The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Emphasizing the violence initiated by both Israel and Palestine upon Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and the Occupied Syrian Golan,

Acknowledging the claims of human rights violations within the occupied Palestinian territory and the Syrian Golan,

Noting that the forced evictions halt Palestinians of physical and economic security and results in the disruption of their livelihoods, increased poverty, and a reduced standard of living,

Bearing in mind that the Israel-Palestinian Conflict has led to the displacement of 5 million refugees since 1948,

Recognizing that both Israel and Palestine have valid claims over the disputed land, and that each are entitled to statehood,

Seeking a practical, implementable, and economically sustainable resolution regarding the Question of Palestine and the Occupied Territories is necessary to create peace amongst Israel and Palestine,

Further emphasizing taking initiative in unison towards driving forth a sustainable two-state solution,

Further recalling the unemployment rate in Gaza, which in 2018 reached 31%,

Recalling the General Assembly resolution on the Peaceful Settlement of the Question of Palestine on 30 November 2018 (A/RES/73/19), path towards peace in the region outlined in the Security Council Resolution, as well as the Arab Peace Initiative and the Quartet Roadmap,

Keeping in mind the failure of United Nations General Assembly resolution 194 in 1948,

Stressing the UN’s concern with the loss of life and injury caused to people including children, on both sides of the conflict,

Recognizing that the greatest power wielded by the UN is the power of visibility on the world stage,

Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to act and work in cooperation to resolve conflicts surrounding the Occupied Territories as stated in the resolution ‘Strengthening of Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean Region, as adopted by the General Assembly on 5 December 2018 General Assembly resolution 73/85,

Noting that the extra-territorial application of the Israeli domestic law to Israeli settlers has installed a system of legal and jurisdictional discrimination based on nationality from both Palestine and Israel,

Welcoming a resolution concerning the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the Question of Palestine,

1. Proposes to redefine the political connotation of a “two-state solution” as the mutual co-governance of the region, the upholding of each respective state’s sovereignty, and an instrument to foster peace,
2. Encourages collaboration between General Assembly Second Committee and General Assembly Fourth Committee and to foster economic development in Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories via the adoption of human rights benchmarks to measure qualification for foreign investment and loans from the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, including but not limited to:

a. A reduction of violent acts attributed to Hamas;

b. The adoption of stringent measures of transparency as it relates to Palestinian elections;

3. Recommends the financing of volunteer organizations via tax breaks for individuals and organizations who donate financially to NGOs administered by respective Member States which seek to educate settlers in the Occupied Territories about the importance of cooperation, tolerance, respect of human rights among the States, and peace through workshops led by NGOs that are to be approved and funded by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);

4. Calls for a bi-annual, publicly-available report to be published by the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, compiling research led by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) including, but not limited to, Foundations of Middle East Peace and B’Tselem located in Israel and the Occupied Territories, which would report on:

a. The number of all settlements in contrast to the 1949 Armistice borders, the quality of life for both Israelis and Palestinians in these regions with special recognition of the trauma imposed by non-governmental aggression;

b. The efforts towards collaboration as a springboard to future discussion of peace;

c. The legislative developments as it relates to the application of Israeli military law in the Occupied Territories;

5. Recommends the extension of the oversight of the UNRWA to displaced and resettled Palestinians as a result of the expansion of Israeli settlements in the Occupied Territories:

a. Considering Palestinians evicted from the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including East Jerusalem and the Occupied Golan Heights, as “Palestine refugees” under the definition of UNRWA until they are resettled;

b. Keeping continuous record of settlement – related evictions of Palestinian households to ensure that all those evicted receive appropriate aid and resettlement assistance;

6. Further invites holding a summit between Palestinians and Israelis, in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO) hosted in Copenhagen, Denmark, in which a proposal about the potential halt of the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories would be evaluated and discussed;

7. Endorses the revitalization of the Palestinian economy in hopes of modernization, resulting from economic stability, and ultimate advances of pluralism, resulting from modernization, that would inevitably aid in the recognition, understanding, and sympathy of contradictory beliefs;

8. Recommends that the United Nations Peacebuilding Office and the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services develop a preliminary legal framework, in consultation with both Israeli and Palestinian authorities, to enforce a uniform legal code across the Occupied Territories;
9. *Looks favorably upon* the occupation authorities to develop transparent legal mechanisms, in accordance with the *1984 Karp Report*, to enable Palestinian subjects to occupation to file complaints against settler violence;

10. *Further encourages* that the Government of Israel repeal the *1970 Legal and Administrative Matters Law* in order to facilitate the removal of settlements beyond the 1967 border lines.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Recognizing the status of Jerusalem as an internationally administered city as proposed by Security Council resolution 181 (II) which sought to recognize Jerusalem as a “separate entity,”

Affirming the need for a spirit of collaboration between the various groups in Jerusalem for the benefit of the city’s future through development and sanitation projects,

Recognizing Jerusalem as an important heritage site with multi-religious and multi-ethnic importance,

Expressing deep concern that the United Nations has failed to resolve the underlying ideological divides responsible for the Arab-Israeli conflict,

Regrets the decades of indoctrination on both Palestinian and Israeli sides that have created a political climate unsuitable for tolerant negotiations,

Recognizing the difference in the education system between Israel and Palestine creates further tension between the states,

Noting the failure of the global community to create a viable, long-term solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict through the United Nations Security Council resolutions 242, 338, 478, and 2334,

Observing that the more knowledge the youth of both Israel and Palestine have of each other, the higher the chance of economic prosperity between them,

Stressing the need for promoting sustainable education systems in the region to prepare younger generations to work towards mutual cooperation and peace in the future,

Emphasizing the need to educate the youth of both Israel and Palestine to further the development of a bilateral committee with the intention of formulating a pathway toward a two-state solution,

Recognizing the inability of Member States to address concerns over the Israeli annexation of Israel as expressed in Security Council resolution 478,

Commending the attempts of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) in monitoring the Palestinian-Israeli conflict since 1948,

Acknowledging the actions of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) in improving the access of disenfranchised Palestinians to educational and medical services,

Further acknowledging the difficulty of creating a peacekeeping mission that fulfills the security interests of both Israelis and Palestinians,

1. Suggests that all of Jerusalem is set as a United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization World Heritage Site;
2. **Calls upon** Member States to eventually recognize the state of the city of Jerusalem as unified and separate from Palestinians and Israeli territorial claims, not divided into East and West;

3. **Suggests** involving United Nations institutions like the United Nations Children’s Fund and the UNRWA in the development of multilateral Committee bringing Israel, Palestine, and other Member States, such as Syria, together to discuss the development of a shared educational system by:
   a. The observation of the multilateral Committee, by the United Nations institutions mentioned above, to help establish cooperation between all entities until a shared consensus on the bases of the teaching of the youth has been obtained;
   b. The Bilateral Committee will involve the Israeli Ministry of Education, the Syrian Ministry of Education and the Palestinian Ministry of Education, which may collaborate on a comprehensive and peaceful curriculum;
   c. The establishment of international guidelines for school curriculums that do not encourage hostility between the neighboring states by:
      i. Discussing the history of both the state of Israel, as well as the Occupied Palestinian Territories and other surrounding states such as Syria, for an increase of awareness for the youth of Israel, Palestine, Syria, and other surrounding states;
      ii. Implementing a common basis for a history curriculum for all parties in the region;

4. **Recommends** UNTSO gradually revise their peacekeeping efforts in the city of Jerusalem for a beginning period of eight years:
   a. Mandating UNTSO to be made up of Palestinian and Israeli forces increasing ten percent segments every year until 2027, with initial peacekeeping forces will be made up of Ghanaian, Icelandic, French, Ethiopian, Dutch, and Austrian forces;
   b. Maintain a ratio of one peacekeeper to every 200 citizens of Jerusalem, which currently amounts to roughly 4,300 peacekeepers, of which, for the first year roughly 430 would be joint Palestinian-Israeli units;
   c. The eight-year timeline has been proposed with the intent of transferring security and peacekeeping responsibilities from the United Nations to joint Israeli-Palestinian leadership in the long term;

5. **Further recommends** the Security Council to reform the UN Peacekeeping Forces’ Appropriate Use of Force regulations within the rules of engagement to include the protection of non-combatants and civilians more in line with the guidelines established within the *Kigali Principles*;

6. **Endorses** the utilization of United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) funds to foster joint Israeli-Palestinian volunteer organizations for community infrastructure by:
   a. Collaborating between Palestine and Israel and the major religious groups of the area, which is vital to the lasting resilience of the city as a symbol of interfaith relations;
   b. Using UNDP funding to establish interfaith and inter-ethnic volunteer organizations, to provide them with equipment for more advanced sanitation and training on how to maintain healthy sanitation;
   c. Constructing community infrastructure such as the digging of new wells, small scale water filtration, renewable energy (solar), and other projects to further solidify relations;
7. Supports enlisting UNRWA for Palestinian Refugees and the Israeli Ministry of Education to create new curriculums, with the CARE Education, an education non-governmental organization, to work with the United Nations, and develop peaceful relations between Israel and Palestine through education:

   a. That provide Palestinians and Israelis the ability to understand one another’s perspectives and create strong personal bonds through foreign exchange programs;

   b. The newly established educational systems would discourage Palestinians to joint terrorist groups;

   c. That promotes study abroad programs to provide students from both Palestine and Israel the ability to understand global perspectives on the conflict;

   d. That supports the creation of cultural centers in both regions that would help both citizens think differently and boost the chances of compromise between them so that both communities could understand that violence has not helped them to settle any of their problems and that mutual cooperation will be more beneficial for both sides;

   e. That emphasizes the inability of warfare to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict and enduring issues such as the status of Jerusalem and the Occupied Palestinian Territory settlements;

   f. That promotes the role of Middle Eastern youth in creating a just and viable peace for the Arab-Israeli conflict;

8. Calls upon 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 working with UNRWA to standardize educational lessons while maintaining specific core elements of each state:

   a. 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 and that stresses the failures of previous Palestinian and Israeli leadership to find common ground in handling the conflict;

   b. Emphasizes the role uncompromising and antagonistic ideologies in perpetuating the suffering of Palestinian and Israeli people;

   c. Stresses the role and opportunity of younger generations in having the ability to make positive change;

9. Supports the establishment of a Special Political Mission to explore settlement disputes:

   a. Through a multinational investigatory mission to be established in order to monitor and encourage the cessation of settlement activity;

   b. Through a non-biased mission that will be unbiased and primarily maintained by Switzerland and other neutral Member States in order to assure a neutral and factual investigation;

   c. Through the establishment of goals for decreased settlement activity in current occupation zones;

   d. Through hosting bilateral negotiations between Israel and Palestine within the International City of Jerusalem to determine the ongoing status of the city and to resume formal dialogue for the administration of the region;
10. **Encourages** the establishment of an open border for the City of Jerusalem to facilitate economic growth along with cultural and religious travel that will emphasize freedom of mobility for Palestinian laborers and over the course of eight years, border regulations will be relaxed to eventually allow a truly open border that improves Palestinian human capital so that the members of the Occupied Palestinian Territory may enjoy greater economic autonomy; 

11. **Suggests** that the United Nations Global Compact mediates between institutions such as the World Bank and startup businesses in the region to facilitate economic cooperation between Palestinians and Israelis, thus reducing hostilities through complex interdependence; 

12. **Recommends** the restructuring of UNRWA so that:

   a. Japan would work as the major fundraiser for the organization because of its neutrality to the region; 
   
   b. UNRWA would answer directly and only to the UN; 
   
   c. UNRWA should not allow any funds to be given to any government unless they agree to fully comply with the newly established guidelines of the organization; 
   
   d. That will allow different Member States who support to help fund and provide financial help for resources to be given to enforce education in schooling systems in both states; 
   
   e. UNRWA should collaborate with the Israeli Ministry of Education to promote the aforementioned teaching of a joint history; 

13. **Asks** the State of Israel to provide equal access to utilities for both Palestinians and Israelis within the city of Jerusalem; 

14. **Encourages** the collaboration in creating media agencies located in the city of Jerusalem that are:

   a. Managed by both Israelis and Palestinians; 
   
   b. Designed to cover the conflict as impartially as possible; 
   
   c. An opportunity for Palestinians and Israelis to listen to voices promoting peace and comprehend them:

      i. So that youth growing up in such an environment with less inciting speech will help both countries; 
      
      ii. People will gradually become more advisable and will be less likely instigated; 
      
      iii. The prejudice which is deep in the mind of Palestinians and Israelis can be weakened; 

15. **Hopes to** use the collaborative environment stemming from addressing the status of Jerusalem to resolve other issues of the Arab-Israeli Conflict such as:

   a. Resolving the West Bank settlements using the ICJPP as a framework for joint administration between Palestinians and Israelis; 
   
   b. Resolving the Gaza Strip blockade with a newfound tolerance between Palestinians and Israelis; 
   
   c. Using the new International city of Jerusalem as a staging ground for further resumption of formal negotiations between Israel and Palestine;
d. Fulfilling Israel’s security interest by allowing the rise of a stable Palestinian neighbor.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Guided by the principles and values of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the relevant General Assembly resolutions in 2018, 73/19, 73/92, 73/93, 73/98 and 73/99, which called for a peaceful settlement to the conflict between Israel and Palestine and emphasized the protection of human rights,

Having examined the principles set forth in the 1993 Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements (Oslo Accords),

Recognizing that, according to the Oslo Accords, the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations have the goal of establishing a means by which the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip may govern themselves according to democratic principles,

Referring to the agreement laid out in the Oslo Accords that specifies the creation of an interim self-government authority (the “Council”) that would lead to a permanent settlement based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973),

Noting with deep concern the 7.2 million Palestinians who have been displaced as a result of expanding Israeli settlements, as reported by the United Nations Work and Relief Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA),

Fully aware of the managerial issues uncovered regarding the leadership of Pierre Krahenbuhl of the UNRWA as reported by UN’s internal oversight body, United Nations (UN) Office of Internal Oversight Services,

Noting further the peace on the views of achieving and sustaining peace,

Deploring violent extremism committed terrorist groups,

Deeply regretting the impacts and trauma endorsed by Israel and Palestine due to aggressive actors,

Furthers the UN support for Special Political Missions (SPM) efforts in hopes of reaching a 2 state solution,

Acknowledges that The Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator For the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO), the current established SPM within the region, has been moderately successful in addressing some humanitarian and economic needs within the region,

Recognizing that the greatest power wielded by the United Nations is the power of the visibility of the world stage,

Calling attention to the destruction of not only property, but museums and places of worship initiated by the conflict, such as Casbahn in Nablus and the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, both sites presiding in the West Bank; according to the UNRWA,
Affirming the importance of the protection of cultural heritage in achieving peace and security and the importance of General Assembly resolution 73/L.32, which emphasizes the crucial role of cultural preservation for state security,

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

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

Deeply regretful of the destruction of Islamic and Christian sites under the implied preservation of Jewish holy sites,

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

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

3. Hopes that the UNESCO body will establish regional conferences in coordination with its field offices in order to:
   a. Educate regional member states on the cultural heritage of the Palestinian and Israeli peoples in coordination with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre;
   b. Foster advocates for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to further draw attention and urgency to the conflicts;
   c. The quality of life for both Israeli and Palestinian citizens in their respective regions;

4. Invites the UN Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in collaboration with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, relevant Non-Governmental Organizations, and SPMS to generate bi-annual reports for the UNESCO regional conferences that address:
   a. Human rights violations;
   b. Current number of Israeli settlements;
   c. The quality of life for both Israeli and Palestinian citizens in their respective regions;

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

6. Suggests that the proposed Moscow peace talk, under the supervision of the General Assembly Fourth Committee, be comprehensive in nature, thoroughly address the Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory which are causing conflict, and invite all the bodies necessary for promoting a rapid, effective and lasting peace solution, including but not limited to:
   a. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (CEIRPP);
   b. The United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine;
   b. The Palestine Liberation Organization;
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;
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.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Having studied the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative that was unanimously agreed upon by members of the Arab League and worked to normalize relations between Israel and Arab Member States and end the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,

Encouraged by General Assembly Resolution 67/19 (2012) that established the State of Palestine as a non-member observer state to the UN and its further incorporation of the country into the international community,

Reaffirming the inalienable rights of the Palestinian peoples to self-determination, national independence, and sovereignty, and to return to their homes and property as mentioned in Article 13 and 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Security Council Resolution 3236 (1974),

Recognizing that in 2019 the UN Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs estimated that 199 Palestinian households have eviction cases filed against them, placing 877 people at risk of displacement and violating the Fourth Geneva Convention, which protects individuals against forced displacement,

Emphasizing support to agendas that address Israeli infringements on international law and human rights violations, such as Security Council resolution 2334 and General Assembly resolution 73/98 (2018),

Aware of the violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention on human rights and humanitarian law, in discriminating against Palestinian and Israeli civilians, limiting access to electricity, medical care, educational and economic opportunities; and the formation of the Human Rights up Front (HRUF) initiative led by the UN Secretary General addressing the systemic failure of the prevention and effective response to high-priority human rights and humanitarian violations,

Acknowledging that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) provides services such as: education, health services, relief services, social services, microfinance, emergency response services, and infrastructure improvement to these refugees,

Emphasizes the importance of the Occupied Palestinian Territory Emergency Appeal 2019 created by UNRWA,

Considering the success of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in South Africa after the end of apartheid, and the role it played in the evolvement of the state towards a true and peaceful democracy,

Highlighting the role of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO) in resolving Israeli settlements through peacebuilding efforts,

Reiterates its appreciation of the Conciliation Commission established by the General Assembly resolution 194 (III) (1948) in which three Member States of the UN were granted the participants the functions given to the United Nations Mediator on Palestine by General Assembly resolution 186 (S-2) (1948) as considered necessary,
Taking note of Security Council Resolution 904 (1994), Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and
General Assembly resolution 72/87 (2018) which explicitly state that Israel must take measures to end the
illegal acts of violence and demolition,
Deeply disturbed by the situation of the West Bank alongside the reports of the humanitarian crisis in the
region exacerbated by escalating conflict between Israel and Palestine forces,
Noting with admiration the success of the Palestinian Economic Council for Development and
Reconstruction (PECDAR),
Recalling General Assembly resolution 73/98 (2018) and aware of the infringements of the occupying
power in the Palestinian Territory,
Noting that organizations such as B’Tselem, the Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the
Occupied Territories, the Public Committee Against Torture, and the Association for Civil Rights in Israel
have previously focused mainly on monitoring and reporting violations,
Cognizant that there are over 5 million Palestinian refugees registered with the United Nations Relief and
Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA),
Emphasizing the priorities of UNRWA’s The Occupied Palestinian Territory Emergency Appeal 2019,
including access to food, critical services of education, health, water, and hygiene,
Recognizing that there is a lack of security to allow distribution of adequate humanitarian aid for victims
and the affected population,
Mindful of the limited parameters of education in Palestinian territories impacted by the settlements, such
as limited access to WiFi or a regular meeting space for classes,
Applauding the work of UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning, and the expertise of
their staff,
Considering the significant role Platform for International Education plays to cooperation in post-
secondary education, scientific, and applied research and knowledge development, and in innovation
through knowledge application,
Taking into account the dire need for humanitarian funding towards the Palestinian community’s
education,
Noting with grave concern that 39% of Palestinian refugees do not possess adequate resources to
support themselves or their families,
Having examined the tensions between Israel and Syria regarding the Golan Heights, which arose from
disputing territorial claims in the region after the Six-Day War, a conflict which resulted in Israeli
occupation in the area to this day,
Bearing in mind the comprehensive efforts and effectiveness of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees,
Keeping in mind of the importance of the United Nations Charter, specifically Article 2, Section 7, which
prevents the United Nations from intervening in strictly domestic matters, preserving state autonomy,
1. Calls upon Israel, Palestine, and Syria to normalize relations and end ongoing conflicts by:
a. Withdrawing all Israeli forces from all territories including in Lebanon and the Syrian Golan,
not within its 1967 border within six (6) months for military personnel;
b. Being recognized by all other Member States as two separate and sovereign states as intended by Resolution 181 (1948);

c. Recommending Arab Member States express their support by the signing of a peace agreement between Arab League members and Israel that confirms recognition of Israel by Arab League members upon Israel’s withdrawal of forces as pursuant to the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative;

d. Maintaining UNDOF peacekeeping force in the Syrian Golan to promote peace;

e. Suggesting that Israel and Syria continue to use natural resources, such as water, together;

2. Requests the UN Security Council amend Palestine’s status as a non-Member Observer State as established in General Assembly resolution 67/19 (2012) to a full Member State;

3. Encourages the establishment of UN Operation No More Arab Deaths (NOMAD), which will be executed and maintained by UNRWA by:

   a. Concentrating on the solidification of the Palestinian State;
   b. Providing aid and supplies to malnourished and hungry affected populations in Gaza;
   c. Providing infrastructural improvements to areas affected by illicit Israeli settlements;
   d. Being funded by the UN regular budget;

4. Recommends the expansion of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO) mandate, establishing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission as a court-like body consisting of three committees:

   a. Human Rights Violations to investigate human rights abuses that took place during the conflict years, allowing the United Nations to display its full support of the victims of violence on both sides to come forth and present their testimonies, documenting violations of human rights;
   b. Reconstruction Reparation and Rehabilitation tasked with restoring victims’ dignity and formulating proposals to assist with reconstruction and rehabilitation;
   c. Amnesty Committee to consider applications for amnesty that have been requested in accordance with the provisions of the Act;

5. Urges the Office of the United Nation High Commissioner for Human Rights to expand the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Palestine by increasing their investigation on Israel and Palestine to four times a year in an effort to maintain transparency between the Israeli and Palestinian governments,

6. Encourages the Security Council to organize peacekeeping operations between conflicted regions in Israel and Palestine by:

   a. Expanding the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) to create a peacekeeping force to be placed in contested territories;
   b. Establishing demilitarized buffer zones on contested regions such as in the West Bank and the Syrian Golan;
c. Requiring UNTSO to support UNRWA for providing at all foreign and humanitarian aid to ensure unbiased and efficient distribution of resources;

d. Requesting that the Secretary-General create a report on the implementation of this resolution, including on progress of the UN-facilitated political process every 60 days;

e. Encouraging the Security Council to reevaluate the success of the buffer zones once every 60 days in order to establish a timeline for the end of buffer zones and develop long-term cooperation and peace;

f. Suggesting that Peacekeeping personnel will ensure buffer zone security, trade security, and individual travel security between the two regions;

7. Encourages effective implementation of the Human Rights up Front initiative, which focuses on the prevention of human rights violations and bringing the UN together to create a standard action plan combating human rights situation already occurring by:

a. Recognizing the responsibility of the protection of civilians;

b. Providing human rights warning systems and shared analysis of risk factors to human situations and violations;

c. The proactive political engagement with Member States for early preventive action of human rights situations and violations;

8. Calls upon Israel, Palestine, and the international community to establish economic cooperation and stable and secure trade between Israel and Palestine to foster a basis for peaceable communication by encouraging countries with economic ties to Israel and Palestine as well as inter-governmental organizations, such as the World Trade Organization, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund, to oversee and facilitate trade between the two states;

9. Requests the involvement of institutions, such as UNRWA, the United Nations Development Program, and regional Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to facilitate communication along trade routes and ensure that deprived communities have access to resources acquired via these trade routes;

10. Recommends the joint creation of civic authority bodies to serve as a minor governing body including executive leadership and police forces in contested territories to establish long-term trust between Israel and Palestine and improve the capacity of Palestinian governance through cooperation between Israeli and Palestinian authorities administered by UNSCO and regional NGOs, such as the Israel Palestine Center for Research and Information, to develop representation in such bodies;

11. Encourages a Technical and Vocational Educational and Training program called Strengthening the Community of Palestine to be implemented into UNRWA’s Occupied Palestinian Territory Emergency Appeal 2019 which will:

a. Train and give job opportunities in infrastructure construction for impoverished populations in conflicted regions;

b. Uplift and improve the quality of life in refugee camps by improving economic opportunities;

12. Recommends the creation of a regional peace conference named Israeli Palestinian Conference on Peace (IPCP) to be held between Israel, Palestine, and other Arabian nations closely affected by Israeli and Palestinian disputes to be set up as follows:
a. Israel and Palestine will meet two months from the adoption of this resolution to discuss agreed arbiters for the regional peace conference;

b. The arbiters for the conference will be among a list of countries who recognize officially both parties, making the head of arbiters rotate between each conference;

c. The peace conference will convene once every 6 months for two years and after two years will convene as needed to resolve Israeli-Palestinian tensions;

d. The first conference will be held in the New Zealand UN Headquarters and subsequent meeting locations will be decided at the first conference and the conferences that follow;

e. Requesting of the conference to be funded by the United Nations General Budget;

f. The conference should result in a report of pressing issues that threaten regional stability and nonviolent solutions that foster better understanding between conflicting parties;

13. Encourages that the Security Council establish international standards and regulations within Jerusalem to be instituted by the civic authority bodies established in contested territories, wherein Jerusalem is still seen as international territory by the United Nations:

a. Recommending that UNSCO work with Palestinian and Israeli governments to institutionalize equal access to all religious bodies within the Holy City, regardless of national identity to curb violence which arises in the area as a result of the barred access of certain groups to various religious sites within Jerusalem;

b. Requesting the administration of strong oversight over the military forces within Jerusalem to address military-aggression and police brutality within the Holy City;

14. Requests that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNTSO to reconvene and assess the situation in Jerusalem in 10 years and evaluate adherence to the terms of this agreement;

15. Requests that UNRWA implement long-term endeavors, in conjunction with the Integrated Residential City program, in order to lower unemployment for Palestinians living in the oPt through the following five sectors of the Palestinian economy: agriculture, information technology and digital entrepreneurship, tourism, construction, and energy, by:

a. Developing tourist destination sites, such as Hebron and Bethlehem, in order to promote Palestinian culture and encourage Palestinians to celebrate their communities and traditions;

b. Implementing a “green village initiative” throughout Palestinian territories, including but not limited to the following: installing solar panels, windmills, converting any power plants to gas;

16. Endorses the call for an end to the sea and air blockade that currently has caused Gaza to be deemed unlivable by the year 2020 by:

a. Establishing buffer zones in the areas determined by the UN Secretary-General, Gaza will be unable to engage in trade and increase the growth of their dominant agricultural economy;

b. Working with and providing funding to the Olives for Peace business joint-organization would provide economic growth for both Israel and Palestine;

17. Strongly recommends a joint effort with the PECDAR and investors to promote new business ventures within Palestine, including development in the technology sector and supporting Palestinian
engineers by providing funding to missions in PECDAR such as the Food Security Stocks in Palestine Project and The Water Supply Network Project at Tell and Sarrah Villages in the West Bank;

18. **Calls for** the creation of a public education program through UNESCO, starting with elementary schools and continuing throughout the years until graduation, advocating for peace and tolerance in established schools in Palestine, Israel, and Syria by:

   a. Designating Teachers without Borders as the organization to begin creating and teaching the inclusive and culturally aware curriculum within the next year;

   b. Recommending the funding come from respective NGOs that stand for the education of youth;

   c. Requesting help from the following NGOs: Reach out to Asia, CARE Education, and Bat Shalom for funding;

   d. Wishing to work towards assimilating the program into the required curriculum in the respective countries;

   e. Requesting that within this year, the program be taught to educators from the respective countries in order for them to teach it;

   f. Offering activities in the community that foster respect and understanding of other cultures to improve interethnic tensions;

19. **Supports** the addition of educational curriculum in Palestine to integrate arts into the classroom, such as painting, theatre, poetry and other artistic forms of self-expression;

20. **Setting** in motion opportunities for students to learn skills valuable to teamwork, collaboration, innovation, and their future career endeavors, whether it is academic or artistic:

   a. Creating a safe outlet for Palestinian children and teens to express themselves through the art;

   b. **Allowing** Palestinians to learn about the cultural diversity of the world, and explore history, math, and academic interests in a multi-faceted classroom approach that promotes diversity and inclusion;

21. **Calls upon** the UN to create and oversee 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;

22. **Working** with UNRWA to standardize educational lessons while maintaining specific core elements of each state:

   a. Supporting 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;

   b. Stressing the failures of previous Palestinian and Israeli leadership to find common ground in handling the conflict;

   c. Emphasizing the role uncompromising and antagonistic ideologies in perpetuating the suffering of Palestinian and Israeli people;

23. **Requests** 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;

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:

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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:
a. Rebuilding schools and universities that have been destroyed as a result of Israeli settlements and attacks;

b. Building additional schools and universities, especially in cities that have limited access to education, to create equitable access to education;

c. Creating university scholarships for Palestinians who are unable to fund their studies to any university within the oPt;

26. **Encourages** NGOs to improve the Internet sharing and fundamental education materials sharing system by:

a. Increasing Platform for International Education online by enhancing education research engine and for specific courses and PowerPoint;

b. Increasing research capacity and cooperate with teaching companies, especially the industry leaders like Bill Gates and Microsoft, which can play a significant leading role to provide free web address to download teaching software in oPt and other countries in transition;

c. Providing general textbooks or internet courses videos of languages, mathematics, history, science, art between Member States in order to reach the target of resources sharing;

27. **Calls upon** the UNESCO and local government to work together to start a five-year re-education project to give the adults without education due to Israeli settlements a chance to learn some vocational and tertiary skills through:

a. Re-education project targeting adults aged 18-40;

b. UNESCO waives tuition fees and provides free accommodation and meals;

c. After the training, the certificate of skill training will be issued and there will be a distribution of jobs for those with excellent results;

28. **Encourages** a biannual report to be published by the United Nations compiling research from NGOs that work in Israel and Palestine, which would report on:

a. The number of all settlements in contrast to 1967 borders;

b. The quality of life for both Israeli and Palestinian citizens in these regions with special recognition of the trauma imposed by non-governmental aggression;

c. The efforts towards collaboration as a springboard to future discussions of peace;

d. Providing more regular updates on conflict in the area, expanding NGOs;

29. **Emphasizes** the need for Member States to increase funding to UNRWA in order to strengthen the agency.