

Committee: Human Rights Council (HRC)

Topic: Examining the Human Rights Violations in the Ongoing Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

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Topic Introduction

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a political and cultural struggle in the Middle East that has continuously evolved since its formation in the early 20th century, leading to a series of severe human rights violations. It involves the state of Israel and the Palestinian people represented by the Palestinian authority located in the West Bank and Hamas in the Gaza Strip. The primary issues are the status of Israel's territory and the right of return for Palestinian refugees which have led to the violation of human rights mostly received by Palestinian individuals.

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), over 2 million¹ people in Gaza face shortages of basic services and supplies. These violations are addressed under various international legal documents, including the Fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits the displacement of civilians and mandates humane treatment during conflicts, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)². The need to address these human rights violations is essential in order to protect the well being and end the suffering of millions but also to finally establish peace in the Middle East.

¹ OCHA. "United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs - Occupied Palestinian Territory." *Ochaopt.org*, 2019, www.ochaopt.org/.

² ICRC. "International Committee of the Red Cross." *International Committee of the Red Cross*, 31 Aug. 2016, www.icrc.org/en.



Definition of key concepts

Internally Displaced Persons

Internally Displaced People are “groups of persons who have been forced, or obliged to flee or to leave their homes, or places of habitual residence, in particular, as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict.”³

Zionists

A Zionist is “a supporter of Zionism; a person who believes in the development and protection of a Jewish nation and what is now Israel.”⁴

Hamas

“Hamas is a Palestinian nationalist and Islamist movement in the west bank, and Gaza Strip that is dedicated to the establishment of an independent Islamic state in historical Palestine.”⁵

Intifada

Intifada is the Arabic word for “shaking off”⁶ which in the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is used to describe an uprising, specifically the two rebellions that were aimed at ending Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to create an independent Palestinian state.⁷

³ “Glossary | DataBank.” *Databank.worldbank.org*,

www.databank.worldbank.org/metadata/glossary/world-development-indicators/series/VC.IDP.NWDS#:~:text=Internally%20displaced%20persons%20are%20%22persons.

⁴ Oxford Languages. “Oxford Languages.” *Oxford Languages*, Oxford University Press, 2024, www.languages.oup.com/google-dictionary-en/.

⁵ Britannica. “Hamas | Definition, History, Ideology, & Facts.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 11 Nov. 2018, www.britannica.com/topic/Hamas.

⁶ Jazeera, Al. “Intifada - PalestineRemix.” *Remix.aljazeera.com*,

www.remix.aljazeera.com/aje/PalestineRemix/intifada.html#:~:text=Intifada%20is%20an%20Arabic%20word.

⁷ Araj, Bader. “Intifada | History, Meaning, Cause, & Significance | Britannica.” *Www.britannica.com*, 2014, www.britannica.com/topic/intifada.



Background Information

Historical Background

In 1917, the British government issued the Balfour Declaration, expressing support for the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine, which was then part of the Ottoman Empire. After World War I, the British took control of Palestine under a League of Nations mandate, leading to increased Jewish immigration and tensions between Jewish and Arab communities. The United Nations (UN) attempted to address these tensions in 1947 with a partition plan proposing separate Jewish and Arab states. However, the plan was rejected by Arab leaders, and in 1948, the establishment of Israel led to the first Arab-Israeli war.

In the following decades, several key events shaped the conflict. The 1967 Six-Day War resulted in Israel's occupation of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem, and Golan Heights, increasing the territorial disputes. Then, the 1978 Camp David Accords marked a significant step towards peace, with Egypt recognizing Israel as a legitimate country. However, tensions remained, leading to the First Intifada (1987-1993) and the Second Intifada (2000-2005), resulting in numerous casualties. In 2005, Israel withdrew from the Gaza Strip, but the election of Hamas in 2006 led to a split in Palestinian governance and further conflict. Recent years have seen continued violence, including the 2018-2019 Gaza border protests and the significant escalation in 2021, known as the Unity Intifada.



Current Status of the Conflict

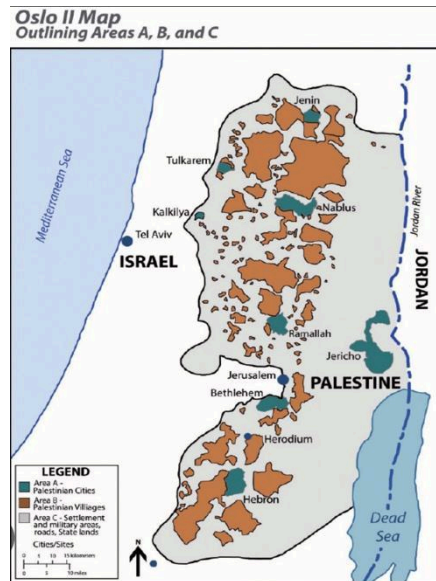


Figure 1: Map outlining the divisions of Palestinians in Area A, B and C⁸

West Bank

The West Bank is divided into areas A, B and C and was established under the Oslo Accords in the early 1990s as a part of the peace process between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). This division was intended for the transfer of control to Palestinian authorities while addressing security concerns of Israel. However, this arrangement has created a range of problems and has significant implications for human rights, some of these including:

Forced Displacements and Violence

The Israeli policy of demolishing Palestinian homes and other structures in Area C, was often under the facade of lacking building permits (which are difficult for Palestinians to obtain due to bureaucratic obstacles, restrictive zoning laws and political factors that limit where and how they can build), leading to forced displacements. This practice has been criticised as a form of collective

⁸ Kersel, Morag M. "Map of Areas in Israeli-Palestinian Conflict." *Research Gate*, www.researchgate.net/figure/Map-of-Areas-A-B-and-C-after-Oslo-II_fig1_276258691.

punishment and a violation of international law.⁹ Also, Israeli settlers in Area C often take part in violence against Palestinians, including physical assaults and property destruction. Reports indicate that such violence frequently goes unpunished, contributing to a climate of fear and insecurity for Palestinian residents.¹⁰

Access to Services

Palestinians living in Area B and Area C of the West Bank often face limited access to essential services such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure development. This is largely due to restrictions imposed by the Israeli authorities and the administrative division of these areas. In Area B, which is under Palestinian civil control but Israeli security control, obstacles and coordination issues can impose service provision. In Area C, which is fully controlled by Israel, strong zoning laws and permit requirements often prevent the construction of schools, clinics, roads, and other vital infrastructure.¹¹

Human Rights Violations

The Gaza Blockade and Living Conditions

The Blockade imposed by Israel in 2007 led to a severe humanitarian crisis in Gaza; it significantly limited the movement of people and goods ruining the living conditions for Gaza's 2.2 million residents¹². The Blockade has resulted in chronic electricity shortages with families experiencing power outages for up to 13 hours a day on average between January and September 2023. These

⁹ Amnesty International. "Human Rights in Israel and Occupied Palestinian Territories." *Amnesty International*, 2023,

www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/middle-east/israel-and-occupied-palestinian-territories/report-israel-and-occupied-palestinian-territories/.

¹⁰ Amnesty International. "Human Rights in Israel and Occupied Palestinian Territories." *Amnesty International*, 2023,

www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/middle-east/israel-and-occupied-palestinian-territories/report-israel-and-occupied-palestinian-territories/.

¹¹ Amnesty International. "Human Rights in Israel and Occupied Palestinian Territories." *Amnesty International*, 2023,

www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/middle-east/israel-and-occupied-palestinian-territories/report-israel-and-occupied-palestinian-territories/.

¹² Human Rights Watch. "Israel and Palestine: Events of 2023." *Human Rights Watch*, 11 Jan. 2024,

www.hrw.org/world-report/2024/country-chapters/israel-and-palestine.



outages affect many aspects of daily life, including healthcare, sewage treatment, and access to clean water¹³. Additionally over 96%¹⁴ Gaza's groundwater is unfit for human consumption forcing residents to rely on the limited desalination plants in water imports from Israel, which was often disrupted by the blockade.

Moreover, further reported by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), women and children have been left in inhumane and degraded conditions such as being denied menstruation pads, food and medicine, while also reported that they have been “stripped naked and searched by male Israeli army officers”¹⁵.

Also, the ongoing conflict and blockade have resulted in a severe health crisis in Gaza. Hospitals and clinics are overwhelmed and under-resourced, struggling to provide basic medical care. There have been significant shortages of medicine and medical supplies, leading to an increase in disease outbreaks, including hepatitis and meningitis¹⁶. The destruction of healthcare facilities further exacerbates the crisis, making it difficult to address the medical needs of the population.¹⁷

¹³ ---. “Israel/Palestine: Unprecedented Killings, Repression | Human Rights Watch.” *Human Rights Watch*, 11 Jan. 2024,

www.hrw.org/news/2024/01/11/israel/palestine-unprecedented-killings-repression.

¹⁴ Human Rights Watch. “Israel and Palestine: Events of 2023.” *Human Rights Watch*, 11 Jan. 2024,

www.hrw.org/world-report/2024/country-chapters/israel-and-palestine.

¹⁵ Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner. “Israel/OPt: UN Experts Appalled by Reported Human Rights Violations against Palestinian Women and Girls.” *United Nations*.

¹⁶ United Nations. “Gaza Is a Massive Human Rights Crisis and a Humanitarian Disaster.”

www.ohchr.org/en/stories/2024/01/gaza-massive-human-rights-crisis-and-humanitarian-disaster.

¹⁷ Human Rights Watch. “Israel and Palestine: Events of 2023.” *Human Rights Watch*, 11 Jan. 2024,

www.hrw.org/world-report/2024/country-chapters/israel-and-palestine.





Figure 2: Map outlining the location and surrounding of the Gaza Strip¹⁸

Violence in Gaza

The conflict saw significant escalations in violence, following the October 7, 2023 attack by Hamas, which resulted in the deaths of over 260 civilians¹⁹ at a music festival. In retaliation Israeli forces launched extensive bombing campaigns across Gaza, causing widespread destruction and high civilian casualties. By April 2024 the death toll in Gaza had risen to 33,207²⁰ with daily Fatalities reported by the Gaza health ministry due to continuous Israeli attacks.

These pressing issues have been acknowledged from the (OHCHR) which gave a statement after receiving information from Gaza that Palestinian women and girls “reportedly been arbitrarily

¹⁸ britannica. “Encyclopedia Britannica.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 2024, www.britannica.com/.

¹⁹ Human Rights Watch. “Israel and Palestine: Events of 2023.” *Human Rights Watch*, 11 Jan. 2024, www.hrw.org/world-report/2024/country-chapters/israel-and-palestine.

²⁰ Human Rights Watch. “Israel and Palestine: Events of 2023.” *Human Rights Watch*, 11 Jan. 2024, www.hrw.org/world-report/2024/country-chapters/israel-and-palestine.

executed in Gaza often together with family members including their children.”²¹ Reports²² have further stated that women in Gaza on more than one occasion were apparently kept in a cage in the rain and cold without any food. Furthermore, UN experts were apparently “shocked by reports of deliberate targeting and extrajudicial killing of Palestinian women and children and places where they sought refuge, or while fleeing. Some of them were reportedly holding white pieces of cloth when they were killed by the Israeli army or affiliated forces.”²³

Violence in the West Bank

The West Bank experienced its deadliest year since 2005 with 492 Palestinians killed by Israel forces in 2023, including 120 children²⁴. Many of these deaths were the result of excessive use of lethal force and executions during operations against armed groups. The violence escalated with increased September attacks on Palestinians reaching the highest daily average since 2006. In 2023, there were 1227²⁵ recorded incidents of settler violence, resulting in numerous injuries and property damage. Furthermore, in 2023, Israeli authorities destroyed 1,128 Palestinian structures in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, forcibly displacing 2,249 people. These destructions lacked military justification and were seen as a form of collective punishment. Additionally, Israeli settlements continued to expand, with 18,500 new settler homes approved in East Jerusalem alone.²⁶

²¹ Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner. “Israel/OPT: UN Experts Appalled by Reported Human Rights Violations against Palestinian Women and Girls.” *United Nations*, www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/02/israelopt-un-experts-appalled-reported-human-rights-violations-against-girls.

²² “UN Experts Warn of Israeli Violations against Palestinian Women, Girls.” *Al Jazeera*, 19 Feb. 2024, www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/2/19/un-experts-warn-of-israeli-violations-against-palestinian-women-girls.

²³ “UN Experts Warn of Israeli Violations against Palestinian Women, Girls.” *Al Jazeera*, 19 Feb. 2024, www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/2/19/un-experts-warn-of-israeli-violations-against-palestinian-women-girls.

²⁴ Amnesty International. “Human Rights in Israel and Occupied Palestinian Territories.” *Amnesty International*, 2023, www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/middle-east/israel-and-occupied-palestinian-territories/report-israel-and-occupied-palestinian-territories/.

²⁵ ---. “Israel/Palestine: Unprecedented Killings, Repression | Human Rights Watch.” *Human Rights Watch*, 11 Jan. 2024, www.hrw.org/news/2024/01/11/israel/palestine-unprecedented-killings-repression.

²⁶ Amnesty International. “Human Rights in Israel and Occupied Palestinian Territories.” *Amnesty International*, 2023, www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/middle-east/israel-and-occupied-palestinian-territories/report-israel-and-occupied-palestinian-territories/.



Timeline of Events

Date	Description of event
2 November 1917	The Balfour declaration is issued.
14 May 1948	Israel declares independence leading to the first Arab-Israeli war and the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians
5 June 1967 - 10 June 1967	Israel takes control of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem, and Golan Heights during the Six-Day War
8 December 1987 - 13 September 1993	First Intifada, a Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, occurred.
28 September 2000- 8 February 2005	Second Intifada, another major wave of Palestinian violence against Israeli military and civilians, occurred
15 August 2005	Israel evacuates its military presence and settlements from the Gaza Strip
7 October 2023	Hamas launched a large-scale surprise attack on Israel, leading to significant casualties and an intensified conflict

Major countries/ organizations and alliances

Israel

Israel is very prominent in the topic of human right violations in the conflict between Palestine. Some of the key issues include the military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, where Israel has implemented policies that restrict the movement of Palestinians, destroy homes, and expand settlements in occupied territories. These actions often lead to forced displacement and violations of



property rights. Additionally, Israel has been criticised for its use of excessive force during military operations, resulting in high civilian casualties and widespread destruction.

Palestine

Palestinian groups, particularly in Gaza, have been involved in human rights violations through various actions. Hamas has been criticised for launching rocket attacks targeting Israeli civilians, which constitutes a violation of international humanitarian law. Additionally, Hamas has been reported to carry out extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests, and torture of political opponents and suspected collaborators. In the West Bank, the Palestinian Authority has also faced criticism for restricting freedom of expression and assembly, including the suppression of protests and the detention of journalists and activists

United States of America

The USA constitutes a major ally of Israel and has supported Israel through substantial military aid, diplomatic backing, and economic assistance. This includes providing billions of dollars and annual military aid, supplying advanced weaponry and defence systems like the iron dome and offering strong diplomatic support and international forums, often using its UN Security Council veto power to block resolutions critical of Israel.²⁷ Through its substantial military aid and diplomatic support to Israel it contributes to human right violations as this support enables Israel to maintain its occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, associated with numerous human rights abuses.

Egypt

Egypt has supported Palestinians by sending humanitarian aid and helping move goods and people through the Rafah border crossing into Gaza. However, Israeli restrictions often delay or block this aid, worsening shortages of essential supplies. Egypt tries to address these human rights issues by calling for an end to the blockade and urging international help to address the severe crisis in Gaza.

²⁷ Peers, The Washington Post vs Its. "U.S. Military Aid to Israel: Debating an Increase | the Washington Institute." *www.washingtoninstitute.org*,

www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/us-military-aid-israel-debating-increase. Accessed 31 July 2024.



United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East was established by the UN General Assembly to protect Palestinian refugees displaced following the Arab-Israeli conflict. Operating in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the West Bank, and Gaza Strip, UNRWA supports over 5 million registered Palestinian refugees. Its key functions include providing free basic education through around 700 schools serving over 500,000 students, and offering primary healthcare services through a network of health centers and clinics.²⁸ These healthcare services encompass medical care, maternal and child health, disease prevention, and health education programs.²⁹

The UNRWA also assists vulnerable refugees with food assistance, cash aid, and social services, supporting families in extreme poverty and offering targeted support for women, children, and people with disabilities. The agency improves living conditions in refugee camps through infrastructure projects like building and repairing shelters, enhancing sanitation, and ensuring access to clean water. During crises, such as conflicts or natural disasters, UNRWA provides emergency relief, including food, shelter, and medical aid,³⁰ and coordinates with other humanitarian organisations for comprehensive response efforts.

The Arab League

The Arab League³¹ plays an important role in addressing human rights violations in the conflict through advocacy, diplomatic efforts, and humanitarian support. It often issues resolutions criticising abuses and demanding international support for Palestinian rights.³² The League coordinates humanitarian aid and collaborates with international organisations such as the UN to solve these

²⁸ United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. "Education." UNRWA, www.unrwa.org/what-we-do/education.

²⁹ UNRWA. "UNRWA | United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees." UNRWA, 2019, www.unrwa.org/.

³⁰ "Health." UNRWA, www.unrwa.org/what-we-do/health.

³¹ "Arab League - Sportwetten - Beste Singlebörsen Im Vergleich." Arab League - Sportwetten - Beste Singlebörsen Im Vergleich, www.arableagueonline.org/.

³² Alrahbi, Almukhtar. "Arab Countries Issue Statement on Escalation in Both Israel and Occupied Palestinian Territories - FM.gov.om." *Www.fm.gov.om*, www.fm.gov.om/arabic-countries-issue-statement-on-escalation-in-both-israel-and-occupied-palestinian-territories/. Accessed 31 July 2024.



issues.³³ However, it faces criticism for its actions and internal divisions, which can undermine its effectiveness.³⁴

Previous attempts to solve the issue

The 1947 UN partition plan - A/RES/181(II)³⁵

The United Nations proposed portioning Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states in hopes of establishing peace. The plan allocated 55% of the land to the Jewish state and 45% to the Arab state, with Jerusalem deemed as an international city under UN administration due to its religious significance. The Jewish community accepted the plan, seeing it as a step toward the establishment of their own state. However, the Arab community rejected the proposal, viewing it as unfair, leading to the plan's ultimate failure and conflict. The rejection of the partition plan and the declaration of the State of Israel in 1948 triggered the first Arab-Israeli war, resulting in significant human rights violations, including the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians.^{36 37 38}

³³ ---. "Engaging the Arab League in Promoting Human Rights." *Www.opensocietyfoundations.org*, www.opensocietyfoundations.org/newsroom/engaging-arab-league-promoting-human-rights. Accessed 31 July 2024.

³⁴ Sharaf, Nabil. "The Arab League's Many Failures." *Arab Center Washington DC*, 8 Oct. 2020,

www.arabcenterdc.org/resource/the-arab-leagues-many-failures/.

³⁵ ---. "United Nations Resolution 181 | Map & Summary." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 2 Nov. 2014, www.britannica.com/topic/United-Nations-Resolution-181.

³⁶ ---. "Human Rights in Israel and Occupied Palestinian Territories." *Amnesty International*, 2023,

www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/middle-east/israel-and-occupied-palestinian-territories/report-israel-and-occupied-palestinian-territories/.

³⁷ ---. "Israel and Palestine: Events of 2023." *Human Rights Watch*, 11 Jan. 2024, www.hrw.org/world-report/2024/country-chapters/israel-and-palestine.

³⁸ ---. "Israel/Palestine: Unprecedented Killings, Repression | Human Rights Watch." *Human Rights Watch*, 11 Jan. 2024,

www.hrw.org/news/2024/01/11/israel/palestine-unprecedented-killings-repression.





Figure 3: The attempt of the UN Partition Plan separating the country into an Arab (red) state and Jewish (blue) state³⁹

S/RES/242⁴⁰

This resolution calls for the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the Six-Day War and respect for the sovereignty of all states in the area. It was a significant step in promoting peace and influenced later agreements, but its vague wording led to different interpretations. Israel and Arab states disagreed on the extent of the withdrawal and the resolution didn't enforce any actions resulting in limited practical impact.^{41 42}

The lack of clarity in Resolution 242 has led to ongoing conflict and human rights issues, as Israel's

³⁹ "UN Partition Plan - Resolution 181 (1947)." *Embassies.gov.il*, 2022,

www.embassies.gov.il/MFA/AboutIsrael/Maps/Pages/1947%20UN%20Partition%20Plan.aspx.

⁴⁰ United Nations Security Council. *Resolution 242 (1967)*. www.peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/SCRes242%281967%29.pdf.

⁴¹ "US Secretary of State Kerry Speaks at Saban Forum on Future Possibilities for Middle East Peace - USDoS Remarks." *Question of Palestine*,

www.un.org/unispal/document/auto-insert-200173/. Accessed 31 July 2024.

⁴² ----. "Israel and Palestine: Events of 2023." *Human Rights Watch*, 11 Jan. 2024, www.hrw.org/world-report/2024/country-chapters/israel-and-palestine.

continued control over the West Bank and Gaza has caused many problems for Palestinians which have led to widespread suffering, resulting in civilian casualties. The failure to clearly and effectively resolve these issues has made it hard to achieve lasting peace and has worsened human rights conditions in the region.^{43 44 45}

The Camp David Accords

The Camp David Accords in 1978 was a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, leading to Egypt being the first Arab Country to recognise Israel as a legitimate country making diplomatic relations much easier. In return, Israel moved out of its occupation from the Sinai peninsula after occupying it since the 1967 Six - Day war. While this accord significantly eased tensions between Egypt and Israel, it did not resolve the conflict. The accords focused solely on Egypt and did not address the issues affecting Palestinians. Consequently, human rights violations against Palestinians continued, as other Arab states did not follow Egypt's lead, leaving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict unresolved.⁴⁶

Palestinian liberation organisation and Oslo Accords

The liberation organisation joined with the Oslo accords in 1993 - 1995 as part of the Israeli Palestinian peace process. The first Oslo accord was signed in America in 1993, while Oslo accord II was signed in Egypt in 1995. Setting forth the beginning of the Oslo peace process, which aimed to achieve a peace treaty based on resolution S/RES/242 and resolution S/RES/388 of the United Nations Security Council.⁴⁷

⁴³ United Nations Security Council. *Resolution 242 (1967)*. www.peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/SCRes242%281967%29.pdf.

⁴⁴ ----, "Israel/Palestine: Unprecedented Killings, Repression | Human Rights Watch." *Human Rights Watch*, 11 Jan. 2024,

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⁴⁵ ----, "Human Rights in Israel and Occupied Palestinian Territories." *Amnesty International*, 2023,

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⁴⁶ "The Camp David Accords | Jimmy Carter Library." *Www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov*,

www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov/research/additional-resources/camp-david-accords.

⁴⁷ Office of The Historian. "The Oslo Accords and the Arab-Israeli Peace Process." *State.gov*, www.history.state.gov/milestones/1993-2000/oslo.



Possible solutions

Two-State Solution

The two-state solution is designed to address the issues of the conflict by granting Palestinians sovereignty over a territory. This, hopefully, would put an end to the longstanding Israeli occupation and provide Palestinians with their own state while recognizing Israel's right to exist in peace and security. The establishment of a Palestinian state would ideally lead to improved living conditions for Palestinians, reduced military operations, and greater freedom of movement. However, one major disadvantage is the issue of border disputes, particularly with the Israeli settlements in the West Bank, which complicate the creation of a Palestinian state. Additionally, the solution does not fully address the population of Palestinian refugees or the status of Jerusalem. For the two-state solution to be successfully implemented, it requires political will from both parties.

One-State Solution

In a one-state solution, both Israelis and Palestinians would be integrated into a single political entity, ideally with a constitution that guarantees equal rights and protection under the law. This approach eliminates the need for separate states and directly addresses issues of discrimination and inequality. Human rights implications are significant, as the one-state solution could potentially offer greater protection for individual freedoms and civil rights. It would theoretically eliminate the need for military occupation and could provide a more inclusive political system. One major concern is the potential for civil rights conflicts, as integrating two distinct nations with a history of conflict into a single state could lead to tensions and disputes over power and representation. Additionally, the practical implementation of a one-state solution could be very difficult to tackle the logistical and political issues, such as establishing a new governance.

Humanitarian Interventions

Humanitarian interventions in the conflict involve both immediate short-term efforts and long-term strategies to address human rights violations. Short-term strategies, such as providing immediate aid, easing blockades, and improving living conditions, aim to eliminate the urgent suffering of civilians



and the immediate impacts of the conflict. Long-term strategies, on the other hand, could include rebuilding infrastructure that was destroyed by the Israelis and improving economic opportunities. However, they require sustained commitment and can be easily damaged by ongoing political conflicts.

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www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/middle-east/israel-and-occupied-palestinian-territories/report-israel-and-occupied-palestinian-territories/.



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