

**Forum:** General Assembly 4

**Issue:** Measures to improve the human rights situation of Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

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## Introduction

On November 2nd 1917, the Balfour declaration was issued by the British government. It promised the Jews a “national home for the Jewish people” that would be in Palestine. This was a public statement issued during WWI, by Arthur Balfour who served as the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and then Foreign Secretary. This support came because of Great Britain’s concerns regarding the direction of the First World War and in hopes of having the Jewish people as their allies. Arthur Balfour sent the letter to Chaim Weizmann, a prominent Zionist and friend, stating that: “His Majesty’s Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people” ([Balfour Declaration letter written](#)).

On April 9, 1948, 120 Jewish militiamen invaded the village of Deir Yassin and slaughtered between 100 and 250 people, including men, women, children and the elderly. All this was done with the reports of rape, mutilations and survivors being paraded through several Jewish neighbourhoods before being maliciously executed. To this day, the Deir Yassin massacre is still considered to be one of the most brutal in the history of Israeli-Palestinian conflict. It is also important to recognize that Deir Yassin had also signed a nonaggression pact and was excluded from clashes everywhere else. “Due to its proximity to West Jerusalem, it came under the UN Partition Plan as part of the independent Jerusalem area” ([Remembering the massacre at Deir Yassin](#)). After the attack, the Arab Emergency Committee appealed to the British Army to intervene to protect the civilians, however authorities from the British Mandate were not keen on facing Jewish militias. Many young schoolgirls were raped then slaughtered by the Jewish groups, older women were sexually molested, infants were butchered and murdered. Palestinians were living in doubtedly great fear after the killings and fled to neighbouring villages, the news of other atrocities continuing in more villages sparked anger from the Arab World for their governments to take action. On May 15 1948, a day after the British Mandate in Palestine ended and Israel declared its independence, the Arab-Israeli war began.

During the year 1936 and into the year 1939, there was a nationalist up spring in Palestine against the British Mandate that had taken place. It was initiated by the Palestinian-Arabs who live in Mandatory Palestine. They demanded for an Arab independence, an end of Jewish immigration and illegal purchase, as well as the end of establishing a 'Jewish national home' on Palestinian land. The 1930's was also a time of immense economic disruption; rural Palestinians were hit with debt and dispossession. The Palestinian rebellion against the British Mandate and Zionist movement was resulted in three phases. The first phase was from spring of 1936 to July of 1937. Tensions were already very high after the fall of 1935, and was ignited again when Qassam followers attacked a group of trucks in Nablus and Tulkarm, killing two Jewish drivers. Because of this, two Palestinian workers were killed the next day. An Arab National Committee was then formed in Nablus and a strike was called on April 19, 1936. In support to this, committees from other cities, echoed on a strike as well. The Arab Higher Committee (Lajna) (AHS), was formed on April 25 as a result to coordinate and support a nationwide strike, launched on May 8, 1936. "The British employed various tactics in an attempt to break the strike and to quell the rural insurrection. The ranks of British and Jewish policemen swelled and Palestinians were subjected to house searches, night raids, beatings, imprisonment, torture, and deportation. Large areas of Jaffa's Old City were demolished and the British called in military reinforcements" ([Great Arab Revolt, 1936-1939](#)). After the Arab Higher Committee called off the strike in October 1936, they agreed to appear before the Peel Commission. After appearing before the Peel Commission, the Peel Commission released their report recommending that Palestine be partitioned into Jewish and Arab states. This led to the second phase of the Arab Revolt from July 1937 until it's fall in 1938. This time Palestinians rebelled with more intensity. They established institutions, most commonly courts and a postal service, seeking to dismantle the British Mandate. Due to this, the British imposed even harsher measures. "The AHC and all Palestinian political parties were outlawed, political and community leaders were arrested, and a number of high-profile public figures exiled...The British also meted out collective punishment: thousands of Palestinians were relegated to "detention camps"; residential quarters were destroyed; schools were closed; villages were collectively fined and forced to billet British troops and police ([Great Arab Revolt, 1936-1939](#)). The third and final phase of the Great Arab Revolt lasted from around the time of the fall of 1938 to the summer of 1939 because of the technical aspects implemented by new commissions made by the British Mandate to examine the implementation of a partition. The rebellion of the Palestinian for this third time led to worse measures coming from the British side, with Palestinians being executed by hanging.

As well as that, Golan, Syria, has been occupied by Israel since the 1967 Six Day War. Israel annexed the strategic and fertile land in 1981, destroying 340 villages and land, a move that was never recognized internationally. The number of Israeli settlers have increased by a third since 2011, now

roughly equaling to the 25,000-strong Syrian population of the Golan Heights. “The 34 illegal settlements such as Neve Ativ, along with military and other authorities, control 95 percent of the land” ([The National](#)). Throughout the past seven years of the Syrian conflict, the illegal Israeli settlers have been implementing different projects in the sense of brainwashing the younger generations. “Like communities in the West Bank, Syrian residents of the Golan face throttled land access, building restrictions and property destruction” ([The National](#)).

It could be described as the best of two worlds. The illegal Israeli settlers live in houses with gardens and lots of common green spaces. Israeli authorities have denied Syrians permission to build anything beyond the village boundaries they have set up. “Settlers’ modern homes incorporate bomb shelters, but Syrians in the area face significant restrictions on adding to older houses” ([The National](#)). Many residents of Galon live without a shelter despite the exchanges of missile fires between Israel and Syria that can be heard from Majdal Shams. There are several Israeli army bases around the Syrian villages, including one built in 2016 above Majdal Shams a Druze town in the southern foothills of Mt. Hermon. IDF (Israel Defense Forces) has maintained its presence in the Golan as means to protect all citizens within Israeli borders “and that military posts are meant to defend not harm them” ([The National](#)). However, landmines have been placed all around the military posts which pose a major threat to the Syrian citizens. Al Marsad is a group including campaigners say that landmines around the military posts poses great risks to the residents. “Farmers often find themselves cultivating alongside some of the Golan’s 2,000 minefields. To complicate things further, the area’s Syrian community has also been sharply divided since 2011 between supporters and opponents of President Bashar Al Assad” ([The National](#)).

During the year 1967, a 6 day war broke between the Israeli forces and the Syrian, Jordanian, and Egyptian forces over the area of Golan Heights located in Syria. Israel had set its eyes on the Golan not only for its size and its height, but also because you could clearly see the Israeli occupation in Palestine and it was an area where attacks on them could be made. The area wasn’t just a strategic point for Israel, but it was also an area that Palestinians would sneak weapons to defend themselves with and Israel didn’t allow that to continue. After the occupation of the Golan heights, there have been less attempted attacks by the Syrian Government on Israel.

The rain water from Golan provides 1/3 of the water supply that goes into the Israeli occupied territories. There are currently over 30 Israeli settlements on the heights, and around 26,000 Jews. The Syrians who live there are members of the Druze group, and there are around 20,000 of them who live in semi peace with the Jews.

In 2003 there were attempts made by Bashar Al Assad to restore Golan Heights to the Syrian government, but the Israeli Prime Minister at the time, Ehud Barak, only agreed to give back a small portion of Golan to the Syrian Government. Assad wanted a full withdrawal of the Israeli force on the border of 1967, but Barak had denied claiming that it was their main source of freshwater and that giving

it back would give Damascus full control over it. Israeli allies played a big role in convincing them not to give back the Golan Heights as it was too strategically important to be returned. The talks between the Syrian and Israeli government had continued throughout 2008 through Turkey, and ended when Ehud was suspended from his title. Binyamin Netanyahu was determined to take a tougher role on the Golan Heights and ended all hope that the Syrian government had to return their rightful land. In June 2009, Assad said there was no room for talk from Israel's side.

During the Syrian Civil War, the attacks neared the Golan borders during the years 2013, and 2018. The Israeli army took action to prevent there being any frequent attacks that occur near the border. They even took military action in preventing Iran's goal to establish a strong military presence in Syria and the advanced shipment of weapons from Hezbollah to enter near the borders.

## Definition of Key Terms

### **Balfour Declaration**

Public statement issued by the British government during World War I, announcing its support towards the establishment of a "national home for the Jewish people" an illegal human rights violation

### **Zionism**

A national movement made by the Jewish people in support to the re-establishment of a Jewish homeland

### **Repression**

The action of restraining someone or something with the use of force

### **Arbitrary Detention**

Arbitrary detention is the violation of the right to liberty. It is arresting or depriving an individual of their liberty outside of the confines of recognized laws and international standards

### **Institutionalized Discrimination**

"Unjust and/or discriminatory mistreatment of an individual or group of individuals by society or its institutions" ([Institutionalized Discrimination](#)) an illegal act continuously carried out by Israelis against Palestinians

## **Systematic Abuses**

Abuse that is planned and by the use of order, it is methodical

## **Self-Determination**

Essentially, it is a principle that allows a group of individuals to choose their own political status along with its own form of economic, cultural and social development

## **Annexed**

“Forcible acquisition of one state’s territory by another state. It is generally held to be an illegal act” ([Max Planck Encyclopaedia of Public International Law](#)).

## **Dismantle**

To dismantle means to deconstruct a machine or structure to pieces.

## **Meted**

To hand out or dispense harsh punishment or treatment.

## **Relegated**

Relegating is defined as lowering the assignment of a rank or position, especially in military or political cases.

## **Billet**

A billet is an area owned by a civilian here soldiers accommodate, this is usually counted as ‘illegal settlements’

## **Zeal**

An eager desire towards an objective

## Background Information

### Arbitrary Detention

Ahed Tamimi is a recent example of arbitrary detention in Palestine. Tamimi is a 17 year old Palestinian activist who has become a local hero and internationally recognisable figure for her bravery against Israeli soldiers from the young age of 12. In a viral video posted by her mother on Facebook, Ahed Tamimi had allegedly slapped two Israeli troops after having found out they had shot her 15 year old cousin in the head with a rubber bullet during nearby stone-throwing clashes. This initial incident led to her arrest at the age of 16. During interrogations, Ahed Tamimi was subjected to many violations. Firstly, the interrogator used vile words against her. Tamimi should also as a girl, be given the right to have female interrogators present however, she never got that. On the contrary, in the three interrogations she underwent, instead of one interrogator there were two. Two male interrogators in a room with 16 year old Ahed Tamimi being interrogated for long hours. Tamimi's case has shined light on the true atrocities committed by Israel against the human rights of Palestinians by holding Palestinian minors in detentions, a practice that has been criticised by international rights groups. According to Palestinian figures, there are around 300 minors currently being held.

### Institutionalized System

"Self determination is a two-sided concept: one is internal and pertains to the choice of a suitable governmental system; the second is international and is embodied in the right of a people to independence and not to be subject to transference or surrender against its will. It also comprises the right of a nation to secede from "the state to which it belongs" ([Palestine-Israel Journal](#)) or to establish its own independent state. Israel illegally settling on Palestinian land has already violated serious human rights international laws. In addition to this, Israel has also forcibly implemented their own systems into the Palestinian land and culture, a subtle way of ethnic cleansing. Palestinians cannot leave the land unless they have permission from the Israeli government nor can they re-enter unless they have an invitation. Young teenagers can only attend university if they know the Hebrew language. Over the years, Israel has only gotten more serious and violent with forcing down their institutionalized systems on the Palestinian people

## Major Countries and Organizations Involved

### Palestine

Since 1967, Israel has occupied Palestinian territories, violating international law through means such as carrying out assassinations, building settlements, abusive detention, the destruction of home and many more horrifying acts of violence. For over 50 years, armed force against civilians has continued to be the rule. On a mission to create a “Jewish state”, Zionist forces expelled some 750,000 Palestinians from their homeland, destroying their villages in the process. The areas of the West Bank and Gaza are controlled through repression, institutionalized discrimination and systematic abuses. Palestinian people have been deprived of their basic human rights. Everyday, people of the Palestinian homeland are prevented from exercising their right to self-determination. All these abusive practices have been carried out in the name of “security”. Along with unlawfully incarcerating Palestinian people without charge or trial.

## Israel

There has always been an ongoing conflict between the Arabs and the Israelis over Palestinian land. The declaration of Balfour was stated during the year 1917 where the Jews were promised a “national home for the Jewish people”. Since 1967, Israel has occupied Palestinian territories, violating international law through means such as carrying out assassinations, building settlements, abusive detention, the destruction of home and many more horrifying acts of violence. This support came because of Great Britain’s concerns regarding the direction of the First World War and in hopes of having the Jewish people as their allies. Israel and Palestine has since then fought over the land, each state requesting aid from their allies.

## Fatah and Hamas

“Fatah and Hamas are the two most dominant parties in the Palestinian political scene” ([Al Jazeera](#)). Fatah is a reverse acronym of Harakat al-Tahrir al-Filistiniya translating to: Palestinian National Liberation Movement. The word ‘Fatah’ in Arabic means to conquer. In the late 1950s in Kuwait, the Fatah movement was founded by the dispersed Palestinians after the 1948 ethnic cleansing of Nakba led by the Zionist movement. Under Yasser Arafat, the late president of the Palestinian Authority, Fatah was the dominant part of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. PLO is an organization that was created in 1964 with the aim of liberating the Palestinian people and to this day, is the representative of the Palestinian people in the United Nations. While Hamas, an acronym for Harakat al-Muqawamah al-Islamiyya translating to Islamic Resistance Movement. The word ‘Hamas’ in Arabic means zeal. The movement was first founded after the first Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation on Palestinian territories. Hamas started off a branch of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt and created its own military wing. The purpose of it was “to pursue an armed struggle against Israel with the aim of liberating historic

Palestine” ([Al Jazeera](#)). Hamas believes that the establishment of “Israel” is completely illegal, which is why it is set apart from PLO of which it is not a member. Hamas published a political document in 2017 saying it would “accept a Palestinian state on the 1967 borders with the return of Palestinian refugees” ([Al Jazeera](#)). Their strategies differ with Hamas clinging entirely with armed resistance, and Fatah believing in negotiating with Israel, completely ruling out using attacks.

## Ireland

Irish senators openly speak about the crushing injustice of the Israeli occupation on the Palestinian people. They recognize that Israel is an apartheid state. They have recently debated on a bill presented by Senator Frances Black to boycott Israeli settlement goods. This is because Ireland understands that the Israeli settlement goods are sold so that Israel can make profit to fund their occupation. As they consider Israel’s occupation on Palestinian people to be illegal, they see that their settlement goods being shelved in Ireland is similar to ‘buying the crime’.

## Qatar

Qatar has been actively involved in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and has shown and proven its solidarity with the Palestinian government and its people. Posterior the Israeli-Gaza conflict that occurred in 2008-2009, Qatar rushed to host an Emergency Arabs league conference to discuss the issue at hand and was supported by the Mahmoud Abbas of the Palestinian Authority, Khalid Meshaal the leader of Hamas, Bashar Al Assad the President of Syria, and President Ahmadinejad of Iran. They all urged the remaining and present Arab leagues to cut all remaining ties with Israel, yet none seemed able to do so. Qatar has placed its support in Hamas on full display, and has allowed the world to see the stance the country has taken and the side it truly fights for. Qatar has taken the initiative to close and shut down any deals that have been made with Israel and the authorities closed down Israeli trade offices.

Her Highness Sheikha Moza bint Nasser has shown her support to the Palestinian cause and her views on improving the rights of the people living in occupied territories. After the events that took place in Gaza during 2008, Her Highness Sheikha Moza organised a fundraiser to raise both money and awareness for the children and the situation occurring in Gaza. Her Highness also helped rebuild schools for the children to study in, she even went down to Gaza to visit these schools and interact with the children. Her Highness has taken many of the Palestinian children under her wing and to this day she pays and takes care of all their educational funds.

## The United States



The United States has always openly supported Israel, whether it's politically or militarily. The congress has always ensured the importance of the friendship between the United States and Israel. The foreign aid has been the main support for Israel, and according to statistics they have provided nearly \$3 Billion since 1985, with Israel being the number one annual recipient of Aid from the US since 1976 - 2004. The Bilateral relation between the two nations has resulted in empathy for the State of Israel and the support in order to create and establish their 'Jewish homeland' in Palestine.

The United States has provided support for Israel using its superpower and its right to VETO in the UN being a permanent member in the UN Security Council eradicating any attempts to weaken the State of Israel. The relations that the US has with Israel strengthens its power against its enemies and it's a stratigical position in terms of the UN, due to the US being a permanent member. The US has repeatedly shown its support to the State of Israel politically, each president ensured that the relations between the US and Israel were friendly and strong. From the Eisenhower Administration to the Trump Administration, the presidents have all made sure to maintain peace and stability and to avoid as many issues and conflicts as they could.

The United States and State of Palestinian relations are none existent, the US doesn't recognize the State of Palestine therefore there are no diplomatic relations between them. However, they do recognize the Palestine Liberation Organisation and have been doing so since the 1970's. Prior to the 1973 War of Yom Kippur, the United States viewed both the PLO and Hamas as terrorist organisations.

## Timeline of Events

| Date                              | Description of event  |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| March 20 <sup>th</sup> , 2018     | Human Rights Council - General Debate on the Human Rights Situation in Palestine and Other Occupied Arab Territories                              |
| July 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2018       | Human Rights Council - General Debate on the Human Rights Situation in Palestine and Other Occupied Arab Territories                              |
| July 11 <sup>th</sup> , 2018      | Irish Senate passes bill to boycott Israeli settlement goods in support of the Palestinian people and recognition of the injustice they're facing |
| September 27 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 | Human Rights Council - General Debate on the Human Rights Situation in Palestine and Other Occupied Arab Territories                              |

## Relevant UN Treaties and Events

- **Resolution 302 (IV), December 8 1949:** Assistance to Palestine refugees (**A/RES/302 (IV)**)
- **Resolution 1315, December 12 1958:** Palestinian refugees

- **Resolution 1912, December 3 1963:** Palestinian refugees
- **Resolution 2154, November 17 1966:** Palestinian refugees
- **Resolution 2792, December 6 1971:** Calls for the implementation of UN General Assembly Resolution 194, stresses the “inalienable rights of the people of Palestine” and calls on Israel to stop resettling the inhabitants of Palestinian refugee camps
- **Resolution 3210, October 14 1974:** Invites the PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organization) to participate in General Assembly deliberations on the question of Palestine
- **Resolution 3236, November 22 1974:** Recognizes the right of the Palestinian people to regain its rights, including the right to self-determination and the right of return (**A/RES/3236** )
- **Resolution 3414, December 5 1975:** Calls for economic sanctions and an arms embargo on Israel until it withdraws from all territories occupied in 1967 and grants the Palestinians their “inalienable national rights”
- **Resolution 3525, December 15 1975:** Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories
- **Resolutions 32/20, November 25 1977:** Reaffirms previous calls for a full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and an international peace conference with PLO participation
- **Resolutions 32/40, December 2 1977:** Reaffirms the “inalienable rights of the Palestinian people”, including the right to national sovereignty and the right of return
- **Resolutions 32/111, December 15 1977:** Health needs of Palestinian refugee children
- **Resolutions 32/171, December 19 1977:** Living conditions of the Palestinian people
- **Resolutions 33/147, December 20 1978:** Assistance to the Palestinian people
- **Resolutions 37/222, December 20 1982:** Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories
- **Resolutions 38/180, December 19 1983:** Calls all nations to suspend or sever all diplomatic, economic and technological ties with Israel. Condemnation of Israel on various topics including occupation of the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights, war in Lebanon and the annexation of Jerusalem
- **Resolutions 43/233, April 20 1988:** Expressing shock over killing of Palestinian civilians in Nahalin
- **United Nations General Assembly Resolution 73/5, 2018:** Appoints Palestine as presiding chair for the 2019 sessions for the Group 77

## Previous Attempts to solve the Issue

Since the beginning of Israel's illegal occupation on Palestinian people, there have been many attempts to solve the issue through conventions and resolutions and yet, nothing has seemed to work. This is because there have truly been no harsh consequences implemented on Israel in regards to their illegal settlements in Palestine and other Arab Countries such as Syria. There have been resolutions from the United Nations to call all nations to suspend their diplomatic, economic and technological ties with Israel however, this seems to have done nothing as Israel continues to slaughter Palestinian people to this day. Previous attempts to solve the issue included:

- **UN Security Council Resolution 242, 1967**

UN Security Council Resolution 242 was passed on November 22<sup>nd</sup> 1967. This resolution embodied the principle that has guided most of the following peace plans. Resolution 242 called for the “withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict”. However, this resolution is famous for its lack of accuracy, in English, due to its central phrase concerning Israeli withdrawal, simply saying “from territories. Israel used this as a loophole and said that it did not mean all territories, but Arab negotiators said that it did.

- **Camp David Accords, 1978**

Following the 1967 war, there were several peace plans, however nothing happened until after the October War of 1973 between Egypt and Syria against Israel. Following this was a new mood for peace which was shown by a historic visit to Jerusalem by then Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. US President Jimmy Carter invited President Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin for talks at the presidential retreat Camp David. These talks lasted for 12 days and resulted with two agreements.

The agreement was called **A Framework for Peace in the Middle East**. This agreement laid out the principles for peace, the expansion on Resolution 242 and set out what hoped to be a way of resolving what was then known as the “Palestinian problem”. There was also an agreement that there should be a treaty between Israel and Egypt and called for other treaties between Israel and its neighboring countries. However, the weakness with this agreement was the section on the Palestinians. “The plan aimed to set up a “self-governing authority” in the West Bank and Gaza, leading up to eventual “final status” talks, but the Palestinians were not party to this agreement” ([BBC](#)). The second agreement was more prevalent to Egypt and Israel's conflict over Egypt's land of Sinai.

- **The Madrid Conference, 1991**

The Madrid Conference was co-sponsored by the United States and the Soviet Union. The conference was designed to follow up on the Egypt-Israel treaty and to encourage other Arab countries to sign their own treaties and agreements with Israel.

Palestinians were represented however, due to Israel's objection, they could only be represented through a joint delegation with Jordan and not by their President Yasser Arafat or any other leading figures of the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

- **Oslo Agreement, 1993**

The Oslo negotiations was a direct agreement between Israelis and Palestinians, represented by the PLO, tackling the main missing element of all previous talks. "Its importance was that there was finally mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO" ([BBC](#)). The talks for the Oslo Agreement took place in secret under Norwegian protection and was signed on the White House lawn on September 13 1993, witnessed by President Bill Clinton. The Oslo Agreement set out that Israeli troops would withdraw in several stages from the West Bank and Gaza and that a "Palestinian Interim Self-Governing Authority" would be set up for a transitional period of 5 years that would then lead to a permanent settlement based on resolutions 224 and 338.

The agreement promised to put an "end to decades of confrontation and conflict" and that each side should recognize their "mutual legitimate and political rights".

However, " Hamas and other Palestinian rejectionist groups did not accept Oslo and launched suicide bomb attacks on Israelis. There was opposition within Israel from settler-led groups" ([BBC](#)). Because of this, Oslo was only partially implemented and not all terms were followed through with.

- **Camp David, 2000**

Taba in 1995, Wye River in 1998 and Sharm el-Sheikh in 1999 along with various other attempts were made to speed up the withdrawal and self-government provisions of Oslo. In 2000, President Bill Clinton sought out to address the final state issues. This included: borders, Jerusalem and refugees - factors Oslo had left aside for later negotiation.

"The talks took place in July between Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat" ([BBC](#)). There were no agreements made, however, the negotiations were more detailed than ever before. "Correspondents say the basic problem was that the maximum Israel offered was less than the minimum the Palestinians could accept" ([BBC](#)).

Israel offered to return the Gaza Strip, a large portion of the West Bank and an addition of extra land from the Negev desert all while keeping major settlement blocks and most of East Jerusalem. The agreement proposed Islamic guardianship of key sites such as in the Old City and contributions to fund for Palestinian refugees.

The Palestinians, wanted to start with a reversion to the lines of 1967. They offered the Israelis rights over the Jewish quarter of the Old City and wanted recognition over the “right of return” of Palestinian refugees.

- **Taba, 2001**

Bill Clinton refused to give up although he was about to leave office and presented a “bridging proposal” that set up more talks in Washington and Cairo and later on in Taba, Egypt. While these talks were not at top level, differences between Israel and Palestine were narrowed without being overcome such as more flexibility on territory. It was also reported by EU observers that Israeli negotiators had actually agreed to the concept of East Jerusalem being the capital of a Palestinian state.

- **Arab Peace Initiative, 2002**

Under the Arab Peace Initiative, Israel would have to withdraw to the lines of 1967, there would have to be a Palestinian state set up in the West Bank and Gaza and “there would be a “just solution” of the refugee issue” ([BBC](#)). For Israel to accept this, Arab countries would have to recognize Israel as a state. The plan was later re-enforced in another Arab summit in Riyadh in 2007.

- **In the following years, other previous attempts to solve the issue included: Roadmap 2003, Geneva Accord 2003, Annapolis 2007 and Washington 2010**

## **Possible Solutions**

Raising awareness on the issue, when the world comes to realize the violation of rights that these innocent men, women, and children go through they will be able to understand the reason behind the urgency of Arabs to resolve the issue as soon as they can. Educating the children in school about the issue and having them see both sides for a change will help them understand the concept as well as help them see which side they empathise with and would like to support.

Creating a treaty that satisfies all parties, and have the Arab League countries as well as Israel's Allies be present throughout the process of this treaty. This will allow a fair chance for both sides to get what they deserve as well as ensure that no problems will occur during this treaty. Establish a set of laws that neither the two nations can break that will allow them to co-live in peace. Have both nations agree upon having equal power rights to make decisions such as territorial rights, Military powers, etc.. Prohibiting both the Israeli force or the Palestinian forces to try to expand their territory. a peace treaty between the nations of Israel and Palestine to prevent and more wars, civilian deaths and other danger threats caused by the history between the nations in order to be able to peacefully negotiate and

cooperate in making improvements and changes as a first step towards resolving the violation of human rights.

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