**FORUM**: Human Rights Council

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

**MAIN SUBMITTER**: Canada

**CO-SUBMITTER**: Belgium, People’s Republic of China, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Russian Federation, Italy, Portugal, France, Iran, Ethiopia

The Human Rights Council,

*Recognizing* the recent actions of Israel against Palestine and Palestinian peoples, including recent evictions of Palestinian families in East Jerusalem,

*Alarmed* that the Israeli human rights organization, B’Tselem, has conducted an investigation of the policies in Israeli territory and all the territory it controls, deeming it “an apartheid regime,”

*Noting* the Jewish Nation-State Law, which was enacted in 2018 and gives the right for Jewish citizens to discriminate towards Palestinians,

*Further recognizing* that systemic historical warfare is also rooted in many governments and internal actors, making negotiation nearly impossible, at three different levels: interpersonal, institutional and structural,

*Emphasizing* the importance of equality and the freedom of everybody’s rights,

*Bearing in mind* that the Gaza conflict that happened in 2014 took away 2310 human lives, and while the Palestine crisis has continued in 2021, 275 lives have been taken away,

*Emphasizing* the fact that 5,600 Palestinians died and up to 115,000 were injured prior to 2020,

*Noting* that with deep regret 87% of death numbers is Palestinian, and the other 13% of death numbers is from Israeli,

*Aware* that Palestinians have been living in the Palestine area for more than 1300 years and that a majority have recently been evicted from their homes,

1. Calls for the demilitarization of the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), primarily of Palestinian forces, which have been responsible for increasing tensions over the history of the issue, through ways such as, but not limited to:
   1. Mandating and spreading awareness of demilitarization orders throughout the OPT and among Palestinian armed forces and Israeli forces through platforms such as:
      1. Social media and the internet,
      2. Posters and government-sponsored awareness campaigns,
      3. Meetings between UN authorities and regional military leaders,
   2. Regulating the demilitarization of the OPT and military groups through the deployment of groups of authority and relevant organizations to ensure that demilitarization is effectively carried out including but not limited to:
      1. Human Rights Watch, an international organization which has been heavily involved with protecting the rights of Palestinian peoples,
      2. The Palestine National Authority, which governs the peoples and military groups of the Gaza and West Bank,
   3. Offering incentives for both Palestinian and Israeli forces to demilitarize, in order to increase the effectiveness and spread of demilitarization, using incentives such as but not limited to:
      1. Establishing a demilitarization fund through the International Monetary Fund that will encourage economic development of both nations if they meet demilitarization standards,
      2. Mediating the relationship between Palestinian military groups that agree to demilitarize and relevant NGOs such as Mercy Corps, ActionAid, and Kiva, which will encourage overall stabilization of the OPT,
      3. Imposing economic sanctions towards the state of Israel if it continues to refuse demilitarization efforts and expresses increasing interest in capturing the Gaza and West Bank areas;

1. Encourages the complete eradication of all ethnic-based evictions of foreign people groups from the Israeli government, specifically ethnic-based evictions that are targeted towards Palestinian peoples, through the implementation of incentives and measures such as:
   1. Authorizing the UN to monitor and impede in eviction cases that are ethnic-based, with the power to overturn court ruling if it deemed necessary by UN authorities and UN peacekeepers, through ways such as but not limited to:
      1. Monitoring and reviewing all governmental actions regarding living spaces and rights for Palestinian peoples,
      2. Utilizing the International Commission of Inquiry that has the power to investigate all cases in Israel as well as in the OPT that may be violating international humanitarian law,
   2. Demanding the Israeli government to revoke the Jewish Nation-State Law, terminating all discriminative acts towards the Palestinians, allowing relevant petitions to be further discussed,
   3. Granting the Palestinians citizenship, allowing them to immigrate to Israeli territories, providing them access to international airports,
   4. Imposing further economic sanctions on Israel in the case of confirmed ethnic-based evictions of Palestinian peoples from their rightful homes, including but not limited to limiting trade;

1. Authorizes the creation of a semi-annual summit to address the conflict and persecution in the OPT, focusing on the new developments of the situation, which is constantly changing day-to-day, having authority in the situation in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. Monitoring the actions and movements of armed forces, both Palestinian and Israeli, through ways such as but not limited to:
      1. Deploying personnel that maintain contact with people of interest in the area,
      2. Using a satellite to detect large forces moving across or into the OPT, especially considering threats from the Israeli government,
      3. Requiring reports from Israeli and Palestinian authorities on the deployment areas of troops and any other military personnel,
      4. Regularly observing Palestine's militarized system,
   2. Mandating new laws in the OPT for the purpose of the protection of the peoples that use the area for refuge including but not limited to:
      1. Giving priority of refuge to Palestinians fleeing from Israel,
      2. Building more housing complexes for Palestinians fleeing from Israel,
      3. Giving economic benefits for those who have suffered from poverty as a result of racial persecution,
   3. Evaluating the situation of apartheid within Israel including:
      1. Reporting ethnic-based casualties, deaths, jail sentences, and evictions suffered by Palestinians from the Israeli government, which have been historically recorded by many human rights organizations,
      2. Investigating the ethnic-based benefits that are given to the Israeli people, including economic, social, and political benefits;

1. Emphasizes the need for the people in the OPT to be protected from both the ongoing conflict between the Palestinian and Israeli people, as well as the racial persecution towards the Palestinian peoples, taking measures such as but not limited to:
   1. Introducing NGOs to the area, such as but not limited to:
      1. Refugees International, which can help to enact effective policies in the area to help fleeing Palestinians,
      2. International Rescue Committee, which can help people who suffer economically, and don’t have access to basic necessities,
      3. Amnesty International, which will protect the Human rights of the Palestinian people in the OPT,
      4. The World Federation for Mental Health, which can help in the recovery of mental issue caused by long term military conflicts,
   2. Asking the UN-affiliated relevant organizations and Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) to come into the OPT area to protect human rights and give more resources to impoverished people there, including but not limited to:
      1. UNICEF,
      2. UNHCR,
      3. Children Defend Funds,
      4. Human Right Defense Center,
      5. Human Right Action Center,
   3. Providing relevant education programs for refugee children in OPT through ways such as, but not limited to:
      1. Establishing Palestinian education agency specialized in providing education for Palestinian peoples and residents in Palestine, including the encouragement of both native and international education programs,
      2. Introducing NGOs such as Childhood Education International, Save the Children, and Education Development Center to improve access to education and protect the education rights of children;
2. Urges the quickened implementation of the two-state solution through land partitioning, originally proposed during the Oslo Accords and agreed to by the Israeli government and the Palestinian Liberation Organization, which calls for the separation and empowerment of the Jewish and Palestinian states, through ways such as but not limited to:
   1. Fulfilling the promises of the Jewish state, which includes giving the West Bank territory up for the creation of a neighboring Palestinian state, through ways such as but not limited to:
      1. Bringing MEDCs such as the United States and China together along with the International Monetary Fund organization in order to create funding for economic and political infrastructure in the Palestinian area,
      2. Allowing the individual Palestinian and Jewish peoples to choose their area of residence, regardless of nationality or religious background, in order to protect their freedoms,
      3. Ensuring the limitation of migration of people with criminal records into the Palestinian state by utilizing UN security forces to form a border control on the Jewish-Palestinian border, which will create a safer environment to new Palestinian state,
   2. Giving greater power to the Palestinian state in order to create a more sovereign state and prevent Israel from taking advantage of Palestine through ways such as:
      1. Increasing economic empowerment of Palestine by increasing trade with MEDCs, particularly for development of labor and manufactured goods,
      2. Recognizing the State of Palestine as a member state within the UN, giving greater political power to Palestine;
3. Recommends member states and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to continue to seek ways to raise public awareness on the issue of apartheid and persecution in the OPT through ways such as, but not limited to:
   1. Creating online advertisement in social media including:
      1. Establishing a professional website which includes information about how the rights of Palestinians are threatened,
      2. Making public servicing advertisements on commonly used social media such as YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, etc.,
   2. Creating offline advertisements in public areas including:
      1. Posting banner on the roads to ensure pedestrians and drivers can notice the seriousness of the situation,
      2. Putting posters in public transportation stations such as subway stations, train stations, bus stations, etc.