FORUM: Human Rights Council 2 (Virtual)

QUESTION OF: Measures to Combat Apartheid and Persecution in the Occupied Palestinian Territory During the Israel-Palestine Conflict

MAIN SUBMITTER: United Kingdom

CO-SUBMITTERS: United States of America, Myanmar, Sweden, Belgium, Palestine and Australia

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

*Bearing in mind* that of the 193 members of the United Nations, 138 have formally recognized the State of Palestine on July 31 of 2019,

*Reminding* that Palestinians have been facing discriminations since the late 19th century when the root of the Israel-Palestine conflict first flared and this has led to a cycle of violence and open hostilities between the two countries,

*Stressing* that according to OCHA (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) during 10-21 of May 2021, 256 Palestinians, including 66 children and 40 women were killed in the Gaza Strip,

*Aware of* the fact on May, 14, 2021, 11 Palestinians were killed by Israelis and it is the highest number of Palestinian killed by Israel in a single day since OCHA started calculating in 2005,

*Aware of* the 5.6 million Palestinian refugees have registered with UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency) and approximately 1.5 million of them live in UNRWA-run camps as of 2019,

*Taking note* that Israel has 9.2 million residents of Jewish and two million Arab citizens,

*Recognizing* the conflicts between Israeli forces and various Arab forces conspicuously in 1948-49, 1956, 1967, 1973, 1982, and 2006,

*Noting* that the 2021 Israel-Palestine crisis happened in the territory of Gaza amounted to at least 255 deaths mostly Palestine,

*Fully alarmed* that more than 900 Palestinians had been injured between 7 and 10 May in East Jerusalem, and over 200 in the West Bank, most by Israeli security forces reported by UN,

1. Encourages member nations to offer post-conflict and bombardment treatment solutions for victims in OPT to recover from mental trauma and prevent willingness for revenge and other hostile actions such as joining terrorist organizations, that can intensify apartheid and persecution, through ways such as but not limited to:

a) providing legal psychological aid of constant face to face meeting with psychologists to help victims via:

i. rebuilding the belief to start and continue their life in a positive way via discussing possible solutions and external organizations to seek help from, for individual concern on the issue,

ii. offer medical psychological recovery programs of possible actions that can be taken at individual level to self-aid to prevent applicants from symptoms of negative changes in thinking and signs of resentment,

b) Setting up care programs with financial aid from United Nations Human Rights Council to regularly meet, follow-up the current situations and issues, then decide on assistances that can resolve individual difficulties and avoid discriminative conditions,

c) Raising funds from NGOs to aim for continuous financial support to the victims until them psychological damages are overcoming,

d) Ensuring that local hospitals and medical facilities are equipped with trained expertise in dealing with mental trauma and determining the gravity and seriousness of damage using their expertise, with particular emphasis on leading the victims to a peaceful state;

1. Urges member nations to assist for proper education programs in schools in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Israel, and Palestine, to prevent and adjust inappropriate contents that can lead pupils to commit actions of apartheid and persecution, and to foster contents and programs that strives for peace and harmony between Israelis and Palestinians, through measure such as but not limited to:

a) Encouraging the schools in the discussed areas to cooperate with the National Education Union (NEU) to help or train the teachers in providing the clear definition of human rights which includes every human being on Earth and further emphasizes the tragic histories that intruded the human rights which resulted in suffer of certain groups of people such as but not limited to:

i. the tragic history of slave trading throughout the history of humanity,

ii. the history of Jewish and Palestinian people who both suffered greatly,

iii. the ongoing issues of racism, sexism, and discrimination of impaired population in global worlds,

b) Including in the school curriculum, educating students to deal with discriminatory ideas and events evoked toward certain groups in reality by educating methods such as but not limited to:

i. recognizing the persecution happening directly in their lives and happening in societies,

ii. evaluating the gravity of discriminatory actions and measures the possible correct responding to the issue,

iii. compromising with real life situations to take the best path that affects their relationship and career,

c) Preventing the younger generation from becoming future actions of apartheid and persecution perpetrators to another race, through ways such as but not limited to:

i. Establish or introduce policies within school that firmly rejects the discussed actions and create clear thresholds of actions that can imply intentions of apartheid and persecution,

ii. Make sure students are aware of international attitude and the international law that governs the discussed actions;

1. Further Urges the member nations to encourage and urge multi-national or local (Israeli or Palestinian) businesses and organizations in the OPT to promote a fair working environment that respects human rights articles, through ways such as but not limited to:

a) Establishing a business assessment IGO founded by the member nations and the UN to investigate the level of fairness and equality of companies in the OPT via:

i. following the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, decide whether the actionable steps, for companies to meet their respective duties and responsibilities on preventing human rights abuses in company operations, and the remedies to use if such abuses have taken place are being adopted,

ii. focusing particularly on the Human Resource departments, investigate whether a ‘fair-trade’ policy has been used by the companies in the OPT where the related employment laws, equal, and diversity policies are adopted and at least the minimum legal requirements are being met,

b) Based on assessment results from IGOs of the companies in the OPT, the member nations can collaborate to release subsidies for the firms that are performing relatively well in terms of protecting the human rights of their employees and preventing or minimizing actions of apartheid and persecution within the business,

c) Reducing trade barriers such as taxes on the products produced by companies in the OPT that are finely reserving the human rights during their operations, with assessment based on the articles of Human Rights established by the Human Rights Council;

1. Calls Upon member states to establish an international project collaborating with financial organizations such as but not limited to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), World Bank, to support the Occupied Palestinian Territories through ways such as but not limited to:
2. setting up Palestinian businesses with economic aid and advises, to reduce Palestinians’ reliance on Israeli companies for job, to create an equal position for both countries for future political and economic consultations, and to create a stronger Palestine voice and power, both in terms of political and economic, helping it to be more capable of reducing terrorist attacks (such as ones from Hamas) on Israeli residents and of preserving the necessary rights that can be implicitly offended by certain Israeli governmental policies or officers,
3. Financially supporting people with higher levels of work experience or abilities to immigrate to foreign countries and after have them back to the OPT where they can help the poorer OPT residents using the same culture and language;
4. Further Requests member nations to engage or encourage actions that can effectively support in bringing the hostilities to an end or to reduce the likelihood of repeating the tragic results from renewed resentment, therefore, to aim for the effect of reducing unregulated actions of apartheid and persecution, throughs ways such as but not limited to:

a) adhering in the resume of talks of the Two-state solution, and put into effort to make it more viable, with more involvement of the international community, via:

i. to host conferences of the Two-state solution in a neutral country such as Switzerland to reduce the rejection to enter the talk by Israeli and Palestinian authorities from their suspicion of inequality in political support,

ii. to reopen aid routes to Gaza and governments of the member nations will be able to engage in international trade in return for a more peaceful and less resentful situation in the OPT,

iii. Middles Eastern countries in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), with support from the UN and other member nations, can continue and reinforce actions taken back in 2009 aimed for reconstruction in Gaza where they earmarked $1.6 billion or similar actions that can support the recovery process after the recent conflict,

iv. appeal to member nations to reduce trade and support of military equipment to Israel, Palestine and potentially organizations in the OPT, to avoid further escalation of use of military and threatening powers,

b) continuing to urge both parties of Israel and Palestine to uphold the UN documents on Human Rights and to avoid practices of apartheid and persecution, to place a mitigatory and conciliatory effect for the OPT, and between Israel and Palestine, via ways such as but not limited to:

i. produce a unified call on the government of Israel to end the demolition of Palestinian homes and structures in the Occupied Palestinian Territories,

ii. produce a unified call on the de facto authorities in Gaza, in protection of the right of Palestinian women, to fully reverse the recent changes made on the travel arrangements from Gaza, which will limit Gazan women’s independence and liberty,

iii. urge both authorities of Palestine and Israel to repeal the restrictions placed that disable the delivery of necessary humanitarian aid and normal operation of international companies in the OPT,

c) establish and reinforce the cooperation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) with Palestine to tackle the current issues of internally displaced Palestinian residents in the OPT, to help with preserving their rights and to reduce any potentially negative perceptions imposed on the Palestinians, to minimize actions of apartheid and persecution;

1. Recommends member nations to continue and maintain a high level of public awareness and attention on the issues of apartheid and persecution in the OPT and the core issue of the Israel-Palestine conflict, to create a constant press of high international attention level on Israel and Palestine, to increase the likelihood of the two countries entering multi-party talks to cease the conflict, through ways such as but not limited to:

a) national governments may keep a constant encouragement on the directors of prevalent Social Networking Services (SNS), like Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, and YouTube, to place the discussed issues and the Israel-Palestine conflict as one of the main-streams or trends, via:

i. keeping articles or videos with content related to this topic in the recommending list to users,

ii. constantly reintroduce new up-dates of the current situation in the OPT to maintain the attention,

b) national governments may place more tolerance on peaceful demonstrations or organizational events, that are related to raising attention on practices of apartheid and persecution in the OPT and the Israel- Palestine conflict;

1. Endorses continuous speeches throughout the Palestine and Israel region,

a) offer protections to speakers who:

i. dispatch UN Security Officers to provide protections to speakers,

ii. strictly prohibit UN Security Officers' usage of weapons and arresting, interrogating, slaying in Palestinian and Israeli territory,

iii. call for aid of Palestine and Israel when needing to use weapons to protect themselves from perceived dangers, which may effectively reduce open hostilities,

b) prohibit the speech of Palestinian or Israeli personnel in order to avoid political conflict,

c) obtain the consensus of Palestinian and Israeli authorities.