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DANIELA DÖNGES, PRESIDENT, SCALES FOR JUSTICE: The West Bank is divided into area A, B, C, that actually all the area A is under full Palestinian control, which for example 18%, whereas 60% areas here are under full Israeli control, which makes children—leaves children and everybody at the mercy of the occupational forces.

 Next slide. So of course one topic is very well known, is the issue of settlement. It has been criticized over the years, over and over, over the years by many international bodies. Resolutions have been passed. So it is very well known that these supplements, that it is illegal for an occupying power to transfer parts of its own population into territories it occupies. However, as you see on the left side here, everything that is blue here are settlements. And you have to know that settlers are living there at the expense of the Palestinians, which means they are protected by soldiers 24/7 on the expense of the Palestinians. They act very aggressively towards Palestinians, but what is even more difficult is that Palestinians, and especially Palestinian children, are—find themselves under military law. Military law gives—means they are judged before a military court, and they have less rights and can be arrested from the age of 12 years old on. And in case there is a conflict, they are always guilty until proven innocent, whereas settlers are innocent until proved guilty.

 So you see, on the right side, you see the number of checkpoints. Children have to—because the West Bank is occupied, there are hundreds of checkpoints, either fixed or flying checkpoints throughout the West Bank. And children will have to cross checkpoints on their way to school at the mercy of these soldiers. And very often, I just have to think of an example, a friend of mine, he told me that they are arrested, blindfolded, handcuffed while passing through checkpoints. And it has been reported by many organizations that this is more or less arbitrary. The next one, please.

 So in order to give you a first impression about the trauma they face when they are passing checkpoints, when they are at the mercy of soldiers. So I just would like to show you a first video, because you have to think that Palestinian children by the occupation forces are considered as potential terrorists. That’s the way they are treated, which means a Palestinian child may throw a stone and it goes to jail for six months or longer. Whereas if a settler may throw a stone, they would just get a—the settler child will go away. So please just show the first video. If you click on the link below, it should open.

 This is a video that was taken by a friend of mine who is living in Hebron, where the tensions are especially high. And actually we were talking one day, and he told me, I said, “How was your day?” And he said, well, it was good until in the afternoon I witnessed this scene.

A child [video begins] that actually was for—he didn’t know why—maybe suspected of maybe thrown stone, the child, was arrested—was stopped by soldiers. He was so scared, so scared that he tried to escape. You see the panic in his eyes, and you see there how he tries to escape. You see the humiliation, the fear. Then he manages to escape, and where does he hide? In the rubbish container. Will he be safe in a rubbish container? You see soldiers following him into the rubbish container and take him out. How do you think this child will grow up? How will he remember the soldiers? [video end]

 Let’s go to the next presentation, please. So this video was filmed a friend of mine who told me the story right after it happened, and it has made a lasting impression. That’s another issue, but not now.

Okay. So you can imagine the situation. You’ve got a first impression about the situation of the children. So the belief that every Palestinian child is potential terrorist, is actually leading—is often leading to injustice and to a brutal behavior from side of the soldiers, and the fear and humiliation often on the way to school is leaving a lasting impression and footprints on their heart. A friend of mine also told me that once he was detained and brought to the police station, he saw a school class of children sitting there blindfolded, and their tiny school bags in the corner, and their hands behind their back. And the soldiers are telling them, “You tell us who threw a stone. If you confess, then you can go.” That’s how they do it. Actually if the child signs he can go and see his mummy six months later.

 So some of the pictures you see the humiliation, the children daily passing through checkpoints, opening their bags. They are treated like terrorists by definition, but how will you grow up when you’re treated from the very first moment of your life on as a terrorist? And then how will you grow up? So this is a very serious issue. And of course children are very sensitive to arrest, also, which is following this.

 So let’s go to the next slide. So let’s have a look at the statistics when it comes to children in detention. Could you please click again? No, no. Not on the link. Press—not on the link please. Other. Yes.

So you see this was January 2016. There is a number of 106 Palestinian minors in Israeli prisons. Yep. And including several administrative detainees. Administrative detention means you can be held up to six months without trial. So they are extremely—they are often subjected to a lack of fair trial, and they are treated also in the prisons in a way that just undermines their basic human rights. Okay.

 Now I would like to pass to two examples, two people I have met, I’ve personally met. Could you please continue? Click. The case of Lina Khattab. Lina Khattab is a girl that I met last year during my last visit to Palestine. She is a young student at Birzeit University, and on 30 December 2014, so a little bit more than year ago, she was—she participated in a protest organized by her university in front of the Ofer military prison. As usual, the soldiers responded with excessive amount of tear gas. She ran away and got caught, and they made a showcase of her, which means they immediately barred her, and they arrested her and transferred her to a prison inside Israel. She had to undergo several hearings, but when do you think she saw her family first? It was after one month during a hearing. Her family didn’t see her, and her father wasn’t allowed to go to Israel anyway. And under international law it is forbidden to transfer prisoners outside of occupied territories. So actually it was a kangaroo court. And nevertheless, Lina Khattab was convicted to six months in jail. So she was finally released in June 2015.

 And when I met Lina, I just said, how was it? I mean—she said, she was of course she was beaten. She was mistreated. She was threatened. And actually what has she done? She participated in a demonstration. She was running away. That’s all her crime. But very obviously the judge had said during meeting, okay, you seem to be a strong girl, because she had replied when he asked her, what do you wish? And she said, my—I will continue my dream. He said, you seem to be a strong girl. You must be a terrorist. So he convicted her. She lost half a year of university. And when I asked her, how did you do in prison? She said, it was very bad, especially the hearings when they were woken up in the middle of the night, and then shackled, and all day long—I mean mistreated. But she said, you know what? I am a dancer. So I taught my colleagues dancing. We were dancing in the cells. That’s attitude despite humiliation. That’s something I deeply admire.

 The next case is a case that really went very, very deep also for me. It’s Khalid. I met him also last year. Khalid was arrested in December 2014, so also a little bit more than a year ago. He was carrying a car tire together with his friend. He was close to the separation barrier. His friend—so several soldiers all of a sudden appeared. Both got scared, and his friend escaped, and Khalid unfortunately was caught. So they did—the soldiers didn’t know what they wanted to do with the tires, maybe burn them or anything, but they weren’t armed or anything. He was brought to a police station and had to undergo a hearing. His father was waiting next door. His father was not allowed to see his son, although he was present in the police station. So the police officer threatened—so this is his testimony, because I interviewed him, huh? Beat the table. He said, “You have to confess. And if you confess, then you can see a lawyer.”

 Look at this boy, huh? So he also had to undergo several hearings. Soldiers first pretended that they brought several other tires that they had found in the area. So he pretended that he had carried all seven. Look him. I don’t know how it is possible. Then they said he had thrown stones, this is a common accusation. How—I mean this boy, how does he want to carry seven tires, or however many, and throw stones? The story isn’t logic. But he was convicted.

The problem is Khalid has anemia, so—which means he needed medical treatment. The family demanded medical treatment. Khalid was denied medical treatment. He was sent to a doctor. The doctor took his blood pressure. The family sent the medical records again. It was only several months later on pressure by the lawyer that he got sort of medical treatment. And he was still not released. I met him. Here, this picture was taken in the hospital directly after his release, because he had to be brought to the hospital immediately. That’s where I met him, and he really touched my heart.

 The next example. This is at present the youngest detainee, the name—so the name—the family doesn’t want the name of the girl to be disclosed, but she’s 12 years old. She was accused of—she was on her way to school when a settler accused her of trying to stab a soldier, which is highly unlikely, but this girl currently is the youngest girl in Israeli prisons, 12 years old. How do you think these children will grow up? How do you think they will develop?

 I will never forget the words of my friend who had also been arrested for human rights activities who told me, Daniela, what I have seen in the Israeli jails, the way they humiliate the children, the way they treat them, I just thought—I wanted to tell them, and shake them, why are you treating the children like this in detention? Give them candies. Play soccer with them. Show them you’re not that bad. But the way you treat them, they go in for stone throwing and they get out violent. That’s what’s happening inside their heads. That’s how occupation is affecting children. That’s why we have to make sure the children are protected from injustice.

 And now the last slide, as long as such an attitude towards children is present by an occupying power, how do you want to overcome the conflict?

So this is my presentation about the cases I’ve seen in the West Bank. This is what’s driving me to continue against injustice.

Thank you.

 ANNA SASSU, PROJECT MANAGER OF THE GLOBAL NETWORK FOR RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT: Thank you, Daniela. Thank you for sharing this really touching and sad stories with us. The next speaker is Mrs. Abbas. Mrs. Abbas will describe the indiscriminate bombings and killings of children in Ta’izz and Aden and pointed out that this amounts to genocide. She will focus on the details of these outrages the fact that the international silence is very disturbing, and I note the severity in the scale of these atrocities. Mrs. Abbas will call for the international community to fulfill its obligation to the children and ensure that the perpetrators are charged with war crimes. Please?

 JIHAD ANIS ABBAS, HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST FEDERAL ARAB ORGANIZATION: Okay. First of all, thank you for—thank you very much for the introduction. It’s my honor to be here today to describe the genocide of the children in Aden and Ta’izz.

 Genocide crimes, which affected children in Aden and Ta’izz displaying the facts of killing—killing and wounding of the children during the invasion of Aden by armed militias, and armed militia allied, and with the Houthis and Ali Abdullah Saleh and Republican Guards led by his son, Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh, genocide of children, Aden and Ta’izz, they are suffering. The international silence is treated—is really disturbing about these valuation against the children in Yemen required from the international community and the organization who is interested in human rights, and children carry out its function over these crimes committed against the children.

 However, prosecute and bring—[inaudible] of these crimes against the humanity as approved by the Security Council and it is on the [inaudible] that are committed against the children. Support to the International Commission of Inquiry into Human Rights Violation and the children in particular. And in accordance with the Resolution 140 of 2012, as amended by the Presidential Decree Number 2015.

 And allow me, please, to highlight some—its—the ugliest video about the children, just to show I mean the crime about the children in Aden and Ta’izz.

[foreign language video]

 JIHAD ANIS ABBAS: Is it anything wrong with the video? I have the USB. Can I give you it now?

Okay. I think there is a problem in the video. Maybe I will use the USB later? Yeah? This is just the ugliest film about regarding the war in Aden and Ta’izz in whole Yemen, I mean from the militia Houthis and former President and the Republican Guards in Yemen.

 ANNA SASSU: Thank you, Jihad. Now I give the floor to Mr. Salem, which was a diplomat in the Middle Eastern countries more than 20 years, specializing mainly in Iran. He now works in the human rights field as advisor to the President of the Organization for Human Rights. And he also advises a research institute in the Gulf region. He will speak about the state of human rights in Iran, in particular execution of children. And he will also address Iranian intervention in defer of other countries of the region and the fact that these are some of the lives on the right of the children.

 MOSTAFA SALEM, SPECIALIST IN THE MIDDLE EAST ISSUES IN CONFLICT ZONES: Ladies and gentlemen, first of all I’d like to thank the Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development for giving me this opportunity to speak in front of this respective gathering.

 From a different point of view, I want to share with you the situation of human rights in Iran.

 [foreign audio].

Maybe a lot of you will find it strange to talk about Iran in this gathering, but actually the issue that I will pass so fast on how the Iranian authorities deal with children’s rights to make it clear how the Iranian intervene, intervention in conflicts all over the region affects our topic.

 [foreign audio]

 Eighteen-year-old Behnam Zare was hanged in 2008 for a crime he committed when he was 15. Iran is one of the few countries that executes people for crimes committed as juveniles. Today there are reported to be around 130 young people awaiting execution.

[foreign audio]

Her son, Hussein, killed a boy when he was 15, and he was sentenced to death. Every day his mother waits for news.

[foreign audio]

Hussein was pardoned by the family of the victim and was released. In Iran only the forgiveness of the victim’s family, usually with a sum of money, can save their lives.

[foreign audio] Ezzatolah Entezami is a well-known actor in Iran. He pleads with the families of the victims to forgive the condemned.

[foreign audio]

But some cannot forgive.

[foreign audio]

[Murtaza John Sabine] was killed by 17-year old Saeed Aljazi.

[foreign audio]

Saeed’s father can’t contain his joy when the father of the dead boy forgives his son.

[foreign audio]

But according to the attorney for many families with children awaiting execution, less than 3% of the victims’ families are willing to spare their lives.

 MOSTAFA SALEM: I think that’s enough for now. Regarding the Human Rights Watch report, the security authorities and the intelligence are the most violators of human rights in Iran.

[Music]

MOSTAFA SALEM: The increase of the execution rates jumped up in 2015 to unexpected numbers, as it exceeded 1,084 cases. Far away from the discrimination against minorities in Iran and gender discrimination that reached the limits to affect children, from the very beginning of their lifetime, the executions reach children in Iran as the judiciary system—as the judiciary system in Iran allows the trials of children under 18 years and send them to the death penalty. A child can commit an act when he or she is under 18, but up to the system the—he or she they have to face execution and wait till they reach the age of 18. So the accused children are facing psychological pressures in their detention, and of course the ban from their normal rights in education and dealing as they should be.

 In addition, even the judiciary system differentiates between children regarding their gender, as boys are responsible for their acts when they are 15 in comparison with girls, on the other hand, are responsible in the age of nine. The execution numbers referring to the report of Amnesty International, the Iranian authorities executed 73 teenagers between the years 2005 and 2015, plus 160 teenagers waiting to reach 18 years to be executed.

 In addition to all of that, I’d like to speak in brief about the effects of the Iranian military and intelligence activities in the Middle East region, especially in Iraq and Syria and Yemen. The existence of the Iranian role in these conflicts are so clear, by direct influence as in Iraq and training the sectarian militias, which go for children with recruitment under the sectarian slogans to fight against who so-called ISIS and effects of hating on those children to remerge again with the society.

 Syria and Yemen are not so far from our topic. As the blind support from the Iranian side to the Syrian regime and random shelling against the cities, which affects children and put them under that situation. The same thing is done in Yemen. When the Iranians sent their experts to train how these militias and the Yuverdagee will post to their hands, and how they used it against the innocents.

 Finally, the consequences of conflicts in these states will stay affecting childhood for a long time, as a resident of the war remains as minds and destroyed main facilities as hospitals and schools, which will take a long time to be rebuilt.

 I thank you.

 ANNA SASSU: Thank you. To conclude I would like to run up and say the Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development would like to support United Nation practices for protecting children in conflict zones, and I’d like the following recommendation, someone entering and reporting are fundamental and need to be strengthened by the UN working in conjunction with the NGO and national government. The United Nations should work with national stakeholder to strengthen their ability to deal with child protection issues. The United Nations also should enlist the systems of the media organization in raising awareness and raising the standards.

 And before to give the floor for questions, I would like to remind just for time concerning, just the short question and no long statement.

 UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Is there translation? Or no? No translation. Okay. First of all, I would like to thank you for those great presentations and this view about the situation of human rights violation against children, I have to emphasize in multiple points about the number, a huge number that wasn’t listed, unfortunately, such as that 600 children were killed in the conflict in Yemen, mainly by Houthis-style militias, who are supported by Iran forces. Also there are a number about—approximately 2 million students are out of school because of the conflict in Yemen. Also there are more than 6,000 children were injured by this conflict, and especially by the shelling of Houthis outside and militia and mainly Tiazz and Aden and Qusay’ir. There are multiple crimes that have been committed in Yemen, but what is really interesting that we have heard the execution in Iran, which is very—I have seen the video. I’m shocked that 15-year old child is getting executed for such crimes which is unacceptable, even in my country where these crimes are being committed. Thank you.

 UNKNOWN SPEAKER: [foreign audio] Normally we don’t speak in Yemen on the crimes of the Saudi children and other kin. Why we speak about Yemen? We don’t speak about—the Yemeni community don’t speak about 2,000 our children killed by the Saudi aircrafts, military aircrafts, and their shooting of schools, and as I told you, they were suffering by the artillery, the Saudi air forces, and also what we have—we saw—yes. There are some scenes, but I have also some videos what happened in Ta’izz, and a child, he was killed. After they were killed by his father, the resistance last week, the small boy was crying, and he was killed.

 UNKNOWN SPEAKER: We need questions. We don’t have that much time.

 UNKNOWN SPEAKER: My question is following, why we don’t speak about violations perpetrated by the Saudi Arabia? Thank you so much.

 UNKNOWN SPEAKER: My name is Joseph. I’m intern for International Institute for Peace, Justice and Human Rights, and my question is for Mrs. Dönges.

So first of all, thank you for your videos. It was really sad. My question is do you think initiatives about rights of children, rights of their education in the past? And what’s your future projects to try to change that, especially for rights of children in Palestine? Thank you.

 ANNA SASSU: [off-mic speaking] Are there other questions? Yes, sir?

 UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Thank you Mr. Chairman, Chairwoman. First of all, I want knowledge you make. Yes, we have so many children that were enrolled by force as soldiers, and the Houthis militias, supported by Ali Saleh of enrolling by force children in armies, telling them I will give you 90% of marks in schools to encourage their parents to leave them go to the front lines. What the victims of children that were killed by either Houthis militiamen is more; 10 times that has been. And my question is the following, are these all massacres? And how can we make persecution of the criminals? I’m asking the coordinators how can we to show these massacres and these crimes as what happens in Israel? We have known to keep silent to make prosecution of these crimes. Thank you.

 UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Thank you so much. My question is we have the suffering of children in Yemen, but my question now in Yemen, the crimes perpetrated by **Ali Abdullah Saleh** and the Houthis militia groups, and also the Qaeda group supported, supported directly **Ali Abdullah Saleh.** We don’t have al-Qaeda. It’s a group supported by **Ali Abdullah Saleh**. What are the sanctions against **Abdullah Saleh** and these militia groups? Thank you.

 UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Dear colleagues, please let’s have the speaking only on the children in conflict. This is not a meeting where we are discussing the conflict of Yemen. And let’s keep on topic. We will say to anybody who is going to make an intervention on the topic of Yemen to stop talking. And we hope that you respect that. Thank you very much.

 ZIYAD PATEL, ATTORNEY: Good afternoon. Allow me to introduce myself. I’m attorney Ziyad Patel from Johannesburg. I’m also representing the Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Tortured Victims. Mine is more of a comment rather than a question. All forms of violations against children, whether it be Palestine or anywhere else in the world are abhorrent crimes and must be condemned. Our children are our future, and our children are our only assets.

My question is we know of the crimes pertaining to children in Palestine. We know in 2015 there’s been the increased incarceration of young children, according to the abhorrent detention without trial laws, something that we once experienced in the past in South Africa. I work mostly in the area of LOAC, whereby we hold war criminals accountable, mostly Israeli war criminals for crimes committed with impunity. Our constitutional court in South Africa also declared the principle Hostis Humani Generis, which means that like the torturer, he is the enemy of all human kind. And I think that in Palestine where the Israeli occupation is committing these atrocities to children is totally unacceptable.

 My question to the panel in general is that what sort of mechanisms or legal mechanisms have you considered in the enforcing, in continuing to enforce and ensure that these commanders and these soldiers are held accountable for the crimes that they’ve committed? Thank you.

 ANNA SASSU: And we have a last question at the back there.

 BRANDON LOCKE, GNRD: Thank you. My name is Brandon. I’m from GNRD Brussels. Thank you to all of our panelists for your insights and sharing your experiences from Middle East conflicts relation to children. My question relates more towards Palestinian children, and because our panelist was speaking a lot about the detention center conditions for children, how these conditions may exasperate or perpetuate tendencies towards more extreme actions? So I’d like to ask you what type of rehabilitation or reintegration strategies that are in place, if any, in Israeli prisons right now? Or what strategies you might recommend for long-term rehabilitation for children who have been convicted or in detention centers? Do any exist? Or are you working towards instituting any of those? Thank you.

 ANNA SASSU: Daniela?

 DANIELA DÖNGES: Okay. Thank you very much for your questions and your interest in my presentation. So we have one question asking what can be done. As Scales for Justice, what we are doing when we receive information, for example from the ground, on children’s human rights violations we are trying to engage the UN, and especially the special procedures to intervene, and we’ve been quite successful with that. So there have been several government communications or press releases that are based on our work; that’s something we can do here in Geneva.

 When you look to the ground, there it’s our cause in part to protect the children that are directly affected. There is, for example, we need international observers on the ground, what I would—as many of my Palestinian friends would call for international protection forces that are going to Palestine. That would be extremely useful. So in order to protect the children; unfortunately, that’s not so far the case. But fortunately we have at least voluntary people who come to the ground, who go with the children, accompany them on their way to school, and that’s at least a sort of protection.

 Other question of course was the rehabilitation, and there I believe that there is still a huge need, because very often the children are thrown out of prison, somehow reintegrated with their families, but the damage is there. And you’re totally right, there should be a psychological follow-up of the children in order to help them. One way is to teach them, of course, how to deal with the trauma. Another way would be how to address what—a proactive way to address the violence they face every day, teach them nonviolent strategies. That would be nonviolent trainings and nonviolent resistance. That already exists, so we are partnering also with organizations who do this training in nonviolent resistance for example, that’s very important, in order to channel the energy. That answers your questions?
 BRANDON LOCKE: Yes. Thank you very much.

 DANIELA DÖNGES: Thank you.

 MOSTAFA SALEM: Yes. Thank you for your question regarding mechanisms and strategy. I would like to say or to mention that there are actually so many strategies for the cause, and resolutions on the case of children in conflict and just strategies in general. I don’t think we need more strategies. We need countries, states to advert to their responsibilities and to occupation powers to be—to respect the humanitarian involved, and we need help that we will achieved by the lack—by having a political will.

And like I said before, this is our future. These children that we are talking about are going to grow up like my colleague here explained, and they will be traumatized. And if we do not act about it and try to act as a civil society, this is my mechanism that as a civil society, as the grass roots, as activists, we should do something to move the powers to do something. And states will never move if we are not taking this matter to them seriously.

 As for the strategies for rehabilitation, I believe our role as GNRD has been more doing advocacy work on the EU level to help other organizations such as UNRWA and UNICEF to have the funds they need to implement their programs after the 2014 war in Gaza. And after taking the issue of Palestinian children into the panel, we gladly succeeded to put the issue on the agenda. And there are under rule 130 European parliaments, parliamentarians submitting questions and urge the European Commission to give more fund to the UNICEF and, therefore, there are so many programs in the last two years dealing with this issue. Thank you very much.

 ANNA SASSU: Any other requests? Yes, Duncan?

 UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Thank you. I have one observation and a sort of follow-up question. **It seems to me that the treatment described of Palestinian children in their arrest and detention being designed to humiliate them could be in fact designed to create a self-fulfilling prophecy. The Israeli defense force has the view that Palestinian children are terrorists. It seems to me that the treatment is actually designed to try and turn them into terrorists.** So the follow-up question about the rehabilitation is—what can families do to enable children who have been treated in this way to grow up as emotionally stable contributing members of the Palestinian society rather than fulfilling the prophecy, the intention of the authorities?

 ANNA SASSU: Thank you. Do you want to add something else? What else?

 DANIELA DÖNGES: So it’s a very difficult question, of course, because if a child comes out of the detention center and has been humiliated, you’re absolutely right that this could be a self-fulfilling prophecy, absolutely. And I totally agree**. And in some cases we could also see that it’s a deliberate strategy to provoke violence in order to have justification for—to maintain the military control over the Palestinians.**

 I think one point is a part of this. First of all, prevention, which means prepare the children for the case. That’s something that happens to them, how they could react. Huh? First of all when it comes to the detention, children should be taught not to sign anything, but that’s not the psychological trauma, but that’s something we could do in advance.

 Secondly, I mean of course such an injustice affects everybody. So there is, as I just said before, we need to teach them nonviolence, which means the principles of nonviolence, or Gandhi, of Martin Luther King. We have to teach the children that there is a way to resist without taking recourse to violence.

 And then there is another point, of course, you always have two ways. Always have two ways when you face a trauma. Either you become bitter or you turn it into something good. So you always have a choice. And here it is important to teach the children that—to use their experience for something good, maybe to engage for others. And also one point was also important, although it is hard, but also to talk about forgiveness, because if you carry bitterness in your heart all your life long, you will be destroyed in the end yourself. So it’s important also to teach the children how to overcome the hate and also, but at the same time to take action but in a nonviolent way. For me the teaching of nonviolent resistance is essential in this conflict.

 UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Thank you very much, Daniela. It’s very wise words. I don’t know whether people know this, but there is a leading exponent of nonviolent action, or one of them, is in the current era is an American called Gene Sharp, G-E-N-E Sharp. And if you Google him, there’s a lot of material which would be very useful in these sort of circumstances.

 UNKNOWN SPEAKER: My question is to really any one of the panelists. There could be something done regarding state members or states. There could be action plans. There could be legal mechanisms, but what is the solution regarding a non-state actors? I think, yeah, just what could be done regarding non-state actors, especially that they—they’re not recognized as states. They’re not recognized by the UN as official bodies that the UN are willing to deal with them? Thank you.

 ANNA SASSU: I think we are just small. I conclude it here. I’m very sorry, but we already run out of time, and I would like to thank the panelists that—for sharing their professional experience, and personal experience. I thank all of you to attend this side event today.