

IT'S NOT COMPLICATED

10 SHORT PIECES ON THE OCCUPATION OF PALESTINE

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I.

**BEYOND
OUTRAGE**

At regular intervals, the so-called „Middle East conflict“ catches the attention of Western European audiences. Most often, these are moments of seemingly excessive violence, like in Gaza in 2014 or 2021. For a short time, they manage to spark outrage about the situation in Palestine. Once the attention has shifted, the Israeli state, along with its proxy army of armed settlers, goes back to its daily business: the colonial oppression of Palestine.

If we don't talk about the nature of the historical project of Israel, it's difficult to understand the form of violence that affects the lives of Palestinians. Thus, we speak of Israel as a settler colony out of necessity.

COLONIALISM AND SETTLER COLONIALISM

Colonialism is known as a system characterized by the systematic and repressive migration of Europeans to territories in the Global South to dominate and exploit them materially. In European historical narratives, these territories were considered ‚undiscovered‘ or ‚unclaimed,‘ which made their appropriation and dispossession by the colonizing power seem legitimate. The myth of ‚undiscovered‘ lands is told at many colonial sites. The development of a racist narrative is also essential to colonialism, as the legitimization of unjust rule occurs through the devaluation and dehumanization of the group being dominated.

Settler colonialism is a particular form of colonialism. Unlike traditional colonialism, it does not primarily fulfill fantasies of conquest and domination of early European colonies, but works through the systematic settlement of people who, according to the colonial narrative, possess a natural and inherent right to exist in a specific place. Thus, the displacement, dispossession, and murder of the indigenous population is justified. The existence of a state or nation functioning as an early colony is no longer necessary. The colonization of North America is considered a traditional settler colony, for example.

The history of the settler colony of Israel begins long before 1948 and is closely intertwined with the ideology of Zionism. In the late 19th century, various Zionist organizations, such as the Jewish Colonization Association or the Alliance Israélite Universelle, began the systematic purchase of land for settlement in historical Palestine and South America. Due to anti-Jewish and antisemitic pogroms around 1881 in Europe, the desire for emigration among European Jews intensified. Most emigrated to North America, where the largest Jewish community resides today.

At the same time, institutions like the Palestine Commission, the Anglo-Palestine Bank, and the Jewish National Fund continued to pursue the goal of preparing Palestine as a site for Jewish emigration, thus fulfilling the biblical Aliyah and the return to the Holy Land. Through the creation of agricultural colonies in the form of kibbutzim, European migrants could be integrated into the new colonial society, where many learned Hebrew for the first time. There was no space for Arabs in the origin myths of the newly emerging Jewish-European society in Palestine. Their historical presence was negated, as in other colonial sites, such as in North America.



CENTRALITY OF SETTLEMENT

In the early 20th century, the immigrants in Palestine came up with a new self-image: „Settlement – Labor – Defense“ now included, in addition to the settlement of Jewish immigrants, the element of defense. The narrative of self-defense did not arise from the experience of the Shoah but was already an established element for maintaining the colonial society much earlier. Thus, long before founding the state itself, the foundation for the colonization of Palestine by European Jews had been laid.

By 1950, just two years after the state's founding, the Knesset passed the Law of Return, which guarantees immigration to Israel for people of Jewish origin and their spouses, regardless of nationality. Most people who immigrate to Israel through the Law of Return move into homes in illegal settlements in the West Bank or occupy the property of displaced and disenfranchised Palestinians. Thus, the centrality of settlement as a guarantee for territorial control of Palestine is the necessary condition for identifying Israel as a settler colony.

II. SITUATION IN GAZA



According to the United Nations (UN), at least 43,061 people have been killed since the beginning of the bombardments conducted by the Israeli military in October 2023. At least another 689 people have been killed in the West Bank. Organizations such as Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International are speaking of countless war crimes being committed. The UN and the International Court of Justice (ICJ) have backed these statements. These violations call for extensive investigations, though the process will likely take years.

The collective punishment of Gaza's population is characterized by carpet bombings, the halt of passage of life-sustaining goods through blockades and the targeted destruction of civilian infrastructure including water treatment facilities. Numerous executions of unarmed civilians have been witnessed, attacks have resulted in massive civilian casualties and obliteration of entire families. Journalists and medical staff are significantly at risk, being targeted and killed continuously.

An example of this is the deliberate targeting and killing of paramedics, who, as coordinated with the Israeli military, were en route to rescue 6-year-old Hind Rajab. The Israeli military bombed the paramedics in their ambulance. Hind and her family were targeted and killed by 335 shots while trapped in their car. Moreover, Palestinian civilians are being used as human shields, tortured and killed en masse by soldiers in the so-called „safe zones“. An extensive investigation of all these war crimes will take years.

WAR CRIMES

Unlawful attacks conducted by the Israeli military continue leading to significantly high civilian casualties and the eradication of entire families. Amnesty International has examined several attacks of the Israeli military on Rafah, in the south of Gaza. These include three attacks after the end of the humanitarian ceasefire in December 2023, one in January 2024 and three in April 2024. At least 130 civilians were killed in what Israel claimed was the „safest“ area of the Gaza Strip - half of the victims were children. The seven attacks mentioned above indicate a high likelihood of being direct attacks on civilians and civilian objects. Therefore, they need to be investigated as war crimes.

The healthcare system has been destroyed systematically. More than 500 attacks on healthcare facilities were recorded in Gaza. Aid hubs have been forced to relocate and rebuild many times over, convoys carrying life-saving aid have been shot at, delayed and denied access. This destruction has severely hampered Gaza's ability to provide medical care to its population, exacerbating the humanitarian crisis.

Israel's extensive restrictions on deliveries, lacking guarantee for safety and the ongoing blockade of the water and electricity supplies are examples of the targeted punishment and the eradication of the entire population of Gaza. These measures hinder Gaza's population from accessing food safely, while the incessant use of violence further aggravates the situation. Approximately 1.1 million people are facing acute hunger. Children, chronically ill people and people with disabilities are especially affected and are suffering due to the catastrophic situation in Gaza.

The Israeli government's strategy of starving an entire population in the occupied Gaza Strip, as a method of war, is a war crime according to Human Rights Watch. The Israeli forces are deliberately blocking the supply of water, food and gas.

Furthermore, they intentionally impede humanitarian aid, destroy agricultural fields and hinder the civilian population from accessing life-sustaining goods. This deliberate infliction of suffering on the civilian population further compounds the already dire humanitarian crisis.

The violations documented are extensive and indicate an alarming disregard for international humanitarian law, with the civilian population in Gaza suffering immensely because of these deliberate acts of war.

Further reading: Human Rights Watch „*Starvation Used as a Weapon of War in Gaza*,“ December 18th, 2023.

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) „*Famine Review Committee: Gaza Strip*,“ March 1st, 2024.

Amnesty International „*Further Evidence of War Crimes in Gaza: 44 Civilians Killed by Israeli Airstrikes*,“ May 27th, 2024.

III. SITUATION OF WOMEN IN GAZA

Women hold a unique position in wars and armed conflicts. In addition to the destructive violence from military forces and weapons, they are also subjected to gender-based violence, making them one of the most vulnerable groups in armed conflicts. Reports of sexual assault and gender-based violence against women and girls, who are detained by occupying forces, are increasing. At the same time, many affected women remain silent about their experiences due to shame and fear of social exclusion.

According to the UNFPA, as of October 2nd, 2024, nearly 1.9 million people in Gaza—nine out of ten—had been displaced at least once. Among them are an estimated 50,000 pregnant women who face serious challenges in maintaining hygiene due to overcrowded shelters. Women and girls are at increased risk of violence, infections, and diseases. Pregnant women and first-time mothers face growing health risks due to the lack of maternal and newborn health services, exacerbated by high rates of malnutrition and undernourishment.

Simultaneously, Palestinians in the West Bank and East Jerusalem experience alarming levels of ongoing violence. Movement restrictions prevent civilians from accessing schools, workplaces, family, and healthcare—affecting 73,000 pregnant women. On January 23rd, 2024, UNRWA reported that nearly one million women and girls had been displaced and that more than 17,000 women and children had been killed in Gaza. Shelters for internally displaced persons (IDPs) are overcrowded, offering little to no privacy, especially for women and girls.

The UNRWA Khan Younis Training Center (KYTC), one of the largest shelters in southern Gaza, shelters 40,000 IDPs; more than 140 women have given birth since the war began. In Rafah, more than 480 people share a single toilet due to overcrowding.

According to UNRWA, more than 690,000 menstruating women were waiting to gain access to menstrual hygiene products, clean water, toilets, and privacy at that time. The Israeli forces also destroyed Gaza's largest fertility clinic, which housed up to 3,000 embryos.



IV. SITUATION OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES IN GAZA

People with disabilities are particularly vulnerable during times of war. Often dependent on support to seek safety or provide for themselves in the long term, their chances of survival are significantly lower than those of their able-bodied peers. As escape routes present enormous challenges even for healthy individuals, the difficulties faced by people with disabilities in such situations are even greater. In evacuation plans, people with disabilities are frequently overlooked, leaving them and their families behind.

In Gaza, this omission can be tantamount to a death sentence. Prior to October 2023, approximately 21% of households in Gaza included at least one person with a disability. Since October 2023, the number of people with disabilities in Gaza has rapidly increased, largely due to amputations caused by Israeli attacks.

In September 2024, Human Rights Watch released a comprehensive report on children with disabilities during Israeli attacks on Gaza. The report revealed that children with disabilities and chronic health conditions had been without access to life-saving medication for months, including children who require antiepileptics daily. According to the report, amputations are identified as one of the most common injuries caused due to the use of explosives in Gaza.

Human Rights Watch emphasizes that under the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which Israel ratified in 2012, states are obligated to take all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of people with disabilities during armed conflicts. The provision of care for disabled individuals in Gaza is extremely difficult. In addition to the lack of medical supplies, safety concerns often prevent affected individuals from accessing clinics or shelters safely.

In May 2024, the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities reported that of the 58,000 people with disabilities in the occupied Palestinian territories, most are children, elderly people, and women.

V. SITUATION IN THE WEST BANK

In January 2023, Israel refused to transfer tax revenues it had collected on behalf of the Palestinian Authority, resulting in a financial deficit that exacerbated poverty and made it impossible to pay the salaries of public sector workers. This example illustrates the arbitrary control Israel exercises in the West Bank.

Apartheid is particularly evident in the West Bank, where walls and illegal settlements carve the land into small, controllable sections. Access to resources like water and electricity is either actively obstructed or tightly regulated. For instance, collecting rainwater is forbidden by military order in most parts of the West Bank, and rainwater cisterns are regularly destroyed by the military.

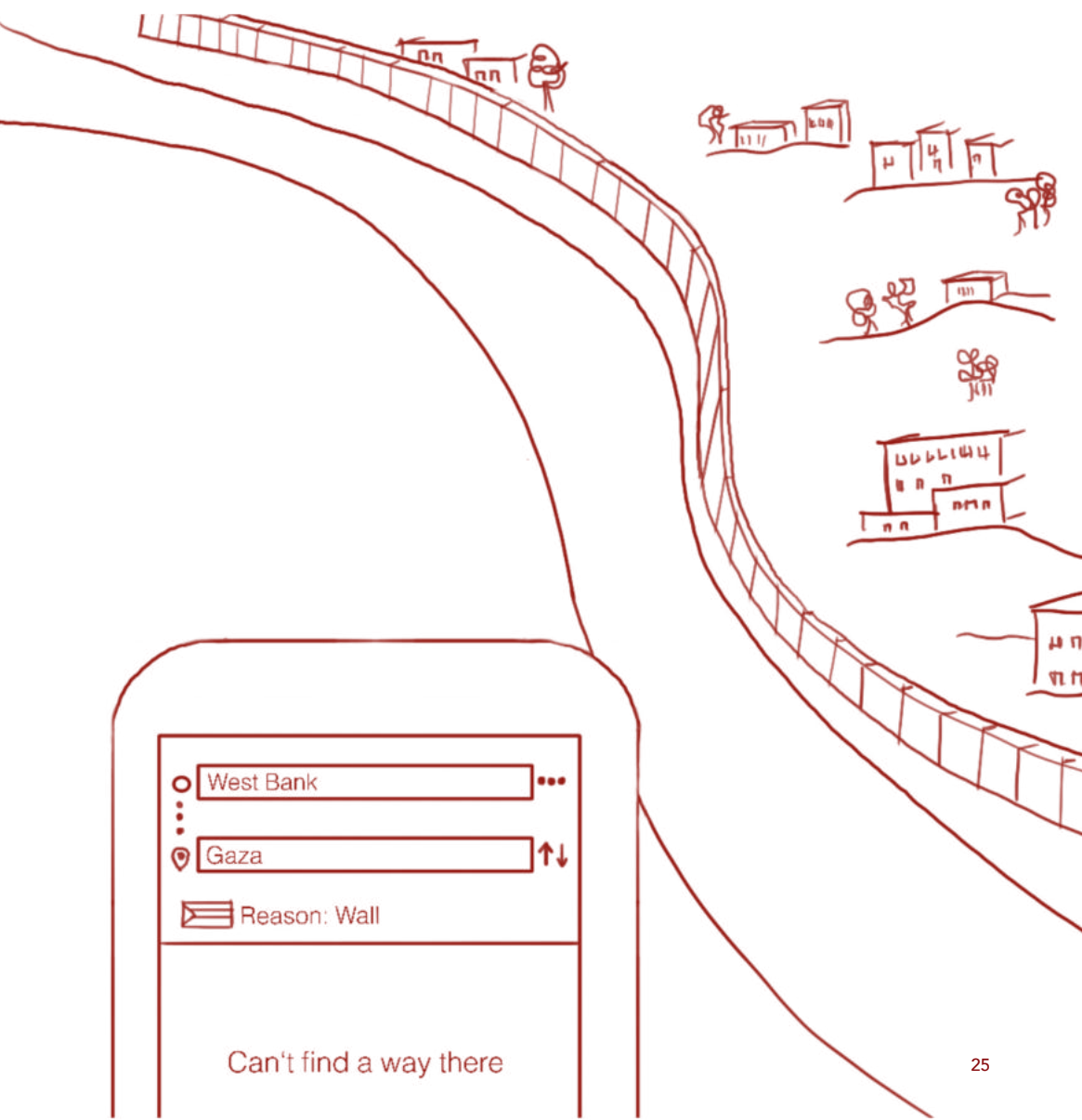
Forced displacement, restrictions on freedom of movement, denial of nationality, refusal of asylum rights, expropriation of property and land, and the killing of Palestinians are commonplace in the West Bank. Since 2022, a law has allowed the revocation of residency permits for Palestinians deemed to have „breached loyalty to the state.“ Using this justification, human rights defender Salah Hammouri had his residency status revoked in 2022.

Settlers pose perhaps the greatest physical threat to the residents of the West Bank. Violence from settlers is either condoned or actively supported by the military. Since October 7th, 2023, the situation has deteriorated further. At least 622 Palestinians, including at least 142 children, have been killed by the Israeli military and settlers. As a result, 2023 became the deadliest year for the population of the West Bank since 1967. Additionally, Israel launched the most extensive and deadly military operation in 22 years in the West Bank in late August of 2024, targeting infrastructure such as roads, schools, and medical facilities, destroying or severely damaging them, and displacing residents.

Attacks by illegal settlers have also increased, including intimidation, arson, destruction of homes, poisoning of livestock, physical violence, and killings. The Israeli government has been documented distributing weapons to these settlers, which are then used to intimidate and threaten Palestinians. The goal is to make life in the occupied territories unbearable, thus forcing the Palestinian population to leave.

On September 18th, 2024, the UN General Assembly reaffirmed in a vote that Israel must immediately end its presence and control in the occupied territories. This includes the right of return for displaced Palestinians and the restitution of all confiscated land, property, and resources. The illegal settlement construction must be halted, and all settlers must leave the areas.

Further reading: Amnesty International „*Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories 2022.*“
Amnesty International „*State-backed deadly rampage by Israeli settlers underscores urgent need to dismantle apartheid,*“ April 22nd, 2024.



○ West Bank ...

📍 Gaza ↑↓

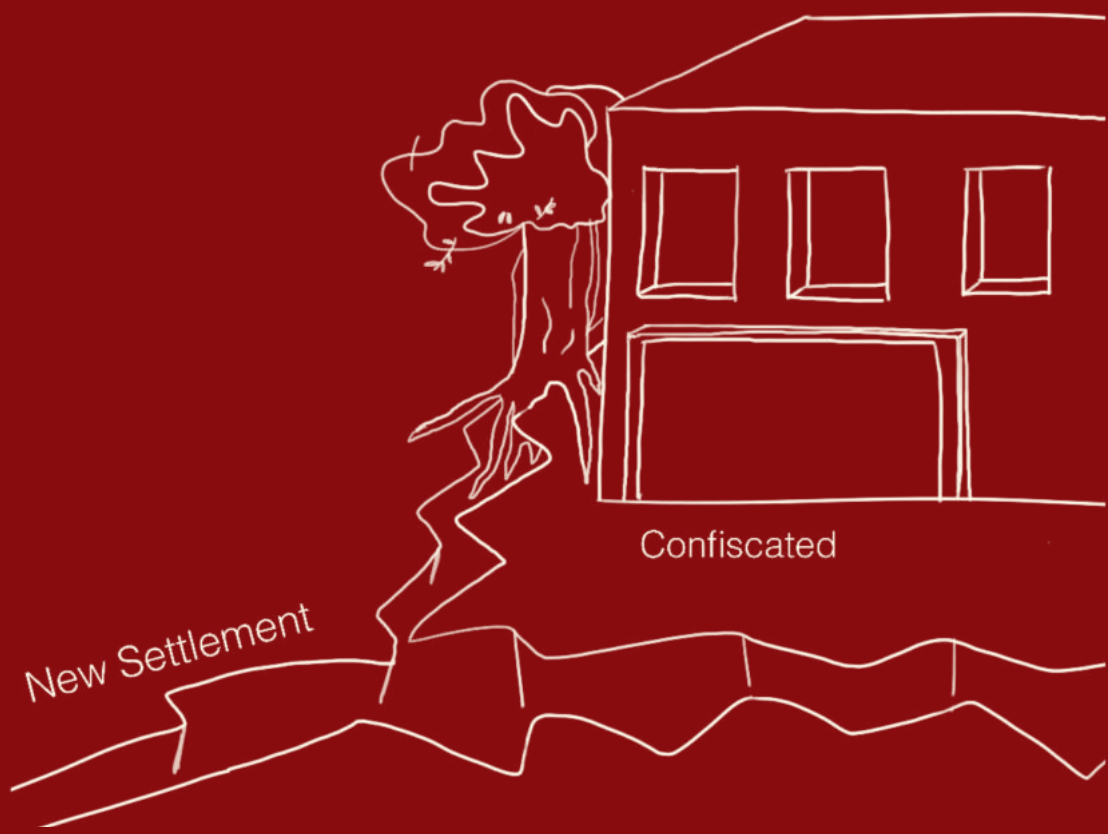
🚩 Reason: Wall

Can't find a way there

VI. SETTLEMENTS

All Israeli settlements in Palestinian territories are illegal under international law and thus constitute a violation of international law. During the Six-Day War in 1967, Israel occupied East Jerusalem, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip, as well as the Golan Heights and the Sinai Peninsula. Although Israel withdrew from the Gaza Strip in 2005, it maintained the blockade of the coastal area while continuing to occupy the West Bank, where it has been continuously establishing settlements since 1967.

The Fourth Geneva Convention prohibits the occupying power from deporting residents of occupied territories and relocating its own population into occupied areas. In 1970, there were only 1,514 Israeli settlers in Palestine. Today, there are about 730,000 settlers. Violence by settlers against the Palestinian population was already commonplace before October 7th, 2023. Since then, however, the violence has significantly increased and is protected by the Israeli military. Since October 2023, at least 16 Palestinian communities have been displaced, and 689 Palestinians have been killed in the West Bank.



Confiscated

New Settlement

VII. ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION

For decades, Israel has systematically used administrative detention as a method to punish and intimidate people both in Israel and the illegally occupied territories. While this measure is allegedly used to combat political views and activities that threaten security, it is often applied without any justification. People are detained without specific charges or accusations, and no formal trials take place. Particularly alarming is the fact that even children as young as 12 years old are subject to this practice.

Administrative detention allows for the imprisonment of individuals without a trial or any committed crime, based solely on the assumption that they might commit an offense in the future. As this measure is considered preventive, there is no time limit on the detention. Detainees are held under the orders of regional military commanders based on secret evidence that is never revealed to them. This renders those affected helpless: They are confronted with unknown accusations, have no way to defend themselves, do not know when they will be released, and are neither charged, brought to trial, nor convicted.

Even before military judges, detainees are not informed of the exact allegations against them. Each year, between 500 and 700 children are detained in this way. Currently, over 3,500 Palestinians are in administrative detention. Given that the right to a fair trial and due process is a fundamental pillar of any democracy, it must be made clear: under these circumstances, Israel cannot be considered a democracy.

Further reading: B'Tselem: „*Administrative Detention*“ and Amnesty International „*Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories*,“ April 11th, 2024.

Defence for Children International: „*Childhood in Captivity: Palestinian Children Arbitrarily Detained in Israeli Prisons*,“ July 26th, 2023.

**VIII.
GERMAN
INVOLVEMENT IN
THE GENOCIDE**

Before October 7th, 2023, Germany already supported Israel's military actions, and the country continues to do so today through the supply of weapons. Germany is Israel's second-largest weapons supplier, accounting for 47% of all Israeli arms imports, after the United States. Between 2019 and 2023, 30% of the conventional weapons available to Israel came from Germany.

Due to Germany's role in supporting Israel, the country was accused by Nicaragua on March 1st, 2024, before the International Court of Justice of involvement in genocide under the International Genocide Convention. These allegations were denied, and reportedly, the volume of arms exports from Germany to Israel has decreased since the beginning of the year.

Nevertheless, in the past year, the German government approved a weapons export package to Israel worth €326.5 million, €20 million of which were specifically for offensive weapons without any defensive purpose. In July 2024, smaller exports valued at €35,000 were authorized. Despite the symbolic reduction in the export of German military technologies, Germany continues to support the far-right government of Benjamin Netanyahu ideologically and politically, even in the face of numerous documented war crimes.

This support manifests itself through the propagation of Israeli narratives, an uncritical stance towards the Israeli military's claims, and the marginalization of pro-Palestinian voices within Germany, which has been expressed through police violence at demonstrations, unlawful restrictions on freedom of assembly, bans on political activities, house raids, and arbitrary arrests.

**GERMANY'S INVOLVEMENT IN ISRAEL'S
MILITARY EFFORTS INCLUDES:**

2

**SA'AR 6-CLASS COR-
VETTES FROM THYSSEN-
KRUPP MARINE SYSTEMS**

10

**TORPEDOES FOR THE DOL-
PHIN-CLASS SUBMARI-
NES BUILT IN GERMANY**

60

**DIESEL ENGINES FOR ARMORED
PERSONNEL CARRIERS**

3000

**PORTABLE ANTI-TANK WEAPONS ("MATADOR")
FROM DYNAMIT NOBEL DEFENCE, DEVELOPED
JOINTLY BY GERMANY AND SINGAPORE**

500.000

ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION

500.000

TANK AMMUNITION

AUTHORIZATION FOR THE
USE OF TWO "HERON
TP" COMBAT DRONES

DETONATORS AND PRO-
PELLANT CHARGES FOR
VARIOUS WEAPONS

HAMBURG'S ROLE IN GERMAN ARMS EXPORTS

Research by ALL FOR PALESTINE HAMBURG

Research by the group All for Palestine Hamburg has uncovered Hamburg's significant involvement in Germany's arms deals with Israel. The Blohm+Voss shipyard in Hamburg constructs military boats and supplies them to Israel. Siemens Solutions manufactures marine engines and machinery for warships, which are also delivered to the Israeli military. Furthermore, ThyssenKrupp Marine Systems built four Sa'ar 6-class ships, based on a German corvette design, with a subsidy of €115 million from the German government, covering around a third of the total cost. Part of the planning may have been conducted at their Hamburg location. Maritime armaments represent the largest form of German support for Israel.

In addition to maritime technologies, other sectors of the German arms industry profit from deals with Israel. Rheinmetall, at two locations in and around Hamburg, produces rocket-propelled grenades, ammunition, propellant charges, detonators, air defense components, communication equipment, military trucks, and security glass for delivery to Israel

The material support for Israel is not always as overt as these examples, but war also relies on the surrounding infrastructure. MAN Energy Solutions manufactures engines for ships and vehicles, which, according to Tagesschau, are also supplied to Israel. Ferchau Engineering GmbH collaborates with the aforementioned companies, providing engineering and IT consultancy, and employs specialists for weapons guidance systems in Hamburg.

All these goods pass through various points of imperialist geography on their way to Gaza, with one of the key hubs being only a stone's throw from us—the Port of Hamburg. As Germany's largest port, it plays a critical role not only in the country's civilian exports but also in arms exports.



Port of Hamburg

Further reading: ALL FOR PALESTINE via @all4palestine on Instagram
German Bundestag. *Documentation WD 5 – 3000 – 004/24.*
German Arms Exports to Israel.

IX.

APARTHEID

Apartheid, originally an Afrikaans word meaning „separateness“, refers to the system of racial discrimination that existed in South Africa until 1994. The essence of apartheid is to create a political system through racist policies that ensures the dominance of one group over another. Apartheid is prohibited under the United Nations International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (1973) and defined in Article 7 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Israel engages in various actions that are prohibited under the UN Apartheid Convention, including:

- Applying different legal standards: Civil law for Israelis and military law for Palestinians.
- Forcibly displacing Palestinians to make way for illegal Israeli settlements.
- Preventing Palestinians from returning to their homeland, including confiscating their property (land and homes).
- Systematically and severely denying basic human rights to Palestinians based on their identity.
- Denying Palestinians the right to freedom of movement and residence (particularly, but not exclusively, in Gaza).
- Committing murder, torture, unlawful detention, and other serious forms of deprivation of physical freedom.
- Prosecuting Palestinians for their resistance to apartheid.

X. SITUATION IN LEBANON



The conflict between Lebanon and Israel did not begin in October 2023 either. Lebanon is a multiethnic country bordering occupied Palestine in the South. Many Palestinians fled to Lebanon after being displaced by Israel and formed resistance groups in the 70s. In 1982, Israel attacked positions of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Southern Lebanon, the main area of settlement of Shia Lebanese citizens. Airstrikes and a siege on Beirut killed thousands of civilians, invoking a UN Security Council resolution calling for 'immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of troops'. Israel did not respect the solution and instead occupied South Lebanon and parts of Beirut in the process.

This occupation lasted 18 years and ended with the Israeli military's withdrawal in 2000. Due to the violation of Lebanon's sovereignty, armed resistance groups were established during the occupation, such as Hezbollah. 1993 another major assault by Israel named "Operation Accountability" killed 120 Lebanese civilians, injured close to 500 and displaced 300.000 in the span of seven days.

In 2006, Lebanese resistance groups captured two Israeli soldiers aiming to pressure Israel to release remaining Lebanese prisoners in Israel. This sparked the 2006 war, during which Israel committed multiple war crimes in Lebanon. Israeli mines and cluster bombs killed people even after a ceasefire went into effect and several environmental disasters were caused, like the oil spill in the Mediterranean Sea.

Since October 2023, Hezbollah and the Israeli military have been exchanging fire along the border between South Lebanon and the occupiers in the north. The violence escalated recently when Israel caused detonations of pagers and walkie-talkies in Beirut and other civilian areas in Lebanon on September 18th and 19th, followed by extensive attacks from September 23rd onwards. According to international law, pagers and walkie-talkies are considered civilian objects and must not be targeted as weapons, even when in possession of combatants.

As of today, more than 3,002 people have been killed and thousands wounded. According to Lebanese authorities, more than 104,000 people have been displaced due to the violence. This is in addition to over 112,000 people displaced before the latest aggression. 1.2 million people are fleeing. Many fled their houses without any of their belongings and are now struggling to gain access to basic necessities like food and blankets.

Even before the recent escalation, Lebanon was in a humanitarian and economic crisis with two out of three people living in poverty and a healthcare system at the brink of collapse.

Further reading: Doctors Without Borders "*What's happening in Lebanon*," September 27th, 2024.
Verfassungsblog "*Was sagt das Völkerrecht zu den Pager- und Walkie-Talkie-Explosionen*," September 27th, 2024.
Action On Armed Violence "*At least 4.285 casualties recorded in Lebanon since 7 October 2023*", September 20th , 2024.
B'Tselem "*Israeli Violations of Human Rights of Lebanese Civilians*", January 2000.

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Amnesty International „Further Evidence of War Crimes in Gaza: 44 Civilians Killed by Israeli Airstrikes,“ May 27th, 2024.

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ONE YEAR GENOCIDE



76 YEARS
APARTHEID