

## General debate on Item 7 (1 October 2021) Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

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**This is a Summary Records report of the General Debate under Item 7** that took place on **1 October 2021** at the 48<sup>th</sup> session of the UN Human Rights Council. 5 joint statements were made by the Groups of States, 12 statements were delivered by the Member States in their national capacity, 27 statements were made by the Observers, and 26 statements were delivered by the non-governmental organizations.

The statements provided by the speakers are presented in the order of speaking and are not exhaustive. Please refer to the [recording of the General Debates on the UN WebTV](#) for full statements (1 October 2021, 02:26:23).

Opening Remarks by Mr. Christian Salazar Volkmann, Director of Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD)  
on behalf of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights:

**Report of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights "The allocation of water resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem" (A/HRC/48/43):** water is unavailable in a sufficient and continuous manner in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. With **nearly 660,000 Palestinians having limited access to water**, water is inequitably distributed between Palestinians and Israelis; Israeli authorities treat the nearly 450,000 Israeli settlers and 2.7 million Palestinians residing in the West Bank (excluding East Jerusalem) under two distinct bodies of law. **In Gaza, about one million people is in need of water and sanitation interventions.** In Gaza 96 percent of households receive water that does not meet drinking water quality standards. Women and girls are particularly impacted and lack access to clean water and sanitation for gender-specific needs. There are also substantial consequences for the environment. The Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (known as Oslo II) remains in place until today and has proven inadequate and inequitable. Israeli reluctance to agree to projects proposed by Palestinians and the

Palestinian Authority's withdrawal from the Joint Water Committee are among the constraints in implementing the water arrangements. Israel's prioritization of water supply for Israeli settlements, to the detriment of the Palestinian population, severely affects rights of Palestinians. May 2021 escalation of hostilities further strained public infrastructure like water, sewer, and electricity networks.

**Oral update on the implementation of resolution S-30/1:** Ms. Navi Pillay of South Africa was appointed as Chair of the Commission, accompanied by Mr. Miloon Kothari of India and Mr. Chris Sidoti of Australia as fellow Commissioners; the secretariat will consist of a multiskilled team with a variety of functions and is expected to be fully recruited in early 2022. The Commissioners are due to undertake their first mission to Geneva by the end of the year. A call for to submit information and documentation relevant to the Commission's mandate was issued on 22 September 2021 and has been published on the Commission's website.

## Statements Made by Countries Concerned

<b>Israel</b>	<i>Not present.</i>
<b>State of Palestine</b>	The OHCHR should provide all the logistical and technical needs and support for the success of the work of the Committee as soon as possible. Re-demanded the High Commissioner for the update of the list of companies operating in the settlements according to the HRC resolution 31/36. Commended the report on the allocation of water resources in the OPT. Since the last May, the attack on the city of Jerusalem continues in order to Judaize it. The daily raids in the cities and villages of the West Bank and the arrests and cold-blooded killings continue. Occupation forces impede the reconstruction and entry of necessary materials, including COVID-19 vaccines, which led to the destruction of them. There are more than 4,700 prisoners in the prisons of the occupation, of whom 550 are administrative prisoners, more than 200 children and 40 women. Called on to end the racist colonial occupation of Israel to allow the Palestinians to exercise their right to self-determination and solve the refugee problem.

<p><b>Syrian Arab Republic</b></p>	<p>Item 7 is as an essential tool in monitoring and documenting these violations. Israel continues its illegal settlement activities in the <b>occupied Syrian Golan</b>. The people of the occupied Golan are facing the Israeli pressures aimed at forcing them to leave their land by besieging their villages and cities with settlements and subjecting them to discriminatory treatment. The HRC and the OHCHR should monitor and document Israeli practices as they are gross violations of human rights. Israeli occupation authorities are working to establish the giant wind turbines project on agricultural lands owned by the Syrian citizens. Called for the accountability of the companies involved in this project. Condemned the crimes of the Israel in the <b>OPT</b>. Affirmed commitment to restore the occupied Syrian Golan, and its support for the right of the Palestinian people to establish their independent state, with Jerusalem as its capital, and to guarantee the right of return for Palestinian refugees; renewed its demand for an Israeli withdrawal from the remaining occupied <b>Lebanese territories</b>. Called on the High Commissioner to update the database of the companies operating in the Israeli settlements in all the occupied Arab territories, and to expand it to include the occupied Syrian Golan.</p>
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<h2>Member States: Joint Statements</h2>	
<p><b>Egypt</b> on behalf of the <b>Group of Arab States</b></p>	<p>Called on the international community to cooperate in stopping Israeli settlement activity. Only accountability can compel Israel to stop war crimes and human rights violations, end its colonial occupation of the Palestinian land and all occupied Arab lands, including the occupied Syrian Golan and Lebanese lands, end apartheid, recognize the independent Palestinian state and the solution of the refugee problem.</p>
<p><b>Pakistan</b> on behalf of the <b>Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)</b></p>	<p>Trauma of Palestinian civilians are now inter-generational with more severe consequences for each succeeding generation. The Israeli settlements are at the core of colonial occupation. The High Commissioner should continue updating the database of companies operating in these settlements. The Council must ensure that the Palestinian people exercise their inalienable right to self-determination in order to secure their own state, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. Reiterated the long-standing global demand for ending the illegal occupation of all occupied Arab territories, including Syrian Golan and the Lebanese territories.</p>
<p><b>Bahrain</b> on behalf of the <b>Gulf Cooperation Council</b></p>	<p>Affirmed the firm position on the Palestinian: support for the permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people over all the Palestinian territories occupied since June 1967, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital, ensuring the rights of refugees, in accordance with the Arab Peace Initiative, the two-state solution and international resolutions. Called the international community to urge Israel and the Palestinian side to resume the peace process and negotiations. Condemned the violations against the Palestinian people and settlement activities. Importance of the item 7 on HRC agenda.</p>
<p><b>Azerbaijan</b> on behalf of the <b>Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)</b></p>	<p>Expressed solidarity with Palestinian people. Underscored violations of IHL committed by Israel in the OPT. Expressed concerns regarding the Israeli settlements. Urged international community to express pressure to stop occupation and violations of IHL and IHRL. Affirmed full support to the State of Palestine.</p>
<p><b>Sudan</b> on behalf of the <b>Group of African States</b></p>	<p>Regretted that the OHCHR has not been granted access to the OPT and that there has been no response from the Israel to the OHCHR request to provide relevant information to the report. Concerned about the practices of the Occupying Power regarding drinking water and sanitation. Emphasize on the need for Israel to comply with the IHRL and IHL in the OPT; and urge both sides to conduct investigations into all alleged violations and abuses. Called upon Israel to ensure that victims and their families have access to remedies, reparation and truth; and to resume its cooperation with OHCHR.</p>

## Statements made by Member States

1. <b>Venezuela</b>	During the HRC 30 <sup>th</sup> Special Session, Venezuela strongly condemned the massacre of innocent Palestinians, perpetrated by the Israeli military and police forces, with more than 140 fatalities, which included at least 22 women and 39 children. Reproached the immoral decision of the <b>European countries</b> not to intervene in this General Debate, denoting their indolence towards the Palestinian cause.
2. <b>Senegal</b>	While rejecting violence in all its forms and manifestations, encouraged the urgent settlement of the issue of water resources; reaffirmed the attachment to the solution of two States, living side by side in peace and security.
3. <b>Bangladesh</b>	Commented on the illegal extraction of natural resources, including the water resources by the occupying power. Called upon Israel to immediately stop expansion of illegal settlements and halt all human rights violations against the Palestinians. Urged the international community to hold Israel accountable and do everything possible to end the occupation. Reaffirmed support to the Palestinian people for struggle for self-determination, and the establishment of a sovereign State of Palestine in the framework of a two-state solution.
4. <b>Indonesia</b>	The international community must hold Israel accountable for blatant violations of human rights, and prevent the Occupying Power from committing further atrocities. The OHCHR must update the companies operating in illegal settlements in the OPT. Continues to support the Palestinians and efforts to achieve peace.
5. <b>Cuba</b>	Reiterated strong condemnation of the Israeli aggressions against the Palestinian civilian population in Gaza and the West Bank. These deplorable actions have the complicity and impunity that the <b>United States</b> guarantees to the aggressor. Reiterated rejection of unilateral actions that do not contemplate the creation of a Palestinian state, and ignore the two-state solution, which has had the historical backing of the United Nations. The need to keep Item 7 on the Council's Agenda is reaffirmed.
6. <b>Russia</b>	Opposed Israel's unilateral actions that run counter to the norms of IHL. Concerned by the Israeli illegal settlement activity. Supported the "two-state solution". Noted the importance of an early launch of a meaningful Palestinian-Israeli peace process with the support of the " <b>Quartet</b> " of international mediators.
7. <b>Namibia</b>	<i>Aligned itself with the statement of the African Group.</i> Israel must walk the talk. Referring to the statement of Israel made during the interactive dialogue on the report on women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, it is not appropriate for Israel to lead grand statements on women, peace and diplomacy at the HRC while violating the rights of Palestinian women and girls.
8. <b>China</b>	Called on Israel to stop demolishing Palestinian houses, expelling Palestinians, expanding settlements, and completely lift the blockade and siege of the Gaza Strip. China has always supported the Middle East peace process, actively committed to promoting peace and talks, and providing assistance to Palestine within its capacity, including vaccines and other anti-epidemic materials. China is willing to work with the international community to adhere to the "two-state solution", on the basis of the principle of "land for peace".
9. <b>Mauritania</b>	Stressed the importance of keeping item 7 on the agenda, the need to establish the principle of accountability to address the war crimes and human rights violations taking place in <b>Palestine and all the occupied Arab lands, including the occupied Syrian Golan and Lebanese lands</b> ; demanded an end to the policies of apartheid and recognition of an independent Palestinian state.
10. <b>Libya</b>	The occupation authorities must lift all restrictions on imports necessary to maintain water and sewage networks. Welcomed the database of companies operating in Israeli settlements in the OPT. Called upon the international community to work to end the occupation of Palestinian and Arab lands and to hold the occupier accountable.

<b>11. Pakistan</b>	Concerned of violations of IHL and IHRL on the OPT and other occupied Arab territories.
<b>12. Sudan</b>	Stressed the need to keep Item 7 on the agenda of the HRC. Appreciated the holding of Special Session last May. Called for the accountability mechanisms to bring responsible for violations to justice. Reiterated that there is no solution to the Palestinian issue except through the implementation of the two-state solution and the establishment of an independent State of Palestine.

## Statements made by Observer States

<b>1. Qatar</b>	Looked forward to the report at the 50 <sup>th</sup> session of the HRC. Called on the international community to avoid double standards, to end the Israeli occupation, lift the unjust siege on the Gaza Strip, stop building settlements on the occupied lands, release prisoners and detainees, and stop attempts to Judaize the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
<b>2. Djibouti</b>	The creation of an independent Palestinian state is the only solution for a lasting and just peace between Palestinians and Israelis; to end the occupation, the expansion of settlements, the blockade imposed on Gaza and all forms of collective punishment is essential. Supported the establishment of an accountability mechanism for the violations of the human rights of the Palestinian people.
<b>3. Sovereign Order of Malta</b>	Called on all Parties to ensure equal and affordable access to safe water and sanitation, in compliance with their obligations under IHL and IHRL.
<b>4. Egypt</b>	Regretted the inability of the OHCHR to enter the occupied Palestinian territories and the failure of the Israeli government to respond to request to provide information in connection with the preparation of the report. Called for a halt to any escalation against the Palestinian people.
<b>5. Kuwait</b>	The occupying power continues to practice a policy of racial discrimination, and ethnic cleansing. Condemned in the strongest terms Israel's continued Judaization of the city of Jerusalem, changing its religious and historical features, and destroying private and public properties there. Called for accountability for human rights violations of the Palestinians. Affirmed its support for the Palestinian people; the Palestinian cause remains top priority until the Israeli occupation of the occupied Arab lands is ended and an independent Palestinian state is established.
<b>6. Luxembourg</b>	Called on the Israeli authorities to restore OHCHR's access to the OPT; to end without delay the illegal blockade of Gaza and to facilitate access to the materials needed for repairs and improvements to the water system. Condemned the destruction of all infrastructure, and in particular WASH-type infrastructure (water, sanitation, hygiene). Called on the State of Israel, as the occupying power, to guarantee without delay equitable access to drinking water for the Palestinian population.
<b>7. Iraq</b>	Renewed the position of solidarity with the Palestinian people to obtain their legitimate and inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination, and the establishment of the Palestinian state with its capital, Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
<b>8. South Africa</b>	<i>Aligned itself with the statement of the African Group.</i> Concurred with the recommendation for Israel to end the blockade and closure of Gaza, lift all restrictions on imports, exports, humanitarian access and facilitate the rebuilding of its water infrastructure. Requested the High Commissioner to finalise the expected annual update of the data base of businesses involved in the OPT.
<b>9. Republic of Korea</b>	<i>Aligned itself with the Azerbaijan statement made on behalf of NAM.</i> Item 7 should be maintained on the agenda.

10. Morocco	Continued to protect the Islamic character of Jerusalem, preserve the sanctity of Al-Aqsa Mosque and defend the historical identity of this city as a land of coexistence between the heavenly religions; continued its humanitarian support for the Palestinian brothers, such as for rebuilding and equipping of hospitals, shipment of medicines and medical aid.
11. Turkey	Support for judicial processes to hold Israel accountable for its crimes in the occupied territories. The HRC and the ICC processes are important to put an end to the impunity of Israel. Returning to the path of peace negotiations and accelerating all efforts, including the Quartet, to revitalize the peace process is an urgent necessity. Supported holding of an international peace conference to this end. The establishment of an independent, sovereign and contiguous State of Palestine on the basis of the 1967 borders with East Jerusalem as its capital is the only viable solution to this conflict.
12. Sri Lanka	Reiterated the position of solidarity with the Palestinian people and support of a negotiated settlement in line with the parameters of two states on the basis of the 1967 borders.
13. Saudi Arabia	Item 7 a major item on the agenda of the HRC and regretted the continued boycott by some countries of this item. Access to water and sanitation is crucial. Reaffirmed its standing by the Palestinian people, supported efforts to advance the peace process.
14. Malaysia	Urged Israel to immediately stop its flagrant violations of international law, end the ongoing illegal blockade and siege against Gaza. Reminded all UN Member States that one cannot advocate for human rights as well as against other injustices, while at the same time ignoring Israel's atrocities towards the Palestinians. The Human Rights Council's Commission of Inquiry must be supported by all means.
15. Jordan	The end of the Israeli occupation of the occupied Arab lands and the establishment of an independent, sovereign Palestinian state with occupied Jerusalem as its capital on the lines of June 4, 1967, according to the two-state solution, international references and the Arab Peace Initiative, remains the only way to achieve peace. The occupation of Palestinian lands constitutes a unique case in the world due to its continuation to this day and the multiple and complex violations of human rights that it constitutes.
16. Algeria	Stressed the importance of preserving item 7 on the agenda; called on the international community to activate the tools of accountability. Looks forward to an update of the database that includes companies that contribute to the establishment of illegal Israeli settlements. The only way to achieve peace and security is to end the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories and all the occupied Arab territories, and to establish their independent state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
17. Yemen	Stressed the importance of item 7 on the Council's agenda, appealed to the HRC and all states to guarantee the rights of the Palestinian people to establish their independent state with East Jerusalem as its capital, within the borders of June 4, 1967.
18. Lebanon	The occupying power is behaving as if it is above international legitimacy and free from international law and international humanitarian law. Strongly condemns all perpetrations, and the systematic violence practiced by the occupying authorities. The final solution to this issue is the end of the occupation and the establishment of a fully sovereign Palestinian state, which secures the right of return for refugees, with Jerusalem as its capital.
19. Nigeria	<i>Aligned itself with the statements delivered on behalf of the African Group, OIC and NAM</i> , and reaffirmed concern over the continuous occupation of Palestine and other Arab territories by the State of Israel. The only solution to this conflict lies in the realization of an independent State of Palestine existing side by side the State of Israel.
20. Botswana	Regretted that the report only benefitted from comments from the State of Palestine with <b>no submission from the State of Israel</b> and lack of cooperation with OHCHR. The provision of safe drinking water and sanitation should be implemented in accordance with IHRL and IHL. Lasting peace will be achieved through a negotiated settlement, leading to a Two-State solution.

<b>21. Timor-Leste</b>	Water is an essential part of the right to life, a precondition for living and a vital component to achieve the aspirational 2030 SDGs Agenda. Hoped that the peace talks might at last lead to a solution with two sovereign States coexisting in an environment of mutual respect and rejecting extremism and violence.
<b>22. Maldives</b>	<i>Aligned itself with the joint statement by the OIC and NAM.</i> The occupying power must respect, protect, and fulfil the fundamental right to water and sanitation, without discrimination. Reiterated the long-standing position of Maldives for a sovereign and independent Palestinian state, based on the 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital.
<b>23. UAE</b>	Urged the need to support efforts and initiatives aimed at creating an appropriate environment for achieving peace, as well as strengthening the central role of the Security Council in the success of these efforts. Called for the cessation of unilateral measures and supported the two-state solution. Continued support for the vital sectors in Palestine (about 60,000 doses of the COVID-19 vaccine were sent to the Gaza Strip this year, along with aid). Will continue to work with all partners to find a solution to the Palestinian issue in a manner that meets the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people, including in light of its candidacy for membership in the Security Council for the period 2022-2023.
<b>24. Brunei</b>	<i>Aligned itself with the statements delivered on behalf of the OIC and NAM.</i> Supported all efforts aimed at finding a comprehensive and lasting peace on the basis of the two-state solution towards achieving an independent State of Palestine, based on the pre-1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital.
<b>25. Chile</b>	Reiterated its rejection of the blockade on Gaza imposed since 2007, generating serious humanitarian consequences for its population, exacerbated by COVID-19. Supported the "two-state solution".
<b>26. Tunisia</b>	Renewed its strong condemnation of the Israeli practices, and firm support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the restoration of their legitimate rights, and in the forefront of which is the establishment of their free and independent state on the 1967 borders with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, in accordance with the international resolutions and the Arab Peace Initiative.
<b>27. Iran</b>	Palestine has been suffering from atrocities committed by Israel. Failure of international community to bring this apartheid regime to account is promotive these sufferings. Israeli enablers, including the <b>United States</b> and <b>Canada</b> should be held accountable. Item 7 should be maintained on the HRC Agenda.

## Statements made on behalf of Civil Society Organizations

<b>1. Palestinian Independent Commission for Human Rights</b>	The Israeli occupation continues its colonial and expansionist settlement policies, disregarding the UN Security Council resolutions, including resolution 2334 of 2016. Since this resolution was passed, Israel reacted with the announcement of constructing 33,000 new settlement housing units. In parallel to its settlement expansion, Israel demolished 2,400 Palestinian structures, in occupied Jerusalem and Area C. Called on the HRC and international community, to place pressure on the government of Israel, to end its longstanding occupation of the Palestinian territory and take practical action to foster the implementation of Resolution 2334.
<b>2. Institute for NGO Research</b>	Agenda Item 7 was created for no other purpose than to create a false record to demonize and delegitimize the State of Israel. Water is an issue that transcends political boundaries and conflicts. Israel is at the forefront of water technology and environmental cooperation. Instead of working with Israel, the OHCHR has chosen to embrace the Palestinian Authority's conflict driven approach.

<b>3. khiam Rehabilitation center for Victims of torture</b>	Delivered a statement regarding Israeli violations inside prisons against sick prisoners. Called for sending a medical mission from the WHO to prisons; the release of patients, women and children, prisoners, suffering from various diseases, including dozens of patients with shutdown, cancer patients and dialysis patients.
<b>4. European Union of Jewish Students</b>	Antisemitism permeates the UN's institutions. And at the tip of the iceberg lies Item 7. The UN's anti-Israel bias legitimizes and enables violence against Jews. Called on the HRC to abolish the antisemitic Item 7 and more deeply examine how the UN allows antisemitism to run rampant in the HRC.
<b>5. World Jewish Congress</b>	Noted that more and more countries around the globe have been abstaining during item 7 votes, and that many boycotted the commemoration of the Durban Declaration, which clearly shows that the anti-Israel bias of the Council is not shared by all its members. Urged global leaders to take strong measures to ensure the fight against antisemitism remains part of the fight against racism and is not excluded by and under the umbrella of UN sponsored organizations.
<b>6. Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling</b>	Urged the Council and its members to exert pressure on Israel, the occupying power, to end practices that hinder Palestinians' access to their natural resources and ensure equitable access to clean water in line with their obligations under human rights and humanitarian law.
<b>7. Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights</b>	Drew attention to Israel's discriminatory policies and practices against the occupied Palestinian population, particularly in access to water.
<b>8. Meezaan Center for Human Rights</b>	Perpetrators should always be held accountable. Recently committed indiscriminate offensives should again serve as a wake-up call to end Israel's impunity in its military operations as the occupying power in East Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip, and the West Bank. Restricting access to water and sanitation are inhumane, depriving the Palestinian population of an essential entitlement to the realization of all human rights.
<b>9. United Nations Watch</b>	It is time for UNRWA, the UN agency that runs schools and social services for Palestinians, to stop hiring teachers who glorify Hitler, promote antisemitism, and incite terrorist attacks against Israelis.
<b>10. B'nai B'rith</b>	Doubted impartiality of Ms. Navi Pillay as a Chair of the Commission of Inquiry: when it comes to Israel, this Council prefers to know ahead of time that so-called "investigators" will toe the anti-Israel line. Promoting that line, not truth or peace, is the objective of the Pillay commission.
<b>11. Ingenieurs du Monde</b>	Follow-up statement to the statement made by the United Nations Watch. <i>The statement was interrupted by the Chair because of derogatory, insulting, and inflammatory remarks made referring to specific individuals. Attacks against individuals is not accepted and declared out of order.</i>
<b>12. The Palestinian return centre ltd</b>	Called on the members of the HRC to join them in recognising and upholding General Assembly resolutions 64/292 and 70/169, which recognized drinking water and sanitation as human rights, for the over two million Palestinians who are trapped in Gaza.
<b>13. Centre Europe - tiers monde</b>	Drew the HRC attention to the violation against Palestinians' right to water.
<b>14. International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights</b>	Affirmed the right of the Palestinian Arab people to recover their occupied land, as well as the recovery of people in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan from the occupied land from the Zionist enemy. There is a dedicated work to bulldoze the Palestinian culture and to establish a Jewish character on Jerusalem as a condensed geography of all the Islamic, Christian and Jewish religions.



	Supported the struggle of the Palestinian people and people in the occupied Golan for liberation; stressed the importance of strengthening the status of Al-Quds at the international level.
<b>15. Defence for Children International</b>	Israeli forces have shot and killed 12 children in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Israeli forces routinely fire live ammunition killing Palestinian children with impunity. The international community's lack of political will to hold Israeli officials accountable, guarantees that Israeli soldiers will continue to unlawfully kill Palestinian children.
<b>16. Human Rights Watch</b>	In April, Human Rights Watch released a 213-page report, "A Threshold Crossed," that found that Israeli authorities are committing the crimes against humanity of apartheid and persecution. It is time for the international community to publicly recognize that apartheid and parallel persecution is the reality for millions of Palestinians. Correctly diagnosing a problem is the first step to solving it. The United Nations played a central role in undoing South Africa's system of apartheid. It can do so again. UN member states should also appoint a UN global envoy for the crimes of persecution and apartheid with a mandate to mobilize international action to end persecution and apartheid worldwide.
<b>17. Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man</b>	Called on Member States to acknowledge Israel's discriminatory water allocation policy and settlement enterprise as part of its apartheid.
<b>18. Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies</b>	Israel continues to systematically harass and intimidate Palestinian human rights defenders. Called on Israel to free political prisoners and activists.
<b>19. Organization for Defending Victims of Violence</b>	More attention should be given to the prisoners of Jerusalem, their suffering and the violations and crimes they are subjected to, in flagrant contradiction with international conventions and covenants.
<b>20. Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health</b>	Delivered a speech on Israeli actions regarding water, called for ensuring the right to safe water to all Palestinian people.
<b>21. American Association of Jurists</b>	Echoed the warnings launched by UNCTAD on the dramatic economic situation in the OPT and notably in the Gaza strip. Called upon the HRC to take the necessary measures to ensure that all recommendations of the investigative bodies it mandated and all of its resolutions are implemented.
<b>22. Peace, Development &amp; Human Rights Association</b>	Stressed on the violations of all rights of Palestinian people under international law. Noted that Gaza no longer will be liveable by 2022 if the violations will be carried on. Underlined the need to stop Israeli attacks on OPT.
<b>23. Next Century Foundation</b>	Sustainable negotiation of the resolution to the conflict by finding path to two-states solution is important. Called for Russia and the USA to use their power and influence to urge the Israeli and Palestinian authorities to enter into peace negotiations.
<b>24. International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists</b>	Stresses the ineffectiveness of Agenda Item 7.
<b>25. International Human Rights Council</b>	Delivered a statement on environmental violations.
<b>26. Coordinating Board of Jewish Organisations</b>	Delivered a statement on the HRC biased approach about progress to peace between Israel and Arab world.