**FORUM:** Security Council (SC)

**QUESTION OF:** Discussing the Status of the Ongoing conflict between Israel and  
 Palestine

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Aware* of the ongoing and long-drawn geographical dispute between the Palestinians and Israelis over the ownership and governing of the land, that has lasted nearly a century, with the rapid escalation of conflict and inequalities in the area, which vulnerable and juvenile individuals are amidst,

*Declaring* we can find a solution without violence,

*Deeply disturbed* by the findings of the RAND Corporation's 2021 report Alternatives in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict which demonstrated deep division between the ideologies of Israelis and Palestinians on the avenues for negotiation and the deeply rooted distrust between the two ethnicities,

*Deploring* the existence of Hamas (a group classified as a terrorist group by various member states), its frequent suicide bombings and missile strikes in Israel since its 1987 inception, and its control over Gaza separate from the Palestinian Authority*,*

*Expressing its appreciation* for the Oslo Accords that established diplomatic talks between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) along with agreements for the PLO to recognize Israel’s legitimacy and for Palestinians to self govern Gaza,

*Further expressing deep concern* for the 42,000 hectares of Palestinian land affected during the conflict and the 24,000 families forced to leave their farming property,

*Further deploring* unnecessary brutality stemming from attacks on either side and wishes for a ceasefire to allow for peaceful diplomatic talks between the two parties,

*Having adopted* United Nations Security Council resolutions 194 and 242,

*Recognising* that Fatah is the rightful leader of the Palestinian National Authority and as a rightful governing body in the Gaza strip*,*

*Further recognising* that 80% of the population in Gaza is dependent on humanitarian aid from organisations such as the UNRWA (UN Reliefs and Work Agency) and the PRCS (Palestine Red Cross Society),

*Noting with regret* the anti-Israeli bias in past UN committee investigations such as that of William Schabas in the 2014 investigation into the Israeli-Gaza conflict where it was later discovered that Schabas was paid by the Palestinian Liberation Organisation,

*Noting with deep concern* former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon’s warnings of thousands of Palestinian political prisoners and the call for their release as a “significant confidence-building measure” to boost prospects of peace between Israel and Palestine,

*Seeking* to encourage the coordination of international efforts to put forward peace-promoting efforts that entail joint participation at an early stage,

1. Requests the supply of humanitarian aid from the UN and an easing of the blockade against the Gaza Strip as it only harms the Palestinian civilian population, and has caused multiple violations of the Human Rights of Palestinian by:
   1. easing the blockade as humanitarian aid from organizations such as UN relief can be made more available, which is necessary due to the severe neglect of the human rights of Palestinian civilians by Israeli forces which has been shown through multiple operations and actions,
   2. requesting for UN peacekeeping forces to be deployed in order to protect Palestinian civilians from the violation of their human rights, which has been shown previously;
2. Encourages the State of Israel to support their Palestinian citizens through:
   1. allowing them the legal right to vote in federal and local elections,
   2. the reversal of the citizenship and entry into Israel law allowing:
      1. palestinians to marry Israeli citizens
      2. palestinians to have the ability to apply for Israeli citizenship
   3. the release of all Palestinian-born political prisoners currently under detention in Israel without a charge,
   4. the prioritisation of trials for all Palestinian-born political prisoners who are being held in detention with charges;
3. Further encourages the deployment of UN peacekeepers along the border between Israel and the Gaza strip so as to:
   1. deter Hamas from launching further Terrorist attacks,
   2. ensure humanitarian aid is handed over to civilian authorities and not Hamas,
   3. create secure and safe border crossings so that Gazan Palestinians in the need of aid can cross into Israel more easily and safely;
4. Proposes for the United Nations to work with Israeli secondary and tertiary schools to develop a comprehensive, unbiased curriculum of education that:
   1. includes textbooks, novels, films, and other relevant materials,
   2. provides students with information on the history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and key events in the conflict including:
      1. the British involvement in the conflict
      2. the Balfour declaration
      3. the 1947 UN partition plan for Palestine
      4. the Arab-Israeli War and other wars that have played a key role in the conflict
      5. Palestinian-led organizations such as the PLO and Hamas
      6. the two intifadas
      7. the construction of the separation wall in the West Bank
   3. is made available to all member states and Palestine which entails the Gaza strip and West Bank,
   4. is funded by the World Bank, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC), the State of Israel, Palestinian National Authority, Palestinian Liberation Organisation, and any other willing member nations,
   5. is reviewed by the Centre for Israel Education along with the UNSSC is translated into the most spoken languages by the United Nations including, but not limited to:
      1. english
      2. hebrew
      3. arabic
      4. french
      5. spanish
      6. italian
      7. german
      8. hindi
      9. mandarin
      10. russian;
5. Calls upon the Security Council to address the issue regarding polluted drinking water in the region of the Gaza strip by:
   1. utilising aid from the member states to install and supply water filterers,
   2. ending required materials with the humanitarian aid deployed in the region to help build piped potable water systems;
6. Invites the Palestinian National Authority and the State of Israel to:
   1. hold negotiations considering plans involving one and two-state solutions to the conflict such as, but not limited to:
      1. Isatin, or the bi-national state proposal
      2. alon Peace Plan
      3. allon Plan
      4. arab Peace Initiative
      5. geneva Initiative
      6. Lieberman Plan
      7. israel Peace Initiative
      8. alestinian Prisoners’ Document
   2. host said negotiations with observer states and organisations to assist in the negotiation process such as United Nations,
   3. consider further cooperation between themselves and support peace between the PNA and Israel,
   4. work together to support multicultural Jewish and Arab societies within both Palestinian and Israeli territories,
   5. cooperate on peace and equality initiatives regardless of the outcome of ongoing territorial disputes;
7. Further requests that Israel ceases:
   1. the eviction of Palestinian people from their homes,
   2. the settling of Israelis in Palestinian territory;
8. Urges the use of humanitarian help, provided by a third party organisation, such as a NGO, in order to guarantee the safety of the citizens of both Palestine and Israel;
9. Asks for the formation of an NGO identical to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa with supervision executed by the United Nations, through means such as, but not limited to;
   1. a neutral territory whose sole purpose would be a base for peace-talking, preferably bordering Jordan - provided by the UN, which will be acting as a mediator between the two parties,
   2. an assigned representative, ideally of both Israeli and Arab descent is to:
      1. partake in diplomatic visits to both areas in order to assess the socio-economic and political state of the country,
      2. act as a mediator between Israel and Palestine in times of diplomatic negotiation;
10. Recommends the cooperation of Nations with signing the Treaty/agreement proposed:
    1. encouraging Arab countries to help Palestine signing the treaty and considering this opportunity to the Arab League in order to discuss this solution,
    2. further encouraging the US and Israel’s Arab allies (Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Jordan, Sudan and Morocco) to have a diplomatic discussion about the possibility of signing the treaty/agreement proposed in the resolution;
11. Strongly encourages all members to decide to get rid of terrorist groups in the Gaza Strip by:
    1. targeted airstrikes on known terrorist locations,
    2. military intelligence operations to discover the identities of highly dangerous individuals;
12. Demands more control by the governments of Israel and Palestine over violent acts and terrorism, by:
    1. regularly checking their own active terrorist groups, by:
       1. special forces
       2. supervisors
       3. checking the dark webs for communication between active terrorists
    2. inviting external unbiased supervisors to check the state of the situation provided by the UN
13. Calls for a monthly detailed report to the UN on the situation of both Palestine and Israel written by a rapporteur chosen by the United Nations Security Council that will include information on topics such as, but not limited to:
    1. economic security,
    2. casualties and death toll numbers,
    3. access to the following amenities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip:
       1. food
       2. drinking water
       3. healthcare
    4. the expenditure of aid,
    5. the relations between Israelis and Palestinians,
    6. the funding from member states and other organisations of Israel and Palestine;
14. Further recommends the United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) to begin regular inspections of Palestinian refugee camps that will:
    1. inspect camps in the following member states and occupied territories:
       1. Lebanon
       2. Syria
       3. Jordan
       4. the West Bank
       5. the Gaza Strip
    2. conducting the inspections based on criteria set by the UNHCR and reviewed by the following human rights organisations:
       1. the International Committee of the Red Cross
       2. Amnesty International
       3. Human Rights Watch
       4. the European Council on Refugees and Exiles
       5. the Refugee Council United States of America
    3. additionally request funding from the World Bank for the creation of new refugee camps to house persons who have been displaced as a result of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.