

Submission by Al-Haq in Response to the Questionnaire for CSOs on Initiatives towards Early Warning and Prevention of Genocide

Al-Haq, a Palestinian NGO based in Ramallah, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory presents the following answers in responses to Questions 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10 and 11.

2. What does your organization understand ‘early warning’ to mean in the context of preventing genocide? Could you share examples of concrete and positive action supported or implemented by your organization to address root causes of genocide?

Racism, manifested through decades of alien occupation and colonialism, premised on the denial of the right of self-determination, and imposed by way of an apartheid regime, is a clear example of an environment in which persistent violence, characterized by repeated UN investigatory reports as war crimes and crimes against humanity constitute a clear early warning. The potential for Israeli perpetration of genocide against Palestinians as a group, particularly in Gaza, was forewarned for example by the [National Lawyers Guild](#) in 2014, the [Russell Tribunal on Palestine](#) in 2014, and the [Center for Constitutional Rights](#) in 2016, while scholars warned over the years that the siege of Gaza may amount to a “[prelude to genocide](#)” or a “[slow-motion genocide](#)”.

In 2005 CERD adopted a Declaration on the Prevention of Genocide which recalled country situations where ‘systematic violations of human rights and persistent patterns of racial discrimination could escalate into violent conflict and genocide’. The 2007 guidelines on the Early Warning / Urgent Action mechanism refer to its role in identifying ‘the presence of serious, massive, or persistent patterns of racial discrimination, in some cases with genocidal dimensions.’ The prevalence of racist and dehumanising language and hate speech in Israeli social media was also noted in a [warning](#) issued in July 2014 by the UN Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide and Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect, in response to Israel’s conduct against the protected Palestinian population. The Special Advisers noted that individual Israelis had disseminated messages that could be dehumanising to Palestinians, and had called for the killing of members of this group, and reiterated that incitement to commit atrocity crimes is prohibited under international law. On 27 October 2023, the CERD Committee acted under this Early Warning and Urgent Action (EWUA) procedure and issued [Statement 5 \(2023\) on Israel and the State of Palestine](#), expressing alarm at ‘the scale of violence and the humanitarian catastrophe that is unfolding in the occupied Gaza Strip and by the well-founded fears that the region is being engulfed in a broader conflict’.

As a human rights organisation established to protect and promote human rights and the rule of law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), Al-Haq's work is rooted in and guided by the relevant rules and principles of international law. The International Court of Justice has clarified that:

[A] State’s obligation to prevent, and the corresponding duty to act, arise at the instant that the State learns of, or should normally have learned of, the existence of a serious risk that genocide will be committed. From that moment onwards, if the State has available to it means likely to have a deterrent effect on those suspected of preparing



genocide, or reasonably suspected of harbouring specific intent (*dolus specialis*), it is under a duty to make such use of these means as the circumstances permit” (*Case Concerning Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro)*, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 2007, para 431).

Al-Haq therefore understands 'early warning' to mean the process of notifying the international community, including States, international organisations, and relevant bodies, of their duty to take all reasonable measures to prevent the commission of genocidal acts as soon as a risk of genocide or genocidal intent is observed.

3. Can you elaborate on initiatives undertaken by your organization on early warning and early action towards the prevention of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, including advocacy, monitoring, reporting, conflict prevention, and resolution and reconciliation initiatives?

Within the first week of Israel's genocidal campaign in the Gaza Strip, where Israeli officials made an array of statements expressing overt genocidal intent, including then Defence Minister Yoav Gallant stating "[w]e are fighting human animals and we are acting accordingly", and throughout which Israel incessantly bombarded the Gaza Strip (killing nearly 2,000 Palestinians) imposed a total blockade - including food, medical supplies, water, and fuel - and ordered the forcible transfer of 1.1 million Palestinians from northern Gaza to the south, Al-Haq, Al Mezan Center for Human Rights, and the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (PCHR) [called](#) on Third States to urgently intervene to protect the Palestinian people against genocide.

Two weeks later, in an [open letter](#) to the UN General Assembly, Al-Haq, Al Mezan Center for Human Rights, and the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights reiterated their urgent need to call for an immediate ceasefire in the Gaza Strip and the demand that Israel comply with its obligations under international law, including by lifting the 16-year land, sea, and air blockade, and withdrawing all military forces from the illegally occupied Palestinian territory, as mandated under numerous UN General Assembly (UNGA) resolutions.

In light of the veto block paralysis at the UN Security Council (UNSC), the UNGA convened a UN General Assembly Emergency Special Session on 26 October 2023, in accordance with Resolution 377A(V). Al-Haq, Al Mezan Center for Human Rights, and the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights called on UNGA Member States and regional organizations, including the European Union, African Union, and Arab League, to use all mechanisms at their disposal to ensure that sanctions and countermeasures were placed on Israel, again warning that Israel was committing genocide in the Gaza Strip and highlighting various statements of genocidal intent.

Just over a month later, on 2 December 2023, Palestinian civil society organisations addressed a [letter](#) to the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, Alice Wairimu Nderitu and the Special Advisor on the Responsibility to Protect, George Okoth-Obbo, with regards to Israel's actions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including and especially in the Gaza Strip. They expressed their concern regarding the [statement](#) of Ms Nderitu issued on 15 October 2023, which failed to alert the international community to the risk of genocide against the Palestinian people and urged them to take all measures at their disposal, as required by their [mandate](#), to

prevent the unfolding, and ongoing, genocide in Gaza, including by mobilising the international community, particularly Third States, to uphold their legal obligations and urgently intervene for this end.

Since then, Al-Haq has routinely notified the international community - through direct communications with States, Special Procedures, and other UN bodies - of Israel's commission of genocidal acts, and their consequent *erga omnes* obligations. Now, over two years later, the genocide continues. Rather than being held accountable by the international community, Israel's unlawful occupation, siege, settler-colonial apartheid, and genocidal acts have been normalised and even rewarded through the inherently unlawful "20-point plan" devised by the United States, administration under President Trump, which grants Israel membership on a so-called "Board of Peace" that aims to profit off of the destruction of Gaza and the Palestinian people, while entrenching perpetual foreign occupation and Israeli control over the Palestinian territory.

Re Reconciliation Initiatives: Apartheid and Genocide

In October 2025, Al-Haq and Al-Quds Community Action Centre submitted a [communication](#) to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) in response to its call for inputs on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the ad hoc Conciliation Commission (CERD/C/113/3) dated 21 August 2024 (paragraph 56). (CERD Call for inputs from civil society organizations in Israel and in the State of Palestine <https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/2025/call-inputs-civil-society-organizations-israel-and-state-palestine>)

The submission stressed that CERD cannot implement the decision in *Palestine v Israel* without addressing also the ongoing genocide in Gaza. Our submission further stressed that:

Palestine v Israel addresses precisely the systematic and persistent patterns of violations of ICERD that have created the conditions for the current genocide unfolding in Gaza. Al-Haq calls on the Committee to ensure that its process of follow up is focussed on the prevention of genocide. It believes the call on all States Parties to cease military assistance if there is a clear risk that such assistance could be used in violation of international law is not strong enough. There is a clear risk that any military assistance to Israel will breach the Genocide Convention and ICERD, and contravenes the findings of the ICJ as to third state obligations in the *Legal Consequences arising from the Policies and Practices of Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem* advisory opinion. As a result, Al-Haq and CAC believe that the Committee should use the Early Warning / Urgent Action mechanism to immediately call for a full embargo on all military assistance to Israel by all States Parties.

Re the particular request raised by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to implement the Commission report recommendations in relation to:

- (a) Create a joint platform with Israeli and Palestinian human rights defenders to address questions of racial discrimination and hate speech in both communities;



(b) Promote common activities towards peace and reconciliation within the territories of both State parties and in the diaspora.

Our submission noted that ‘we emphasise that the conciliation aspects cannot be implemented without robust intervention to follow up on breaches of the standards of the Convention in particular as they relate to genocide and apartheid. If and when the Committee holds all States Parties to account to prevent genocide and condemn apartheid, the aspects of conciliation recommended in the report in *Palestine v Israel* become more workable.’

The capacity for Palestinian human rights defenders to continue challenging Israeli apartheid and genocide has again been dramatically reduced by the September 2025 designations and sanctioning of Palestinian human rights organisations by the USA. This attempt at silencing Palestinian voices is the latest in the relentless, decades-long campaign by Israel and its allies to erase the Palestinian people, to prevent the collection of evidence, to entrench apartheid, and to systematically deny Palestinians their collective right to self-determination and return, a campaign carried out under the cover of international impunity.

4. Could you provide examples of successful cases of prevention at the regional and sub-regional level supported or led by your organization? Are there such examples that have either not worked or have been unsuccessful? What challenges exist, and how could they be overcome?

All our efforts at warning about Israel's perpetration of genocide against Palestinians have failed to see any meaningful action beyond rhetorical criticism of Israeli conduct. The genocide is ongoing.

Al-Haq has taken cases to stop arms exports to Israel in light of the genocide, in the UK, Denmark, the Netherlands, Canada, and France. There have been some successes in the Courts in different jurisdictions recognising that there is a duty to prevent genocide, and that that duty exists in respect of Israel’s actions in Gaza. in the obiter observations by Courts, for example in the [Netherlands](#) and in the [United States](#). However these observations did not have tangible results, or stop the decisions of these countries to export arms to Israel to continue the genocide – as these decisions were considered to be the competence of the executive. The [Court of Appeal](#) in The Hague has concluded that there is a serious risk Israel is committing genocide in Gaza and violating international humanitarian law. The [UK Court of Appeal](#), declined to rule on the UK government’s assessment of genocide, stating that parts of the legal challenge are not for the courts to decide, but rather the responsibility of the executive, which is held accountable by parliament and the electorate.

Accountability, Archives, Memorialization and Remembrance

6. Please indicate ways in which your organization supported efforts towards accountability for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. Also, could you share information on any initiative in support of preservation of archives, oral histories and other forms of evidence in situations in which such crimes and violations have been committed?



Al-Haq took legal actions in various countries, in particular in Europe. These actions include complaints before national criminal courts (in Belgium, France, Italy and Germany), including arms export cases, and cases against dual nationals who served in the Israeli forces. In France, Al-Haq joined a case against a dual national leading a settler organisation involved in blocking humanitarian aid heading to Gaza. Al-Haq further considered joining universal jurisdiction cases when Israeli officials were supposed to travel to third states. A major obstacle we encountered in this regard is the cancellation of the visit out of fear of arrest, as was the case for Bezalel Smotrich, Israel's Finance Minister, who eventually did come to France in November 2025.

Accountability

Al-Haq has worked on a number of cases to stop the export of arms by Third States to Israel for use in the genocide.

- Australia

Palestinian human rights groups, Al-Haq, Al Mezan Center for Human Rights and the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (PCHR) have launched [legal action](#) in the Federal Court of Australia. The human rights groups seek access to all permits allowing the [export](#) of arms and weapons to Israel that have been granted by the Minister for Defence since 7 October 2023. The application is supported by the Australian Centre for International Justice (ACIJ). This is the first legal challenge attempting to shed light on arms export permits in Australia.

- Canada

Al-Haq and partners [CLAIHR](#) filed an application for judicial review with the federal court on 5 March 2024, concerning export approvals for arms, ammunition, implements or munitions of war (military goods or technology) to Israel, authorised by the Minister of Foreign Affairs on or after 9 October 2023. Following this, the government changed its arms export policy claiming that no more transfers of arms would be exported to Israel, but did not exclude pre-existing permits and transfers that go first through the US.

- Denmark

In March 2024, Oxfam Denmark, Amnesty International Denmark, Mellempfolkeligt Samvirke (Action Aid Denmark) and Al-Haq took a [legal action](#) against the Danish National Police and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to stop Danish arms exports to Israel. On 11 April 2025, the Danish High Court found that Amnesty International Denmark, Oxfam Denmark, ActionAid Denmark and Al-Haq had no legal interest in having our claim that the Danish state violates international law. The organizations do not agree with this decision and will appeal the case to the Danish Supreme Court because of its fundamental importance.

- France

o Millipol Arms Fair



Al-Haq and partners sent a [formal notice](#) to the Prime Minister and the organisers of the Milipol trade fair, warning that participation in the 24th Milipol Paris arms fair by companies and delegations that directly or indirectly supply arms to Israel, encourages the perpetration of serious and repeated violations of international law.

- Paris International Airshow

On [Friday, 22 May](#), Al-Haq, Union Juive Française Pour La Paix (UJFP), Attac-France, Stop Fuelling War (SFW) and Survie, filed a legal action against SIAE, the organiser of the Bourget Air Show in Paris, hosting military exhibitions from Israeli delegations. On 18 June, following the Bobigny court's [rejection of the petition](#), the coalition filed the petition to the Paris Court of Appeal. The Court of Appeal ruled against the Coalition finding that 'the allegations of complicity in and concealment of war crimes and violations of the right to dignity and the right to life are unrelated to the obligations imposed by the contract to comply with regulations and the law', and that the 'conduct of France's international relations' is an area reserved for the executive. On 9 December 2025, Al-Haq and partners filed a new civil lawsuit against the organisers of the Paris Air Show (SIAE). The civil liability action aims to have the SIAE recognised as having committed a fault by executing illegal contracts consisting of hosting entities directly or indirectly involved in genocide at the exhibition.

- Germany

On 19 September, the [Higher Administrative Court \(VGH\) in Kassel](#) decided not to grant a Palestinian complainant interim legal protection against German arms exports to Israel. The complainant is now considering filing a constitutional complaint to bring the violation of his fundamental rights before the German Federal Constitutional Court. The complainant is supported by Al-Haq, Al Mezan Center for Human Rights, the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights and ECCHR. This case concerns transmission parts for Israeli Namer and Merkava tanks. These tanks are used in significant numbers in Gaza. The Israeli armed forces' ground war could not be waged without these tanks, which are kept operational through the use of German spare parts.

- The Netherlands

On 10 October 2024, Al-Haq, and partners took a legal action against the Dutch State for failing to prevent genocide in Gaza and other Israeli violations of international law. The coalition's main requests to the Dutch civil court include a ban on the export and transit of weapons, weapon parts, and dual-use items to Israel and a ban on all Dutch trade and investment relations that help maintain Israel's unlawful occupation and colonisation of Palestinian territory.

On 25 March 2025, Al-Haq as part of a Coalition filed an [appeal](#) against the District Court decision, which dismissed the coalition's preliminary injunction claim against the Dutch State, arguing that the court's failure to apply binding international legal standards undermines the Netherlands' obligations under the Genocide Convention, the Geneva Conventions, and the recent advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ). The Coalition appealed the decision in [September](#). On 6 November, the [Court of Appeal in The Hague](#) concluded that there is a serious risk Israel is committing genocide in Gaza and violating international humanitarian



law. However, the court concluded that it is primarily up to the State to assess what measures should be taken to prevent genocide, and that the State has considerable discretion in this regard.

– United Kingdom

Al-Haq and GLAN’s judicial review of UK arms exports to Israel, filed in October 2023, resulted in the government ending the direct sale of F-35 components to Israel, however indirect sales and export of component parts were still permitted. GLAN and Al-Haq argued that the government is breaking both domestic and international law through its decision to create an unprecedented ‘carve out’ of F-35 parts. On Wednesday, 12 November, the Court of Appeal in London rejected our request for an appeal holding that suspending licences for the supply of F-35 components would have a negative impact on international peace and security, and this outweighed the risks of Israel not complying with International Humanitarian Law.

– United States

In *Defense for Children International - Palestine v. Biden*, Palestinian human rights organizations including Al-Haq, together with Palestinians in Gaza and the U.S., filed a lawsuit in U.S. federal court against President Biden, Secretary of State Blinken, and Secretary of Defense Austin for the U.S. officials’ failure to prevent and complicity in the Israeli government’s unfolding genocide against them, their families, and the 2.2 million Palestinians in Gaza. The lower court had found a plausible case of genocide and urged the Biden administration to re-examine its “unflagging support” for Israel’s siege of Gaza, but dismissed the lawsuit in January 2023, finding it was not the court’s place to rule on what it determined was a “political question.” On 2 October 2024, the US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied a petition for re-hearing.

Al-Haq along with partner organisations, has filed a number of criminal cases against individuals involved in the genocide in Gaza.

– Ghost Unit Cases

On 30 June 2025, FIDH along with its Palestinian and French member organisations Al-Haq, Al Mezan, PCHR and the LDH, as well as the AFPS, filed a complaint for the opening of an investigation against two French-Israeli soldiers, Sasha A. and Gabriel B. The two soldiers, belong to the same sniper unit within the Israeli Occupying Forces (IOF), are accused of being involved in summary executions in Gaza. Other complaints against dual national soldiers from the same unit were filed in Belgium, Italy and Germany, and South Africa, with investigations opening in Belgium and South Africa.

– French Torture Case

On 17 December 2024, Al-Haq, Al Mezan, PCHR and FIDH filed a civil party complaint against a French-Israeli soldier (Yoel O.) with the War Crimes Unit of the Paris Tribunal. The complaint is based on a video consisting of several scenes published on social media networks and showing Palestinian detainees dressed in white overalls, their hands tied and blindfolded, being subjected to insults in French. At least one of the detainees shows visible signs of torture.

- Israel Is Forever

Al-Haq and partners Al Mezan, PCHR and FIDH submitted a filing to the War Crimes Unit against the directors of settler organisation Israel Is Forever, on the grounds of complicity in genocide, for preventing the delivery of food aid into Gaza, crimes against humanity and war crimes. This followed a complaint filed in November 2024 by the French Jewish Union for Peace, together with a Franco-Palestinian complainant who is a member of Urgence Palestine and supported by the NIDAL association. In August 2025, the Crimes Against Humanity Division of the Paris Judicial Court issued a summons against French-Israeli dual national [Nili Kupfer-Naouri](#), president of the Zionist settler organisation Israel Is Forever, for complicity in genocide.

- Four Winds Case

In July 2025, Al-Haq, Al Mezan, SOMO, and The Rights Forum informed [Four Winds](#) of our intent to take legal action to force the company to disclose information in relation to any supply of dogs to Israel. Al-Haq supplied affidavits to the lawyers working on the case in the Netherlands, of dog attacks across the West Bank and Gaza. Days before the groups were due to file their legal submission to the court, Four Winds announced it had ceased activities. While the Dutch police dog company Four Winds K9 has announced that it ceased its activities as of 1 November 2025, there is no evidence that the Netherlands has ended the practice of exporting police dogs to Israel.

- Norwegian complaint against Yoav Gallant, Benjamin Gantz, and Herzl Halevi

On 28 February 2025, Al-Haq wrote a [letter](#) to Mr. Jørn Sigurd Maurud, Norway's Director General of Public Prosecutions, urging the investigation of a [complaint](#) submitted by ICJ Norway and Defend International Law in November 2023 to the National Authority for Prosecution of Organised and Other Serious Crime (NAST). The complaint alleged that Yoav Gallant, Israel's former Minister of Defence, Benjamin Gantz, a former member of Israel's war cabinet, and Herzl Halevi, Chief of Staff of the Israel Occupying Forces (IOF), aided and abetted the commission of crimes against humanity in the Gaza Strip from 7 October 2023 onwards, including the crimes of inhuman acts, murder, forcible transfer, persecution and extermination, against approximately 270 Norwegian citizens forming part of the Palestinian civilian population in Gaza.

- Israel President Herzog

Al-Haq joined Australian and Palestinian legal groups have jointly making a formal request to the Australian Federal Police (AFP) to [investigate](#) Israel's President, Isaac Herzog on allegations that Herzog engaged in conduct that amounted to the offences of incitement to genocide and advocating genocide under the Commonwealth Criminal Code. The request is timely in light of Herzog's expected imminent visit to Australia.

– Former Israeli Military General Doron Almog

Al-Haq joined Australian and Palestinian legal groups in making a formal request to the Australian Federal Police (AFP) to arrest [Israeli Major General Doron Almog](#) on his arrival to Australia next week in a delegation with Israel’s President, Isaac Herzog.

Almog infamously fled London in September 2005 after British police moved to arrest him at Heathrow Airport as his flight landed, following an arrest warrant issued by a British court for alleged war crimes. Tipped off in advance, Almog remained on board the aircraft as it departed back to Tel Aviv.

The allegations against Almog result from his time as Commanding Officer of the Israeli military’s Southern Command between 2000 to 2003. Under his command, the Israeli military was responsible for countless and extensive human rights violations and grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions inside the illegally occupied Gaza Strip. The allegations include destruction of 59 homes and property; the wilful murder of three teenage boys; the wilful murder of a pregnant woman during home demolitions and obstruction of medical aid; the wilful killing of 14 people and causing injury to 150 more in an airstrike carried out using a one-tonne bomb in a densely populated civilian area.

– World Zionist Organization Chairman, Yaakov Hagoel

Australian and Palestinian legal groups have written to the Australian Federal Police (AFP) raising allegations regarding the [role of Yaakov Hagoel](#), the current Chairman of the Executive of the World Zionist Organization (WZO), in relation to alleged unlawful settlement activities undertaken by the WZO in the unlawfully Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT). Hagoel arrived in Australia as part of the delegation of Israel’s President, Isaac Herzog

The groups urge the AFP to investigate Hagoel and examine whether the alleged conduct may give rise to offences under the Criminal Code.

The groups allege that the WZO carries out its unlawful settlement activities in the OPT through its ‘Settlement Division’, the main function of which is to promote the development of unlawful settlements through their financing, planning and construction, as well as the management of unlawfully occupied land in the OPT on behalf of the State of Israel. As Chairman of the Executive of WZO, it is alleged that Hagoel presides over the organisation’s executive leadership, exercising authority over the WZO’s day-to-day governance and institutional implementation - including having oversight over the Settlement Division and its activities.

– Nir Barkat

On 22 January 2026, Al-Haq and partners filed a criminal complaint against [Nir Barkat](#), Israeli Economy Minister and former Jerusalem mayor, for international crimes, as he was present in [Davos](#) calling on the public prosecutor to investigate Barkat while he is present in the country. As Minister of Economy, Barkat is responsible for unlawful Israeli colonisation of Occupied Palestinian Territory and Israel’s actions in Gaza, arguing the army was too lenient during its

ongoing genocide against the Palestinian people. During his time as mayor of Jerusalem, Barkat was individually responsible for illegal Israeli settlement related international crimes, including apartheid. Our organisations called for the investigation into his role in planning, permits, enforcement and demolitions in occupied Jerusalem.

In addition, Al-Haq has engaged in a number of legal avenues for corporate accountability:

- Booking.com

On 8 November 2023, Al-Haq, ELSC, SOMO, and The Rights Forum filed the legal action in the Netherlands accusing Booking.com B.V. of laundering profits from activities in illegal Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT).

- E-Dreams

Al-Haq along with partners SOMO, ELSC, Al-Haq Europe, Novact, SUDS, and Guernica Centre, supported a case on [money laundering](#) against E-Dreams and Booking.com in Spain. In September 2025, the prosecutor declined to open an investigation, arguing that Spain and the EU did not yet have an explicit ban on doing business with illegal settlements. On 17 February 2026, a criminal complaint was filed before the investigating courts in Madrid against Booking.com B.V. (Netherlands) and Travelscape LLC (a subsidiary of Expedia Group Inc). The criminal complaint argues that eDreams presumably relied on partners' hotel inventory and payment infrastructure -including listings in illegal settlements- while managing the brand and customer relationship.

- Airbnb

On 10 June 2025 Al-Haq and GLAN, submitted an NCP complaint against [Airbnb](#) for breach of the OECD Guidelines in Ireland. Al-Haq has monitored and documented human rights violations across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem recording the materials with Eyewitness. In October, Al-Haq engaged in a number of meetings with the Irish National Contact Point (NCP), as the complaint proceeded to investigation, and the Irish NCP reached out to Airbnb to start the communications process.

Archives, Memorialization and Remembrance

Al-Haq employs field researchers across the West Bank and the Gaza Strip that, despite the immense challenges they face, including risks to their personal safety and that of their families, continue to document Israel's commission of international crimes and human rights violations against the Palestinian people.

Our Monitoring and Documentation Department (MDD) logs and categorises this information – taken in the form of affidavits, video testimony, and transcripts – to be used in subsequent investigations by the Forensic Architecture Investigations (FAI) Unit and in the work of the Legal Research and Advocacy Department (LRAD).



The FAI Unit is a multidisciplinary team within Al-Haq that utilises cutting-edge spatial analysis, photogrammetry, and architectural tools to document and investigate human rights violations in Palestine. The unit focuses on cases involving killings, demolitions, and settler violence across the occupied Palestinian territory, including the West Bank and Gaza, exposing the systemic nature of Israeli violations and genocidal conduct. Our team combines expertise in 3D modelling, video analysis, and audio forensics to create detailed visual evidence of violence under Israel's settler-colonial apartheid regime.

As a specialised unit within Al-Haq, FAI supports broader legal and advocacy efforts by providing meticulously documented evidence for court cases, media outlets, and international legal mechanisms. Our work enhances Al-Haq's ability to hold perpetrators accountable by combining on-the-ground field research with advanced spatial and technological methods. The Unit also contributes to public discourse through exhibitions and multimedia platforms that amplify Palestinian experiences under Israel's settler-colonial apartheid regime.

LRAD avails of information stored by MDD, along with the work of FAI Unit where relevant, to support the analysis in its submissions to UN Special Procedures, Expert Mechanisms, UPR Mechanisms, and international courts. It also highlights the human rights violations and genocidal acts documented in larger reports, as well as its series 'Field Focus' and 'Special Focus'.

7. Has your organization implemented or supported any initiative to advance memorialization and remembrance of past instances of genocide, including participation in national days of remembrance of victims of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, or observance of the International Day of Commemoration and Dignity of the Victims of the Crime of Genocide and of the Prevention of this Crime?

To mark the ongoing genocide against the Palestinian people, Al-Haq has amplified calls around the genocide on 7 October [each year since 2023](#), highlighted the genocide on the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, and [International Human Rights Day](#). For example, Al-Haq and partners issued a paper on 14 January 2024, marking [100 days of genocide](#) in Gaza. Al-Haq marked [International Solidarity Day with the Palestinian People](#) on 29 November 2024, with a statement on the genocide highlighting “44,330 Palestinians Killed: Al-Haq Marks International Solidarity Day with an Urgent Call for Immediate Action to end Israel's Genocidal Campaign”.

Cooperation

10. Does your organization contribute to existing mechanisms of early detection and prevention of human rights violations that may lead to genocide? This can include cooperation with the Universal Periodic Review Mechanism, Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council and the Treaty Bodies, as well as with the Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide.

Al-Haq uses all available avenues to end Israel's genocide against the Palestinian people, and actively engages with each of the listed mechanisms. Al-Haq did seek to engage with, but failed



to receive communication or support from, the Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide. Our repeated efforts to establish contact and schedule a meeting with the Special Adviser or the Office on Genocide Prevention have been unsuccessful:

- On 7 February 2024, Al-Haq, with other Palestinian human rights organizations, [addressed](#) a letter to the UN Secretary-General expressing profound disappointment and calling for an inquiry over the failure of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, Alice Wairimu Nderitu, to fulfill her mandate in addressing the ongoing atrocities perpetrated by Israel against Palestinians in Gaza.
- In a 27 March 2025 letter, Palestinian civil society, again noting the context of an occupation which the ICJ has concluded is unlawful, and that Israel's conduct was in violation of the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination's prohibitions on racial segregation and apartheid, [noted](#) that 'the continued failure of the Mandates to confront and challenge Israel's genocidal assault on the Palestinian people represents clear confirmation that the UN's response to its failures in previous genocide is presently being replicated in a new failure to uphold the fundamental rights of a protected group.'
- With no response having been made to the 27 March 2025 letter, and given that intensification of Israel's genocidal conduct failed to prompt action from the Mandates, Palestinian civil society again on 24 May 2025 [addressed](#) the Acting Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide and the Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect, 'to urgently request that you fulfill your Mandates exhaustively and without delay by taking all necessary measures to prevent yet another failure by the UN and the broader international community to prevent and stop genocide.'

The failure of the Special Advisers to fulfill their mandate re the prevention of genocide has been, and remains, a matter of profound and bitter disappointment for Palestinians.

During 2025 Al-Haq - having participated on genocide prevention related litigation in The Netherlands, made written and oral submissions, with partner organisations, to the Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights in its review of The Netherlands periodic report.

Building upon the authoritative jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice in its 2024 advisory opinion *Legal Consequences arising from the Policies and Practices of Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem*, and the Court's provisional measures Order of 26 January 2024 in the case of *Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide in the Gaza Strip (South Africa v. Israel)*, the Committee has recommended that as a state party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), that the Netherlands:

- Take all necessary and urgent measures to ensure a complete ban and its effective implementation on the export and transit of weapons, weapon parts, and dual-use items to Israel;



- Cease all trade and investment relations that can contribute to the current gross and systematic human rights violations of the Palestinian people, particularly in the Gaza Strip, to life, food, health, water and sanitation, housing, and the right to self-determination; and
- Take all necessary steps to avoid recognising, aiding, or assisting the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory, including by all business enterprises domiciled in its territory or under its jurisdiction.

Al-Haq and partners, litigation in the Netherlands was unsuccessful, yet nonetheless, the Court of Appeal in The Hague concluded in November 2025 that there is a serious risk Israel is committing genocide in Gaza and violating international humanitarian law. Of significant jurisprudential value, was the Court's affirmation stated that the Dutch State's obligation to take measures to prevent “(further) genocide” would be “of little practical use” if the Netherlands had to wait for the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to issue a final ruling on the matter. This finding is of particular import given the number of public officials who sought to defend their complicity in genocide by referencing the absence of a definitive ICJ finding which would of necessity take many years to arrive.

11. Please indicate whether and how your organization cooperates with governments, international and regional organizations and other stakeholders and civil society organizations in advancing efforts to identify the risk of and to and prevent genocide.

Al-Haq communicates directly with States, sending Letters, Explainers, Position Papers, Q&As, etc on an array of topics to ensure political leaders are fully informed of situation in Palestine and their consequent binding legal obligations.

Al-Haq supports the work of the International Criminal Court, sharing crucial evidence on and [analysis](#) of Israel’s commission of mass atrocities against the Palestinian people.

Al-Haq also supports proceedings at the International Court of Justice, by advocating for potential States to request the Court for [additional measures](#) to protect the Palestinian people from genocide, and submitting

Al-Haq often works jointly with other Palestinian civil society organisations, both individually and through PHROC and PNGO. For example, On 27 March Al-Haq and PHROC partners sent a [letter](#) to the Special Advisor on Genocide explaining that our repeated calls to the predecessor, Alice Wairimu Nderitu, went unanswered.