



Code: GA4/1/1

Committee: The General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Including East Jerusalem and the Occupied Syrian Golan

- 1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*
2
3 *Emphasizing* the violence initiated by both Israel and Palestine upon Israeli Settlements in the Occupied
4 Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and the Occupied Syrian Golan,
5
6 *Acknowledging* the claims of human rights violations within the occupied Palestinian territory and the
7 Syrian Golan,
8
9 *Noting* that the forced evictions halt Palestinians of physical and economic security and results in the
10 disruption of their livelihoods, increased poverty, and a reduced standard of living,
11
12 *Bearing in mind* that the Israel-Palestinian Conflict has led to the displacement of 5 million refugees since
13 1948,
14
15 *Recognizing* that both Israel and Palestine have valid claims over the disputed land, and that each are
16 entitled to statehood,
17
18 *Seeking* a practical, implementable, and economically sustainable resolution regarding the Question of
19 Palestine and the Occupied Territories is necessary to create peace amongst Israel and Palestine,
20
21 *Further emphasizing* taking initiative in unison towards driving forth a sustainable two-state solution,
22
23 *Further recalling* the unemployment rate in Gaza, which in 2018 reached 31%,
24
25 *Recalling* the General Assembly resolution on the Peaceful Settlement of the Question of Palestine on 30
26 November 2018 (A/RES/73/19), path towards peace in the region outlined in the Security Council
27 Resolution, as well as the Arab Peace Initiative and the Quartet Roadmap,
28
29 *Keeping in mind* the failure of United Nations General Assembly resolution 194 in 1948,
30
31 *Stressing* the UN's concern with the loss of life and injury caused to people including children, on both
32 sides of the conflict,
33
34 *Recognizing* that the greatest power wielded by the UN is the power of visibility on the world stage,
35
36 *Reaffirming* the responsibility of all States to act and work in cooperation to resolve conflicts surrounding
37 the Occupied Territories as stated in the resolution 'Strengthening of Security and Cooperation in the
38 Mediterranean Region, as adopted by the General Assembly on 5 December 2018 General Assembly
39 resolution 73/85,
40
41 *Noting* that the extra-territorial application of the Israeli domestic law to Israeli settlers has installed a
42 system of legal and jurisdictional discrimination based on nationality from both Palestine and Israel,
43
44 *Welcoming* a resolution concerning the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the Question of Palestine,
45
46 1. *Proposes* to redefine the political connotation of a "two-state solution" as the mutual co-governance of
47 the region, the upholding of each respective state's sovereignty, and an instrument to foster peace,

- 48 security and human rights;
- 49
- 50 2. *Encourages* collaboration between General Assembly Second Committee and General Assembly
- 51 Fourth Committee and to foster economic development in Israel and the Occupied Palestinian
- 52 Territories via the adoption of human rights benchmarks to measure qualification for foreign
- 53 investment and loans from the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, including but not limited
- 54 to:
- 55
- 56 a. A reduction of violent acts attributed to Hamas;
- 57
- 58 b. The adoption of stringent measures of transparency as it relates to Palestinian elections;
- 59
- 60 3. *Recommends* the financing of volunteer organizations via tax breaks for individuals and organizations
- 61 who donate financially to NGOs administered by respective Member States which seek to educate
- 62 settlers in the Occupied Territories about the importance of cooperation, tolerance, respect of human
- 63 rights among the States, and peace through workshops led by NGOs that are to be approved and
- 64 funded by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- 65 (UNRWA) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
- 66
- 67 4. *Calls* for a bi-annual, publicly-available report to be published by the United Nations Special
- 68 Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, compiling research led by Non-Governmental
- 69 Organizations (NGOs) including, but not limited to, Foundations of Middle East Peace and B'Tslem
- 70 located in Israel and the Occupied Territories, which would report on:
- 71
- 72 a. The number of all settlements in contrast to the 1949 Armistice borders, the quality of life for
- 73 both Israelis and Palestinians in these regions with special recognition of the trauma imposed
- 74 by non-governmental aggression;
- 75
- 76 b. The efforts towards collaboration as a springboard to future discussion of peace;
- 77
- 78 c. The legislative developments as it relates to the application of Israeli military law in the
- 79 Occupied Territories;
- 80
- 81 5. *Recommends* the extension of the oversight of the UNRWA to displaced and resettled Palestinians
- 82 as a result of the expansion of Israeli settlements in the Occupied Territories:
- 83
- 84 a. Considering Palestinians evicted from the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including East
- 85 Jerusalem and the Occupied Golan Heights, as "Palestine refugees" under the definition of
- 86 UNRWA until they are resettled;
- 87
- 88 b. Keeping continuous record of settlement – related evictions of Palestinian households to
- 89 ensure that all those evicted receive appropriate aid and resettlement assistance;
- 90
- 91 6. *Further invites* holding a summit between Palestinians and Israelis, in collaboration with the Office of
- 92 the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO) hosted in
- 93 Copenhagen, Denmark, in which a proposal about the potential halt of the Israeli settlements in the
- 94 Occupied Palestinian Territories would be evaluated and discussed;
- 95
- 96 7. *Endorses* the revitalization of the Palestinian economy in hopes of modernization, resulting from
- 97 economic stability, and ultimate advances of pluralism, resulting from modernization, that would
- 98 inevitably aid in the recognition, understanding, and sympathy of contradictory beliefs;
- 99
- 100 8. *Recommends* that the United Nations Peacebuilding Office and the United Nations Ombudsman and
- 101 Mediation Services develop a preliminary legal framework, in consultation with both Israeli and
- 102 Palestinian authorities, to enforce a uniform legal code across the Occupied Territories;
- 103

- 104 9. *Looks favorably upon* the occupation authorities to develop transparent legal mechanisms, in
105 accordance with the *1984 Karp Report*, to enable Palestinian subjects to occupation to file complaints
106 against settler violence;
107
- 108 10. *Further encourages* that the Government of Israel repeal the *1970 Legal and Administrative Matters*
109 *Law* in order to facilitate the removal of settlements beyond the 1967 border lines.



Code: GA4/1/2

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and the Occupied Syrian Golan

- 1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*
2
3 *Recognizing* the status of Jerusalem as an internationally administered city as proposed by Security
4 Council resolution 181 (II) which sought to recognize Jerusalem as a “separate entity,”
5
6 *Affirming* the need for a spirit of collaboration between the various groups in Jerusalem for the benefit of
7 the city’s future through development and sanitation projects,
8
9 *Recognizing* Jerusalem as an important heritage site with multi-religious and multi-ethnic importance,
10
11 *Expressing deep concern* that the United Nations has failed to resolve the underlying ideological divides
12 responsible for the Arab-Israeli conflict,
13
14 *Regrets* the decades of indoctrination on both Palestinian and Israeli sides that have created a political
15 climate unsuitable for tolerant negotiations,
16
17 *Recognizing* the difference in the education system between Israel and Palestine creates further tension
18 between the states,
19
20 *Noting* the failure of the global community to create a viable, long-term solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict
21 through the United Nations Security Council resolutions 242, 338, 478, and 2334,
22
23 *Observing* that the more knowledge the youth of both Israel and Palestine have of each other, the higher
24 the chance of economic prosperity between them,
25
26 *Stressing* the need for promoting sustainable education systems in the region to prepare younger
27 generations to work towards mutual cooperation and peace in the future,
28
29 *Emphasizing* the need to educate the youth of both Israel and Palestine to further the development of a
30 bilateral committee with the intention of formulating a pathway toward a two-state solution,
31
32 *Recognizing* the inability of Member States to address concerns over the Israeli annexation of Israel as
33 expressed in Security Council resolution 478,
34
35 *Commending* the attempts of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) in monitoring
36 the Palestinian-Israeli conflict since 1948,
37
38 *Acknowledging* the actions of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees
39 (UNRWA) in improving the access of disenfranchised Palestinians to educational and medical services,
40
41 *Further acknowledging* the difficulty of creating a peacekeeping mission that fulfills the security interests
42 of both Israelis and Palestinians,
43
44 1. *Suggests* that all of Jerusalem is set as a United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural
45 Organization World Heritage Site;
46

- 47 2. *Calls upon* Member States to eventually recognize the state of the city of Jerusalem as unified and
48 separate from Palestinians and Israeli territorial claims, not divided into East and West;
49
- 50 3. *Suggests* involving United Nations institutions like the United Nations Children’s Fund and the
51 UNRWA in the development of multilateral Committee bringing Israel, Palestine, and other Member
52 States, such as Syria, together to discuss the development of a shared educational system by:
53
- 54 a. The observation of the multilateral Committee, by the United Nations institutions mentioned
55 above, to help establish cooperation between all entities until a shared consensus on the
56 bases of the teaching of the youth has been obtained;
57
 - 58 b. The Bilateral Committee will involve the Israeli Ministry of Education, the Syrian Ministry of
59 Education and the Palestinian Ministry of Education, which may collaborate on a
60 comprehensive and peaceful curriculum;
61
 - 62 c. The establishment of international guidelines for school curriculums that do not encourage
63 hostility between the neighboring states by:
64
 - 65 i. Discussing the history of both the state of Israel, as well as the Occupied Palestinian
66 Territories and other surrounding states such as Syria, for an increase of awareness
67 for the youth of Israel, Palestine, Syria, and other surrounding states;
 - 68 ii. Implementing a common basis for a history curriculum for all parties in the region;
69
- 70 4. *Recommends* UNTSO gradually revise their peacekeeping efforts in the city of Jerusalem for a
71 beginning period of eight years:
72
- 73 a. Mandating UNTSO to be made up of Palestinian and Israeli forces increasing ten percent
74 segments every year until 2027, with initial peacekeeping forces will be made up of
75 Ghanaian, Icelandic, French, Ethiopian, Dutch, and Austrian forces;
76
 - 77 b. Maintain a ratio of one peacekeeper to every 200 citizens of Jerusalem, which currently
78 amounts to roughly 4,300 peacekeepers, of which, for the first year roughly 430 would be
79 joint Palestinian-Israeli units;
80
 - 81 c. The eight-year timeline has been proposed with the intent of transferring security and
82 peacekeeping responsibilities from the United Nations to joint Israeli-Palestinian leadership in
83 the long term;
84
- 85 5. *Further recommends* the Security Council to reform the UN Peacekeeping Forces’ Appropriate Use of
86 Force regulations within the rules of engagement to include the protection of non-combatants and
87 civilians more in line with the guidelines established within the *Kigali Principles*;
88
- 89 6. *Endorses* the utilization of United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) funds to foster joint Israeli-
90 Palestinian volunteer organizations for community infrastructure by:
91
- 92 a. Collaborating between Palestine and Israel and the major religious groups of the area, which
93 is vital to the lasting resilience of the city as a symbol of interfaith relations;
94
 - 95 b. Using UNDP funding to establish interfaith and inter-ethnic volunteer organizations, to
96 provide them with equipment for more advanced sanitation and training on how to maintain
97 healthy sanitation;
98
 - 99 c. Constructing community infrastructure such as the digging of new wells, small scale water
100 filtration, renewable energy (solar), and other projects to further solidify relations;
101

- 102 7. *Supports* enlisting UNRWA for Palestinian Refugees and the Israeli Ministry of Education to create
103 new curriculums, with the CARE Education, an education non-governmental organization, to work
104 with the United Nations, and develop peaceful relations between Israel and Palestine through
105 education:
106
- 107 a. That provide Palestinians and Israelis the ability to understand one another's perspectives
108 and create strong personal bonds through foreign exchange programs;
 - 109 b. The newly established educational systems would discourage Palestinians to joint terrorist
110 groups;
 - 111 c. That promotes study abroad programs to provide students from both Palestine and Israel the
112 ability to understand global perspectives on the conflict;
 - 113 d. That supports the creation of cultural centers in both regions that would help both citizens
114 think differently and boost the chances of compromise between them so that both
115 communities could understand that violence has not helped them to settle any of their
116 problems and that mutual cooperation will be more beneficial for both sides;
 - 117 e. That emphasizes the inability of warfare to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict and enduring
118 issues such as the status of Jerusalem and the Occupied Palestinian Territory settlements;
 - 119 f. That promotes the role of Middle Eastern youth in creating a just and viable peace for the
120 Arab-Israeli conflict;
- 121 8. *Calls upon* the United Nations to create an advisory committee of equal representation from the
122 Israeli Government and the Palestinian Authority to review the textbooks and overall curriculum while
123 taking into account the criticism that has been raised in the past by working with UNRWA to
124 standardize educational lessons while maintaining specific core elements of each state:
125
- 126 a. Supports the teaching of a joint history in Israel and Palestine from a stance that
127 demonstrates the negative effects of the conflict for all those involved and that stresses the
128 failures of previous Palestinian and Israeli leadership to find common ground in handling the
129 conflict;
 - 130 b. Emphasizes the role uncompromising and antagonistic ideologies in perpetuating the
131 suffering of Palestinian and Israeli people;
 - 132 c. Stresses the role and opportunity of younger generations in having the ability to make
133 positive change;
- 134 9. *Supports* the establishment of a Special Political Mission to explore settlement disputes:
135
- 136 a. Through a multinational investigatory mission to be established in order to monitor and
137 encourage the cessation of settlement activity;
 - 138 b. Through a non-biased mission that will be unbiased and primarily maintained by Switzerland
139 and other neutral Member States in order to assure a neutral and factual investigation;
 - 140 c. Through the establishment of goals for decreased settlement activity in current occupation
141 zones;
 - 142 d. Through hosting bilateral negotiations between Israel and Palestine within the International
143 City of Jerusalem to determine the ongoing status of the city and to resume formal dialogue
144 for the administration of the region;
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- 158 10. *Encourages* the establishment of an open border for the City of Jerusalem to facilitate economic
159 growth along with cultural and religious travel that will emphasize freedom of mobility for Palestinian
160 laborers and over the course of eight years, border regulations will be relaxed to eventually allow a
161 truly open border that improves Palestinian human capital so that the members of the Occupied
162 Palestinian Territory may enjoy greater economic autonomy;
163
- 164 11. *Suggests* that the United Nations Global Compact mediates between institutions such as the World
165 Bank and startup businesses in the region to facilitate economic cooperation between Palestinians
166 and Israelis, thus reducing hostilities through complex interdependence;
167
- 168 12. *Recommends* the restructuring of UNRWA so that:
169
- 170 a. Japan would work as the major fundraiser for the organization because of its neutrality to the
171 region;
 - 172 b. UNRWA would answer directly and only to the UN;
 - 173 c. UNRWA should not allow any funds to be given to any government unless they agree to fully
174 comply with the newly established guidelines of the organization;
 - 175 d. That will allow different Member States who support to help fund and provide financial help
176 for resources to be given to enforce education in schooling systems in both states;
177
 - 178 e. UNRWA should collaborate with the Israeli Ministry of Education to promote the
179 aforementioned teaching of a joint history;
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- 184 13. *Asks* the State of Israel to provide equal access to utilities for both Palestinians and Israelis within the
185 city of Jerusalem;
186
- 187 14. *Encourages* the collaboration in creating media agencies located in the city of Jerusalem that are:
188
- 189 a. Managed by both Israelis and Palestinians;
 - 190 b. Designed to cover the conflict as impartially as possible;
 - 191 c. An opportunity for Palestinians and Israelis to listen to voices promoting peace and
192 comprehend them:
193
 - 194 i. So that youth growing up in such an environment with less inciting speech will help
195 both countries;
 - 196 ii. People will gradually become more advisable and will be less likely instigated;
 - 197 iii. The prejudice which is deep in the mind of Palestinians and Israelis can be
198 weakened;
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- 201
- 202 15. *Hopes to* use the collaborative environment stemming from addressing the status of Jerusalem to
203 resolve other issues of the Arab-Israeli Conflict such as:
204
- 205 a. Resolving the West Bank settlements using the ICJPP as a framework for joint administration
206 between Palestinians and Israelis;
 - 207 b. Resolving the Gaza Strip blockade with a newfound tolerance between Palestinians and
208 Israelis;
 - 209 c. Using the new International city of Jerusalem as a staging ground for further resumption of
210 formal negotiations between Israel and Palestine;
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d. Fulfilling Israel's security interest by allowing the rise of a stable Palestinian neighbor.



Code: GA4/1/3

Committee: General Committee Fourth Committee

Topic: Israeli-Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and the Occupied Syrian Golan

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*
2
3 *Guided by the principles and values of the Charter of the United Nations,*
4
5 *Recalling* the relevant General Assembly resolutions in 2018, 73/19, 73/92, 73/93, 73/98 and 73/99,
6 which called for a peaceful settlement to the conflict between Israel and Palestine and emphasized the
7 protection of human rights,
8
9 *Having examined* the principles set forth in the 1993 *Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government*
10 *Arrangements* (Oslo Accords),
11
12 *Recognizing* that, according to the Oslo Accords, the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations have the goal of
13 establishing a means by which the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip may govern
14 themselves according to democratic principles,
15
16 *Referring* to the agreement laid out in the Oslo Accords that specifies the creation of an interim self-
17 government authority (the “Council”) that would lead to a permanent settlement based on Security
18 Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973),
19
20 *Noting with deep concern* the 7.2 million Palestinians who have been displaced as a result of expanding
21 Israeli settlements, as reported by the United Nations Work and Relief Agency for Palestine Refugees
22 (UNRWA),
23
24 *Fully aware* of the managerial issues uncovered regarding the leadership of Pierre Krahenbuhl of the
25 UNRWA as reported by UN’s internal oversight body, United Nations (UN) Office of Internal Oversight
26 Services,
27
28 *Noting further* the peace on the views of achieving and sustaining peace,
29
30 *Deploring* violent extremism committed terrorist groups,
31
32 *Deeply regretting* the impacts and trauma endorsed by Israel and Palestine due to aggressive actors,
33
34 *Furthers* the UN support for Special Political Missions (SPM) efforts in hopes of reaching a 2 state
35 solution,
36
37 *Acknowledges* that The Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator For the Middle East Peace
38 Process (UNSCO), the current established SPM within the region, has been moderately successful in
39 addressing some humanitarian and economic needs within the region,
40
41 *Recognizing* that the greatest power wielded by the United Nations is the power of the visibility of the
42 world stage,
43
44 *Calling attention to* the destruction of not only property, but museums and places of worship initiated by
45 the conflict, such as Casbahn in Nablus and the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, both sites presiding
46 in the West Bank; according to the UNRWA,
47

48 *Affirming* the importance of the protection of cultural heritage in achieving peace and security and the
49 importance of General Assembly resolution 73/L.32, which emphasizes the crucial role of cultural
50 preservation for state security,
51

52 *Concerned* with the lack of transparency and reporting pertaining to settlements in Palestinian areas and
53 living conditions of all peoples living in or around the Gaza Strip and West Bank,
54

55 *Acknowledging* Israel's recent withdrawal from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural
56 Organization (UNESCO) as a result of allegations pertaining to the lack of recognition of Jewish heritage
57 and the need for them to reengage in the international dialogue on heritage and culture,
58

59 *Deeply regretful* of the destruction of Islamic and Christian sites under the implied preservation of Jewish
60 holy sites,
61

62 1. *Emphasizes* the commitments of all Member States' support for UNWRA to provide voluntary funds in
63 order to deliver primary care support and housing maintenance for Palestinian refugees;
64

65 2. *Recommends* the implementation of a comprehensive review of the management team of the
66 UNRWA by the Undersecretary-General for Peace Operations that modeled after the UN Police
67 Division External Review, an assessment of the functions and responsibilities of agencies to build
68 transparency and legitimacy of UNRWA staff;
69

70 3. *Hopes* that the UNESCO body will establish regional conferences in coordination with its field offices
71 in order to:
72

73 a. Educate regional member states on the cultural heritage of the Palestinian and Israeli
74 peoples in coordination with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre;
75

76 b. Foster advocates for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to further draw attention and urgency to
77 the conflicts;
78

79 c. The quality of life for both Israeli and Palestinian citizens in their respective regions;
80

81 4. *Invites* the UN Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in
82 collaboration with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, relevant Non-
83 Governmental Organizations, and SPMS to generate bi-annual reports for the UNESCO regional
84 conferences that address:
85

86 a. Human rights violations;
87

88 b. Current number of Israeli settlements;
89

90 c. The quality of life for both Israeli and Palestinian citizens in their respective regions;
91

92 5. *Hopes* that Israel will agree to a date that will satisfy not one, but both sides for the peace talk without
93 preconditions that will be held in Moscow;
94

95 6. *Suggests* that the proposed Moscow peace talk, under the supervision of the General Assembly
96 Fourth Committee, be comprehensive in nature, thoroughly address the Israeli settlements in the
97 Palestinian territory which are causing conflict, and invite all the bodies necessary for promoting a
98 rapid, effective and lasting peace solution, including but not limited to:
99

100 a. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (CEIRPP);
101 The United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine;
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103 b. The Palestine Liberation Organization;

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- c. The Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians;
 - d. The Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians;
 - e. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights;
7. *Recognizes* the cultural significance of historical sites including Al-Aqsa Mosque, Joseph and Rachel's Tomb, the Tomb of the Patriarchs, and the Burial Sites of Ithamar and Eleazar, to all Abrahamic religions worldwide, and suggests the mutual recognition and designation of global landmark status to these historical sites;
8. *Calls* for a unanimous letter to UNESCO to recognize and educate on the cultural heritage of holy land in East Jerusalem, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip, to underscore the global significance of regional violence, as outlined in Security Council resolution 2347;
9. *Endorses* the warming of diplomatic relations between Israel and Palestine through neutral actions such as:
- a. A university-level exchange program of 50 Palestinian and 50 Israeli students to build cultural understanding between the two groups:
 - i. Proposes that the State of Israel allows for Palestinian students to study abroad in Israel and obtain university-level education so that Palestine may have a more educated workforce in the future;
 - ii. The Palestinian National Authority will have a new generation of capable and tolerant leaders;
 - b. Proposes that the State of Israel allows for Palestinian students to study abroad in Israel and obtain university-level education so that Palestine may have a more educated workforce in the future;
 - c. An increased economic commitment between the two groups including higher trading volumes, which includes reporting on the correct allocation of these funds;
 - d. Promoting an academic exchange of ideas through conferences, open forums, and cooperation which will be organized and overseen by the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO);
10. *Recommends* the United Nations to create an advisory committee of equal representation from the Israeli Government and the Palestinian Authority to review the textbooks and overall curriculum while taking into account the criticism that has been raised in the past by:
- a. Working with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to standardize educational lessons while maintaining specific core elements of each state;
 - b. Supports the teaching of a joint history in Israel and Palestine from a stance that demonstrates the negative effects of the conflict for all those involved; that stresses the failures of previous Palestinian and Israeli leadership to find common ground in handling the conflict;
 - c. That also emphasizes the role uncompromising and antagonistic ideologies in perpetuating the suffering of Palestinian and Israeli people;

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- d. That stresses the role and opportunity of younger generations in having the ability to make positive change;
 - e. Emphasizing that education will create a tolerant foundation which will continue to improve Arab-Israeli relations;
11. *Suggests* the creation of a reward system which demonstrates the diplomatic progress of each group in moving towards peace and recognizing the steps they have taken towards peace:
- a. This grade would be allocated by an independent body, specifically the Arik Institute, which would evaluate positive progress made by Israel and Palestine;
 - b. The grade would utilize the following score:
 - i. Strongly Diplomatic, State has shown significant effort in increasing peace between both states;
 - ii. Diplomatic, State has made some progress;
12. *Encourages* Palestinian leadership, including the Palestinian Authority and Palestine Liberation Organization, to condemn terrorist activity conducted under the Palestinian cause;
13. *Calls upon* the international community for their support in establishing a Global Market for Palestine by:
- a. Founding a global market by increasing the acceptance of exported goods from Palestine to the Member States to further the economic development of Palestine;
 - b. The Foundation of this market will target economically underdeveloped regions that have been vulnerable to violence to offer a more stable alternatives through international market investment;
14. *Hopes* that the development of diplomatic ties between Israel and Palestine will result in a warm embrace between historical enemies;
15. *Encourages* that the Trusteeship Council begins efforts to recommend the establishment of Palestine as a full member state in the United Nations.



Code: GA4/1/4

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and the Occupied Syrian Golan

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*
2
3 *Having studied* the 2002 *Arab Peace Initiative* that was unanimously agreed upon by members of the
4 Arab League and worked to normalize relations between Israel and Arab Member States and end the
5 Israeli-Palestinian conflict,
6
7 *Encouraged by* General Assembly Resolution 67/19 (2012) that established the State of Palestine as a
8 non-member observer state to the UN and its further incorporation of the country into the international
9 community,
10
11 *Reaffirming* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian peoples to self-determination, national independence,
12 and sovereignty, and to return to their homes and property as mentioned in Article 13 and 15 of the
13 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and Security Council Resolution 3236 (1974),
14
15 *Recognizing* that in 2019 the UN Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs estimated that 199
16 Palestinian households have eviction cases filed against them, placing 877 people at risk of displacement
17 and violating the *Fourth Geneva Convention*, which protects individuals against forced displacement,
18
19 *Emphasizing* support to agendas that address Israeli infringements on international law and human rights
20 violations, such as Security Council resolution 2334 and General Assembly resolution 73/98 (2018),
21
22 *Aware of* the violation of the *Fourth Geneva Convention* on human rights and humanitarian law, in
23 discriminating against Palestinian and Israeli civilians, limiting access to electricity, medical care,
24 educational and economic opportunities; and the formation of the Human Rights up Front (HRUF)
25 initiative led by the UN Secretary General addressing the systemic failure of the prevention and effective
26 response to high-priority human rights and humanitarian violations,
27
28 *Acknowledging* that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)
29 provides services such as: education, health services, relief services, social services, microfinance,
30 emergency response services, and infrastructure improvement to these refugees,
31
32 *Emphasizes* the importance of the *Occupied Palestinian Territory Emergency Appeal 2019* created by
33 UNRWA,
34
35 *Considering* the success of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in South Africa after the end
36 of apartheid, and the role it played in the evolvement of the state towards a true and peaceful
37 democracy,
38
39 *Highlighting* the role of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process
40 (UNSCO) in resolving Israeli settlements through peacebuilding efforts,
41
42 *Reiterates its appreciation* of the Conciliation Commission established by the General Assembly
43 resolution 194 (III) (1948) in which three Member States of the UN were granted the participants the
44 functions given to the United Nations Mediator on Palestine by General Assembly resolution 186 (S-2)
45 (1948) as considered necessary,
46

47 *Taking note* of Security Council Resolution 904 (1994), Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and
48 General Assembly resolution 72/87 (2018) which explicitly state that Israel must take measures to end the
49 illegal acts of violence and demolition,
50

51 *Deeply disturbed* by the situation of the West Bank alongside the reports of the humanitarian crisis in the
52 region exacerbated by escalating conflict between Israel and Palestine forces,
53

54 *Noting with admiration* the success of the Palestinian Economic Council for Development and
55 Reconstruction (PECDAR),
56

57 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 73/98 (2018) and *aware of* the infringements of the occupying
58 power in the Palestinian Territory,
59

60 *Noting* that organizations such as B'Tselem, the Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the
61 Occupied Territories, the Public Committee Against Torture, and the Association for Civil Rights in Israel
62 have previously focused mainly on monitoring and reporting violations,
63

64 *Cognizant that* there are over 5 million Palestinian refugees registered with the United Nations Relief and
65 Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA),
66

67 *Emphasizing* the priorities of UNRWA's The Occupied Palestinian Territory Emergency Appeal 2019,
68 including access to food, critical services of education, health, water, and hygiene,
69

70 *Recognizing* that there is a lack of security to allow distribution of adequate humanitarian aid for victims
71 and the affected population,
72

73 *Mindful of* the limited parameters of education in Palestinian territories impacted by the settlements, such
74 as limited access to WiFi or a regular meeting space for classes,
75

76 *Applauding* the work of UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning, and the expertise of
77 their staff,
78

79 *Considering* the significant role *Platform for International Education* plays to cooperation in post-
80 secondary education, scientific, and applied research and knowledge development, and in innovation
81 through knowledge application,
82

83 *Taking into account* the dire need for humanitarian funding towards the Palestinian community's
84 education,
85

86 *Noting with grave concern* that 39% of Palestinian refugees do not possess adequate resources to
87 support themselves or their families,
88

89 *Having examined* the tensions between Israel and Syria regarding the Golan Heights, which arose from
90 disputing territorial claims in the region after the Six-Day War, a conflict which resulted in Israeli
91 occupation in the area to this day,
92

93 *Bearing in mind* the comprehensive efforts and effectiveness of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees,
94

95 *Keeping in mind* of the importance of the United Nations Charter, specifically Article 2, Section 7, which
96 prevents the United Nations from intervening in strictly domestic matters, preserving state autonomy,
97

98 1. *Calls upon* Israel, Palestine, and Syria to normalize relations and end ongoing conflicts by:
99

100 a. Withdrawing all Israeli forces from all territories including in Lebanon and the Syrian Golan,
101 not within its 1967 border within six (6) months for military personnel;
102

- 103 b. Being recognized by all other Member States as two separate and sovereign states as
104 intended by Resolution 181 (1948);
105
- 106 c. Recommending Arab Member States express their support by the signing of a peace
107 agreement between Arab League members and Israel that confirms recognition of Israel by
108 Arab League members upon Israel's withdrawal of forces as pursuant to the *2002 Arab*
109 *Peace Initiative*;
110
- 111 d. Maintaining UNDOF peacekeeping force in the Syrian Golan to promote peace;
112
- 113 e. Suggesting that Israel and Syria continue to use natural resources, such as water, together;
114
- 115 2. *Requests* the UN Security Council amend Palestine's status as a non-Member Observer State as
116 established in General Assembly resolution 67/19 (2012) to a full Member State;
117
- 118 3. *Encourages* the establishment of UN Operation No More Arab Deaths (NOMAD), which will be
119 executed and maintained by UNRWA by:
120
- 121 a. Concentrating on the solidification of the Palestinian State;
122
- 123 b. Providing aid and supplies to malnourished and hungry affected populations in Gaza;
124
- 125 c. Providing infrastructural improvements to areas affected by illicit Israeli settlements;
126
- 127 d. Being funded by the UN regular budget;
128
- 129 4. *Recommends* the expansion of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace
130 Process (UNSCO) mandate, establishing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission as a court-like
131 body consisting of three committees:
132
- 133 a. Human Rights Violations to investigate human rights abuses that took place during the
134 conflict years, allowing the United Nations to display its full support of the victims of violence
135 on both sides to come forth and present their testimonies, documenting violations of human
136 rights;
137
- 138 b. Reconstruction Reparation and Rehabilitation tasked with restoring victims' dignity and
139 formulating proposals to assist with reconstruction and rehabilitation;
140
- 141 c. Amnesty Committee to consider applications for amnesty that have been requested in
142 accordance with the provisions of the Act;
143
- 144 5. Urges the Office of the United Nation High Commissioner for Human Rights to expand the
145 Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Palestine by increasing their investigation on
146 Israel and Palestine to four times a year in an effort to maintain transparency between the Israeli and
147 Palestinian governments,
148
- 149 6. *Encourages* the Security Council to organize peacekeeping operations between conflicted regions in
150 Israel and Palestine by:
151
- 152 a. Expanding the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) to create a
153 peacekeeping force to be placed in contested territories;
154
- 155 b. Establishing demilitarized buffer zones on contested regions such as in the West Bank and
156 the Syrian Golan;
157

- 158 c. Requiring UNTSO to support UNRWA for providing at all foreign and humanitarian aid to
159 ensure unbiased and efficient distribution of resources;
160
- 161 d. Requesting that the Secretary-General create a report on the implementation of this
162 resolution, including on progress of the UN-facilitated political process every 60 days;
163
- 164 e. Encouraging the Security Council to reevaluate the success of the buffer zones once every
165 60 days in order to establish a timeline for the end of buffer zones and develop long-term
166 cooperation and peace;
167
- 168 f. Suggesting that Peacekeeping personnel will ensure buffer zone security, trade security, and
169 individual travel security between the two regions;
170
- 171 7. *Encourages* effective implementation of the *Human Rights up Front* initiative, which focuses on the
172 prevention of human rights violations and bringing the UN together to create a standard action plan
173 combatting human rights situation already occurring by:
174
- 175 a. Recognizing the responsibility of the protection of civilians;
176
- 177 b. Providing human rights warning systems and shared analysis of risk factors to human
178 situations and violations;
179
- 180 c. The proactive political engagement with Member States for early preventive action of human
181 rights situations and violations;
182
- 183 8. *Calls upon* Israel, Palestine, and the international community to establish economic cooperation and
184 stable and secure trade between Israel and Palestine to foster a basis for peaceable communication
185 by encouraging countries with economic ties to Israel and Palestine as well as inter-governmental
186 organizations, such as the World Trade Organization, the World Bank, and the International Monetary
187 Fund, to oversee and facilitate trade between the two states;
188
- 189 9. *Requests* the involvement of institutions, such as UNRWA, the United Nations Development
190 Program, and regional Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to facilitate communication along
191 trade routes and ensure that deprived communities have access to resources acquired via these
192 trade routes;
193
- 194 10. *Recommends* the joint creation of civic authority bodies to serve as a minor governing body including
195 executive leadership and police forces in contested territories to establish long-term trust between
196 Israel and Palestine and improve the capacity of Palestinian governance through cooperation
197 between Israeli and Palestinian authorities administered by UNSCO and regional NGOs, such as the
198 Israel Palestine Center for Research and Information, to develop representation in such bodies;
199
- 200 11. *Encourages* a Technical and Vocational Educational and Training program called *Strengthening the*
201 *Community of Palestine* to be implemented into UNRWA's *Occupied Palestinian Territory Emergency*
202 *Appeal 2019* which will:
203
- 204 a. Train and give job opportunities in infrastructure construction for impoverished populations in
205 conflicted regions;
206
- 207 b. Uplift and improve the quality of life in refugee camps by improving economic opportunities;
208
- 209 12. *Recommends* the creation of a regional peace conference named Israeli Palestinian Conference on
210 Peace (IPCP) to be held between Israel, Palestine, and other Arabian nations closely affected by
211 Israeli and Palestinian disputes to be set up as follows:
212

- 213 a. Israel and Palestine will meet two months from the adoption of this resolution to discuss
214 agreed arbiters for the regional peace conference;
215
- 216 b. The arbiters for the conference will be among a list of countries who recognize officially both
217 parties, making the head of arbiters rotate between each conference;
218
- 219 c. The peace conference will convene once every 6 months for two years and after two years
220 will convene as needed to resolve Israeli-Palestinian tensions;
221
- 222 d. The first conference will be held in the New Zealand UN Headquarters and subsequent
223 meeting locations will be decided at the first conference and the conferences that follow;
224
- 225 e. Requesting of the conference to be funded by the United Nations General Budget;
226
- 227 f. The conference should result in a report of pressing issues that threaten regional stability and
228 nonviolent solutions that foster better understanding between conflicting parties;
229
- 230 13. *Encourages* that the Security Council establish international standards and regulations within
231 Jerusalem to be instituted by the civic authority bodies established in contested territories, wherein
232 Jerusalem is still seen as international territory by the United Nations:
233
- 234 a. Recommending that UNSCO work with Palestinian and Israeli governments to institutionalize
235 equal access to all religious bodies within the Holy City, regardless of national identity to curb
236 violence which arises in the area as a result of the barred access of certain groups to various
237 religious sites within Jerusalem;
238
- 239 b. Requesting the administration of strong oversight over the military forces within Jerusalem to
240 address military-aggression and police brutality within the Holy City;
241
- 242 14. *Requests that* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNTSO to
243 reconvene and assess the situation in Jerusalem in 10 years and evaluate adherence to the terms of
244 this agreement;
245
- 246 15. *Requests that* UNRWA implement long-term endeavors, in conjunction with the *Integrated Residential*
247 *City* program, in order to lower unemployment for Palestinians living in the oPt through the following
248 five sectors of the Palestinian economy: agriculture, information technology and digital
249 entrepreneurship, tourism, construction, and energy, by:
250
- 251 a. Developing tourist destination sites, such as Hebron and Bethlehem, in order to promote
252 Palestinian culture and encourage Palestinians to celebrate their communities and traditions;
253
- 254 b. Implementing a "green village initiative" throughout Palestinian territories, including but not
255 limited to the following: installing solar panels, windmills, converting any power plants to gas;
256
- 257 16. *Endorses the call for an end to the sea and air blockade* that currently has caused Gaza to be
258 deemed unlivable by the year 2020 by:
259
- 260 a. Establishing buffer zones in the areas determined by the UN Secretary-General, Gaza will be
261 unable to engage in trade and increase the growth of their dominant agricultural economy;
262
- 263 b. Working with and providing funding to the *Olives for Peace* business joint-organization would
264 provide economic growth for both Israel and Palestine;
265
- 266 17. *Strongly recommends* a joint effort with the PEC DAR and investors to promote new business
267 ventures within Palestine, including development in the technology sector and supporting Palestinian

- 268 engineers by providing funding to missions in PEC DAR such as the Food Security Stocks in Palestine
269 Project and The Water Supply Network Project at Tell and Sarrah Villages in the West Bank;
270
- 271 18. *Calls for* the creation of a public education program through UNESCO, starting with elementary
272 schools and continuing throughout the years until graduation, advocating for peace and tolerance in
273 established schools in Palestine, Israel, and Syria by:
- 274
- 275 a. Designating Teachers without Borders as the organization to begin creating and teaching the
276 inclusive and culturally aware curriculum within the next year;
 - 277
 - 278 b. Recommending the funding come from respective NGOs that stand for the education of
279 youth;
 - 280
 - 281 c. Requesting help from the following NGOs: Reach out to Asia, CARE Education, and Bat
282 Shalom for funding;
 - 283
 - 284 d. Wishing to work towards assimilating the program into the required curriculum in the
285 respective countries;
 - 286
 - 287 e. Requesting that within this year, the program be taught to educators from the respective
288 countries in order for them to teach it;
 - 289
 - 290 f. Offering activities in the community that foster respect and understanding of other cultures to
291 improve interethnic tensions;
 - 292
- 293 19. *Supports* the addition of educational curriculum in Palestine to integrate arts into the classroom, such
294 as painting, theatre, poetry and other artistic forms of self-expression;
- 295
- 296 20. *Setting* in motion opportunities for students to learn skills valuable to teamwork, collaboration,
297 innovation, and their future career endeavors, whether it is academic or artistic:
- 298
- 299 a. Creating a safe outlet for Palestinian children and teens to express themselves through the
300 art;
 - 301
 - 302 b. *Allowing* Palestinians to learn about the cultural diversity of the world, and explore history,
303 math, and academic interests in a multi-faceted classroom approach that promotes diversity
304 and inclusion;
 - 305
- 306 21. *Calls upon* the UN to create and oversee an advisory committee of equal representation from the
307 Israeli Government and the Palestinian Authority to review the textbooks and overall curriculum while
308 taking into account the criticism that has been raised in the past by;
- 309
- 310 22. *Working* with UNRWA to standardize educational lessons while maintaining specific core elements of
311 each state:
- 312
- 313 a. Supporting the teaching of a joint history in Israel and Palestine from a stance that
314 demonstrates the negative effects of the conflict for all those involved;
 - 315
 - 316 b. Stressing the failures of previous Palestinian and Israeli leadership to find common ground in
317 handling the conflict;
 - 318
 - 319 c. Emphasizing the role uncompromising and antagonistic ideologies in perpetuating the
320 suffering of Palestinian and Israeli people;
 - 321
- 322 23. *Requests* that UNRWA assist local Palestinian schools and educational programs in implementing
323 accessible forms of education available to children and teens in the oPt by:

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- a. Implementing a laptop or tablet policy, which is equipped with pre-downloaded interactive educational learning platforms and programs, bringing technology to all children and reducing long-term fund commitment;
 - b. Providing those who do not have stable access to the Internet, or any access at all, with consistent, quality education;
 - c. Ensuring educational access to students whose schooling is not done in a traditional school building, or is operated within a home or public meeting space;
24. *Recommends* that UNRWA assist local Palestinian schools and educational programs in implementing accessible forms of education available to children and teens in the oPt by:
- a. Implementing a laptop or tablet policy, which is equipped with pre-downloaded interactive educational learning platforms and programs, bringing technology to all children and reducing long-term fund commitment;
 - b. Providing those who do not have stable access to the Internet, or any access at all, with consistent, quality education;
 - c. Ensuring educational access to students whose schooling is not done in a traditional school building, or is operated within a home or public meeting space;
 - d. Improving the educational experience in the oPt for children with disabilities by:
 - i. Beginning with incremental increases in the number of schools for disabled children by 10% per year in order to assess and correct any concerns on the existing basis, and for some special facilities, pilot projects should be set up in relatively affluent areas;
 - ii. Creating interactive classroom material which allows for intellectual growth without having to communicate using auditory methods for students who are non-verbal, deaf or have auditory impairments;
 - iii. Inviting organizations which already closely work with UN agencies, such as International Disability Alliance, to assist in comprehensive reform of disability justice in the oPt educational systems;
 - iv. Providing technical and vocational training to professional teachers and staff relevant for assisting children with disabilities;
 - e. Improving the educational experience in the oPt for women by:
 - i. Providing gender equality training for Palestinian teachers through recommendations from the United Nations Girls' Education initiative;
 - ii. Setting a reference minimum ratio of female students for school enrollment and employment;
 - f. Inviting the experts of International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) of UNESCO and universities that focus on the instruction design and develop, eLearning, such as Jimena Pereyra and Mioko Saito, to form videos and audio recordings and launch a television and radio channel to play the education videos and audio recordings to ensure the children have access to education at home;
25. *Recommending* that UNRWA designates funds towards the overall educational opportunities of Palestinians by:

- 379 a. Rebuilding schools and universities that have been destroyed as a result of Israeli
380 settlements and attacks;
381
- 382 b. Building additional schools and universities, especially in cities that have limited access to
383 education, to create equitable access to education;
384
- 385 c. Creating university scholarships for Palestinians who are unable to fund their studies to any
386 university within the oPt;
387
- 388 26. *Encourages* NGOs to improve the Internet sharing and fundamental education materials sharing
389 system by:
390
- 391 a. Increasing Platform for International Education online by enhancing education research
392 engine and for specific courses and PowerPoint;
393
- 394 b. Increasing research capacity and cooperate with teaching companies, especially the industry
395 leaders like Bill Gates and Microsoft, which can play a significant leading role to provide free
396 web address to download teaching software in oPt and other countries in transition;
397
- 398 c. Providing general textbooks or internet courses videos of languages, mathematics, history,
399 science, art between Member States in order to reach the target of resources sharing;
400
- 401 27. *Calls upon* the UNESCO and local government to work together to start a five-year re-education
402 project to give the adults without education due to Israeli settlements a chance to learn some
403 vocational and tertiary skills through:
404
- 405 a. Re-education project targeting adults aged 18-40;
406
- 407 b. UNESCO waives tuition fees and provides free accommodation and meals;
408
- 409 c. After the training, the certificate of skill training will be issued and there will be a distribution of
410 jobs for those with excellent results;
411
- 412 28. *Encourages* a biannual report to be published by the United Nations compiling research from NGOs
413 that work in Israel and Palestine, which would report on:
414
- 415 a. The number of all settlements in contrast to 1967 borders;
416
- 417 b. The quality of life for both Israeli and Palestinian citizens in these regions with special
418 recognition of the trauma imposed by non-governmental aggression;
419
- 420 c. The efforts towards collaboration as a springboard to future discussions of peace;
421
- 422 d. Providing more regular updates on conflict in the area, expanding NGOs;
423
- 424 29. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to increase funding to UNRWA in order to strengthen the
425 agency.