

Forum: United Nations Human Rights Council

Issue: The question of human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

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Introduction

In September 1968, the Arab States established the Arab Human Rights Commission. Its primary goals are to educate the Arab public and promote human rights, not to monitor the human rights practices of Arab countries or challenge their human rights violations when they are detected. Primarily, the committee is concerned with the rights of Arabs living in the territories occupied by Israel.

However, on May 22, 2004, the Arab League adopted the Arab Charter of Human Rights, which entered into force on March 15, 2008. The Charter affirms the principles set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including, human freedom and security, equality before the law, protection of persons against torture, private property rights, freedom to exercise practice of one religion and freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

At the same time, the charter does not prohibit cruel, inhuman, or degrading punishment, does not extend rights to non-citizens in many areas, and allows restrictions on the freedom of thought, salary, and religion to- beyond what is considered permissible under international human rights law. In addition, the charter demotes many important rights issues as determined by national law - for example, the death penalty for children and the rights of men and women in marriage.

In addition, this Charter provides an Islamic perspective on human rights and all rights and freedoms declared are subject to Sharia or Islamic law as set forth in Article 25. "the only source of reference for the explanation or clarification of any of the articles of [the] Declaration." Therefore, it uses a universalist language similar to that found in the International Bill of Human Rights, but the Arab Charter exudes "Islamic peculiarities." It also expresses Arab concerns about the territorial dispute between Israel and Palestinian. Therefore, controversial Clause 2 (3) states that all forms of racism, Zionism, foreign occupation, and control are obstacles to human dignity and are the main barriers to the exercise of people's basic rights. It is stipulated to be configured. All such practices should be denounced, and efforts must be undertaken to eliminate such practices.

The Charter also provides for the election of a committee of seven experts on human rights and authorizes the committee to request reports and submit its own findings. However, other systems and procedures for monitoring human rights are not specified in the Charter. In this sense, and in other senses, the Arab human rights regime is at a disadvantage compared to the European and American-to-African counterparts.

Definition of Key Terms

Human Rights

Human rights are fundamental rights and freedoms of people in the world, from birth to death. They apply no matter where they come, what they believe or how they decide to live their lives. You can never be taken away, although sometimes can be limited - for example, if a person violates the law, or national security. These fundamental rights are based on shared values such as dignity, fairness, equality, respect, and independence. These values are identified and protected according to the law.

Human Rights Violations

Violations may be intentionally executed by the State or may occur as a result of the State's failure to prevent the violation. When a state is involved in human rights violations, a variety of actors may be involved, including police officers, judges, prosecutors, and public officials. Violations can be physical violence in nature, but if physical violence is not involved, rights such as the right to a fair trial may also be violated.

The second type of breach, failure to protect a country, occurs when there are conflicts between individuals or groups in society. Participating in a breach when a country intervenes and does nothing to protect vulnerable people or groups.

Arab Human Rights Commission

The Arab Commission for Human Rights is a human rights NGO founded on January 17, 1998 by 15 human rights activists across the Arab world, on the basis of its work in the Declaration. The ACHR aims to cover all human rights as being divisible in order to avoid the "western" vision of organisations of the "North" which limit their human rights advocacy to "arbitrary detention, judicial supervision, enforced disappearances, and torture."

Oppression

Oppression is the social demonstration of setting extreme limitations on a singular gathering, or organization. Normally, an administration or political association in power places limitations officially or secretly on persecuted gatherings so they might be taken

advantage of and less ready to contend with other gatherings of people. The abused individual or gathering is degraded, taken advantage of, and denied of advantages by the individual or gathering who has more force.

Key Issues

The Palestinian Oppression in Israel

From 1967 to the present, Israel has had military power at OPT. Palestinian repression within the territory has led to a fundamental poverty with anti-humanitarian crime. International criminal law states that land invasion and Palestinian prosecution correspond to discrimination and oppression, which ultimately corresponds to persecution.

The Israeli government is trying to keep OPT under its mandate. Israeli authorities have created policies aimed at maximizing control of Jews in the land, Israel, driving Palestinians into densely marginalized areas and restricting access to land and housing. Palestinian repression in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has increased surprisingly due to segregation and discrimination.

Thousands of Palestinians have left home in an inhuman environment due to the same OPT inhuman behavior as the confiscation of Palestinian land. This situation led to increased poverty and legal deprivation of Palestinians. About 72% of Palestinian families in Jerusalem live below the poverty line (UNCTAD 50). Palestinian oppression has become aggressive and violent. Excessive use of force killed children and adults, creating an imminent threat to life. Overall, the Israeli government systematically discriminated against Palestinians within the border.

Permanent Settlement and Two State Solution

The Commission on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (Committee) has continued to support all international efforts aimed at ending the occupation and pursuing peace negotiations as a way to settle the Palestinian problem in all respects in accordance with international standards. Laws and UN resolutions. The Commission welcomed the agreement after the 1991 Madrid Peace Agreement, the 1993 Declaration of Principles, and reached by Israel and the PLO. The 2002 Committee welcomed the confirmation of the vision of a region where the two countries of Israel and Palestine coexist within safe and recognized borders, as provided for in Security Council Resolution 1397 (2002). The Commission urged the rapid realization of its objectives through a specific step mechanism covering the political, economic and security sectors within a specified period. In this regard, the Commission also welcomed the peace initiatives adopted by Arab countries at the summit held in Beirut on March 28, 2002 and asked Israel to make a sincere return.

The Commission, consisting of the United States, the Russian Federation, the European Union, and the United Nations, supports the continued efforts of the diplomatic quartet and specifically promotes a peace program entitled "Achievement-based Roadmap for Permanent Bilateral Solution". doing. The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict was approved by Security Council Resolution 1515 (2003). The Commission urged the quartet and the international community to assist the parties in fulfilling their planned obligations, especially in relation to security issues and the freeze on settlement activities.

From the perspective of the Commission, this roadmap realizes the non-transferable rights of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 1397 (2002) and 1515 (2003), Palestinian people, and regions. The principle of a permanent bilateral solution based on the right of all nations to live peacefully and safely. The Commission believes that in order to realize a two State solution, all contracts and promises previously signed by the parties must be respected.

The Separation Wall

The Israeli West Bank Wall (also known as the Israel West Wall or West Israel Fence) is a separating barrier along the West Bank or Green Line. The wall is an element that will be the subject of disputed disputes between Israel and Palestine. Israel describes the wall as a necessary security barrier against terrorism. Palestine is calling it racism or the wall of racism. The battlefield at completion is 708 kilometers (440 miles), and the path traced by the barrier is more than twice the length of the green line, with 15% of the length of the wall running along the drawn line or inside Israel. The remaining 85% is inside the West Bank, up to 18 km (11 miles) from the border on the West Bank of the Jordan River, separating about 90% of the land and 25,000 Palestinians from other parts of the West Bank.

The Wall was built by the Israeli government after a wave of political violence in Palestine during the Second Intifada, which began in September 2000, and after terrorist incidents within Israel. The Israeli government has 73 cases (between 2000 and July 2003-the "first continuous section" was completed) and 12 cases (-August 2003-end of 2006). The barrier was initially presented as a temporary security measure during periods of heightened tensions, but later connected with the future political border between Israel and Palestine.

This barrier has been criticized by Palestinians, human rights groups and members of the international community who claim that Israel intends to annex the land of Palestine for the sake of security. It has been argued that barriers play a role in hampering peace negotiations by unilaterally setting new de facto borders. At the heart of the debate is that it is so far east of the Green Line that it severely restricts the travel of many Palestinians, impairing their ability to commute within the Xi'an area or to Israel. The

International Court of Justice has issued a recommendation that the barrier is a violation of international law. The 2003 UN General Assembly adopted a resolution finding the barrier to be violating international law, demanding the removal of it by a vote of 144-4.

Jerusalem

Jerusalem has always been at the center of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. According to the original zoning plan of the United Nations in 1947, Jerusalem was proposed as an international city. But in Israel's first Arab war in 1948, the Israelis occupied the western half of the city, and Jordan occupied the eastern part, including the old city where the Sharif shrine is located. The Al-Aqsa Mosque and Dome of the Rock, the third holiest site in Islam, are located in the Holy Land (Haram esh Sharif).

One side of the complex, called the Temple Mount by the Jews, is the Wailing Wall (Western Wall), believed to be the remains of the second holiest temple in Judaism.

Israel captured East Jerusalem from Jordan in the Six-Day War in 1967 and later annexed it. Since its annexation, Israel has expanded its settlements in East Jerusalem, where there are now approximately 220,000 Jews. Jews born in East Jerusalem are Israeli citizens, while Palestinians in the city receive conditional residence permits. However, unlike other parts of the occupied West Bank, Palestinians in East Jerusalem can apply for Israeli citizenship.

Few Palestinians own it. Israel regards the entire city as its "unified and eternal capital." This idea was recognized by Donald Trump when he was president of the United States, but it was not recognized by most other countries. Palestinian leaders from different political fields insist that unless East Jerusalem is their capital, they will not accept any compromise plan for the future Palestinian state.

Palestine Refugees

Palestinian refugees are the citizens of Palestine and their descendants who fled or were expelled from their country during the Palestinian War of 1947-49 (Palestinian exile in 1948) and the Six Day War (Palestinian exile in 1967). The majority of Palestinian refugees live in or about 68 Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The term originally refers to Arabs and Jews. Their normal place of residence has been the Palestinian trust, but they were displaced and lost their livelihoods due to the Palestinian War in 1948. In 1949, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near The East (UNRWA) defined Palestinian refugees as primitive "Palestinian refugees" and their patrilineal descendants. However, UNRWA assistance is limited to Palestinian refugees living in UNRWA areas of operations in the Palestinian territories, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria.

In 2019, more than 5.6 million Palestinians were registered as refugees with UNRWA, and more than 1.5 million of them lived in UNRWA camps. The term "Palestine refugees" does not include internally displaced Palestinians who have become Israeli citizens, nor does it include displaced Palestinian Jews. It is estimated that between 1,050,000 and 1,380,000 people are descendants of displaced persons from Palestine who are not registered under the mandate of UNRWA or UNHCR.

During the 1948 Palestinian War, approximately 700,000 Palestinian Arabs or 85% of the total Israeli population fled or were driven out of their homes to the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan. (Lumen 34) They and their descendants also have the right to register, and are assisted by UNWRA in 59 registered camps, 10 of which were established after the Six-Day War in 1967 to deal with a new wave of displaced Palestinians. They are also the oldest unsettled refugee population in the world. They have been under the continuous rule of the Arab countries after the Arab-Israeli war in 1948, the refugee population of the West Bank that has been under the

Israeli rule since the Six Day War, and since 1994 has been under the Palestinian rule. and the Gaza Strip has been administered by the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) since 2007.

Major Parties Involved and Their Views

Palestine

For Palestinians, the threat to their existence includes not only the absence of a homeland, but also the lack of respect from others; they feel ignored by the losses they have suffered and are humiliated by both the actions and the broken promises of the Israelis. historically persecuted by foreign authorities, caused by Israel's occupation of the West Bank, which the United Nations considers illegal (UN Resolution 242 defines the West Bank as “occupied territory”), prompting them to demand respect and sovereignty. Moreover, while moderate Palestinians will accept the existence of an existing state bordering the interior of the West Bank, which will include almost the entire West Bank and Gaza Strip, and also include East Jerusalem as their capital, many Palestinians dream of reclaiming all of their ancestral lands. a restoration that will lead to the destruction of Israel.

While the State of Palestine had certain obligations for 50 years, Israel was the occupying power, the problem was the daily settlements. Since 1967 Israel has been occupying Palestinian territories, including its capital Jerusalem, and building settlements with the aim of changing its demographics. The State of Palestine strongly condemned the decision of the United States to move its embassy to Jerusalem and recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, which is an absolute violation of the right of

self-determination of the Palestinian people. The State of Palestine urged Israel to cooperate with human rights mechanisms.

Israel ignored and refused to implement the Geneva Conventions, Security Council resolutions and the 2004 International Court of Justice opinion. More than 720 Palestinians were arrested and detained last year, including 100 children. They joined more than 7,000 Palestinian prisoners in Israeli prisons. Israel continued to kill, confiscate natural resources, and erect walls and blockades in Gaza.

For more than a decade, she had desecrated religious sites, demolished houses, and pursued a policy of arbitrary arrest and detention. Palestine urged the international community to take serious steps to persuade the occupying forces to refrain from illegal settlements and warned that those involved in its construction and demolition were involved in a crime that could constitute a war crime.

Israel

Israel's existential fears are justified by past events. The country was born in 1948, shortly after a third of the world's Jews were exterminated in World War II. Immediately after its establishment, Israel was threatened by five surrounding Arab states who vowed to "throw the Jews into the sea".

The Arabs believed that the partition proposed by the British and agreed by the UN was taking land away from the Arabs who had lived there for generations. Border raids from Egypt and Syria led to further wars in 1956, 1967 and 1973. To protect its northern border, Israel occupied southern Lebanon from 1982 to 2000.

Israelis interpret many Palestinian actions as evidence that the Palestinians do not recognize their right to exist. For example, the current Intifada, the Palestinian demand for full rights of the return of their refugees to their homeland in what is now Israel, and

the ongoing anti-Semitic incidents abroad remind them of their vulnerability and the need for a Jewish state.

Two strong factors drive both parties to struggle for control of the entire country: threat and desire. For most Israelis, their security is their greatest threat. Since 1967, the country's politics have also been determined by the wishes of a powerful religious minority. Jews are to retain control of the historic Jewish lands of Judea and Samaria, which make up much of the West Bank.

Israel's response to threats to its security, as well as pressure from the religious right, has been to control Palestinian movements throughout the area through blockades, checkpoints and permits - actions that could be considered militarily justifiable but are often implemented in ways that are different feels humiliation for Palestinians. Israel has carried out targeted attacks, bombed strategic Palestinian infrastructure, seized additional land to protect settlers, defended the violent acts of some settlers and civilians killed in attacks.

India

India has always steadfastly supported Palestinian "justice". For several years, even after the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel in 1992, India viewed its relations with Palestine through the prism of relations with Israel and vice versa.

On India's first independent visit to Israel in 2017, Prime Minister Modi noted that India's policies are inconsistent with those of Palestine and Israel but remains unwavering in its core position on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, despite its rapidly growing relationship with Israel. In its statement to the UN Security Council meeting, India thus

reaffirmed its "strong support for the Palestinian cause and their unshakable commitment to a peaceful settlement" of the two states.

Interestingly, while India condemned the “indiscriminate rocket fire on Israeli civilians from Gaza,” it without any condemnation described the Israeli air strikes as a “retaliation”. India has somewhat supported Israel's actions, although it has not gone so far as to openly support Israel's right to self-defense, as the United States did in its opening statement.

United States of America

No one expected President Joe Biden to make the Israeli-Palestinian conflict a priority for his administration. It is full of important priorities, including the coronavirus pandemic, economics, and racial justice. Even in the Middle East, his priority is negotiating a return to a nuclear deal with Iran, which Israel opposes, seeking to abandon a new front with Israel over Palestine, especially when it comes to developing nuclear weapons. the world seems distant.

But once the last confrontation between Israelis and Palestinians broke out in April, few expected what would happen from the Biden administration: opposing condemnation of even the most obvious violations of Israel's international law and human rights, such as the plan to expel Palestinians from their homes in the Jerusalem area. before the damn Hamas missiles started flying into Israel.

To express this view, George W. Bush, considered a strong pro-Israel president, condemned Israel for "tough" actions in 2002 when it launched an attack. In Gaza, he targeted the Hamas leader, but he was also killed. On the contrary, Biden, who seeks to be a "beacon for peace", did not dare to condemn Israel's planned expulsion of Palestinians

from their homes in Jerusalem, an act that the UN believes could constitute a war crime, or criticize the Israelis.

The shelling killed more than 200 Palestinians, including dozens of children, and destroyed several tall buildings, including one that housed the Associated Press and other media.

The end result is that Biden has seriously discredited himself. But this is only part of the story. The United States is not a bystander in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict; it is an integral part of the overwhelming asymmetric power in favor of Israel. When the United States does nothing, it becomes more and more involved in what Israel is doing, which has been directly supported by the United States for decades.

Syria

Since the occupation of the Syrian Golan in 1967, the Israeli occupation had continued to violate the Geneva Conventions and Security Council resolutions, including resolution 490 which declared that Israel could not exercise its jurisdiction over the Syrian Golan. Terrorist groups had increased significantly with the aim to further entrench this occupation as a fait accompli. Syrian citizens refused to recognize the legality of the occupation and refused the attempt of Israel to hold municipal elections in 2018, as an attempt to erase the Syrian peoples' identity. Even more deplorable was the fact that this occupation was supported by the United States and their allies, within and outside the Human Rights Council, thus encouraging Israel to continue its occupation.

Syria condemned the Israeli occupation in all its forms, as well as the attempts to extend it, in flagrant violation of human rights and international humanitarian law. It called on the Council to force Israel to stop the attempt to modify the identity of the Syrian Golan through settlement-building.

Syria reiterated its condemnation of the restrictions imposed by the occupier Israel on the citizens of the Syrian Golan which pushed them into exile either by confiscation of their land and natural resources, or by making their lives impossible. Citizens were denied construction permits to build their homes and could not gain access to water and sanitation. They were denied their right to property and to preserve their cultural identity.

Syria called upon the Council to use every mechanism possible to monitor and control the situation in the Syrian Golan, to condemn Israeli practices, to release those being held in prison, and to stop public executions, arbitrary arrests, restriction of freedom of movement of citizens, and the ongoing blockade against Gaza. It called for the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination in their State and condemned the United States decision regarding moving its embassy to Jerusalem.

Development of Issue/Timeline

Date	Event	Outcome
29/11/1947	Partition Plan adopted by UNGA.	The Jewish side accepted the plan of the United Nations to establish two states. The Arabs rejected it and launched a war of annihilation against the Jewish state. The war ended in Israel's victory in 1949, but 750,000 Palestinians were displaced, and the territory was divided into three parts: the State of Israel, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.
26/7/1956	Suez Crisis	The Suez Canal Crisis or the Second Arab Israeli War, also known as the Trilateral Aggression and Israel's Sinai War in the Arab world, was the Israeli invasion of

		<p>Egypt in late 1956, followed by Britain and France. The purpose was to regain control of the Suez Canal for the Western powers and to oust Egyptian President Nasser, who had just nationalized the foreign-funded Suez Canal Company, which ran the canal. After the fighting began, political pressure from the United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Nations caused the three invaders to withdraw. This episode humiliated Great Britain and France and strengthened Nasser.</p> <p>The Suez Canal was closed from October 1956 to March 1957. Israel had achieved some goals, such as achieving freedom of navigation through the Strait of Tiran, which Egypt had banned Israeli shipping since 1950. The United Nations established the United Nations Environment Foundation peacekeeping force to monitor the Egyptian-Israeli border.</p>
5/6/1967	Six Day War	<p>After the war, Israel gained territorial control over the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip from Egypt; West Bank and East Jerusalem; and the Golan Heights of Syria. Six years later, in the so-called Yom Kippur War or the October War, Egypt and Syria launched a sudden two-line offensive against Israel to regain their lost territories; this conflict did not bring significant damage to Egypt, Israel or Syria. But Egyptian President Anwar Sadat declared that this war was a victory for Egypt</p>

		because it allowed Egypt and Syria to negotiate over previously ceded territories.
17/9/1978	Camp Davis Accords	The Camp David agreement was signed by Egyptian President Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin on September 17, 1978. The political agreement began on September 17, 1978, after 12 days of secret negotiations on the withdrawal of US Presidents at Camp David. The two framework agreements were signed at the White House and witnessed by President Jimmy Carter. The second framework (the framework for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel) directly led to the 1979 peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.
8/12/1987	First Intifada	The first uprising, or the first Palestinian uprising (also known as xzan uprising or uprising for short), is an ongoing series of protests and violent riots by Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, in Israel. The protests were aimed at the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, which began 20 years ago, in 1967. The uprising lasted from December 1987 until the 1991 Madrid Conference, although some people set its end with the signing of the Oslo Agreement in 1993. The uprising is seen as an occasion for the Palestinians to act in concert regardless of their leadership or the help of neighboring Arab countries. The uprising shattered Jerusalem's image as the unified city of Israel.

		There are unprecedented international reports and Israel's response has been criticized in the media and international forums. The success of the uprising gave Arafat and his followers the confidence to facilitate their political plans: at the Palestinian National Committee meeting in Algiers in mid-November 1988, Arafat recognized Israel's legitimacy. The landmark decision to win the majority of seats, accept all relevant United Nations resolutions dating from November 29, 1947, and embrace the principles of a two-state solution.
20/8/1993	Oslo I Records	It mediated the conflict, established a framework for Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza, and allowed the newly established Palestinian Authority and the Israeli government to recognize each other.
28/9/1995	Oslo II Records	The first agreement was expanded to include provisions ordering Israel's complete withdrawal from six cities and 450 towns in the West Bank.
28/9/2000	Second Intifada	In response, the Israeli government disregarded the opposition of the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court and approved the construction of a separation wall around the West Bank in 2002.
2013	USA intervenes	In 2013, the United States tried to revive the peace process between the Israeli government and the

		<p>Palestinian Authority in the West Bank. However, when the ruling Palestinian Authority party Fatah and its rival Hamas formed a coalition government in 2014, the peace talks broke down. Hamas is a branch of the Muslim Brotherhood of Egypt established after the first uprising in 1987. It is the two largest political parties in Palestine and was designated as a foreign terrorist organization by the United States in 1997.</p> <p>The conflict in the Palestinian territories triggered a military confrontation between the Israeli army and Hamas. Hamas launched nearly 3,000 rockets at Israel, and Israel launched a major offensive in Gaza in retaliation. The skirmish ended in late August 2014 and Egypt facilitated a ceasefire agreement, but it ended only after 73 Israelis and 2,251 Palestinians were killed. After a wave of violence between Israelis and Palestinians in 2015, Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas announced that Palestinians would no longer be affected by the division of territories created by the Oslo Agreement.</p>
2018	Protests and Clashes	<p>In March and May 2018, Palestinians from the Gaza Strip held weekly demonstrations on the border between the Gaza Strip and Israel. The final protest coincided with the 70th anniversary of the Holocaust, the exodus of Palestinians that accompanied Israel's independence. Although most of the protesters were</p>

		<p>peaceful, some rushed into the fence and threw stones and other objects. According to the United Nations, 183 protesters were killed by live ammunition and more than 6,000 were injured.</p> <p>Clashes broke out between Hamas and the Israeli army, which was the worst period of violence since 2014. Before reaching a ceasefire, militants in Gaza fired more than 100 rockets at Israel; During the 24-hour blast, Israel attacked more than 50 targets in Gaza.</p>
2018	USA moves against Palestine	<p>The Donald J. Trump administration has made reaching an Israeli-Palestinian deal a foreign policy priority. In 2018, the Trump administration canceled funding for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, which was providing assistance to Palestinian refugees, and moved the United States Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, in violation of US policy. The decision to move the US embassy was applauded by Israeli leaders but was condemned by Palestinian leaders and other countries in the Middle East and Europe.</p> <p>Israel views "a complete and unified Jerusalem" as its capital, while the Palestinians claim that East Jerusalem is the capital of the future Palestinian state. In January 2020, the Trump administration launched the long-awaited "peace and prosperity" plan, which was rejected by the Palestinians because they supported</p>

		Israel's future annexation of West Bank settlements and control of "undivided" Jerusalem.
2020	Nations normalize relations with Israel	In August 2020 and September 2020, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and subsequently Bahrain agreed to normalize relations with Israel, making them third and fourth in the region after Egypt in 1979 and Jordan in 1994 countries that do so. These agreements, called the Abrahamic Accords, came 18 months after the United States hosted Israel and several Arab countries in Warsaw, Poland, for ministerial talks on a peaceful future in the Middle East. Palestinian leader Mahmoud Abbas rejected the agreements; Hamas also rejected these agreements.

Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue

Madrid (1991-1993)

In 1991, Israel and the Arab countries directly involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict attended the Madrid Peace Conference by US President George H.W. Bush (with the help of Secretary of State James Baker) after the first Gulf War. Negotiations continued in Washington, DC, but the results were few.

Oslo (1993-2001)

Although the Madrid negotiations progressed slowly, Israeli and Palestinian negotiators held a series of secret meetings in Oslo, Norway, eventually reaching the 1993 Oslo peace agreement between Palestine and Israel, which discussed the elements and conditions necessary for the negotiations. of peace. A future Palestinian state "based

on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338". The agreement was officially called the Declaration of Principles of the Provisional Self-Government Agreement (PDO) and was signed on the lawn of the White House on September 13, 1993.

In the mid-1990s there were several “transfers of power and responsibilities” of Israel to the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. The Palestinians achieved autonomy in the main cities of the West Bank and the entire Gaza Strip. For security reasons, Israel maintains and will continue to maintain its presence in the West Bank. In 2013, Israel still controlled 61% of the land in the West Bank, while the Palestinians controlled most of the Palestinian citizenship functions.

After the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin in 1995, the peace process finally came to a standstill. The settlement population in the West Bank has almost doubled. Subsequent suicide bombings by Palestinian militant groups and subsequent retaliation by the Israeli army made the conditions for the peace negotiations untenable.

Camp David Summit (2000)

In 2000, US President Bill Clinton convened Palestinian President Yasser Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak for a peace summit. In May of that year, according to Nathan Thrall, Israel provided the Palestinians with 66% of the land in the West Bank, 17% of which was annexed by Israel, and the other 17% was not annexed but under Israeli control. There is no compensation for the exchange of Israeli territory. The Israeli prime minister proposed to cede 91% to 95% of Palestinian leaders in 69 Jewish settlements (85% of Jewish settlers in the West Bank) in the West Bank and the entire Gaza Strip to Israel. Most areas of East Jerusalem will fall under Israeli sovereignty, but most of the densely populated non-Jewish suburbs are surrounded by areas annexed by

Israel. The question of the Palestinians' right of return will be resolved through large amounts of monetary compensation.

Arafat rejected the proposal and did not make a counter offer. Even under heavy pressure from the United States, it has not found a defensible solution that can satisfy the demands of Israel and Palestine. Clinton blamed Arafat for the failure of the Camp David summit. In the months after the summit, Clinton appointed former US Senator George J. Mitchell to head an investigative committee that later released the Mitchell report.

The Clinton parameters proposed after the collapse of the Camp David talks in the fall of 2000 included a plan in which the Palestinian state would include 9,496% of the West Bank and approximately 80% of the settlers would be under Israeli sovereignty. . In exchange, Israel will give up some territories within the Green Line (the 1967 border) (the so-called "territory exchange" or "land exchange"). The exchange will include 1-3% of Israeli territory, so the final border of the West Bank part of the Palestinian state will include 97% of the original border.

Trump Plan (2017)

After the inauguration of US President Donald Trump in January 2017, the new peace initiative began a period of uncertainty. In early 2018, some media reported that the new government was preparing a new peace initiative for the Palestine-Israel agreement. The White House released the economic part of Trump's initiative in June 2019, entitled "Peace for Prosperity: Economic Plan", and released the political part of the plan in January 2020. The Palestinian leader boycotted and condemned the Bahrain meeting at the end of June 2019.

In December 2017, after the United States recognized Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas severed ties with the Trump administration. The Trump administration further enraged the Palestinians when it moved the US embassy to Jerusalem in May 2018 and cut its annual aid to the Palestinians by hundreds of millions of dollars on the grounds that the Palestinian Authority refused to participate in the government peace initiative.

Possible Solutions

Reduce Threats to Both Sides

Instead of worrying so much about whether the other party will change (the root cause of escalating conflict and failure), each party should focus on what they can do to bring about change. In other words, each side must work harder to reduce threats on the ground rather than restrict its actions to discussions at the negotiating table.

Israel can act in a way that respects the Palestinian people without neglecting its own security needs. This means freezing investment in settlements and reclaiming the lands where Palestinians live, eliminating harassment and humiliation that do not help strengthen security, and allowing Palestinians to move freely after the violence subsides. Palestinians can reduce violence and incitement, while continuing to demand their right to establish a country with viable borders. They can carry out non-violent resistance while confirming Israel's right to exist.

Reducing threats not only minimizes the defensive response, but also facilitates the mistrust and hatred that prolong the conflict. Doing so can make both parties more comfortable before returning to the negotiating table. Once the two parties reach an agreement, they need to keep their promises rather than exploiting loopholes, leading to further escalation of the situation.

At the same time, each party must be prepared to take risks to achieve peace. Israel must not only insist on the establishment of a secure border, but also be willing to take the risk of fully defending the life and territory of Israel within the pre-1967 border at the height of military strength and morale. The Palestinians must not only insist on establishing a viable country with continuous borders in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, but also be willing to take risks and effectively develop their own country. Although these risks are very real to both parties, the security and sovereignty risks they currently face are unsustainable.

Reaffirm the Goal of Peaceful Coexistence

Ultimately, any compromise requires both parties to give up their respective dreams of controlling the entire Palestine. Making this choice means preparing people on both sides to accept that their achievements will be lower than they really want. This means mourning the lack of sleep and claiming that this situation must provide the best. This means deterring extremists on both sides and not letting their actions hinder the promises that benefit the majority of both sides. For Israelis, this means preparing to welcome settlers who risk their lives to live in all the "promised land." For the Palestinians, this means accepting the historical claims of Jews in this part of the world and setting realistic expectations for the right of Palestinians to return to current Israel.

The two sides need to replace the dream of regaining all the land with the dream of peaceful coexistence. Palestinians can focus on guiding the determination and education of their relatively young population and the support of the international community to achieve peaceful life, economic well-being, and global respect. Israelis can focus on using their tremendous creativity and energy to achieve environmental, social and economic breakthroughs that benefit all people.

Expect the International Community to Hold Both Sides Responsible

The third parties involved in the conflict will only be effective if they do not favor any one side, but make both parties responsible for the conflict, and condition their participation on the actions taken by both parties to resolve the conflict. A third party can take two additional actions to support the establishment of peace:

- Anticipate and clearly resolve the pitfalls that enter the peace process. Acknowledge that, historically, negotiations have been weakened by conditions, mixed information, and breaches of promises, and that when peace approaches, extremists will act to undermine the agreement. Encourage both parties to resolve these bargaining problems before they become problems, contain extremists, and educate people not to retaliate when extremists attack.
- Be prepared to provide on-site support. So far, the international community has been reluctant to promise support on the ground to help all parties comply with the agreement. Given the current level of mistrust and hatred, external intermediaries may need to establish a physical presence and provide financial assistance to achieve the required changes.

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