




Israeli violations of the right to education in the Gaza Strip

# **VIOLATIONS OF THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION IN PALESTINE**

monitoring report "Analysis of the catastrophic effects on  
education and identifying humanitarian recovery needs"

**MARCH 22, 2024**



**Teacher Creativity Center Association & Palestinian Education Coalition In partnership with the Palestinian National institute for NGOs ,and the coalition for Accountability and integrity :AMAN-Palestine**

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# Foreword

Education is meant to be the cornerstone of development and a tool for justice and equity, at least in theory. This is the aim of SDG 4, “Education for All,” which is considered the convergence point for all international treaties and agreements. However, inclusive, and equitable education, which ensures that no one is left behind and provides healthy and safe learning environments, was a primary focus at the Transforming Education Summit 2022. Yet, it is now under threat, especially with education being targeted as one of the main sectors in the recent aggression against the Gaza Strip since October 7, 2023.

The statistics reveal shocking numbers, concealing effects that will linger for years. Though we refrain from rushing to conclusions, reality compels us to acknowledge that hoping for a full and normal resumption of the education process in the near future may seem far-fetched. From this standpoint, any plan must consider the ground reality and account for the presence of invisible effects that may not be captured in statistical reports. The psychological, health, and nutrition-related effects are not mere figures; they represent a reality obscured behind statistics, where numerous stories and facts may go undocumented.

In this context, this report sheds light on the current situation. It is characterized by the involvement of researchers from the Gaza Strip who have experienced the war firsthand, along with the participation of the Teacher Creativity Center Association, which has endeavored to play an active role in discussing all aspects of the current situation. This includes communication with volunteers in shelters and participation in local, regional, and international discussions, as well as engagement in the efforts of the Educational Coalition and the Arab Campaign for Education, which strive to address all education-related issues in the Gaza Strip and Palestine in general.

The aim of this report is to analyze and document the current situation, as well as forecast the future, with the goal of drawing attention to the presented facts and urging decision-makers to fulfill their responsibilities in protecting individuals’ rights, especially the right to education. This right, which was supposed to be sacrosanct, is now under threat and destruction, much like the schools in the Gaza Strip. Furthermore, this report aims to serve as a tool within the accountability and monitoring framework, as it seeks to build a database documenting the blatant violations against the educational system. It is evident that the documentation process has suffered from significant deficiencies since the outset of the aggression, which has compounded the complexity of preparing this report.

In conclusion, this report represents a vital and targeted effort at a critical time to address crucial aspects related to the educational sector. We extend our gratitude to the team for their efforts in preparing the report, and we hope that it will serve as a turning point in highlighting the reality of the challenges facing this sector. It is important to note that the numbers presented are preliminary as of the date of publishing this report and are subject to escalation considering the continued aggression on the Gaza Strip.

**Dr. Refaat Sabbah**

# Objectives

This report aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the profound tragedy and devastating impact on the educational system and process in the Gaza Strip resulting from Israel's genocidal acts and ethnic cleansing through its inhumane war, surpassing any previous atrocities witnessed in the twenty-first century. The monitoring and documentation process serves as a tool for follow-up and facilitates a thorough examination of the violations affecting various domains. Therefore, the objectives of this report are as follows:

- Documenting Israeli violations against the educational system in the Gaza Strip during the ongoing aggression.
- Offering an overview for stakeholders interested in understanding the reality of education in Gaza both before and after the aggression.
- Professionally and transparently documenting Israeli crimes against the educational process in Gaza to serve as a reference for local, regional, and international institutions committed to safeguarding the right to education.
- Identifying humanitarian intervention needs and response strategies to protect the educational process in the Gaza Strip in the short and long terms, aiming for recovery and resilience.
- Urging local, regional, and international institutions to fulfill their responsibilities and reminding the parties pledged to protect the right to education to intervene and halt Israeli aggression against the educational process in the Gaza Strip, particularly since October 7<sup>th</sup>, when circumstances altered due to Israel's war and aggression.
- Revealing the profound psychological and social impact of the brutal aggression and Israeli practices on Palestinian students in the Gaza Strip.

**Additionally, this report aims to assist in decision-making processes to formulate policies for educational coalitions, the Global Campaign for Education for All, and various educational entities, mobilizing advocacy efforts to protect students' rights in Palestine, particularly in the Gaza Strip, to access equitable, comprehensive, safe, and sustainable education in line with the objectives of SDG 2030 and the 4th Goal of education, which pledges to leave no one behind.**

# Introduction

The right to education stands as one of the fundamental human rights, enshrined in all international treaties and agreements, with countries and stakeholders at various levels committed to its protection. Globally, the significance of the right to education is underscored in local political agendas, strategic plans of nations and organizations, and the overarching goals of the SDG 2030, given its pivotal role in fostering human equality and social justice.

In the Palestinian context, the right to education holds paramount importance, with the Palestinian Authority directing resources and efforts towards advancing education as a pathway to liberation from occupation and the attainment of independence. However, these fundamental right faces formidable challenges in Palestine overall, and particularly in the Gaza Strip, due to relentless violations perpetrated by the Israeli military. Enduring a siege lasting 16 years, the Gaza Strip has plunged into one of its most severe humanitarian crises, exacerbated by aggressive practices and recurrent attacks that have precipitated a profound deterioration in the educational landscape, culminating in near-total collapse.

Educational services have become almost non-existent over the four months of ongoing Israeli aggression on Gaza Strip, which led to the deterioration of living conditions for Palestinian students and their families, the spread of infectious diseases among students, and the situation reached the state of starvation catastrophe according to reports by international organizations<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> On 2nd February 2024, the World Food Program (WFP) said "The population of Gaza is suffering from an "unprecedented" level of "starvation-like conditions and Some 550,000 people find themselves facing catastrophic food insecurity, while the entire population is affected by the conflict." [7]. <https://bit.ly/3Qv4HC9>

## Highlighted below are some of the most egregious violations witnessed in the education sector:

- The interim damage assessment report issued in March 2024 by the World Bank, UNRWA, and the European Union estimates the cost of damage to the education sector at \$341 million.
- Government, UNRWA, and private school buildings have been directly targeted or affected, with percentages reaching 61%, 44%, and 44%, respectively.
- School destruction rates vary across regions, with total and partial destruction recorded at 62.9% in northern Gaza, 28.6% in Gaza, 14.3% in central Gaza, 22.9% in Khan Yunis, and 17.1% in Rafah.
- The toll of human losses includes 30,365 martyrs and 74,925 injured, among them over 5,000 students and 240 teachers.
- The suspension of the educational process in 563 schools has deprived nearly 620,000 students of their right to education.
- Forced displacement has led to the conversion of 288 schools into shelters for displaced persons, including 155 UNRWA-affiliated schools.
- Academics and university students have been targeted, resulting in the martyrdom of 98 academic, scientific, and intellectual figures in direct and deliberate Israeli airstrikes. Additionally, hundreds of university students are estimated to have lost their lives.
- Destruction of Higher Education Institutions: The educational process came to a halt in all higher education institutions in Gaza due to the extensive destruction carried out by Israeli occupation forces, impacting most universities in the region and depriving 90,000 students of their studies. Israeli forces targeted all 12 universities in Gaza, either completely destroying them or converting them into military barracks, detention centers, and interrogation facilities. For instance:
  - » A video surfaced depicting Israeli forces demolishing Al-Isra University after repurposing it as a military barracks, while Al-Aqsa University was struck by airstrikes.
  - » On February 6, 2024, Israeli forces conducted airstrikes on Al-Aqsa University in Gaza City, resulting in severe damage, including the complete destruction of two buildings and partial damage to several others after forcefully entering the university premises.
  - » In mid-January 2024, Israeli forces demolished buildings belonging to Palestine University, a prominent scientific and educational institution in Palestine, located in the heart of Gaza.
  - » The headquarters of Al-Azhar University suffered complete destruction from repeated Israeli airstrikes, which directly targeted the facility on October 11, November 4, and November 21, 2023.

These egregious violations underscore the urgent need for concerted action to safeguard the right to education in Palestine, particularly in the Gaza Strip, and to hold accountable those responsible for these atrocities.

# State of Public and Higher Education in Palestine Preceding the October 7<sup>th</sup> War

The Palestinian educational system in the Gaza Strip is supervised by three entities: the Palestinian Ministry of Education, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), and private schools. The total number of schools in Gaza Strip is (791) schools with (550) school buildings, and (15,695) classrooms, and (609,751) male and female students are registered in those schools, and (26,776) employees of various titles work in the educational sector.

The Palestinian Ministry of Education oversees (442) distributed among (307) school buildings for both basic and secondary education. Prior to the aggression, 135 schools operated on a double-shift system. Meanwhile, UNRWA manages (284) schools with (182) school buildings, and there are (65) private schools in Gaza Strip. Additionally, there are 611 kindergartens spread across the five governorates of Gaza, with an average student density of 40 students per classroom.

The last Israeli aggression on Gaza Strip on the 7th October 2023, caused (5,213) killed male and female students<sup>2</sup>, (8,691) injured students, (251) killed male and female teachers and (846) injured teachers.

Since the onset of the aggression, the educational process has been halted, casting uncertainty over the fate of the academic year 2023/2024. Schools have been transformed into shelters for internally displaced persons fleeing the war, exacerbating the dire situation. According to recent statistics from the Education Alliance, (386) school buildings were damaged due to the ongoing war (25 schools were completely destroyed, 113 schools were severely damaged, 125 schools were moderately damaged, and 123 schools were slightly damaged)<sup>3</sup>.

To assess the current educational conditions and quantify the damage inflicted on the right to education in the Gaza Strip, this report sheds light on the realities and addresses the violations resulting from the Israeli aggression. These violations persist and directly impact various stages of education, from primary to university levels. Furthermore, the report underscores the catastrophic effects of the Israeli aggression, both direct and indirect, on educational components at educational, social, and psychological levels.

The Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack (GCPEA) has counted Palestine among the countries most heavily affected by attacks on education in recent years. Between 2015 and 2019, over 4,000 Palestinian school and university students and educators were reportedly harmed by attacks on education – the highest number worldwide during the five-year period.<sup>4</sup>

Education serves as the cornerstone of gender equality, empowering individuals to become proactive, responsible citizens. It enables them to contribute to social and economic justice, peace-building efforts, climate resilience, and environmental sustainability within their communities and societies.<sup>5</sup>

2 Latest statistics by the Palestinian Ministry of Education, January 2023

3 Verification of damages to schools based on proximity to damaged sites - Gaza, Occupied Palestinian Territory (10 February 2024) – Global Education Coalition.

4 [https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/impact\\_attackededucation\\_palestine\\_2022\\_en.pdf](https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/impact_attackededucation_palestine_2022_en.pdf)

5 Document of the Meeting of the High-Level Steering Committee on Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Expert Group Meeting) – Held from May 31st to June 1st, 2023



The situation of education in Palestine, which has been under Israeli occupation for more than seven decades, is unique among the ongoing crises in which the occupation is the main cause of it, as nearly 3 million Palestinians continue to suffer from conflict, violence, displacement, and denial of the right to access livelihoods, in addition to other threats. The Education Cluster estimates that (505,285) children across Palestine face challenges in accessing quality education in a safe and child-friendly environment due to the Israelis military restrictions. Around 13,973 teachers are also in need of assistance to reach their schools. In addition, the Israeli settler attacks have become a serious threat to children's ability to reach their schools, especially in Palestinian communities close to the Israeli settlements. The problems resulting from the checkpoints, closures, and the separation wall delayed the arrival of teachers and students to their schools, and made it difficult for them to travel to their educational places and reach their destination, which led to high school dropout rates, especially in certain areas compared to other areas in the West Bank. The difficulty of obtaining permits to build schools from the Israeli side, or renewing existing licenses, has led to limited opportunities for obtaining adequate and quality education for approximately (150,000) Palestinian students, forcing Palestinians to build new schools without obtaining the necessary permits and making them vulnerable to demolition by the occupation.

In the Gaza Strip; The situation appears more complex for the education sector, as studies and reports indicate a decrease in the number of days students attend school, and a decline in their academic performance due to insufficient infrastructure, overcrowded classrooms, and the chaos resulting from Israeli military operations in the Palestinian territories<sup>6</sup>. The targeting reached its peak at the beginning of the fourth quarter of 2023, with comprehensive targeting of educational institutions, including infrastructure and human resources.

Referring to the fact that "the occupation authorities continue to distort Palestinian curricula, by deleting all texts that carry meanings of defending the legitimacy and justice of the Palestinian cause, as well as Palestinian poems, symbols, and history lessons, and anything related to the Palestinian identity."<sup>7</sup>

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6 Trends of the future of education in the Arab region Report - Building the Future 2020-2050 - ACEA.

7 Trends of the future of education in the Arab region Report - Building the Future 2020-2050 - ACEA.

# Introductory Framework / Education in Gaza - From Vulnerability to Disaster

Following the political division in Gaza in 2007, Israel imposed a suffocating siege on the Gaza Strip, disrupting economic and social development and obstructing the construction of schools and procurement of basic materials.

Educational institutions bore the brunt of repeated wars and military escalations, with the most recent onslaught in May 2023 resulting in widespread destruction, loss of life, and disruption of the educational process, as elaborated in subsequent sections of this study.

The relentless Israeli assaults, coupled with the prolonged siege, dashed hopes for genuine development and precipitated a humanitarian crisis that engulfed all aspects of life in the Gaza Strip, particularly the education sector.

To assess the vulnerability of the educational system in Gaza Strip prior to the October 7th war, this study delineates the major challenges contributing to the deteriorating educational landscape and underscores the extent of vulnerability in educational realities across the Gaza Strip.

## The Deteriorating State of Education: Highlighting Key Data

Despite the Ministry of Education's efforts, Palestinian schools in the Gaza Strip are grappling with a severe shortage of resources and facilities, significantly impacting the overall educational experience.

- The insufficient funding from international donors further compounds these challenges, hindering schools' ability to provide a conducive educational environment.
- The shortage of educational facilities, including classrooms, science and computer labs, libraries, resource rooms, multipurpose spaces, and playgrounds, adversely affect the quality of education and its outcomes. Schools in the Gaza Strip, whether under the supervision of the Ministry of Education, UNRWA, or private institutions, suffer from overcrowded classrooms, with an average of<sup>8</sup> 38.7 students per class due to limited classroom space. This overcrowding hampers interactive and practical learning opportunities, diminishing the quality of education.
- Weak infrastructure poses security and safety risks in some schools, with old buildings, fragile ceilings and floors, and inadequate sanitary facilities threatening the well-being of students and teachers and disrupting the educational process.
- Printing and delivery of books to students are frequently delayed due to a lack of printing resources, exacerbated by ongoing supply shortages resulting from the lengthy siege endured for sixteen years.
- Economic hardships contribute to extreme poverty<sup>9</sup> and persistent unemployment among Palestinian students and their families, making it challenging to afford education and basic school supplies.

8 Selected Indicators for Education in Palestine by Educational Stage and Region, 1994/1995 -2022/2023, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

9 A report conducted by UNRWA in technical partnership with the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), showed that a total of 81% of individuals in Gaza Strip, including 71% as Palestinian Refugees, live below the national poverty line. 64% of them suffer from food shortages. UNRWA and PCBS, November 2021

- Delayed salary payments to teachers and educational staff, with salaries often received every 55 days, dampen motivation and passion, prompting some to resign, seek work abroad, or enroll in UNRWA schools. Similar challenges persist for teachers receiving salaries from the Ministry of Finance in Ramallah, with funds withheld by the occupying forces.
- Understaffing burdens teachers, who must handle a heavy workload, including up to 22 classes per week for primary school teachers and 25 classes per week for secondary school teachers, in addition to various daily school responsibilities. This imbalance between effort and compensation negatively affects teachers' psychological well-being.
- Political divisions between the northern and southern regions of Palestine have strained the educational system, although certain fundamental issues are subject to cooperation, such as curricula, high school exams, and the academic calendar, led by the Ministry of Education in Ramallah.
- Persistent electricity outages throughout the school day, compounded by limited alternatives like generators or solar panels, create an ill-prepared and unsuitable environment for learning.
- The prevalence of double-shift systems in Gaza's schools, with 58.4% under the Ministry of Education and 70.1% under UNRWA, raises concerns about adherence to international standards in school design. This trend, coupled with the construction of new schools within existing premises, compromises the space needed for non-curricular activities integral to the educational process.

While the education system in Gaza has long grappled with vulnerability and suffering, the October 2023 attack exacerbated these challenges, resulting in a profound collapse across all education levels. The repercussions of this crisis may reverberate for generations, underscoring the urgent need for intervention to avert a prolonged educational catastrophe.

# Monitoring and Documenting Israeli Violations Against the Educational Process in Gaza

What the Israeli occupation forces are currently doing in Gaza Strip is war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity, and amounts to organized ethnic cleansing campaigns and forced displacement, as the Israeli occupation authorities do not commit to distinguishing between civilians and combatants, and intentionally harming civilians and their properties, in contravention of Article 25 of the Hague Regulations of the attack or bombardment, by whatever means, of towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings which are undefended is prohibited. The Israeli practices constitute behavior directed against civilians by depriving them of access to food and medicine with the intention of destroying the Palestinian people, and this is accompanied by forced displacement, expulsion and deportation through coercive acts. In general, they constitute crimes against humanity, intentional killing, and the use of internationally prohibited weapons in contravention of the provisions of Articles 6, 7, and 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, see Appendix No. 2.

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court establishes that targeting civilian populations or non-combatant civilians constitutes a war crime. International humanitarian law further prohibits targeting medical services, carrying out indiscriminate attacks, and imposing collective punishments. Additionally, it prohibits using starvation as a method of warfare. The Additional Protocols to the Fourth Geneva Convention mandate the passage and protection of humanitarian relief shipments, while also prohibiting the forced displacement of civilians. Article 18 of the Fourth Geneva Convention reinforces that parties to the conflict must ensure that they do not hinder the delivery of humanitarian aid to civilians in need, while Article 53 of the Additional Protocols prohibits “commit[ing] any acts of hostility directed against the historic monuments, works of art or places of worship which constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples.”

In its unprecedented aggression on the Gaza Strip, Israel has blatantly violated all of those agreements and more. Below is a summary of the crimes against education, students, teachers, and the educational system in Gaza since the start of the war until the writing of this report:

**61% of government school buildings (187) were either directly targeted or damaged.<sup>10</sup>**

Based on the Verification of Damages to Schools report published by UNICEF, 44% (84) of UNRWA school buildings have been either directly hit or damaged, the situation becomes more horrible not only due to the bombing of schools, but also because the schools have turned into shelters for displaced people, which means an increase in the number of victims of the bombing, in addition to 44% (42) of Private school buildings have been either directly hit or damaged. Despite these obvious violations, analysts estimate that the actual extent of damage is 15% to 20% greater than these initial reports.

<sup>10</sup> 2024 UNICEF Report: Verification of damages to schools based on proximity to damaged sites - Gaza, Occupied Palestinian Territory (10 February 2024)

The following table shows the condition of all school buildings in Gaza Strip till 10th February 2024, according to the initial assessment published by the United Nations Education Cluster.<sup>11</sup>

Probability of damage	Total (school buildings)	# of schools (operate in these buildings)
Direct hit (at least one school building has been directly hit and at least one damaged school structure has been identified within school premises)	162	235
Damaged (at least one damaged site has been identified within 30m of the school buildings. This could indicate severe damage to school structures)	151	222
Likely damaged (at least one damaged site has been identified within 30-70m of the school buildings. This could indicate moderate damage to school structures)	95	141
Possible damage (at least one damaged site has been identified within 70-100m of the school buildings. This could indicate minor damage to school structures)	41	58
Unknown (school buildings with no reported damage sites within 100m. This could indicate that school structures have not sustained damage)	114	157
<b>Total</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>813</b>

The number of martyrs, until the date of writing this report, reached (30,365) martyrs<sup>12</sup>, (29,954) from Gaza Strip and (411) from the West Bank. (12,765) children, most of them school-age children, (8,570) women, (1,049) elderly people, where the percentage of children, women and elderly people reached about (70%). The number of wounded is (74,925), including (70,325) from Gaza Strip, and (4,600) from the West Bank. More than (5,000) students and (240) teachers have been killed according to statistics from the United Nations Coordination Office on 3/13/2024.<sup>13</sup>

11 UNICEF Report: Verification of damages to schools based on proximity to damaged sites - Gaza, Occupied Palestinian Territory (10 February 2024)

12 [https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/site/lang\\_ar/1405/Default.aspx](https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/site/lang_ar/1405/Default.aspx)

13 <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-reported-impact-day-158>

**The destruction extends beyond human casualties to infrastructure and housing, with 355,000 housing units completely destroyed and 622 attacks on health facilities.**

The war on Gaza Strip caused the suspension of the educational process, by the closure of (563)<sup>14</sup> schools in all Gaza Strip, which caused approximately (620,000) students to be deprived of their right to education, with (299,100) students were enrolled in (307) government schools, and about (295,400) students were enrolled in (188) schools supervised by UNRWA, and (21,000) students were enrolled in private schools, nearly 22,000 teachers have ceased working, including 12,400 from government schools, 9,400 from UNRWA schools, and 1,300 from private schools.

The people in Gaza Strip, including students, educational and academic staff, were subjected to deliberate starvation by not allowing humanitarian aid to enter in sufficient numbers to provide relief to those affected by the war, which falls under the genocide clause of Article 6 of the Rome Statute of the international Criminal Court, "Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part".<sup>15</sup>

Furthermore, the Israeli occupation has ravaged higher education institutions in Gaza, targeting academics and students and destroying facilities, equipment, and materials. The consequences are dire, the Israeli military completely destroyed approximately 99 educational institutions, including schools and universities, and caused full destruction to moderate damage to 334 schools and universities. As a result of the barbaric and brutal attacks by the Israeli occupation, in addition to forced displacement, 288 schools were converted into shelters for internally displaced people, including 155 UNRWA schools with approximately 660,000 displaced people, and 133 government schools with 70,000 displaced persons

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14 <https://gis.unicef.org/portal/apps/dashboards/c6e0bfd744164b2f84276071b1a83e78>

15 Rather than expanding aid operations and making it easier for humanitarian supplies to enter the Gaza Strip, Israel has purposefully increased its restrictions on aid trucks attempting to access the enclave, asserted Euro-Med Monitor <https://bit.ly/3y6BH9>.

# Violations Against Higher Education

The Israeli occupation has violently destroyed higher education institutions in Gaza Strip, including targeting academics and students, and destroying facilities, equipment, and materials, resulting in new crises for these already crisis-ridden institutions. The following points illustrate in numbers the violations against higher education institutions.

The Israeli occupation forces targeted a significant number of academics and students for assassination. Preliminary statistics show the martyrdom of 98 academic and intellectual figures in direct and deliberate Israeli airstrikes. Their homes or the houses they had evacuated to were targeted without prior warning, leading to their deaths and the deaths of their family members under the rubble. Among the victims were three university presidents and 94 university professors, representing various academic fields at universities in Gaza.<sup>16</sup>

It is likely that there are additional targeted academics whose deaths were not documented due to movement restrictions, communication interruptions, internet outages, and the presence of thousands of victims under the rubble. Preliminary estimates also indicate the martyrdom of hundreds of Gaza university students due to the ongoing Israeli aggression.

The educational process came to a halt in all higher education institutions in the Gaza Strip due to the destruction inflicted by the Israeli occupation forces on most of the universities in Gaza, depriving 90,000 students of their studies. All or parts of the 12 universities in Gaza were bombed and significantly destroyed<sup>17</sup>. where the occupation forces completely destroyed three universities and converted the rest into military barracks, illegal detention, and interrogation centers. For example, a video circulated showing the occupation forces demolishing Al-Isra University after previously converting it into a military barracks and targeting Al-Aqsa University with airstrikes

Sultan bin Hassan Al-Jamali, Secretary-General of The Arab Network for National Human Rights Institutions, pointed out that the Israeli occupation violated the right to education in Gaza Strip and in all of occupied Palestine, which is a right guaranteed by all international and regional conventions and agreements. Meanwhile, the Ambassador Muhannad Al-Aklouk, Permanent Representative of the State of Palestine in the League of Arab States, pointed out that Israel, the occupying, apartheid and genocidal force, has bombed over the past few days dozens of schools, causing their complete destruction, in addition to turning all the schools in Gaza Strip into shelters for the displaced people, as a black action of Systematic Israeli targeting seeks to distort Palestinian consciousness through terrorism and intimidation," adding, "What has been happening in Jerusalem over the past decades is the distortion of educational curricula within what is called (Israelization) of education, depriving teachers and students of access to their schools, and are often targeted and killed. All of this constitutes a violation of the right to education as a basic right guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."<sup>18</sup>

The previous violations demonstrate that the occupation authorities committed the worst violations against the Palestinian people, violating all international agreements and laws related to human rights, including the right to education. This is clear evidence that the aggression systematically targets the remaining educational institutions, depriving Palestinian students - whether male or female - of their rights to education, knowledge, and scientific and technological progress. This contradicts with the international human rights regulations and agreements, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Even if the Israeli military operations stop, the continuation of these bloody acts will lead to the destruction of schools, preventing children from returning to the schools.

16 Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor, b, 2024; Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor c, 2024).

17 <https://bit.ly/3wtWFT0>

18 Lusail Newspaper for Leadership and Excellence, Issue (2730), Sunday, October 22, 2023, Qatar. See the link: [www.lusailnews.net](http://www.lusailnews.net)

# The Impact of Humanitarian Crimes in Gaza on Achieving the Education Agenda and the Future of the Next Generations

Targeting students, teachers, and schools infrastructure has greatly disrupted the education process, with hundreds of thousands of Palestinians forced to displace schools as a safe place. It is estimated that about 92% of schools in Gaza Strip are being used as shelters for forcibly displaced people or have been destroyed, making the educational situation there in a very poor state.

The process of monitoring violations also aims to study and analyze the serious effects of the systematic attacks against the education sector in Gaza on students, teachers, and schools infrastructure, which results in serious effects that fundamentally hinder the education agenda in all of Palestine. Its most prominent effects are:

## First: Deprivation of Education - The Lost Educational Opportunity

Students and teachers face enormous challenges as a result of the Israeli aggression and wars, as students are deprived of the opportunity to obtain a quality and comprehensive education. The rounds of Israeli aggression on Gaza Strip in the recent years, including the 2008/2009 war, 2012 war, 2014 war, and 2021 war, in addition to the ongoing siege imposed by Israel on the Gaza Strip since 2007, causes huge losses to schools, universities, and safe homes, and seriously compromise the energy sources and deteriorating economic conditions, which deprive students of the right to education.

Numbers of schools damaged in the three past wars on the Gaza Strip<sup>19</sup>

Supervision	2009/2008 war	2012 war	2014 War	Total
Government	166	144	187	497
UNRWA	37	46	91	174
Private	14	-	49	63
Total	217	190	327	734

In a 2014 study conducted by Jalobout, Dryden-Peterson, and Watkins, it was found that 50% of Palestinian students failed to meet international standards for learning outcomes. This was attributed to the Israeli blockade, ongoing attacks, and the resulting challenging humanitarian conditions. In 2024, Sadiq Al-Khadour, the spokesman for the Ministry of Education, affirmed in a press release that illiteracy had escalated in Gaza due to the dire state of education caused by Israeli aggression against the Strip. He further highlighted that this aggression exacerbated an existing crisis exacerbated by cumulative educational setbacks stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic in recent years, as well as the repercussions of the strike by education sector workers at UNRWA during the 2022-2023 academic year.

19 Education in the Gaza Strip: Key Challenges and Solution Trends, Al Mezan Center for Human Rights (2017).



## Second: Direct Exposure to Death, Injury, or Loss of Loved Ones

The emergence of the new acronym, WCNSF, which stands for “Wounded Child, No Surviving Family,”<sup>20</sup> serves as a poignant reminder of the profound toll children have borne and will continue to bear in the wake of this relentless Israeli aggression. Both students and teachers have been subjected to harrowing and unprecedented acts of violence perpetrated by Israeli forces against their family members, relatives, neighbors, classmates, and colleagues. The ramifications of losing a loved one can inflict profound psychological anguish, enduring for years, leading to a loss of hope and a disruption of one’s ability to learn or educate. This represents a significant barrier to the fundamental right to education.

## Third: Displacement and Violation of the Right to Adequate Housing and a Safe, Dignified Life

In 2024, the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor extensively documented the violations committed by Israeli occupation forces, specifically concerning international humanitarian law. These violations included the intentional destruction of property, carried out under the pretext of “preventive measures,” and the disregard for provisions prohibiting property destruction as a means of achieving deterrence, even in cases of military necessity.

The deliberate destruction inflicted upon the Gaza Strip had far-reaching consequences, impacting every aspect of life. Entire residential neighborhoods, schools, universities, hospitals, bakeries, banks, and markets were destroyed. This widespread destruction not only imposed a heavy burden on students and teachers but also presented new challenges, further complicating their already burdened lives and impeding their access to education.

The intentional targeting of residential neighborhoods, including the destruction of homes, and the subsequent mass displacement resulting from frequent evacuation orders by the Israeli military, engendered feelings of profound insecurity and oppression. These emotions represented significant challenges for students and teachers, blatantly violating their rights to adequate housing, a safe existence, and dignity.

A safe and dignified environment is essential for effective education, with the absence of such conditions severely hindering the learning process. It is inconceivable to expect meaningful learning to take place in an environment lacking the basic requirements for a decent human life.

According to data from the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor (2024), the Israeli occupation enforced evacuation orders that have led to mass displacement in over 245 square kilometers of the Strip, constituting 67% of its total area. This displacement has affected approximately two million Palestinians, which is equivalent to 90% of the Strip’s total population. The Institute for Palestine Studies (2024) estimates that around 70% of the total residential buildings in the Gaza Strip were destroyed or damaged.

Data compiled by the World Bank, based on satellite images and media reports (Al Jazeera, 2024), indicates that approximately 45% of residential buildings in the Gaza Strip were either destroyed or rendered uninhabitable. The Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor (2024) further reports that 79,200 housing units were completely destroyed, with an additional 207,000 units partially destroyed. This extensive destruction deprived numerous forcibly displaced individuals of their right to return to their homes. Consequently, about a million Palestinians who lost their homes and were compelled to relocate under tragic circumstances have been deprived of their right to education amid a brutal struggle for survival

20 Abushawish, 2021: Al Mezan Center for Human Rights (Al Mezan Center for Human Rights, (2017)

Israeli occupation forces not only forcibly displaced Palestinian civilians but also targeted them within supposed safe shelter centers, including schools and educational facilities. According to statistics from UNRWA as of February 3, 2024, its schools and facilities serving as shelters for displaced persons endured 282 deadly attacks perpetrated by the Israeli occupation forces. These relentless assaults caused severe damage to UNRWA's facilities designated for sheltering displaced families and resulted in the tragic deaths of at least 377 displaced individuals seeking refuge in these managed shelters, including schools, since October 7, 2023. Additionally, approximately 1,365 others sustained injuries in these attacks.<sup>21</sup>

#### Fourth: Effects Unaccounted for by Statistical Reports

In general, current reports often prioritize quantifiable aspects, neglecting the significant mental repercussions experienced by students, which can endure for extended periods. These dimensions encompass profound psychological impacts endured by students and teachers due to living through dire circumstances and witnessing tragic events. These events include direct targeting, the loss of loved ones, displacement, and the ongoing struggle for survival, all of which contribute to immense psychological distress. It's crucial to recognize and address these mental consequences alongside the tangible effects when analyzing and responding to humanitarian crises.

## Profound Psychological Effects on Students and Teachers

Studies have demonstrated that the recent Israeli aggression has inflicted profound psychological trauma on both students and teachers. According to a study by UNRWA, factors such as direct targeting, loss of loved ones, displacement, and the struggle for survival have exacerbated the already dire living conditions for individuals affected by the events of October 7, 2023, and the subsequent Israeli aggression. These conditions have made the right to education practically non-existent and have also exacerbated the psychological toll on students.

In recent history, the right to education of Palestinians in Gaza has been severely impacted by various factors, including the ongoing stifling siege lasting for 17 years and multiple Israeli aggressions against the Gaza Strip. These events have left lasting psychological scars on students. A UNRWA study following the 2021 aggression revealed that 42% of UNRWA school students required psychological support, with 35% still experiencing trauma-related reactions nine months later. Furthermore, in 2022, Save the Children reported that approximately 80% of children in Gaza reported feeling fearful, nervous, sad, and grief-stricken.<sup>22</sup>

The current Israeli aggression, which commenced on October 7, 2023, has further exacerbated the already deteriorating situation, plunging the region into unprecedented levels of suffering. This escalation has worsened the psychological conditions of both students and teachers, further depriving the Palestinian people of their right to education.

In this latest aggression, the Israeli occupation forces have deliberately aimed their attacks at the foundations of the Palestinian educational system. These assaults have not only impacted students but also targeted teachers and university professors, aiming to disrupt their crucial role in delivering quality education. It has become evident that the unjustifiable targeting of educators poses a significant barrier for an entire generation of students to access quality education.

The deliberate targeting of teachers has marginalized their role in the educational process, subjecting

21 (UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Briefing Note No. 112, February 2024).

22 (Education Cluster, a, 2024,a)

them to cycles of psychological suffering. Teachers have endured trauma and chronic psychological pressure due to being directly targeted by Israeli forces or witnessing scenes of violence resulting in the loss of relatives, neighbors, colleagues, and students. According to statistics from the Al Mezan Center for Human Rights (2017), approximately 100 educational sector employees were killed, and 117 were seriously injured during the Israeli aggression campaigns on Gaza in 2008, 2012, and 2014 alone.

Data from the current aggression on the Gaza Strip, up to February 20, 2024, reveals that 264 teachers and administrators in the education sector have been killed, with 846 seriously injured during the same period. Additionally, 98 presidents,<sup>23</sup> and professors of higher education institutions have been deliberately killed by Israeli occupation forces in planned attacks.

Teachers, as one of the fundamental pillars of education, face immense mental consequences when they or their loved ones are targeted or injured. This leaves them feeling frustrated and desperate, marginalizing their role in the educational process. Without the full engagement of teachers, quality education for students becomes unattainable, particularly when they are engaged in a struggle for survival as a result of intentional Israeli targeting.

## The Impact of Psychological Effects from the Ongoing Israeli Aggression on Students and the Educational Process

The ongoing Israeli aggression has inflicted severe psychological trauma on Palestinian students in the Gaza Strip, spanning nearly four months. The events surrounding this aggression have surpassed imagination, profoundly affecting the psychological and mental well-being of students, who are constantly exposed to danger.

The Israeli aggression has involved not only brutal airstrikes and artillery bombardments on schools and universities but also arbitrary killings, kidnappings, and enforced disappearances of students, teachers, and academics. This deprivation of their basic right to education has cast a dark shadow on their prospects.

The impact of the Israeli aggression has led to severe psychological effects on Palestinian students, manifesting in mental and physical distress, accumulation of shocking experiences, nightmares, feelings of despair, and constant panic. Experts' reports highlight a significant deterioration in the mental state of Palestinian students, characterized by a loss of psychological security and a pervasive sense of insecurity and doubt.

Many of the psychological effects of the Israeli aggression are expected to be long-term, extending beyond cases of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), necessitating urgent psychological interventions to mitigate their effects. Palestinian students in the Gaza Strip are grappling with severe psychological effects that directly impede their educational journey, hindering the realization of their right to safe and quality education. Reports suggest that up to 80% of Palestinian children endure constant feelings of fear, nervousness, and sadness due to the challenging circumstances they face.

It is imperative to recognize that the right to safe and quality education must persist even in emergencies and crises. The discontinuity of education increases the likelihood that students will not return to school after the crisis ends. Moreover, the psychological fragility experienced by students in Gaza is unlikely to dissipate quickly but is expected to linger for years beyond the aggression's end, exacerbating instability and leaving students vulnerable to continued psychological suffering.

The profound and lasting psychological impact of the Israeli aggression underscores the urgent need to promote mental health and psychological well-being and provide a safe educational environment. Ensuring continuity of education and achieving educational success for Palestinian students amidst their challenging circumstances necessitates concerted efforts to address their mental health needs.

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23 Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor, b, 2024.

# Malnutrition and Its Consequences for Students

Studies and reports from international organizations such as UNICEF, the World Health Organization, and UNESCO emphasize the detrimental impact of malnutrition on the academic achievement of students, particularly in times of conflict. Malnutrition impairs cognitive development and hampers learning abilities, leading to a decline in academic performance. Children living in conflict-affected areas are particularly vulnerable to malnutrition due to disrupted diets, limited access to balanced food, high food prices, inadequate healthcare services, and insufficient spending on nutrition programs related to education. These programs include the provision of meals and nutritional supplements by the relevant government to students, or by families, which may be disrupted due to economic activities being affected during times of war and limited resources and income. Studies have shown that malnourished children in areas threatened by armed conflict often perform poorly on cognitive tests and academic assessments compared to their well-nourished peers.<sup>24</sup>

Preliminary results from malnutrition examinations conducted by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (2024) on approximately 3,500 Palestinian children in the Gaza Strip during the current aggression reveal a significant increase in the rate of acute malnutrition. The general acute malnutrition rate has surged to 9.6%, compared to 0.8% before the Israeli aggression. These examinations were performed on children ranging in age from 6 months to 59 months at three sites housing displaced persons and three health facilities, indicating a twelvefold increase.

In northern Gaza, the general acute malnutrition rate has reached unprecedented levels of 16.2%, surpassing the critical threshold set by the World Health Organization of 15%. Tragically, 27 children have died from malnutrition, according to the latest World Health Organization reports dated March, 12, 2024,<sup>25</sup> where 10% to 13% of children in northern Gaza suffer from chronic malnutrition (3% of them suffer from chronic and acute malnutrition), while the percentage in the south of the Gaza Strip ranges between 3% and 6%.

The worsening malnutrition levels in Gaza necessitate urgent comprehensive interventions, including preventive and curative services such as providing meals, nutritional education, supplement programs, and psychological and social support. While data specifically on the acute malnutrition rate among school students is unavailable due to the disruption of education caused by the aggression, it is likely that older school students face similar risks given their living conditions.

Palestinian students and their families confront multiple factors contributing to malnutrition, including economic disruption, loss of income, severe food shortages, exorbitant food prices, disrupted food systems, and poor psychological conditions. Malnutrition adversely affects students' mental abilities, academic achievement, and overall academic performance, constituting a clear violation of their right to access quality, equitable, and sustainable education.

This alarming violation of the Palestinian right to education, characterized by the targeting of students and teachers, destruction of educational institutions, and deprivation of the right to life, security, and dignity, reflects a larger agenda aimed at displacing the Palestinian people from their land and extinguishing hope for a free, dignified, and prosperous life. Urgent action is imperative to address the dire situation and safeguard the well-being and educational rights of Palestinian students and their communities.

<sup>24</sup> UNICEF 2019, UNESCO 2010 and World Health Organization 2019.

<sup>25</sup> <https://bit.ly/4b2PPDa>

# Conclusion

The systematic and repeated aggression endured by Palestinians, including the current ongoing conflict, poses significant challenges to achieving educational goals for students, teachers, and Palestinian society. The destruction and damage inflicted upon educational infrastructure hinder progress toward sustainability goals and impede the educational system's ability to recover and improve educational opportunities and services. Monitoring and documenting violations of education, educational outputs, and infrastructure in Palestine is crucial for interested and concerned local, international, and legal entities. This monitoring enhances the capabilities and awareness of educational and development institutions, enabling them to update readiness plans regularly and create flexibility among institutions and stakeholders. It is essential to provide appropriate and timely responses to mitigate the effects of these severe violations.

Addressing the mental health needs of Palestinian youth in the midst of the current crisis, particularly in Gaza, requires targeted interventions, improved access to services, and further research. Utilizing standardized tools, family supports, and cultural sensitivity are vital for promoting mental health and well-being among populations affected by war-related trauma and stress.<sup>26</sup>

Although there is a growing body of literature on the mental health of Palestinian youth, there remains a gap in research focusing on specific population groups, such as refugees, youth, and displaced children living in Gaza Strip shelters. Closing this gap through further research is essential for better understanding and addressing the unique mental health needs of these vulnerable populations.

## Recommendations for Recovery and Resilience in the Palestinian Territory Post-October 2023 Aggression

In the aftermath of the October 2023 aggression, it is imperative to prioritize recovery and resilience efforts in the Palestinian Territory, particularly within the educational sector. Education is a fundamental human right protected under international law, ensuring access to quality education for all individuals, regardless of circumstances such as instability, war, or armed conflict. States that are signatories to international treaties must uphold this right and take immediate action to fulfill it, even in the face of dire circumstances.

To ensure the full protection of the educational environment in the Palestinian Territory, it is crucial for states to commit to safeguarding Palestinian students and ensuring the continuity of education through appropriate measures and international cooperation. Maintaining a safe and stable educational environment is essential for achieving quality education and mitigating the psychological and social effects of armed conflicts, ultimately contributing to stability in the region.

Through field monitoring and research, it has become apparent that the educational system in the Gaza Strip has experienced a state of collapse. Rebuilding and returning to the previous fragile state require significant effort and institutional resources at the local, regional, and international levels. There must be a strong commitment to advocacy to highlight the importance of education and improve its infrastructure.

The basis for these interventions is outlined in resolutions issued by international organizations, such as the United Nations General Assembly resolution (290) at its 64th session regarding the right to education in emergencies on July 9, 2010. This resolution emphasizes the urgency of ensuring access to education during emergencies and underscores the importance of international cooperation and

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support in achieving this goal. It states the following:

- Recognizing that ensuring the right to education in emergency situations requires specifically designed, flexible, and inclusive approaches consistent with protection needs, conflict mitigation initiatives, and disaster risk reduction considerations.
- Condemning the targeting of civilians, including schoolchildren, students, and teachers, as well as attacks on civilian objects such as educational institutions, in situations of armed conflict, as prohibited under international law. Recognizing that such acts may constitute grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and, for States parties, war crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Reminding all parties to armed conflict of their obligations under international law to refrain from the use of civilian objects, including educational institutions, for military purposes and child recruitment.
- Acknowledging that protecting schools and providing education in emergencies should remain a key priority for the international community and Member States.
- Recognizing the important role that education can play in supporting efforts in emergency situations to halt and prevent abuses committed against affected populations, including efforts to prevent all forms of violence, exploitation, trafficking in persons, and the worst forms of child labor.
- Emphasizing the importance of promoting human rights education and learning at all levels, including through the implementation of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, as appropriate, and encouraging all States to develop initiatives in that regard.
- Considering that quality education can mitigate the psychosocial impact of armed conflicts and natural disasters by providing a sense of normalcy, stability, structure, and hope for the future.

### **First: Interventions to be Implemented During the Ongoing Aggression Period**

Providing an emergency response of psychological support during the aggression, which includes providing psychological and social support, and enhancing the Social Emotional Learning (SEL) skills of children and affected caregivers. This response must be based on harmonizing the available activities and capabilities to ensure alleviating the psychological consequences during the aggression, in addition to enhancing the skills of parents, executive authorities, and local teams. This response is represented through:

- Forming emergency teams of experts in psychological health and Social Emotional Learning (SEL) fields.
- Periodic needs assessment of target groups with a focus on displaced children and youth.
- Strengthening coordination and communication with the effective local and international parties involved in emergency response during the aggression, to seek to provide integrated services, such as providing food, clothing and protection needs in a systematic and integrated manner for effective results.
- Evaluate and implement a variety of activities and programs to support children
- Providing psychological support and relief services for caregivers, while enhancing their skills in dealing with their children during the moments of fear, panic, and post-traumatic stress.

- Providing psychological and social support activities, through individual and group counseling sessions, peer support, awareness-raising activities, and trauma healing practices. It is noteworthy that there is a group of organizations that have implemented various interventions within shelters for displaced people and in other places for displaced people like hospitals and camps, including:
  - » Bayader for Environment and Development Association.
  - » Emirates Red Crescent.
  - » Palestine Red Crescent Society.
  - » Youth groups of volunteer activists.
- It is noteworthy that there is a group of organizations that have implemented various interventions within shelters for displaced people and in other places for displaced people like hospitals and camps, including: Bayader for Environment and Development Association, Emirates Red Crescent, Palestine Red Crescent Society, Youth groups of volunteer activists and others.

## Second: Response and Recovery Needs Following the Aggression:

### Response at the Local Level:

620,000 students got out of the educational process in Palestine, specifically Gaza Strip, for more than 6 months, because of the disruption of the educational system at its various stages, as the war cut off the path to the future for these students, it killed the students, their teachers, and staff working in the educational system, in addition to the systematic destruction of educational institutions. Therefore, the responsibility at the national and local levels, represented by Palestine with its various institutions, falls upon it to carry out its responsibilities from the standpoint of local action and movement in its national context, the response at the local level includes:

- Reviewing and updating the Ministry of Education's strategy in coordination with international and local parties to distribute roles and responsibilities and create a timetable to determine priorities.
- Building an urgent response and interventions to deal with the current and difficult situation that the educational system has reached in Gaza Strip as a result of the aggression.
- Building educational programs and interventions that ensure the involvement of Palestinian students in the educational context again. These programs are represented in the application of distance education, education in emergencies, accelerated education, and educational preparation.
- Designing various activities and programs to support children psychologically to ensure that students regain their psychological balance and enhance their psychological resilience.
- Needs assessment and diagnosing reality in its actual form.
- Providing urgent needs for students such as stationery, educational supplies, educational logistics, and safe facilities.
- Mobilizing efforts at the local level and building local alliances to support the Palestinian educational context in Gaza Strip.
- Ensuring education continues even with school closures and supporting schools and teachers to develop emergency and distance learning resources and activities that all students can access.
- Meeting the needs of children and students, ensuring non-marginalization and achieving educational equality without exclusion as a result of the repercussions caused by the Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip.

- Protecting the psychosocial well-being of students, and integrating physical, mental health and psychosocial support into the recovery response at the local level.
- Protecting the well-being and economic security of teachers, students and caregivers.
- Strengthening education systems in preparation for the reopening of schools, while allocating financial resources to support all stages of education for all children.

### **Response at the Regional and International Levels:**

Education adopts a top priority among the priorities that must be constantly met, ensuring the continuity of education in all different circumstances and events. Accordingly, the educational context in Gaza Strip has suffered a catastrophe because of direct targeting by the Israeli military. Therefore, regional, and international organizations must bear a great responsibility to protect the right to education, including:

- Directing financial resources towards ensuring quality education for Palestinian students and expanding access to education through a comprehensive integration system for various contexts, and using these resources to provide all forms of accelerated and flexible education and providing trained teachers to cooperate in emergency situations.
- These organizations have to review their policies, legislation, and budgets and adapt them to respond to support the recovery of the educational system in Gaza Strip.
- Providing urgent and flexible options to support the educational system in Gaza Strip in order to meet various needs.
- Mobilizing efforts among international organizations through networking and advocacy to raise the voice of the right to education in Gaza.
- Securing greater funding to maintain the continuity of education as a result of this aggression. This requires increased funding and investment in education systems to support alternative forms of education.



## Appendix 1

### United Nations Security Council Resolutions Related to the Palestinian Cause

Since the Nakba (catastrophe) of 1948, the United Nations Security Council has issued numerous resolutions concerning the Palestinian cause, given its responsibility for upholding international peace and security. The most recent of these is Resolution 2334, dated December 23, 2016, which received overwhelming support from the Council. This resolution condemned Israeli settlements and called for their cessation in the occupied Palestinian territories. However, despite the fact that some of these resolutions demonstrate bias towards the occupying state, most have remained unimplemented due to Israel's failure to comply with them. Instead, Israel has persisted in its aggressive policies and unilateral actions against the Palestinian people, while the international community has taken little action to hold it accountable for violating international legitimacy, as it commonly does with other nations. Below, we will outline the resolutions issued by the United Nations Security Council concerning Palestine, none of which have been adhered to by the Israeli occupation government.

Resolution No.	Resolution Date	Decisions
2334	23/12/2016	Reaffirms that the establishment by Israel of settlements in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, has no legal validity and constitutes a flagrant violation under international law and a major obstacle to the achievement of the two-State solution and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace;
1860	8/1/2009	Stresses the urgency of and calls for an immediate, durable and fully respected ceasefire, leading to the full withdrawal of Israeli forces from Gaza; and Calls for the unimpeded provision and distribution throughout Gaza of humanitarian assistance.
1850	16/12/2008	Reiterating the Security Council vision of a region where two democratic States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side in peace within secure and recognized borders, Welcoming the 9 November 2008 statement from the Quartet and the IsraeliPalestinian Joint Understanding at the Annapolis Conference, and Roadmap, noting the importance of the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative.
1544	19/5/2004	Condemning the killing of Palestinian civilians that took place in the Rafah area, Gravely concerned by the recent demolition of homes committed by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Rafah refugee camp, Reaffirming its support for the Road Map, endorsed in its resolution 1515 (2003).
1515	19/11/2003	Reiterating the demand for an immediate cessation of all acts of violence, Reaffirming its vision of a region where two States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side within secure and recognized borders, Endorses the Quartet Performance-based Roadmap.
1435	24/9/2002	Reiterates its demand for the complete cessation of all acts of violence, demands that Israel immediately cease measures in and around Ramallah including the destruction of Palestinian civilian and security infrastructure; demands also the expeditious withdrawal of the Israeli occupying forces from Palestinian cities towards the return to the positions held prior to September 2000.
1405	19/4/2002	Calling for the lifting of restrictions imposed, in particular in Jenin, Welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General to develop accurate information regarding recent events in the Jenin refugee camp.

Resolution No.	Resolution Date	Decisions
1403	4/4/2002	Gravely concerned at the further deterioration of the situation on the ground, Demands the implementation of its resolution 1402 (2002) without delay; Welcomes the mission of the U.S. Secretary of State to the region.
1402	30/3/2002	Calls upon both parties to move immediately to a meaningful ceasefire; calls for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Palestinian cities, including Ramallah; and calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with Special Envoy Zinni, and others, to implement the Tenet security work plan as a first step towards implementation of the Mitchell Committee recommendations, with the aim of resuming negotiations on a political settlement
1397	12/3/2002	Demands immediate cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction; Affirming a vision of a region where two States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side within secure and recognized borders; Welcoming and encouraging the diplomatic efforts of special envoys from the United States of America, the Russian Federation, the European Union and the United Nations Special Coordinator and others, to bring about a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.
1322	7/10/2000	Deplores the provocation carried out at Al-Haram Al-Sharif in Jerusalem on 28 September 2000, and the subsequent violence there and at other Holy Places, Calls for the immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis
1073	28/9/1996	Expressing its deep concern about the tragic events in Jerusalem and the areas of Nablus, Ramallah, Bethlehem and the Gaza Strip, which resulted in a high number of deaths and injuries among the Palestinian civilians, Calls for the immediate cessation and reversal of all acts which have resulted in the aggravation of the situation, and which have negative implications for the Middle East peace process; Calls for the immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis and the timely implementation of the agreements reached
904	18/3/1994	Strongly condemns the massacre in Hebron, Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to continue to take and implement measures, including, inter alia, confiscation of arms, with the aim of preventing illegal acts of violence by Israeli settlers.
799	18/12/1992	Strongly condemns the action taken by Israel, the occupying power, to deport hundreds of Palestinians civilians, and expresses its firm opposition to any such deportation by Israel.
694	24/5/1991	Declares that the action of the Israeli authorities of deporting four Palestinians on 18 May 1991 is in violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949 which is applicable to all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem; Deplores this action and reiterates that Israel, the occupying Power, must refrain from deporting any Palestinian civilian from the occupied territories and ensure the safe and immediate return of all those deported.

Resolution No.	Resolution Date	Decisions
681	20/12/1990	Deplores the decision by the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, to resume the deportation of Palestinian civilians in the occupied territories; Urges the Government of Israel to accept the de Jure applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Convention.
673	24/10/1990	Deplores the refusal of the Israeli Government to receive the mission of the Secretary-General to the region; Urges the Israeli Government to reconsider its decision and insists that it comply fully with resolution 672 (1990) and permit the mission to proceed in keeping with its purpose.
672	12/10/1990	Expresses alarm at the violence at the Haram al-Sharif and other Holy Places of Jerusalem resulting in over twenty Palestinian deaths and the injury of more than one hundred and fifty people; Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and responsibilities under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; Requests, in connection with the decision of the Secretary-General to send a mission to the region.
641	30/8/1989	Deplores the continuing deportation by Israel of Palestinian Civilians; Calls upon Israel to ensure the safe and immediate return to the occupied Palestinian territories of those deported and to desist forthwith from deporting any other Palestinian civilians.
636	6/7/1989	Deplores the continuing deportation by Israel, the occupying Power, of Palestinian civilians; Calls upon Israel to ensure the safe and immediate return to the occupied Palestinian territories of those deported and to desist forthwith from deporting any other Palestinian civilians
611	25/4/1988	Condemns vigorously the aggression, perpetrated on 16 April 1988 against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Tunisia in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and norms of conduct. (Assassination of Khalil Al-Wazir (Abu Jihad)).
608	14/1/1988	Reaffirming its resolution 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, Expressing its deep regret that Israel, the occupying Power, has, in defiance of that resolution, deported Palestinian civilians, I. Calls upon Israel to rescind the order to deport Palestinian civilians and to ensure the safe and immediate return to the occupied Palestinian territories of those already deported; 2. Requests that Israel desist forthwith from deporting any other Palestinian civilians from the occupied territories;.
607	5/1/1988	Having been apprised of the decision of Israel, the occupying Power, to "continue the deportation" of Palestinian civilians in the occupied territories, Rewlling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949.' and in particular articles 47 and 49 of same; Reaffirms once again that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967. including Jerusalem.

Resolution No.	Resolution Date	Decisions
605	23/12/1987	Strongly deplores those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. and in particular the opening of fire by the Israeli army. resulting in the killing and wounding of defenseless Palestinian civilians; 2. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967. including Jerusalem;
573	4/10/1985	Condemns vigorously the act of armed aggression perpetrated by Israel against Tunisian territory in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and norms of conduct;
564	31/5/1985	Expresses anew its deepest concern at the heavy costs in human lives and material destruction affecting the civilian population in Lebanon, and calls on all concerned to end acts of violence against the civilian population in Lebanon and, in particular, in and around Palestinian refugee camps.
521	19/9/1982	Condemns the recent Israeli incursions into Beirut in violation of the cease-fire agreements and of Security Council resolutions;
518	12/8/1982	Demands that Israel and all parties to the conflict observe strictly the terms of Security Council resolutions relevant to the immediate cessation of all military activities within Lebanon and, particularly, in and around Beirut.
517	4/8/1982	Confirms once again its demand for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, Takes note of the decision of the Palestine Liberation Organization to move the Palestinian armed forces from Beirut.
515	29/7/1982	Demands that the Government of Israel lift immediately the blockade of the city of Beirut in order to permit the dispatch of supplies to meet the urgent needs of the civilian population and allow the distribution of aid provided by United Nations agencies and by non-governmental organizations, particularly the International Committee of the Red Cross.
513	4/7/1982	Alarmed by the continued sufferings of the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian populations in southern Lebanon and in west Beirut.
509	6/6/1982	Demands that Israel withdraw all its military forces forthwith and unconditionally to the internationally recognized boundaries of Lebanon.
484	19/12/1980	Expressing its grave concern at the expulsion by Israel of the Mayor of Hebron and the Mayor of Halhoul, I. Reaffirms the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,22 to all the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967; Declares it imperative that the Mayor of Hebron and the Mayor of Halhoul be enabled to return to their homes and resume their responsibilities:

Resolution No.	Resolution Date	Decisions
478	20/8/1980	Decides not to recognize the «basic law» and such other actions by Israel that, as a result of this law, seek to alter the character and status of Jerusalem and calls upon: (a) All Member States to accept this decision; (b) Those States that have established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City
476	30/6/1980	Reaffirms the overriding necessity for ending the prolonged occupation of Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem; Reconfirms that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem have no legal validity and constitute a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, Reaffirms its determination, in the event of non-compliance by Israel with the present resolution, to examine practical ways and means in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to secure the full implementation of the present resolution.
471	5/6/1980	Condemns the assassination attempts against the Mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh and calls for the immediate apprehension and prosecution of the perpetrators of these crimes; 2. Expresses deep concern that Israel, as the occupying Power, has failed to provide adequate protection to the civilian population in the occupied territories in conformity with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; 3. Calls upon the Government of Israel to provide the victims with adequate compensation for the damages suffered as a result of these crimes; 4. Calls again upon the Government of Israel to respect and to comply with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, as well as with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council; 5. Calls once again upon all States not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connexion with settlements in the occupied territories; 6. Reaffirms the overriding necessity to end the prolonged occupation of Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem
469	20/5/1980	Calls again upon the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, to rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli military occupation authorities in expelling the Mayors of Hebron and Halhoul and the Sharia Judge of Hebron, and to facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinian leaders so that they can resume the function for which they were elected and appointed;
468	8/5/1980	Calls upon the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, to rescind these illegal measures and to facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinian leaders so that they can resume the functions for which they were elected and appointed;

Resolution No.	Resolution Date	Decisions
465	1/3/1980	Strongly deplore!> the decision of Israel to prohibit the free travel of Mayor Fahd Qawasma in order to appear before the Security Council and requests Israel to permit his free travel to United Nations Headquarters for that purpose; quarters for that purpose: 5. Determines all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition. institutional structure or status of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, or any part thereof have no legal validity and that Israel's policy and practices of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories constitute a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East: Strongly deplores the continuation and persistence of Israel in pursuing those policies and practices and calls upon the Government and people of Israel to rescind those measures, to dismantle the existing settlements and in particular to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem; Calls upon all States not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connexion with settlements in the occupied territories;
452	20/7/1979	Commends the work done by the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) in preparing the report on the establishment of Israeli settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem; 2. Accepts the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission; 3. Calls upon the Government and people of Israel to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;
446	20/3/1979	Determines that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 have no legal validity; Calls once more upon Israel, as the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to rescind its previous measures and to desist from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status and geographical nature and materially affecting the demographic composition of the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and, in particular, not to transfer parts of its own civilian population into the occupied Arab territories; Establishes a commission consisting of three members of the Security Council, to be appointed by the President of the Council after consultation with the members of the Council, to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;
338	22/10/1973	Calls upon all parties to the present fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activity immediately, no later than 12 hours after the moment of the adoption of this decision, in the positions they now occupy; 2. Calls upon the parties concerned ,to start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 ( 1967) in all of its parts; 3. Decides that, immediately and concurrently with the cease-fire, negotiations shall start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Resolution No.	Resolution Date	Decisions
298	25/9/1971	1. Reaffirms its resolutions 252 (1968) and 267 (1969); 2. Deplores the failure of Israel to respect the previous resolutions adopted by the United Nations concerning measures and actions by Israel purporting to affect the status of the City of Jerusalem; 3. Confirms in the clearest possible terms that all legislative and administrative actions taken by Israel to change the status of the City of Jerusalem, including expropriation of land and properties, transfer of populations and legislation aimed at the incorporation of the occupied section, are totally invalid and cannot change that status;
271	15/9/1969	Grieved at the extensive damage caused by arson to the Holy Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem on 21 August 1969 under the military occupation of Israel, Reaffirms its resolutions 252 (1968) and 267 (1969); Recognizes that any act of destruction or profanation of the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites in Jerusalem or any encouragement of, or connivance at, any such act may seriously endanger international peace and security; Determines that the execrable act of desecration and profanation of the Holy Al Aqsa Mosque emphasizes the immediate necessity of Israel's desisting from acting in violation of the aforesaid resolutions and rescinding forthwith all measures and actions taken by it designed to alter the status of Jerusalem;
267	3/7/1969	Censures in the strongest terms all measures taken to change the status of the City of Jerusalem; Confirms that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel which purport to alter the status of Jerusalem, including expropriation of land and properties thereon, are invalid and cannot change that status; 5. Urgently calls once more upon Israel to rescind forthwith all measures taken by it which may tend to change the status of the City of Jerusalem, and in future to refrain from all actions likely to have such an effect;
252	21/5/1968	Deplores the failure of Israel to comply with the General Assembly resolutions mentioned above; 2. Considers that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, including expropriation of land and properties thereon, which tend to change the legal status of Jerusalem are invalid and cannot change that status ; 3. Urgently calls upon Israel to rescind all such measures already taken and to desist forthwith from taking any further action which tends to change the status of Jerusalem;
251	2/5/1968	Deeply deplores the holding by Israel of the military parade in Jerusalem on 2 May 1968 in disregard of the unanimous decision adopted by the Council on 27 April 1968.
250	27/4/1968	Calls upon Israel to refrain from holding the military parade in Jerusalem which is contemplated for 2 May 1968;
242	22/11/1967	«Withdrawal of Israel armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict; Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force. For guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area; ( b) For achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem; ( c) For guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every State in the area,

Resolution No.	Resolution Date	Decisions
237	14/6/1967	<p>1. Calls upon the Government of Israel to ensure the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the areas where military operations have taken place and to facilitate the return of those inhabitants who have fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities; 2. Recommends to the Governments concerned the scrupulous respect of the humanitarian principles governing the treatment of prisoners of war and the protection of civilian persons in time of war contained in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949; 3. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the effective implementation of this resolution and to report to the Security Council</p>
236	11/6/1967	<p>1. Condemns any and all violations of the ceasefire; 2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his investigations and to report to the Council as soon as possible; 3. Affirms that its demand for a cease-fire and discontinuance of all military activities includes a prohibition of any forward military movements subsequent to the cease-fire;</p>
235	9/6/1967	<p>1. Confirms its previous resolutions about immediate cease-fire and cessation of military action; 2. Demands that hostilities should cease forthwith; 3. Requests the Secretary-General to make immediate contacts with the Governments of Israel and Syria to arrange immediate compliance with the abovementioned resolutions, and to report to the Security Council not later than two hours from now.</p>
234	7/6/1967	<p>1. Demands that the Governments concerned should as a first step cease fire and discontinue all military activities at 2000 hours GMT on 7 June 1967; 2. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council promptly and currently informed on the situation</p>
233	6/6/1967	<p>1. Calls upon the Governments concerned to take forthwith as a first step all measures for an immediate cease-fire and for a cessation of all military activities in the area;</p>
171	9/4/1962	<p>1. Deplores the hostile exchanges between Syria and Israel starting on 8 March 1962 and calls upon the two Governments concerned to comply with their obligations under Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter by refraining from the threat as well as the use of force; 2. Determines that the Israel attack of 16-17 March 1962 constitutes a flagrant violation of that resolution, and calls upon Israel scrupulously to refrain from such action in the future;</p>
162	11/4/1961	<p>1. Endorses the decision of the Mixed Armistice Commission of 20 March 1961;</p> <p>2. Urges Israel to comply with this decision;</p>
114	4/6/1956	<p>1. Declares that the parties to the Armistice Agreements should speedily carry out the measures already agreed upon with the Secretary-General, and should cooperate with the Secretary-General and the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine to put into effect their further practical proposals, pursuant to resolution 113 (1956), with a view to full implementation of that resolution and full compliance with the Armistice Agreements; 2. Declares that full freedom of movement of United Nations observers must be respected along the armistice demarcation lines, in the demilitarized zones and in the defensive areas, as defined in the Armistice Agreements, to enable them to fulfill their functions;</p>



Resolution No.	Resolution Date	Decisions
113	4/4/1956	Calls upon the parties to the General Armistice Agreements to cooperate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of this resolution; 5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council in his discretion but not later than one month from this date on the implementation given to this resolution in order to assist the Council in considering what further action may be required
111	19/1/1956	Reminds the Government of Israel that the Council has already condemned military action in breach of the General Armistice Agreements, whether or not undertaken by way of retaliation, and has called upon Israel to take effective measures to prevent such actions; 3. Condemns the attack of 11 December 1955 as a flagrant violation of the cease-fire provisions of its resolution 54 (1948), of the terms of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Syria, and of Israel's obligations under the Charter of the United Nations: 4. Expresses its grave concern at the failure of the Government of Israel to comply with its obligations;
108	8/9/1955	Recalling its resolution 107 (1955) of 30 March 1955, Having received the report of the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine, Deploring the recent outbreak of violence in the area i along the armistice demarcation line established between Egypt and Israel on 24 February 1949. Calls upon both parties to appoint representatives to meet with the Chief of Staff and to cooperate fully with him to these ends;
107	30/3/1955	Calls upon the Governments of Egypt and Israel to cooperate with the Chief of Staff with regard to his proposals. bearing in mind that. in the opinion of the Chief of Staff, infiltration could be reduced to an occasional nuisance if an agreement were effected between the parties on the lines he has proposed;
106	29/3/1955	Expresses its conviction that the maintenance of the General Armistice Agreement is threatened by any deliberate violation of that Agreement by one of the parties to it, and that no progress towards the return of 1 permanent peace in Palestine can be made unless the parties comply strictly with their obligations under the General Annistice Agreement and the cease-fire provisions of its resolution 54 (1948).
101	24/11/1953	I. Finds that the retaliatory action at Qibya taken by armed forces of Israel on 14-15 October 1953 and all such actions constitute a violation of the cease-fire provisions of Security Council resolution 54 (1948) and are inconsistent with the parties' obligations under the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Jordan 10 and the Charter of the United Nations; 2. Expresses the strongest censure of that action, which can only prejudice the chances of that peaceful settlement which both parties, in accordance with the Charter, are bound to seek, and calls upon Israel to take effective measures to prevent all such actions in the future;

Resolution No.	Resolution Date	Decisions
93	18/5/1951	Declares that in order to promote the return of permanent peace in Palestine it is essential that the Governments of Israel and Syria observe faithfully the General Armistice Agreement of 20 July 1949; Notes that under article VII, paragraph 8, of the Armistice Agreement, where interpretation of the meaning of a particular provision of the Agreement, other than the preamble and articles I and II, is at issue, the Mixed Armistice Commission's interpretation shall prevail; Calls upon the Governments of Israel and Syria to bring before the Mixed Armistice Commission or its Chairman, whichever has the pertinent responsibility under the Armistice Agreement, their complaints and to abide by the decisions resulting therefrom;
89	17/11/1950	Requests the Egyptian-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission to give urgent attention to the Egyptian complaint of expulsion of thousands of Palestine Arabs; 4. Calls upon both parties to give effect to any finding of the Egyptian-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission regarding the repatriation of any such Arabs who in the Commission's opinion are entitled to return:Reminds Egypt and Israel as States Members of the United Nations of their obligations under the Charter to settle their outstanding differences, and further reminds Egypt, Israel and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan that the Armistice Agreements to which they are parties contemplate «the return of permanent peace in Palestine», and, therefore, urges them and the other States in the area to take all such steps as will lead to the settlement of the issues between them;
73	11/8/1949	Finds that the Armistice Agreements constitute an important step toward the establishment of permanent peace in Palestine and considers that these agreements supersede the truce provided for in the Security Council resolutions 50 (1948) of 29 May and 54 (1948) of 15 July 1948;Decides that all functions assigned to the United Nations Mediator in Palestine having been discharged the Acting Mediator is relieved of any further responsibility under Security Council resolutions;
72	11/8/1949	Desires to pay special tribute to the qualities of patience, perseverance and devotion to the ideal of international peace of the late Count Folke Bernadotte, who stabilized the situation in Palestine and who, together with ten members of his staff, gave his life in the service of the United Nations; 2. Desires to express its deep appreciation of the qualities of tact, understanding, perseverance and devotion to duty of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Acting United Nations Mediator in Palestine, who has brought to a successful conclusion the negotiation of armistice agreements between Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria on the one hand, and Israel on the other;
69	4/3/1949	Recommends to the General Assembly that it admit Israel to membership in the United Nations.
66	29/12/1948	Calls upon the Governments concerned : (i) To order an immediate cease-fire ; (ii) To implement without further delay resolution 61 (1948) of 4 November 1948 and the instructions issued by the Acting Mediator in accordance with sub-paragraph ( 1) of the fifth paragraph of that resolution ; (iii) To allow and facilitate the complete supervision of the truce by the United Nations observers ;

Resolution No.	Resolution Date	Decisions
62	16/11/1948	Decides that, in order to eliminate the threat to the peace in Palestine and to facilitate the transition from the present truce to permanent peace in Palestine, an armistice shall be established in all sectors of Palestine;
61	4/11/1948	To withdraw those of their forces which have advanced beyond the positions held on 14 October, the Acting Mediator being authorized to establish provisional lines beyond which no movement of troops shall take place ; (2) To establish, through negotiations conducted directly between the parties, or, failing that, through the intermediaries in the service of the United Nations, permanent truce lines and such neutral or demilitarized zones as may appear advantageous, in order to ensure henceforth the full observance of the truce in that area. Failing an agreement, the permanent lines and neutral zones shall be established by decision of the Acting Mediator ;
60	29/10/1948	Resolves that a sub-committee be established consisting of the representatives of the United Kingdom,China, France, Belgium and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to consider all the amendments and revisions which have been or may be suggested to the second revised draft resolution contained in document S/1059/Rev.2,39 and in consultation with the Acting Mediator to prepare a revised draft resolution .
59	19/10/1948	Having in mind the report of the Acting Mediator concerning the assassination on 17 September 1948 of the United Nations Mediator, Count Folke Bemadotte, and United Nations observer Colonel Andre Serot,35 the report of the Acting Mediator concerning difficulties encountered in the supervision of the truce, 36 and the report of the Truce Commission for Palestine concerning the situation in Jerusalem, Notes with concern that the Provisional Government of Israel has to date submitted no report to the Security Council or to the Acting Mediator regarding the progress of the investigation into the assassinations
57	18/9/1948	Deeply shocked by the tragic death of the United Nations Mediator in Palestine, Count Falke Bemadotte, as the result of a cowardly act which appears to have been committed by a criminal group of terrorists in Jerusalem while the United Nations representative was fulfilling his peace-seeking mission in the Holy Land, Resolves: 1. To request the Secretary-General to keep the flag of the United Nations at half-mast for a period of three days ;
56	19/8/1948	) No party is permitted to violate the truce on the ground that it is undertaking reprisals or retaliations against the other party ; (e) No party is entitled to gain military or political advantage through violation of the truce.

Resolution No.	Resolution Date	Decisions
54	15/7/1948	8. Decides that, subject to further decision by the Security Council or the General Assembly, the truce decision shall remain in force, in accordance with the present generale, resolution and with resolution 50 (1948) of 29 May 1948, until a peaceful adjustment of the future situation of Palestine is reached ; Orders as a matter of special and urgent necessity an immediate and unconditional cease-fire in the City of Jerusalem to take effect twenty-four hours from the time of the adoption of this resolution, and instructs the Truce Commission to take any necessary steps to make this cease-fire effective ; Instructs the Mediator to continue his efforts to bring about the demilitarization of the City of Jerusalem, without prejudice to the future political status of Jerusalem, and to assure the protection of and access to the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites in Palestine ;
53	7/7/1948	Addresses an urgent appeal to the interested parties to accept in principle the prolongation of the truce for such period as may be decided upon in consultation with the Mediator
50	29/5/1948	Calls upon all Governments and authorities concerned to order a cessation of all acts of armed force for a period of four weeks ; 2. Calls upon all Governments and authorities concerned to undertake that they will not introduce fighting personnel into Palestine, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Transjordan and Yemen during the cease-fire ; 3. Calls upon all Governments and authorities concerned, should men of military age be introduced into countries or territories under their control, to undertake not to mobilize or submit them to military training during the cease-fire ; 4. Calls upon all Governments and authorities concerned to refrain from importing or exporting war material into or to Palestine, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Transjordan or Yemen during the cease-fire ; Urges all Governments and authorities concerned to take every possible precaution for the protection of the Holy Places and of the City of Jerusalem, including access to all shrines and sanctuaries for the purpose of worship by those who have an established right to visit and worship at them
49	22/5/1948	1. Calls upon all Governments and authorities, without prejudice to the rights, claims or positions of the parties concerned, to abstain from any hostile military action in Palestine and to that end to issue a cease-fire order to their military and paramilitary forces to become effective within thirty-six hours after midnight New York standard time on 22 May 1948 ; 2. Calls upon the Truce Commission and upon all parties concerned to give the highest priority to the negotiation and maintenance of a truce in the City of Jerusalem ; 3. Directs the Truce Commission established by the Security Council by its resolution 48 (1948) of 23 April 1948 to report to the Council on the compliance with the two preceding paragraphs of the present resolution ; 4. Calls upon all parties concerned to facilitate by all means in their power the task of the United Nations mediator appointed in execution of General Assembly resolution 186 (S-2) of 14 May 1948.
48	23/4/1948	Establishes a Truce Commission for Palestine composed of representatives of those members of the Security Council which have career consular officers in Jerusalem, noting, however, that the representative of Syria has indicated that his Government is not prepared to serve on the Commission. The function of the Commission shall be to assist the Security Council in supervising the implementation by the parties of its resolution 46 (1948) ;

Resolution No.	Resolution Date	Decisions
46	17/4/1948	Calls upon all persons and organizations in Palestine, and especially upon the Arab Higher Committee and the Jewish Agency, to take immediately, without prejudice to their rights, claims, or positions, and as a contribution to the well-being and permanent interests of Palestine.
44	1/4/1948	Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with Article 20 of the United Nations Charter, to convoke a special session of the General Assembly to consider further the question of the future government of Palestine
43	1/4/1948	Calls upon the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Arab Higher Committee to make representatives available to the Security Council for the purpose of arranging a truce between the Arab and Jewish communities of Palestine ; and emphasizes the heavy responsibility which would fall upon any party failing to observe such a truce ; 3. Calls upon Arab and Jewish armed groups in Palestine to cease acts of violence immediately.
42	5/3/1948	Resolves to call on the permanent members of the Council to consult and to inform the Security Council regarding the situation with respect to Palestine and to make, as the result of such consultations, recommendations to it regarding the guidance and instructions which the Council might usefully give to the Palestine Commission with a view to implementing the resolution of the General Assembly. The Security Council requests the permanent members to report to it on the results of their consultations within ten days ; Appeals to all Governments and peoples, particularly in and around Palestine, to take all possible action to prevent or reduce such disorders as are now occurring in Palestine.

## Appendix 2:

### Texts of Articles 6, 7, 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

Article	Text of the Article and the Crimes Falling within the Jurisdiction of the Court
Article 6 Genocide	<p>For the purpose of this Statute, «genocide» means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Killing members of the group;</li> <li>(b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;</li> <li>(c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;</li> <li>(d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;</li> <li>(e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group</li> </ul>
Article (7) Crimes against Humanity	<p>For the purpose of this Statute, «crime against humanity» means any of the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Murder;</li> <li>(b) Extermination;</li> <li>(c) Enslavement;</li> <li>(d) Deportation or forcible transfer of population;</li> <li>(e) Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law;</li> <li>(f) Torture;</li> <li>(g) Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity;</li> <li>(h) Persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender as defined in paragraph 3, or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law, in connection with any act referred to in this paragraph or any crime within the jurisdiction of the Court;</li> <li>(i) Enforced disappearance of persons;</li> <li>(j) The crime of apartheid;</li> <li>(k) Other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health.</li> </ul>

1. The Court shall have jurisdiction in respect of war crimes in particular when committed as part of a plan or policy or as part of a large-scale commission of such crimes.

2. For the purpose of this Statute, " war crimes " means:

(a) Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts against persons or property protected under the provisions of the relevant Geneva Convention:

(i) Wilful killing;

(ii) Torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments;

(iii) Wilfully causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or health;

(iv) Extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly;

(v) Compelling a prisoner of war or other protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power;

(vi) Wilfully depriving a prisoner of war or other protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial;

(vii) Unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement;

(viii) Taking of hostages.

(b) Other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in international armed conflict, within the established framework of international law, namely, any of the following acts:

(i) Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities;

(ii) Intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects, that is, objects which are not military objectives;

(iii) Intentionally directing attacks against personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians or civilian objects under the international law of armed conflict;

(iv) Intentionally launching an attack in the knowledge that such attack will cause incidental loss of life or injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects or widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment which would be clearly excessive in relation to the concrete and direct overall military advantage anticipated;

(v) Attacking or bombarding, by whatever means, towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended and which are not military objectives;

(vi) Killing or wounding a combatant who, having laid down his arms or having no longer means of defence, has surrendered at discretion;

(vii) Making improper use of a flag of truce, of the flag or of the military insignia and uniform of the enemy or of the United Nations, as well as of the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions, resulting in death or serious personal injury;

(viii) The transfer, directly or indirectly, by the Occupying Power of parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies, or the deportation or transfer of all or parts of the population of the occupied territory within or outside this territory;

(ix) Intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives;

(x) Subjecting persons who are in the power of an adverse party to physical mutilation or to medical or scientific experiments of any kind which are neither justified by the medical, dental or hospital treatment of the person concerned nor carried out in his or her interest, and which cause death to or seriously endanger the health of such person or persons;

(xi) Killing or wounding treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army;

- (xii) Declaring that no quarter will be given;
  - (xiii) Destroying or seizing the enemy's property unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war;
  - (xiv) Declaring abolished, suspended or inadmissible in a court of law the rights and actions of the nationals of the hostile party;
  - (xv) Compelling the nationals of the hostile party to take part in the operations of war directed against their own country, even if they were in the belligerent's service before the commencement of the war;
  - (xvi) Pillaging a town or place, even when taken by assault;
  - (xvii) Employing poison or poisoned weapons;
  - (xviii) Employing asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials or devices;
  - (xix) Employing bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, such as bullets with a hard envelope which does not entirely cover the core or is pierced with incisions;
  - (xx) Employing weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare which are of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering or which are inherently indiscriminate in violation of the international law of armed conflict, provided that such weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare are the subject of a comprehensive prohibition and are included in an annex to this Statute, by an amendment in accordance with the relevant provisions set forth in articles 121 and 123;
  - (xxi) Committing outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment;
  - (xxii) Committing rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, as defined in article 7, paragraph 2 (f), enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence also constituting a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions;
  - (xxiii) Utilizing the presence of a civilian or other protected person to render certain points, areas or military forces immune from military operations;
  - (xxiv) Intentionally directing attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport, and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law;
  - (xxv) Intentionally using starvation of civilians as a method of warfare by depriving them of objects indispensable to their survival, including wilfully impeding relief supplies as provided for under the Geneva Conventions;
  - (xxvi) Conscripting or enlisting children under the age of fifteen years into the national armed forces or using them to participate actively in hostilities.
- (c) In the case of an armed conflict not of an international character, serious violations of article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts committed against persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed hors de combat by sickness, wounds, detention or any other cause:
- (i) Violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;
  - (ii) Committing outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment;
  - (iii) Taking of hostages;
  - (iv) The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgement pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all judicial guarantees which are generally recognized as indispensable.
- (d) Paragraph 2 (c) applies to armed conflicts not of an international character and thus does not apply to situations of internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence or other acts of a similar nature.
- (e) Other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in armed conflicts not of an international character, within the established framework of international law, namely, any of the following acts:



(i) Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities;

(ii) Intentionally directing attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport, and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law;

(iii) Intentionally directing attacks against personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians or civilian objects under the international law of armed conflict;

(iv) Intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives;

(v) Pillaging a town or place, even when taken by assault;

(vi) Committing rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, as defined in article 7, paragraph 2 (f), enforced sterilization, and any other form of sexual violence also constituting a serious violation of article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions;

(vii) Conscripting or enlisting children under the age of fifteen years into armed forces or groups or using them to participate actively in hostilities;

(viii) Ordering the displacement of the civilian population for reasons related to the conflict, unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand;

(ix) Killing or wounding treacherously a combatant adversary;

(x) Declaring that no quarter will be given;

(xi) Subjecting persons who are in the power of another party to the conflict to physical mutilation or to medical or scientific experiments of any kind which are neither justified by the medical, dental or hospital treatment of the person concerned nor carried out in his or her interest, and which cause death to or seriously endanger the health of such person or persons:

(xii) Destroying or seizing the property of an adversary unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of the conflict;

(f) Paragraph 2 (e) applies to armed conflicts not of an international character and thus does not apply to situations of internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence or other acts of a similar nature. It applies to armed conflicts that take place in the territory of a State when there is protracted armed conflict between governmental authorities and organized armed groups or between such groups.

3. Nothing in paragraph 2 (c) and (e) shall affect the responsibility of a Government to maintain or re-establish law and order in the State or to defend the unity and territorial integrity of the State, by all legitimate means

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