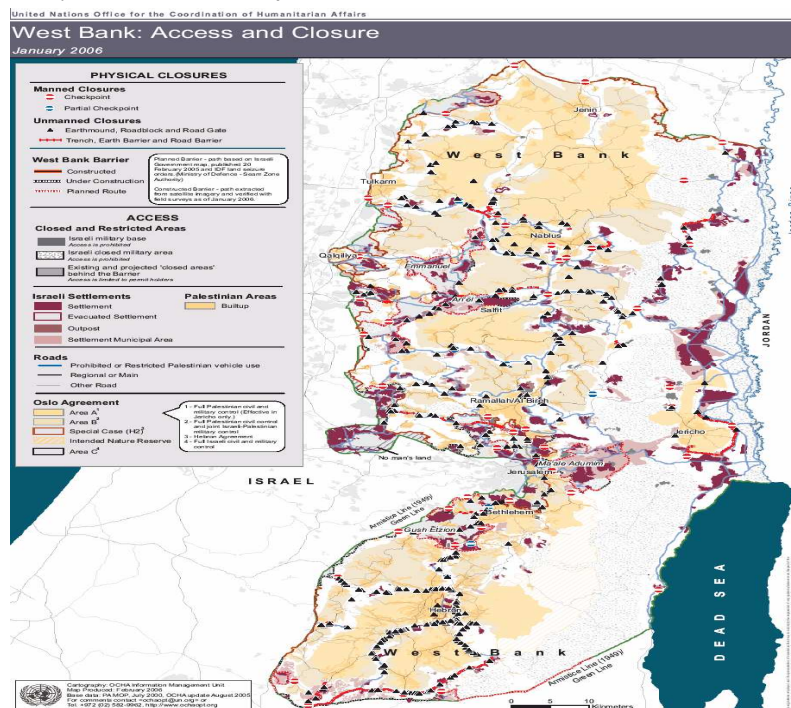
After the evacuation of Gaza, Palestine is occupied by 400.000 settlers in the West Bank. The place that they take is the result of Israeli property confiscation since 1967.

The Palestinian population is thus confronted with a territory that is being constantly reduced, subjected to the Israeli will to divide it into four blocks, north, centre, south and Gaza with inter-block communication ranging from difficult to impossible. This implies the complete enclosure of Gaza which remains therefore under the control of the Israeli occupying forces. In the West Bank, passage between the north, the centre and the south are controlled very severely by the Israeli army that also blocks access to the Jordan Valley. This situation is exacerbated by the many barriers with which Palestinian are confronted even within each block.

The instruments of this policy of occupation are as follows :

- road blocks (composed of rows of 1 metre high concrete blocks),
- metal gates/doors,
- hillocks of earth,
- earth walls (a long series of earth hillocks),
- ditches,
- road barriers,
- administrative permit restrictions,
- permanently guarded check points,
- randomly guarded check points.

There are 471 physical obstacles to mobility of the Palestinians (the entire list above except the permit restrictions) in the West Bank. Their number is constantly increasing (+ 25% between December 2005 and March 2006, this increase implies the confiscation of 788 hectares). The chart below provides an overview of the situation⁵.



⁴ Source : OCHA, Point et analyse sur les bouclages en Cisjordanie - Janvier 2006, <http://ochaonline.un.org>

⁵ idem

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Roads

This policy is also quite visible with the separation of the Israelis and the Palestinians on the West Bank roads. The Palestinians are systematically refused access to the roads that go to or even pass near one of the 150 Israeli colonies. According to the office of UNO for the coordination of the humanitarian affairs (OCHA):

“ The Palestinian traffic is separated from the West Bank roads that are limited to Israeli usage by a combination of physical obstacles, authorizations to travel and road barriers.

The Palestinian traffic is channelled through a reduced number of alternate roads controlled by an obstacle that can be opened or closed by the IDF [the Israeli army], such as a checkpoint or a gate either guarded permanently or limited times decided by the IDF.

A series of tunnels and bridges make it possible for the Palestinians to use these alternate roads to cross the sector C [under exclusive control of the Israelis] and the roads whose access is limited to the Israelis, while remaining isolated.

Many tunnels have a gate inside or a temporary checkpoint is placed at their entrance –where they function like a barrier or a passage for the access.”⁶

Permits

The permits are also obstacles to the mobility of Palestinians. They touch most particularly those who wish to go to the Jordan Valley, to East Jerusalem, to Israel or to the so-called closed zones located between the Partition wall and the Green Line. The restrictions for obtaining such permits are increasing and the criteria for approval or refusal are never clearly defined. Even when the permit is granted, passage is not guaranteed and can be refused without justification.

Practical and daily consequences for Palestinians

Because of increased restrictions related to the Jordan Valley residence identity cards, the Palestinians who live there but who have incorrect address information on their ID cards face problems to reach their houses if they come from other areas of the West Bank. This is the case, for example, for women who married and settled with their families in the Jordan Valley or people who were born in other areas of the West Bank but live in the Jordan Valley. These people fear to leave their houses to visit their parents in other parts of the West Bank because they may not be authorized to return home.

Other negative consequences are also observed :

- Problems accessing the cultivatable fields presents a real risk of confiscation by the occupying authorities.
- Isolation of the rural communities especially those located between the Partition wall and the Green Line.
- No access to the Israeli markets.
- Increasing difficulty to access the local markets in the West Bank.

⁶ Source : OCHA, op. cit.

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3. OCCUPATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE PALESTINIAN ECONOMY⁷

In 1985, the Israeli Defence Minister declared :

"The Israeli government will neither undertake any action of development (in the territories) nor deliver any authorization for agriculture or industrial developments that could be in competition with Israel".

Evolution of the principal economic indicators between 1985 and 1998

From the beginning of the occupation, the objective of the Israeli control of the Palestinian economy was to maintain economic stagnation, to stifle innovation and to organise the dependence of the occupied population on the occupying force.

The evolution of the principal economic sectors in the first years shows the effectiveness of this policy :

% of GDP	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Public Services	Trade	GDP/GNP
1968	34	7	3	19	36	98
1985	20	8	17	17	38	72

Table 1 : Evolution of the structure of the Palestinian interior product between 1968 and 1985. Sources : Palestinian foreign trade under the Israeli occupation, UNCTAD, UN, 1991

In the nineties

The period highlighted by the table below represents the time known as the period of the Oslo Agreements. It is characterized by a relative lull in hostilities between Palestinian and the Israelis.

The figures show nevertheless the regular decrease of the two principal economic indicators (GNP and GDP) as well as a increasing trade deficit.

	1993	1994	1995	1996*	1997*
Population (millions)	2,22	2,35	2,5	2,65	2,81
GDP per capita (USD)	1470	1567	1424	1346	1261
Growth of the real GDP per capita	-1,3%	+10,8%	-5,6%	-1,7%	-0,8%
GNP per capita (USD)	1766	1764	1538	1425	1375
Real GNP growth (%)	-10,1%	3,9%	-9,4%	-3,7%	2,2%
Inflation (%)	11	14	10,8	8,4	6
Trade balance (million USD)	-902	-1594	-1765	-2023	-2080

Source : Israel/Palestinian territories. 3d Quarterly report 1998, EIU, Sep.-98

⁷ Source : <http://www.paix-en-palestine.org/doss/eaxepdest.htm>

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Territories occupied since the second Intifada

" The occupied Palestinian territory lost at least a fifth of its economic tool during the last four years because of the war and the occupation"⁸

The following figures summarise the situation :

- **Real GDP: a decrease of 28% compared to 1999.**
- **Real Gross National Income per capita: dropped by 41%, passing from 1'750 to approximately 1'040 USD.**
- **Poverty Index : 72% of the Palestinian households live below the poverty line of 3,60 USD per day.**

In fact, since 2003 the economy was brought back to a level comparable with that of the end of the eighties.

Land confiscation and diversion of water: destruction of the Palestinian agricultural sector.

Everywhere in Israel and in the territories occupied since 1967, the Israeli authorities took the following illegal actions targeting land belonging to the Palestinian population:

- Razed villages,
- Land expropriation of Israeli Arabic people,
- Land confiscation in the occupied territories for the creation/expansion of colonies.

More than 52% of the surface of the territories was thus confiscated or placed under Israeli control.

Israel has :

- confiscated land;
- confiscated water resources and consumes 83% of the West Bank Palestinian water. In Gaza, the problem of water is even more complicated because of the overexploitation of the ground water by Israel. According to UN specialists, Gaza will have no more drinking water within 15 years⁹.
- inundated the local Palestinian markets with Israeli agricultural produce;
- taken control of importation of seeds, machine tools etc..

The above actions have deeply transformed the Palestinian agricultural sector. Thus, most of those who have succeeded in surviving had to convert their production: cereals, barley, sesame or the fruit and vegetables for the local markets have been replaced by cultures of fruits or vegetables ordered by the Israeli agroalimentary industry. The farmers who suddenly found themselves unemployed thus became a considerable reservoir of daily, mobile and inexpensive workers from which the Israeli exploitations and companies could benefit.

4. THE WALL AND ITS CONSEQUENCES¹⁰

Description of the wall :

- Estimated length : 670 km
- Of which 245 km have already been built
- Width : 100 meters
- Cost : \$2,000,000 per kilometer
- Route : extends up to 22 km into Palestinian territory

Consequences for the local population :

- 875,000 people are directly affected by the Wall, either through expulsion, confiscation of land, blocking of their access or being enclosed by it
- Approximately 263,000 people comprising 12,000 families in 42 villages, are enclosed by the Wall.
- 48 Jewish colonies are already included in the confiscated territories, which have been de facto annexed to Israeli territory, in defiance of international conventions.

⁸ Source : CNUCED, communiqué de presse UNCTAD/PRESS/PR/2004/030 29/09/04

⁹ Source : Organisation Mondiale pour la Santé, **Situation sanitaire de la population arabe dans les territoires arabes occupés, y compris la Palestine, et assistance sanitaire à cette population, 17 mai 2005.**

¹⁰ Source : Claude Leostic, AFPS, février 2004, site : <http://www.france-palestine.org/article286.html>

¹⁰ Source : Claude Leostic, AFPS, February 2004, site : <http://www.france-palestine.org/article286.html>

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- Eventually, 98% of the 400,000 colonists who have settled in the West Bank will thus find themselves in territory annexed by Israel
- The UNRWA has noted a 52% drop in post-natal care of women because their access to a hospital has been rendered impossible by the Wall
- 65,000 hectares of land have been imprisoned between the Wall and the Green Line, while more than 7,000 hectares have been confiscated for the building of the Wall in East Jerusalem.
- 80,000 hectares of crops have been destroyed and thousands of olive and citrus trees uprooted in order to make way for the Wall and the no-man's land of the security/protection zone
- The PARC¹¹ estimates production losses at 2,200 litres of oil, 100,000 tons of vegetables and 50 tons of fruit per season

5. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE JERUSALEM TRAMWAY

The goal is to provide the political plan for a « Greater Jerusalem » with transportation infrastructure able to unite an urban area which does not yet exist.

The problem with this plan is that it is in violation of international law, specifically the Fourth Geneva Convention. In fact, the construction of the tram line encroaches on the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967. Its goal is to create a new entity, « Greater Jerusalem », which is illegal from the point of view of international law. The future tramway winds through the Palestinian territories. It is the cause of many expulsions as well of the destruction of Palestinian homes. It is thus becoming an instrument of annexation. In the first phase, its route will run from the western part of Jerusalem to Pizgat Ze'ev, an Israeli colony in Palestinian territory, and to French Hill, a Jerusalem neighbourhood that was annexed in 1968. It will divide the village of Shu'afat from the refugee camp where 38,000 Palestinians reside. It is then to be prolonged to the north to Neve Ya'aqov, an Israeli colony, and to south-west Jerusalem as far as Kiryat Menachem.

Once it is completed, the tramway will lead to 13 kilometers of additional colonization of Palestinian lands and will contribute to the splitting up and dividing of Palestinian territory from Jerusalem to the river Jordan.

6. DEATH IN PALESTINE

The occupation beginning in 1967 has led to a number of resistance strategies on the part of the Palestinians. There have been two key periods in this resistance movement : the first (1987-1993) and second Intifada (since September 2000).

Both resistance movements were systematically repressed by the Israeli occupying authorities.

- There were 1,593 deaths during the first Intifada.
- There have been 4,739 deaths (according to a preliminary estimate) since the beginning of the second Intifada.

According to the 2005 WHO¹² report, the first cause of death for those aged from 1-4, 5-19 and 20-59 was accidents, but details show that 23.6 % of deaths in the 1-4 age group were the result of Israeli army fire. In the 5-19 age group, Israeli army fire accounted for 51.6% of deaths, and in the 20-59 age group the number of deaths attributable to Israeli army fire was 25.1%.

¹¹ Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committee, a Palestinian NGO active in agriculture issues

¹² World Health Organisation, *Health Situation of the Arab Population in the Occupied Arab Territories, including Palestine, and Health Assistance to this Population, 17 May 2005.*

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7. LARGE-SCALE DETENTION¹³

For a population of approximately 3,800,000, the figures on detention of Palestinians by the armed occupying forces demonstrate a desire to weaken the population as a whole.

General Data :

- Since 1967, more than 650,000 Palestinian men and women have been detained.
- More than 40,000 Palestinians have been arrested since the beginning of the second Intifada.
- Today, 9'400 Palestinians are still in prison.

Length of detention :

- 555 or 5.9% of prisoners arrested since the beginning of the second Intifada in September 2000 are still in prison.
- 186 prisoners were arrested between the signing of the Oslo Accords in 1994 and the beginning of the second Intifada.
- 369 prisoners were arrested before the Oslo Accords.
- 421 prisoners have spent more than 10 years in prison, and 7 have spent more than 25 years in prison.

Legal data :

- 810 prisoners do not know what they have been accused of : they are in administrative detention.
- The cases of 3,908 prisoners have yet to be brought to court.

Mortality, killings and torture :

According to data from the Israeli authorities,

- Since 1967, 183 prisoners have died in prison due to torture during interrogation or due to lack of medical care.
- 72 prisoners were killed following their arrest.
- 69 prisoners died from torture which took place inside the prisons where they were being held.
- 42 prisoners died as a result of lack of medical care in prisons.

Female prisoners :

- Since 1967, approximately 10,000 women have been arrested.
- 500 women have been imprisoned since the beginning of the second Intifada.
- 120 women representing 1.3% of all female prisoners are still in prison.
- Five female prisoners are under the age of 18.
- 16 prisoners are mothers who have been separated from their children.

Minors :

- Since the beginning of the second Intifada, more than 4,000 Palestinian children have been arrested.
- 330 children (3.5%) are still in prison.
- 70 child prisoners are ill and in need of medical attention.
- Approximately 500 prisoners were under the age of 18 when they were arrested and are still being held in Israeli prisons and detention centers.

¹³ Source : Palestine Monitor, <http://www.palestinemonitor.org>

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C. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

1. OBJECTIVES OF THE CONFERENCE

Starting from the assessment of the continuous and systematic character of the violation of international law, human rights law and the Geneva Conventions against the Palestinian People by the Israeli politics of occupation and colonization, **the conference seeks to reinforce and broaden campaigns aimed at building political and economic pressure on the state of Israel and on the international community of states to bring them to fulfill their obligations under international law.**

In particular, the conference intends to achieve:

- A meeting of a broad range of civil society initiatives developed in solidarity with the Palestinian people, including unions and faith-based organizations.
- Legal guidance, legal arguments, mechanisms and tools such as the 2004 advisory opinion issued by the ICJ on the wall and the provisions of the Geneva Conventions concerning the protection of civilian population in wartime. This legal guidance is intended to be used by civil society in order to apply pressure on governments and Israel to fulfill their obligations under international law.
- Based on critical examination and discussion of a broad range of ongoing campaigns and initiatives, define and sort out the campaigns to develop on different local, national and international levels capable of exerting effective economic, political and legal pressure on European governments and Israel.
- A call subscribed by a large number of organizations demanding that political and economic pressures be applied on Israel to end the occupation and respect international law.
- Visibility for a large public and in the local and international media. A music concert and cultural moments will be performed (literature, theatre) between the workshops and the conferences showing the cultural dimension of the resistance against the occupation. The conference will produce a publication resulting from its proceedings ("Occupied Palestine – act to have international law applied").

2. PARTICIPANTS

The conference relies on the active participation of:

- Palestinian, Israeli and international civil society organizations engaged in campaigns for exerting economic, political and legal pressure on Israel.
- Speakers activists and experts in various fields, legal, economic, other liberation struggles, etc.
- Organizations and individuals concerned at large (representatives of international organizations, large NGOs, faith based organizations, trade unions, etc.)

These organizations will be in charge of the animation of the workshops and of the participation at the plenary sessions, in order to ensure that the actions and decisions taken by the conference will be transmitted to the field work.

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D. PROGRAM

PLACE SANCTIONS ON THE OCCUPATION, SUPPORT THE RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

Friday May 26 - *University*

7 pm / Public meeting

- **Pierre Galand**, chairman European Coordinating Committees and associations for Palestine, Brussels
- **Leila Shahid**, representative of Palestine to the EU
- **Lea Tsemel**, Public Committee Against Torture, Jerusalem
- **Raji Sourani**, Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, Gaza
- **Michel Tubiana**, vice president FIDH (Int'l Federation for Human Rights), Paris
- **Jonathan Frerichs**, World Council of Churches.

RE-AFFIRM LAW: ACTION IS NECESSARY

Saturday, May 27 - *Maison des Associations*

8 – 8.30 am / registration and welcome

8.30 – 12 am / plenary sessions:

The tools of international law to support the rights of the Palestinian people in the struggle against

- **dispossession of the land** - the wall, annexation and enclosure, the annexation and the statute of East-Jerusalem, the settlements, house demolitions, land confiscations
 - **denial of rights of the person** - Palestinian refugees, the right of return; prisoners, detentions and extra-judicial executions; systematic discrimination and threats to Palestinian citizens of Israel
- many speakers - coordination *François Dubuisson* (centre de droit international Université Libre Bruxelles)

Campaigns and calls for actions to enforce international law

1. the European campaign for sanctions against Israeli occupation *Pierre Galand* (ECCP)
2. actions from the Israeli anticolonial movement *Yossi Schwartz* (HaMoked)
3. the BDS call (Boycott, Divestments, Sanctions) - *Ameer Makhoul* (Ittijah)

afternoon 6 Workshops: main ongoing campaigns, critical assessments and prospects to reinforce and broaden civil society actions.

1 – 3 pm / 3 Workshops:

1. Ending economic links to the occupation: possibilities, pitfalls and potential - civil society withdraws resources / abstains from cooperating with the occupation; the choice of the objectives: transnational and local corporations who participate or profit from the occupation and oppression; calls for divestment; ongoing campaigns (Agrexco, StoptheWall)

2. Responses to violations of international law: Boycotts, Divestments and Sanctions – assessment of different campaigns, the BDS call, the Connex-Alsthom campaign (Jerusalem tram).

3. Civil missions, direct actions by international civil society – assessment and chances of the civil missions. Objectives, partnerships and campaigns to develop back home (CCIPPP, EAPPI, Action for Peace, ...).

3.30 – 5.30 pm / 3 Workshops:

4. Political pressures, push States to act - how to enforce the ICJ advisory opinion and the UN resolution against the wall; suspension or conditioning of economic agreements, military cooperation, scientific cooperation to the respect of human rights, international humanitarian law,

5. Criminal and civil lawsuits - against perpetrators of war crimes and to ask amends to private companies for violations of international law.

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6. The right of return for Palestinian refugees: legal context and campaigns - campaigns and actions based on Palestinian refugee rights (BADIL)

6.30 pm / *Salle communale de Plainpalais*

- **Palestinian dinner** (with the support of the Oriental restaurants of Geneva)

Exhibition

Various stands

- **performance: "Le Mur de la Honte"** ("The Wall of Shame")
by *Juan-Carlos Gomez* and **Berndt Götze**
- **8.30 pm Concert: Michel Bühler** author and singer (Switzerland)
- **9.30 pm** Interval
- **10 pm Concert: Sana Mussa (Houmayoune)** songs and oud from Palestine

[> details \[in french\]](#)

With the support of the department of cultural affairs of the city of Geneva

COORDINATE AND DEVELOP PRESSURES FROM CIVIL SOCIETY TO ENFORCE INTERNATIONAL LAW

Sunday May 28 - *Maison des Associations*

9 - 11am / workshops:

- draft summary proposals for next steps of action
- discussion of the different agendas of the palestinian, european and israeli movements. Coordination within a common frame.

11 am - 1 pm / plenary session:

discussion and definition of a plan of action and campaigns on international/European and regional/national level

adoption of a final resolution of the conference; end of the conference

English and French simultaneous translations

Organizations participating or represented (provisional list): *Action for peace Italie, AIC, Ass. Belgo-Palestinienne, AFPS, BADIL, CCIPPP, CECP, COeE, CUP, EAPPI, GSsA, HaMoked, Ittijah, Nord-Sud 21, PCHR-Gaza, Palestine Solidarity Campaign.*