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"Experience the tranquillity of the desert and get a taste of w arm Israeli hospitality." Airbnb listed an important centre for tourist activities and accommodation in Area C of the West Bank, the Israeli settlement of Kfar Adumim, some 10km east of Jerusalem. It is home to approximately 400 settler families. A short distance from Kfar Adumim, the Bedouin village of Khan al-Ahmar, in contrast to the modern houses in the settlement, Khan al-Ahmar is little more than a collection of tin shacks. The village is home to approximately 180 Bedouin, more than half of whom are refugees. Most are Indigenous Peoples, and enjoy their land, territories and resources, and enjoy their own means of subsistence, among others. Villagers now try to earn a living through low-paid seasonal agricultural work elsewhere and they also receive humanitarian relief from the Palestinian authorities. This amounts to about US\$250 a month, which residents told Amnesty International only just about covers essential household expenditure. In addition, the Israeli government has directly ordered the demolition of Khan al-Ahmar on the grounds that villagers did not acquire relevant building permits. The government has done this without implementing any of the legal safeguards prescribed by international law to protect the right to adequate housing, such as prior consultation, notice and the provision of adequate alternative accommodation. Furthermore, such a move would violate their right as Indigenous Peoples not to be forcibly removed from their territories and lands without their free, prior and informed consent. Since 2009, the Bedouin have fought this through the Israeli courts. However, on 24 May 2018, the Supreme Court ruled that demolitions could go ahead despite the government's failure to guarantee minimal due process safeguards and avoid forced evictions. The village is now facing demolition and the forcible transfer of its residents to make way for further illegal settlements. The demolition order includes the village's school, which provides education for some 170 Bedouin children. If implemented, these actions will constitute war crimes, as well as violations of the human rights to adequate housing,224 education and non-interference with family and home. The development of a lucrative tourism industry based in and around Kfar Adumim has contributed to the economy of the neighbouring settlements and galvanized the drive for further expansion. At the time of writing, Kfar Adumim and three smaller settlements were 5,500 Airbnbs, and Qaryut was the largest cluster in the OPT outside East Jerusalem. Many properties were presented as luxury accommodation, for example, the desert Lookout "is a 12-bed villa for rent costing US\$440 a night. Its listing described it as having a heated swimming pool and "spectacular desert view". As well as private residential properties, Airbnb provided three separate listings for "Desert Camping Israel" a campsite in the desert east of Kfar Adumim. There, guests could hire tents for as much as US\$35 a night to "experience the tranquillity of the desert and get a taste of warm Israeli hospitality." At the time of writing, Booking.com, Expedia and Hotels.com all also listed "Desert Camping Israel". Booking.com listed a further five apartments to rent, and Expedia and Hotels.com listed two each. TripAdvisor also had several listings in Kfar Adumim and the surrounding area. These included two properties that can be rented through its website. The first is a one-bedroom apartment, which boasts a jacuzzi. The second is a two-bedroom family home, with views of Jerusalem and the Jordan Valley. In addition, TripAdvisor provided details and reviews of a hotel, two restaurants and five "things to do", including the Ein Prat park. It also lists "Genesis Land", which has the same owners as "Desert Camping Israel". There, visitors can ride camels and eat a meal in a traditional Bedouin-style tent in the desert with actors dressed as Biblical characters. The "Genesis Land" gift shop sells produce grown and manufactured by Israeli settlers, including olive oil, honey, herbs and handicrafts. Through their listings and promotion of tourist accommodation and attractions in Kfar Adumim and neighbouring settlements, Airbnb, Booking.com, Expedia and TripAdvisor have driven tourism into the area and generated profits for both settlers and themselves. Their activities have contributed significantly to the growth and expansion of the settlements that are driving violations of the human rights of the Bedouin community. As well as contributing to an illegal situation, these companies are also indirectly contributing to these human rights violations. In addition, their listings specifically featured tourist attractions such as the Ein Prat/Wadi Qelt Nature Reserve, "Genesis Land" and "Desert Camping Israel", which have been built or developed on land previously used by the Bedouin. November 2018 and delists properties from this area, Airbnb will cease to do so. In addition, TripAdvisor listed the Tel Shilo archaeological site itself. The development of this site into a major attraction that sustains surrounding settlements is a key factor exacerbating the human rights violations against nearby Palestinian communities. By promoting this site on its website, TripAdvisor is directly benefiting from, and contributing to, these violations. "Every visitor of the land of Israel should definitely come visit it this site. It can give you a better perspective of Israel. Fun place!" TripAdvisor review. Susya is an Israeli settlement of 1,000 people in the far south of the West Bank. It was established in 1983, next to an archaeological site, on land belonging to the Palestinian residents of Khibret Susiya village. In 2002, settlers also established an "outpost" inside the boundaries of the archaeological site and settlers now live there. Visitors to the Susya archaeological site make a financial contribution to the neighbouring settlement that manages the ruins. A visitor centre serves as a showcase for produce and goods that are grown or manufactured by settlers in Susya settlement and the surrounding area, including wine, herbs, olive oil and handicrafts. Amnesty International and other organizations have documented how the archaeological site and settlement, as well as these businesses, have affected the lives of about 300 Palestinian residents of Khibret Susiya village. For decades, they lived in homes among the ruins of ancient Susya, with farmland all around. In 1982, they lost much of this when the settlement was built and four years later when the Israeli authorities declared the village land an archaeological site and forcibly evicted them. The families then moved onto what remained of their land outside the archaeological site. They received no offer of alternative accommodation or compensation, which are key safeguards to ensure respect for the right to adequate housing and to avoid forced evictions. The Palestinian villagers now live in tents and temporary shelters. The Israeli authorities have refused to issue them with building permits and in 1999, 2001 and 2011 demolished many of their new shelters. The authorities also blocked water cisterns and wells, severely impacting their right to access safe, affordable water. Residents live with the constant fear that their tents will be demolished and have been fighting a legal battle for years to prevent this. However, in January 2018, Israel's Supreme Court ordered the demolition of several tents and shelters. At night a bulldozer could destroy everything. Children here live in fear. Fatma Nawaja, a resident of Khibret Susiya, Israel has refused to connect the village to the water and sewage system and electricity networks. Residents told Amnesty International that they are forced to pay for water to be trucked in from a nearby Palestinian town. In 2015, the UN estimated that about a third of villagers' income was spent paying for water. This constitutes a breach of Israel's obligation to provide an affordable supply of water and puts at risk the realization of other human rights, such as the right to an adequate standard of living and food. By contrast the settlement is connected to the electricity grid, as well as to water and sewage and even has a municipal swimming pool. In the 1990s the Israeli military authorities allocated an area of more than 150 hectares of Palestinian-owned land for the development of the settlement. This area is now guarded by military watchtowers and Palestinians cannot approach. If they do, they risk being stopped by the Israeli army and taken to a military base for questioning. "They let the settlers go wherever they want, but we are not even allowed to reach our land or cross it because it is a security area." Hamdan Hreini. The loss of land has forced the village to cut back the size of its herds. Farmer Azam Nawaja said he used to have 150 sheep, but now can only manage to look after 25. Azam Nawaja also reported that settlers often come to destroy the village's olive trees. He said that three years ago they cut down 300 of his. Settlers vandalized and damaged 800 olive trees and saplings in 2014 alone. Residents also complain of harassment by the settlers, who are sometimes armed. Oia Nawaja described how her three daughters, aged seven, 12 and 13, were attacked by two settlers, who threw stones at them as they were on their way back from school. Three days before Amnesty International residents visited Khibret Susiya, in June 2018, residents said that settlers had moved over their land. Fatma, aged 39, said that the money had however not been paid for the land. She said that the settlers had moved over the women while they were on the ground and eating a meal. "We were upset, this is against our rights and our culture." The Palestinian community of Khibret Susiya was forcibly evicted from the land it used to live in when in 1986 the Israeli government declared the settlement an archaeological site. As well as amounting to forcible transfer, a violation of international humanitarian law, a war crime, this violated the human right to adequate housing of the Palestinian residents. The establishment of the Susya settlement in 1983 and its subsequent expansion in the 1990s also significantly reduced the amount of land the farming community could use for herding and other agricultural activities. Israeli authorities have consistently failed to intervene to stop and punish these regular acts of harassment and vandalism, in breach of their duty to protect the Palestinians from the harmful acts of third parties and to guarantee an effective remedy when abuses occur. Residents of Khibret Susiya have been subjected to a coercive environment aimed at driving them away from their land and amounting to violations of Israel's duty to respect Palestinian villagers' human rights to adequate housing, an adequate standard of living, water, sanitation, physical integrity, privacy and remedy. At the time of writing, the settlements and archaeological site featured on both Airbnb and TripAdvisor. Airbnb advertised a six-bedroom house in Susya settlement for US\$126 per person per night. The host of the property said it was a suitable base for tourists wanting to visit the area and that "as a licensed tour guide I can guide you to visit local vineyard, goat milk plant, farms, vineyards and the famous ancient town of Susya". As well as photographs of the house, Airbnb also hosted photographs of places that travellers could visit: the Susya ruins, an olive grove and the large swimming pool in the settlement. TripAdvisor provided tourist information on two settlement-linked attractions in Susya. One of these is a winery and vineyard next to the settlement on land that was taken from the Palestinians of Khibret Susiya. TripAdvisor also listed the archaeological site. "The occupiers forced us to leave our village in 2011. Since then, after the Women's Human Rights Movement, or individual women, or religious organizations, or religious organizations, or individuals that deprive the basic rights that all individuals are entitled to. These rights are considered fundamental rights and they are protected under international law. Human rights violations can take many forms and occur in various contexts. It is essential to understand some common examples to grasp the gravity and implications of such violations. The following examples shed light on the different aspects of human rights violations: 1. **Torture and Cruel Treatment**: Torture involves inflicting severe physical or psychological pain on someone to extract information, punish, or intimidate. This includes methods such as beatings, electric shocks, waterboarding, and psychological manipulation. 2. **Arbitrary Detention**: Arbitrary detention refers to the unlawful imprisonment of individuals without proper legal justification or due process. This can include detaining individuals based on their political beliefs, ethnicity, or exercising their right to freedom of expression. 3. **Discrimination**: Discrimination occurs when individuals or groups are treated unfairly based on their race, gender, religion, nationality, sexual orientation, or other protected characteristics. It can manifest in various forms, such as unequal access to education, employment opportunities, or basic services. 4. **Forced Labor**: Forced labor involves compelling individuals to work against their will through coercion, threats, or physical violence. This can occur in factories, agricultural fields, domestic work, or other industries where individuals are exploited and denied their basic rights. 5. **Freedom of Expression**: Violations of freedom of expression infringe upon an individual's right to express their opinions, thoughts, or beliefs freely. This can include censorship, suppression of media outlets, online surveillance, or persecution of journalists and activists. The implications of human rights violations are far-reaching and can have severe consequences for individuals and societies as a whole. Human rights violations undermine the principles of fairness, justice, and equality that are fundamental to a democratic society. They can lead to social unrest, political instability, and hinder economic development. Furthermore, human rights violations contribute to a cycle of violence and perpetuate a culture of fear and distrust. It is essential to address these violations and uphold human rights to ensure a just and equitable society. Human rights violations undermine the fabric of societies by eroding trust in governments and institutions, perpetuating cycles of violence, and inhibiting social progress. Violations can lead to social unrest, increased inequality, and a breakdown of social cohesion. 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Expression: Freedom of expression is a fundamental right that allows individuals to express their opinions and ideas without fear of censorship or retaliation. However, in many countries, individuals face restrictions on their freedom of expression. These can include government control over media outlets, censorship, harassment of journalists, and suppression of dissenting voices. Understanding these violations is crucial for advocating for a free and open society.

3. Torture and Inhumane Treatment: The prohibition of torture and inhumane treatment is a fundamental principle of international human rights law. Yet, unfortunately, torture remains a widespread practice in many countries. Being informed about cases of torture and inhumane treatment can help raise awareness and support efforts to eradicate these cruel practices.

4. Discrimination: Discrimination based on race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or any other characteristic is a violation of human rights. It is important to stay informed about cases of discrimination to understand the extent of the problem and support efforts to promote equality and inclusivity.

5. Right to a Fair Trial: The right to a fair trial is a cornerstone of a just society. However, in many countries, individuals are subjected to unfair judicial processes, lack of legal representation, and arbitrary detention. Being aware of these violations is crucial for advocating for equal access to justice and the protection of individuals' rights in legal proceedings.

Staying up-to-date on the top five common human rights violations is essential for several reasons. Firstly, it allows us to understand the challenges faced by individuals in different parts of the world and empowers us to take action. Secondly, it helps us support organizations and initiatives that work towards promoting and safeguarding human rights. Lastly, being informed enables us to engage in meaningful discussions and debates around these issues, fostering a more inclusive and equitable society.

However, it is important to note that this article serves as an introduction to the topic and may not capture all the complexities surrounding each human rights violation. Therefore, readers are encouraged to verify and contrast the content presented here with other reliable sources to develop a comprehensive understanding. In conclusion, understanding the top five common human rights violations is crucial for anyone who seeks to contribute to a more just and humane world. By staying informed, supporting initiatives, and engaging in meaningful discussions, we can work towards eradicating these violations and ensuring that every individual's human rights are respected and protected.