

## DAY 4:

### CONFLICT GENDER AND HEALTH

During this last day of gender stream, the first section was about different conflicts in different parts of country and analyze it with gender lens.

#### - PALESTINE:

Our palestinian colleagues from the gender stream exposed a presentation about the current situation in Palestina.



A land for the people without a land (1946)

OSLO Accords (1990s)

A Palestinian-Israeli interim agreement. Though it was meant as a significant step to peace, it came with a hidden cost. It allowed Israel to continue the occupation without being held accountable

Israel used it to justify the expansion of the illegal settlements. Supposed to be only for 5 years.

Divided the west bank into Areas A, B and C.

Area C makes up approximately 60% of the West Bank. This area is entirely under Israeli control. Most of the settlements are in Area C.

Area B is under joint control between Israel and the Palestinian Authority and comprises approximately 20% of the West Bank.

Area A is under full control of the Palestinian Authority. This area makes up the final 20%.

Most settlers live in what are called the "settlement blocs." These are areas that have a high number of Jewish settlements. The three main blocs are Ariel in the north, Ma'ale Adumim near Jerusalem, and Gush Etzion in the southern West Bank.

Settlements:

600,000 - 750,000: Illegal settlers in the occupied Palestinian territories. 150: Settlements

119: Outposts. 42%: Of West Bank land controlled by settlements. 86%: Of East Jerusalem for Israeli state and settler use. The majority of settlements have been built either entirely or partially on private Palestinian property.

Apartheid Wall: 723 kms long 8 ms high. In July 2004 the International Court of justice issues advisory opinion on the wall following request by UN general Assembly, even though it still under construction. It divides even villages. People have to go through checkpoints to pass to the other side.

Gaza: 95% of the water is undrinkable, 4 hours electricity per day, 45% of unemployment, 46% kids suffer anemia, 45% kids express no will to life, 2 million denied freedom of movement.

- Childhood in Palestine: some children have to pass it daily in order to go to school. Some cases were exposed one of a 16 years old boy that just killed by the Israel militarist in his birthday during a demonstration. Another 19 year old Elor shot an already injured young Palestinian male in the head and killed him, he was sentenced 18 months in jail but he served 12 months. The incident was caught on video.

- Women in Palestine: Leila Khadil: first female to hijack an airplane. Rim Banna: feminist activist singer that sings stories that would otherwise be forgotten.

Links: Leila Khaled: Hijacker (2006): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iWg6-oQTSvw&t=2895s>

5 Broken Cameras: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rH\\_d\\_L33V2s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rH_d_L33V2s)

After this presentation we all, as the PHM show our solidarity with the Palestinians.

## - **ROHINGYA REFUGEES**

In this session the actual situation of the Rohingya refugees coming from Myanmar was exposed. The presenters are working directly with them in the settlement camps in Cox Bazar. There are 1 million Rohingya people in the settlement camps in this moment.

The reasons of the forced migration are due to racial reasons and for extractive reasons (mining).

- Rohingya refugee women and their vulnerabilities:

Rohingya population is stateless in Myanmar since 1982 and they have been deprived from basic services (education, health, etc) for several years as well as lack of freedom of movement.

The plight of Rohingya → seclusion, polygamy, child and early marriage, deprived of educational opportunities, freedom of movements, etc.

Suffering during migration → 7-8 days journey long full of hardship, with several incidents of drawing and mentally traumatized.

Current stressor for Rohingya refugees → loss of identity, insecurity, rapid change of socioeconomic status, isolated, dysfunction of family life, substance abuse and domestic violence,

Available services in refugee camps: security, sanitations latrines wash, , shelters, psychosocial counselling. These services are being delivered by the Bangladesh government as well as international support.

**ACTIVITY 1: video Rohingya refugees camps and the situation of women: “No women’s land”.** The video showed how rape was used as a tool for ethnic cleansing. The video interviewed some of the survivors.

## **KASHMIR**

**ACTIVITY 2: Video Kashmir conflict and young population.**

A session about the Kashmir situation was held followed by debate regarding pellet guns use.

## **North East India, Nepal and Sri Lanka**

The resource person explained the current situation in Nepal, Sri Lanka and North East India taking into account the relation between conflicts and patriarchy.

## **Session: HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORKS**

We discussed different international legal framework related to conflicts and the role of the states. The conversation tried to link health with human rights. Right to health is not narrow, it is upheld by constitutions all over the world and it is connected with social movements.

**ACTIVITY 3:** We were divided into groups and asked to mark the key milestones in health at international, at national level as well as personal experiences in our area of our work or part of a campaign along with mentioning of the year.



- **RIGHT TO HEALTH (R2H) AND HUMAN RIGHTS MILESTONES**

Sources of human rights laws

International: Customary law, treaties, declaration, soft law.

Regional: European convention, Interamerican convention in Human Rights

National: Constitutions, laws.

R2H: underlying determinants (safe food, water, education, etc), freedoms (from torture, from discrimination,..), entitlement (health care system, access to medicines...), health care.

**PHM understands health as a reflection of a society's commitment to equity and justice. Health and human rights should prevail over economic and political concerns.**