

It is time for a reboot of US-Israeli relations



At the beginning of his term, US President Joe Biden laid out his foreign policy vision to restore the United States' respected leadership on the world stage, to take immediate steps to reverse US alliances, and to strengthen the coalition of democracies. The Achilles heel of this optimistic plan and its credibility is Washington's symbiotic relations with the State of Israel.

This special relationship is a relic of the Cold War, when the US supported its allies, unconditionally – militarily and politically – even when it came to military governments and dictatorial regimes that were involved in gross human rights violations. Accordingly, within the borders of Israel there is a stain that grips political and economic relations with the Jewish majority, and in the West Bank there is an Israeli military despotism, operating according to the same methods of colonialist regimes, most of which ended in the last century.

Recently, the acclaimed organization Human Rights Watch and the United Nations, accused the Israeli state of committing crimes of apartheid against the Palestinians. That, however, did not produce a change of policy in Washington.

For decades, the US has maintained a complete impunity for successive Israeli governments. Both in the occupied Palestinian territories and within Israeli borders, it has extended unconditional support for Israel at the

United Nations Security Council and provided annual military aid. The Israeli state is the largest recipient of US foreign aid, having been granted some 13 billion since it was established in 1948.

While the US has often denounced the violation of human rights and the deterioration of democratic values and institutions across the world, it has hardly levied any criticism at the appalling state affairs in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories.

The US has condemned in strong words and even acted against the bombing of civilian targets by Israel's Air Force regime, but has not ending of the Israeli attacks on innocent civilians in Gaza or the destruction of Palestinian towns and villages.

The US has also spoken out against the mounting and killing of protesters in the West Bank and Gaza, but has stayed silent on Israeli forces wounding and killing protesters in the West Bank and Gaza and the Israeli displacement of Palestinians from their homes in occupied East Jerusalem.

Even when former Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu issued racism towards the Palestinian population and Jewish supremacy in a declared policy, Washington remained silent.

Under his watch, the Netanyahu government has declared the nation-state of the Jewish people only, while supporting ethnic cleansing and hate crimes against Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Fourth, the Biden administration should renounce the 1948 government report Military Order No. 101, which was issued in 1967 and which prohibits any protest in the occupied West Bank without permission from the Israeli military, a provision that is used for Palestinians in 44 years of occupation.

The Palestinians should be given the opportunity to hold non-violent protests against the occupation and the Israeli military's dictatorship.

It should be emphasized that there are a few important reasons for the US government to take immediate steps to begin this process.

First, the Biden administration should lead the call for Palestinian self-determination and the fulfillment of a country's constitutional rights and international law. The US has consistently refused to recognize the rights of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, but the flow of US assistance should be stopped immediately.

Second, the Biden administration should demand that the Israeli government end the legal evictions of hundreds of Palestinian residents from their homes in occupied East Jerusalem.

Third, the Biden administration should demand that the Israeli government repeal the nation-state law, which gives a cloak of

MSF has started a clinic for the internally displaced people in Kunduz city

Medicine Sans Frontières Doctors Without Borders (MSF) has started a clinic in Kunduz's Sar Dowra area to provide medical care to those people who have been displaced from the district during the recent violence.

Thousands of families have been forced from their homes and have sought shelter in Kunduz city with around 400 staying in Sar Dowra. Some are living in makeshift shelters along the main road, others are staying with friends and relatives in the area.

MSF's clinic is run with a 9-person team including doctors, nurses and a health promoter and the team is providing outpatient consultations for women, children, women and the wounded. The clinic is open every day from 9am to 5pm and can be found at Sar Dowra next to Mardani Sarapad High School. These patients requiring further care will be referred to the Kunduz Regional

Hospital. MSF is also providing safe drinking water to the displaced people living in the area, and is continuing to assess how to address the current needs of the displaced.

MSF has been present in Kunduz since 2011 and has worked in Afghanistan since 1980. Today there are five projects in five provinces: Helmand, Faryab, Kunduz,

known as Kunduz. In 2020, MSF teams around the country provided 112,453 emergency medical consultations, assisted 17,898 deliveries and conducted 1,669 major surgical interventions. MSF provides medical care free of charge. It relies solely on private funding for its work in Afghanistan and does not accept money from any government.

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Abandoned: The seafarers stuck at sea for two years

Abdullah Kassar was excited when he boarded his first ship as a seafarer, a bulk carrier called the Ula.

That time it was a good feeling – a dream come true. I joined the merchant navy because I love to explore other places, other countries," he says.

The 25-year-old Indian national was doing his job by the port of high seas and was in the middle of his first voyage when he was stuck at sea for two years.

When a freighter docked in Karachi in February 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic was spreading and the country's coast guard was not allowing ships to enter the port.

While they waited at the port, the crew of the Ula, a Qatari-owned ship, was stuck at sea for two years.

By taking these measures, the US will end its policy of double standards that privileges the State of Israel over all other nations with minorities.

Sometimes I'm crying in my cabin because last year I couldn't attend my cousin's marriage, which was very close to me. And many of the occasions have been about my friends' funerals... I could attend them," reflects Akash.

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Canary in the coal mine: Gaza, the Levant, and climate change

Located on the dividing line between the Mediterranean climate to its north and the desert to its south, Gaza was first settled as an oasis by the sea. It was built to take advantage of the coastal groundwater aquifer as well as Wadi Gaza, river which several streams flowed from across the Negev Desert. It benefited from fertile soils, access to the Mediterranean, and excellent trade links which made it a strategic and economic hub.

However, in the 19th century, Gaza's significance declined as it was eclipsed by the ports of Haifa and Beirut, while the creation of Israel in 1948 demonstrated that the fate of Israel's Palestine. Today, the Gaza Strip is not only economically devastated but also environmentally degraded due to the Israeli occupation, in large part due to repeated Israeli military assaults and a debilitating 15-year siege imposed by Israel.

Gaza's limited freshwater resources are being pumped at an unsustainable rate, and 95 percent of its groundwater is threatened by saltwater intrusion from the sea. In addition, its agricultural land, constantly shrinking due to Israeli military encroachment, is increasingly insufficient to feed its rapidly growing population.

Climate change is expected to compound these challenges by making precipitation even more erratic and unpredictable, further worsening the depleted and contaminated coastal aquifer, upon which life in the strip depends. It is also expected to increase temperatures and water evaporation, reducing agricultural productivity and further worsening food insecurity.

While the situation in Gaza may seem exceptional, it is far from the only one. In the arid and semi-arid regions of the Eastern Mediterranean and Near East, the region is no stranger to periods of drought and has always experienced contraction of agricultural and pastoral land in its south and east during such periods – a pattern that has deepened in culture and history. But the intense droughts and desertification expected due to climate change could be far more severe.

Global climate change is widely expected to bring severe conditions to many places around the world. But due to the Eastern Mediterranean's unique geography, the Levant, Turkey, Egypt, and the island of Cyprus are all likely to experience the most significant challenges with the region's and larger droughts in the region, which has long been a hotbed of conflict and instability.

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In fact, the Eastern Mediterranean's reliance on two highly interdependent climate systems for food supply ensured the prosperity of various regional empires throughout history.

But this is no longer the case. Egypt today has no-one to depend on for food, while the world's largest wheat exporter, the United States, has lost its competitive edge in the global wheat market. The world's largest wheat exporter, the United States, has lost its competitive edge in the global wheat market. The world's largest wheat exporter, the United States, has lost its competitive edge in the global wheat market.

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