



HUMANITARIAN AND CIVILIAN PROTECTION AC- CORD

*A Framework for Protecting Civilians
and Building Conditions for Lasting Peace*

Model International Agreement
Drafted in Accordance with International Humanitarian Law
and the United Nations Charter

2026

Prepared as a model framework for humanitarian protection and peace-building

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PREAMBLE

Recognizing the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family as the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966);

Affirming that all civilians, without distinction of any kind—whether based on nationality, ethnicity, religion, political opinion, gender, age, disability, or any other status—deserve full and effective protection under international humanitarian law and international human rights law;

Acknowledging the profound and disproportionate suffering experienced by civilian populations in situations of armed conflict, including Israelis and Palestinians alike, and recognizing that the protection of civilians must transcend political, military, and ideological divisions;

Reaffirming the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law, including the distinction between combatants and civilians, the prohibition of indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks, the obligation to take constant care to spare the civilian population, and the requirement to allow and facilitate rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief;

Recalling the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), and all other relevant instruments of international law binding upon the parties;

Committing to the peaceful resolution of disputes through dialogue, negotiation, and mediation, and recognizing that lasting peace cannot be achieved through military means alone, but requires security, justice, accountability, mutual recognition, and the fulfillment of each people's legitimate aspirations;

Determined to establish a comprehensive framework for the immediate protection of civilians, the facilitation of humanitarian assistance, the release of hostages and detainees, the creation of conditions for a durable ceasefire, and the initiation of a political process toward a just and lasting peace;

The Parties agree to the following principles and obligations:

Article 1 – Protection of Civilians

In accordance with Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, Additional Protocol I (Articles 48–58), and Additional Protocol II (Articles 4–14), the Parties shall ensure the protection of the civilian population at all times.

1.1 Prohibition of Deliberate Attacks

Deliberate attacks against civilians and civilian objects are categorically prohibited. This prohibition applies without exception and extends to:

1. Direct targeting of civilians not taking direct part in hostilities;
2. Acts or threats of violence the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population;
3. The use of civilians as human shields or the placement of military objectives within or near densely populated civilian areas;
4. Attacks against civilian objects, including residential buildings, markets, commercial establishments, and transportation infrastructure, unless and only for such time as such objects are used for military purposes and constitute legitimate military objectives.

1.2 Precautionary Obligations

In the conduct of military operations, each Party shall:

1. Take all feasible precautions to avoid, and in any event to minimize, incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, and damage to civilian objects;
2. Verify that the objectives to be attacked are neither civilians nor civilian objects and are subject to lawful attack;
3. Give effective advance warning of attacks which may affect the civilian population, unless circumstances do not permit;
4. Choose means and methods of attack with a view to avoiding, and in any event to minimizing, incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, and damage to civilian objects;
5. Refrain from deciding to launch an attack which may be expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects, or a combination thereof,

which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated.

1.3 Protection of Critical Infrastructure

Hospitals, medical units, schools, places of worship, cultural property, humanitarian facilities, and installations containing dangerous forces shall be respected and protected in accordance with international law. Specifically:

1. Medical establishments and units, including hospitals, clinics, and ambulances, shall not be attacked, nor shall their personnel be harmed, detained, or prevented from performing their duties;
2. Schools and educational facilities shall not be used for military purposes, and education shall be protected as a fundamental right of children and adolescents;
3. Places of worship and religious sites shall be respected and protected, regardless of denomination or faith;
4. Humanitarian facilities, including warehouses, distribution centers, and offices of humanitarian organizations, shall be protected and shall not be used for military purposes;
5. Installations containing dangerous forces, such as dams, dykes, and nuclear electrical generating stations, shall not be made the object of attack, even where they constitute military objectives, if such attack may cause the release of dangerous forces and consequent severe losses among the civilian population.

Article 2 – Humanitarian Access

Consistent with Article 70 of Additional Protocol I and Article 18 of Additional Protocol II, the Parties shall allow and facilitate rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief for civilians in need.

2.1 Essential Supplies

The Parties shall facilitate the safe and continuous delivery of essential humanitarian supplies, including but not limited to:

1. Food and nutritional supplements sufficient to prevent malnutrition and starvation;
2. Clean water and sanitation equipment to prevent disease outbreaks;
3. Medicines, medical equipment, and supplies necessary for the treatment of the wounded and sick;
4. Fuel and energy supplies required for the operation of hospitals, water pumps, and essential infrastructure;
5. Shelter materials, blankets, and clothing adequate to protect civilians from the elements;
6. Communications equipment necessary for humanitarian coordination and civilian safety.

2.2 Humanitarian Corridors

The Parties shall:

1. Establish and maintain safe humanitarian corridors and crossing points for the delivery of relief supplies and the movement of humanitarian personnel;
2. Ensure that humanitarian organizations receive secure and unimpeded access to all civilian populations in need, without arbitrary restrictions, delays, or bureaucratic obstacles;
3. Refrain from interfering with humanitarian convoys, including through inspection procedures that cause undue delay or diversion of supplies;
4. Grant humanitarian personnel freedom of movement and protection necessary for the performance of their duties, including the right to enter and remain in areas where their services are required.

2.3 Medical Evacuations

The Parties shall:

1. Permit and facilitate the immediate and unimpeded evacuation of the wounded, sick, and infirm, including expectant mothers and persons with disabilities, to medical facilities where adequate treatment is available;
2. Ensure that medical evacuations are conducted without unnecessary delay and that medical personnel, vehicles, and facilities are clearly marked and protected;
3. Allow the evacuation of civilians from areas of active hostilities to safer locations, subject only to security screening procedures that are conducted without discrimination and with full respect for human dignity.

Article 3 – Hostages and Detainees

In accordance with the Geneva Conventions, the Convention against Torture (1984), and customary international law, all persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated humanely and with respect for their inherent dignity.

All civilian hostages, regardless of the circumstances of their capture or detention, shall be released immediately and unconditionally. The release shall be conducted:

1. Without delay and as a matter of the highest priority;
2. Through mechanisms that ensure the safety and dignity of the released persons;
3. With appropriate medical and psychological support available at the point of release;
4. With full cooperation between the Parties and relevant international organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

The Parties shall cooperate fully to:

1. Identify and locate all missing persons, including through the exchange of information, the establishment of tracing mechanisms, and the facilitation of family inquiries;
2. Provide families with timely and accurate information regarding the fate and whereabouts of their relatives;
3. Ensure that all detainees, whether held as prisoners of war, security detainees, or civilian internees, are treated in accordance with the applicable provisions of international law, including the Geneva Conventions and the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules);
4. Prohibit torture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, and ensure that all interrogations are conducted in accordance with international standards;
5. Allow independent monitoring of places of detention by the ICRC and other authorized international bodies.

Article 4 – Ceasefire Mechanism

An immediate and comprehensive cessation of hostilities is essential to create the conditions necessary for humanitarian protection and political dialogue.

An immediate, unconditional, and renewable ceasefire shall be established, effective upon the signing of this Accord or at a time agreed by the Parties. The ceasefire shall encompass:

1. All acts of armed violence, including aerial bombardment, artillery fire, rocket and missile attacks, ground incursions, and naval operations;
2. All acts of sabotage, destruction of infrastructure, and cyber operations targeting critical civilian systems;
3. All movements of armed forces into new positions or territories, except as necessary for humanitarian purposes or as authorized by the monitoring mission.

An independent international monitoring mission shall be established, composed of personnel from neutral states and international organizations, with the following mandate:

1. To observe and verify compliance with the ceasefire by all Parties;
2. To investigate alleged violations promptly, impartially, and transparently;
3. To publish regular public reports on the status of the ceasefire and any violations thereof;
4. To recommend corrective measures and confidence-building steps to the Parties and the international community;
5. To maintain continuous communication with the Parties and to mediate disputes arising from the interpretation or implementation of the ceasefire.

The monitoring mission shall enjoy:

1. Freedom of movement throughout the territory covered by this Accord;
2. Access to all military installations, positions, and operations relevant to the ceasefire;
3. The right to interview witnesses, examine documents, and collect evidence;
4. Protection from interference, intimidation, or harm by any Party or armed group.

Article 5 – Protection of Children

In accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and its Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (2000), children shall receive special protection and assistance in all circumstances.

Children, defined as all persons under the age of eighteen years, shall be protected from all forms of violence, exploitation, and abuse arising from or related to the conflict. Specifically:

1. Children shall not be targeted, recruited, or used by armed forces or armed groups in any capacity;
2. Children shall be evacuated from areas of active hostilities as a matter of priority, together with their families or caregivers, or if separated, with appropriate protection and tracing arrangements;
3. Children who are orphaned, separated from their families, or unaccompanied shall receive immediate care, protection, and assistance, including safe shelter, nutrition, medical care, and psychosocial support;
4. Children with disabilities shall receive specialized care and protection tailored to their needs.

Education shall resume wherever conditions safely permit:

1. Schools and educational facilities shall be demilitarized and restored for educational purposes;
2. Temporary learning spaces shall be established where schools have been damaged or destroyed;
3. Educational materials and psychosocial support shall be provided to address the trauma and disruption caused by the conflict;
4. Teachers shall be protected and supported in the resumption of their duties.

Family reunification efforts shall be prioritized:

1. The Parties shall cooperate with the ICRC, UNICEF, and other relevant organizations to trace separated family members and facilitate reunification;

2. Children shall not be transferred across borders or separated from their families except where necessary for their safety, and in such cases only with appropriate safeguards and documentation;
3. Family reunification shall be conducted with due regard for the best interests of the child as the primary consideration.

Article 6 – Prevention of Incitement

Recognizing that hate speech and incitement to violence exacerbate conflict, undermine humanitarian protection, and perpetuate cycles of revenge, the Parties commit to combating all forms of inflammatory rhetoric.

Public officials, political leaders, religious figures, media personalities, and all persons in positions of influence shall refrain from language that encourages hatred, discrimination, or violence against any civilian population, ethnic group, religious community, or political constituency. This obligation includes:

1. Refraining from dehumanizing language, including terms that equate human beings with animals, insects, diseases, or inanimate objects;
2. Refraining from rhetoric that glorifies violence, celebrates civilian casualties, or calls for collective punishment;
3. Refraining from the dissemination of false or inflammatory information designed to provoke hostility or justify attacks on civilians;
4. Correcting misinformation and disinformation that may incite violence or undermine humanitarian efforts.

Educational and community initiatives promoting mutual respect, peaceful coexistence, and historical reconciliation shall be encouraged and supported:

1. Curricula shall be developed and implemented that foster understanding, tolerance, and respect for diversity;
2. Joint educational and cultural programs involving Israeli and Palestinian participants shall be encouraged, where conditions permit;
3. Community leaders, religious figures, and civil society organizations shall be supported in their efforts to promote dialogue, mutual recognition, and peaceful resolution of disputes;
4. Media outlets shall be encouraged to report accurately and fairly, to avoid inflammatory coverage, and to give voice to moderate and peace-oriented perspectives.

Article 7 – Reconstruction

The destruction of civilian infrastructure during armed conflict creates lasting humanitarian consequences. An internationally supervised reconstruction effort is essential to restore dignity, livelihoods, and the conditions for peace.

An internationally supervised reconstruction fund shall be established to support civilian recovery, with governance structures that ensure transparency, accountability, and equitable distribution of resources. The fund shall be administered by an independent board comprising representatives of donor states, international financial institutions, civil society, and affected communities.

Reconstruction assistance shall prioritize:

1. **Housing:** The repair and reconstruction of destroyed or damaged homes, with priority given to the most vulnerable populations, including displaced persons, families with children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly;
2. **Healthcare:** The restoration of hospitals, clinics, and primary health care facilities, including the provision of medical equipment, supplies, and trained personnel;
3. **Education:** The reconstruction of schools, universities, and vocational training centers, and the restoration of educational services at all levels;
4. **Water and Sanitation:** The repair of water supply networks, sewage systems, and waste management facilities to prevent disease and ensure public health;
5. **Energy:** The restoration of electricity generation and distribution infrastructure, including renewable energy systems where feasible;
6. **Transportation:** The repair of roads, bridges, ports, and airports necessary for the movement of people and goods;
7. **Communications:** The restoration of telecommunications networks and internet connectivity;
8. **Economic Infrastructure:** The rehabilitation of agricultural land, commercial facilities, and industrial infrastructure necessary for livelihoods and economic recovery.

Financial oversight mechanisms shall promote transparency and accountability:

1. All expenditures shall be subject to independent audit and public reporting;

2. Procurement processes shall be competitive, transparent, and free from corruption;
3. Beneficiary communities shall be consulted in the planning and prioritization of reconstruction projects;
4. Environmental and social impact assessments shall be conducted for all major reconstruction projects;
5. Local labor and materials shall be utilized to the maximum extent possible to stimulate economic recovery and build local capacity.

Article 8 – Political Dialogue

Humanitarian protection and reconstruction are necessary but insufficient conditions for lasting peace. A comprehensive political process must address the underlying causes of the conflict and establish a framework for peaceful coexistence.

Within an agreed timeframe not exceeding twelve months from the entry into force of this Accord, the Parties shall enter into direct, sustained, and good-faith negotiations addressing the following core issues:

8.1 Security Arrangements

Negotiations shall establish security arrangements that ensure the safety and territorial integrity of all parties, including through:

1. Mutual security guarantees and non-aggression commitments;
2. Demilitarized zones and buffer areas, monitored by international forces;
3. Arms control and disarmament measures, where appropriate;
4. Cooperation on counter-terrorism and cross-border security threats.

8.2 Governance

The Parties shall negotiate governance arrangements that ensure:

1. Democratic representation, the rule of law, and respect for human rights in all territories;
2. Effective and accountable institutions at the national and local levels;
3. Mechanisms for the resolution of internal disputes and the protection of minorities;
4. Cooperation on administrative, judicial, and civil service matters.

8.3 Borders and Territory

Negotiations shall address the delineation of borders and territorial arrangements, taking into account:

1. Security requirements and demographic realities;
2. The principle of land for peace, where applicable;

3. Access to natural resources, water, and strategic infrastructure;
4. Cross-border cooperation and economic integration.

8.4 Jerusalem

The status of Jerusalem shall be negotiated with due regard for:

1. The religious and cultural significance of the city to Jews, Christians, and Muslims;
2. The aspirations of both Israelis and Palestinians for political recognition and sovereignty;
3. International law and relevant United Nations resolutions;
4. Arrangements that ensure freedom of worship, access to holy sites, and the protection of cultural heritage.

8.5 Refugees and Displaced Persons

The Parties shall address the question of refugees and internally displaced persons in accordance with international law and relevant United Nations resolutions, including:

1. The right of return, where feasible and consistent with negotiated arrangements;
2. Resettlement and rehabilitation in alternative locations, with appropriate compensation;
3. Compensation for lost property and suffering, through an internationally administered mechanism;
4. Family reunification and the facilitation of voluntary return in safety and dignity.

8.6 Economic Cooperation

The Parties shall negotiate frameworks for economic cooperation, including:

1. Trade agreements and the reduction of barriers to the movement of goods, services, and labor;
2. Joint infrastructure projects, including transportation, energy, and water;
3. Cooperation on tourism, environmental protection, and natural resource management;
4. International investment and development assistance to support economic growth and employment.

8.7 Mutual Recognition

The Parties shall commit to:

1. Mutual recognition of each other's right to exist in peace and security;
2. Recognition of each people's legitimate national aspirations and right to self-determination;
3. Normalization of diplomatic, economic, and cultural relations;
4. Cooperation in regional and international forums on matters of shared interest.

Article 9 – Oversight and Monitoring

Effective implementation of this Accord requires independent, transparent, and continuous oversight by an international body with the authority and resources to ensure compliance.

An agreed multinational commission, hereinafter referred to as the "Independent Monitoring and Oversight Commission" (IMOC), shall be established within thirty days of the entry into force of this Accord. The IMOC shall be composed of:

1. Representatives of neutral states with recognized expertise in international law, humanitarian affairs, and conflict resolution;
2. Representatives of the United Nations, including the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Department of Peace Operations;
3. Representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC);
4. Independent experts appointed by the UN Secretary-General, with due regard for gender balance and geographic diversity;
5. Observers from civil society organizations with relevant mandates and expertise.

The IMOC shall have the following functions and powers:

1. **Monitoring Implementation:** To monitor and verify compliance by all Parties with the provisions of this Accord, including through on-site inspections, interviews, document review, and the collection of testimonial and physical evidence;
2. **Public Reporting:** To publish regular public reports, at intervals not exceeding sixty days, on the status of implementation, including specific findings on each Article of this Accord, allegations of violations, and progress toward political dialogue;
3. **Corrective Recommendations:** To recommend corrective measures to the Parties where violations or deficiencies are identified, and to propose confidence-building steps, remedial actions, and sanctions where appropriate;
4. **Fact-Finding:** To conduct prompt and impartial investigations of alleged serious violations, including attacks on civilians, obstruction of humanitarian access, and mistreatment of detainees, and to refer findings to relevant international judicial bodies where warranted;

5. **Mediation:** To mediate disputes between the Parties regarding the interpretation or implementation of this Accord, and to facilitate communication and cooperation between the Parties;
6. **Coordination:** To coordinate with humanitarian organizations, donor states, and international financial institutions to ensure the effective delivery of assistance and the transparent administration of reconstruction funds.

The IMOC shall enjoy full independence and shall not be subject to the direction or control of any Party. Its personnel shall be accorded:

1. Freedom of movement throughout the territory covered by this Accord, without arbitrary restriction;
2. Access to all locations, facilities, and persons relevant to its mandate;
3. Immunity from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts performed in their official capacity;
4. Protection from interference, intimidation, harassment, or physical harm.

Article 10 – Definitions

For the purposes of this Accord, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth below, interpreted in accordance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

The definitions in this Article shall be applied consistently throughout this Accord and shall be interpreted in good faith, with due regard for the object and purpose of the Accord as set forth in the Preamble.

"Civilian"

Any person who is not a member of the armed forces of a Party to the conflict and who does not take a direct part in hostilities. The status of civilian shall be determined in accordance with Article 50 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions.

"Civilian Object"

All objects which are not military objectives. Military objectives are limited to those objects which by their nature, location, purpose, or use make an effective contribution to military action and whose total or partial destruction, capture, or neutralization, in the circumstances ruling at the time, offers a definite military advantage.

"Humanitarian Organization"

Any international, national, or local organization engaged in humanitarian activities, including the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, and non-governmental organizations registered and operating in accordance with applicable law.

"Hostage"

A person seized, detained, or otherwise held captive by one Party in order to compel another Party to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the captive person.

"Detainee"

Any person deprived of personal liberty by a Party to the conflict, whether as a prisoner of war, security detainee, civilian internee, or administrative detainee, regardless of the legal basis or terminology used by the detaining Party.

"Child"

Every human being below the age of eighteen years, unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. This definition shall be applied without discrimination as to the child's or the child's parents' or legal guardians' race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth, or other status.

"Humanitarian Access"

The ability of humanitarian organizations and personnel to reach populations in need and for those populations to access humanitarian assistance and protection, including through the establishment of humanitarian corridors, the provision of safe passage, and the removal of bureaucratic, administrative, and security obstacles.

"Incitement"

Public statements, speeches, publications, broadcasts, or other forms of expression that call for, encourage, or justify violence, hatred, or discrimination against civilians or civilian populations, or that dehumanize, demonize, or delegitimize any group on the basis of nationality, ethnicity, religion, or political affiliation.

"Party" or "Parties"

The states, authorities, or organized armed groups that are signatories to this Accord or that are otherwise bound by its provisions, as well as any state or entity exercising effective control over territory or populations to which this Accord applies.

"Serious Violation"

Any act or omission that constitutes a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions, a violation of the laws and customs of war amounting to a war crime under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, a crime against humanity, or a serious violation of the provisions of this Accord as determined by the Independent Monitoring and Oversight Commission.

Article 11 – Enforcement and Remedies

The effectiveness of this Accord depends upon credible enforcement mechanisms and meaningful remedies for violations. The Parties commit to upholding their obligations through both domestic and international accountability frameworks.

Each Party shall incorporate the provisions of this Accord into its domestic legal framework and shall ensure that all state organs, armed forces, security services, and other entities under its effective control act in conformity with the Accord. Specifically:

1. Each Party shall disseminate the provisions of this Accord to all military and civilian personnel, and shall provide training on the obligations contained herein;
2. Each Party shall issue clear and public orders to all armed forces and security services prohibiting acts inconsistent with this Accord;
3. Each Party shall establish domestic mechanisms for the investigation and prosecution of violations, with due regard for international standards of due process and fair trial;
4. Each Party shall cooperate fully with the Independent Monitoring and Oversight Commission and shall implement its recommendations in good faith.

In the event of a serious violation of this Accord, the following remedies and enforcement measures shall apply:

1. **Individual Criminal Responsibility:** Persons alleged to have committed war crimes, crimes against humanity, or other serious violations of international law shall be subject to prosecution before competent domestic or international courts, including the International Criminal Court, in accordance with the principle of complementarity;
2. **Command Responsibility:** Military commanders and civilian superiors shall be held criminally responsible for violations committed by forces under their effective command and control, or effective authority and control, as a result of their failure to exercise proper control over such forces;
3. **Suspension of Benefits:** In cases of persistent or systematic violations, the international community may suspend financial, military, or diplomatic benefits accorded to the violating Party, consistent with international law and the UN Charter;

4. **Reparations:** Victims of violations shall be entitled to adequate, effective, and prompt reparation, including restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction, and guarantees of non-repetition, through domestic or international mechanisms;
5. **Referral to the UN Security Council:** The Independent Monitoring and Oversight Commission may refer situations of serious or systematic violations to the United Nations Security Council for consideration of measures under Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

Nothing in this Article shall be interpreted as limiting the jurisdiction of international courts or tribunals, or as precluding the exercise of universal jurisdiction by states in accordance with international law.

Article 12 – Entry into Force and Duration

This Accord shall enter into force upon signature by the Parties and shall remain in effect until superseded by a comprehensive peace agreement or terminated by mutual consent of the Parties.

This Accord shall enter into force upon signature by the representatives of the Parties duly authorized for this purpose. Signature may be effected in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, and all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

Pending formal signature, the Parties shall apply the provisions of this Accord provisionally from the date of initialing or other expression of consent to be bound, in accordance with the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969).

This Accord shall remain in force until:

1. It is superseded by a comprehensive peace agreement addressing all matters set forth in Article 8 and any other issues agreed by the Parties;
2. It is terminated by mutual written consent of all Parties;
3. It is suspended by the UN Security Council in accordance with the UN Charter, pending the restoration of peace and security.

Any Party may propose amendments to this Accord. Amendments shall enter into force upon adoption by consensus of all Parties or, failing consensus, by a decision of the Independent Monitoring and Oversight Commission endorsed by the UN General Assembly.

Disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Accord shall be resolved through negotiation, mediation by the IMOC, or, if necessary, referral to the International Court of Justice or an agreed arbitral tribunal.

CLOSING PRINCIPLE

Every human life possesses equal dignity. The life of a child in Gaza is of the same infinite value as the life of a child in Israel. The safety of a family in the West Bank is as precious as the security of a family in Tel Aviv. The aspirations of a Palestinian youth for freedom and self-determination are as legitimate as the aspirations of an Israeli youth for peace and prosperity.

Lasting peace cannot be achieved through military means alone. It requires security, justice, accountability, recognition of each people's legitimate aspirations, and a sustained commitment to dialogue. It requires the courage to see the humanity in the other, the wisdom to understand that one's own security is inseparable from the dignity of one's neighbor, and the resolve to build institutions and relationships that transcend the divisions of the past.

This Accord is not an end in itself, but a beginning. It is a bridge from the violence of the present to the peace of the future. Its success depends not upon the perfection of its text, but upon the sincerity of its implementation, the vigilance of the international community, and the determination of the peoples of the region to choose coexistence over conflict, justice over revenge, and hope over despair.

*May this framework serve the cause of peace,
and may all who suffer under the shadow of war
soon know the light of security, dignity, and reconciliation.*

Annex A – Applicable International Instruments

The following international instruments, among others, are applicable to the interpretation and implementation of this Accord:

Instrument	Year	Relevant Provisions
UN Charter	1945	Articles 1, 2, 33, 39–51 (peaceful settlement, collective security)
Universal Declaration of Human Rights	1948	Articles 1–3, 5, 9, 13, 17, 25 (dignity, life, liberty, security)
Geneva Convention I (Wounded and Sick)	1949	Articles 3, 12, 19–24 (protection of medical personnel and facilities)
Geneva Convention II (Wounded, Sick, Shipwrecked)	1949	Articles 3, 36 (protection at sea)
Geneva Convention III (Prisoners of War)	1949	Articles 3, 13–16, 25–29, 118 (humane treatment, release)
Geneva Convention IV (Civilians)	1949	Articles 3, 14–26, 27–34, 49, 147 (protection of civilians, deportation, grave breaches)
Additional Protocol I (International Conflicts)	1977	Articles 48–58 (protection of civilian population), 70–71 (relief), 75 (fundamental guarantees), 85–86 (repression of breaches)
Additional Protocol II (Non-International Conflicts)	1977	Articles 4–14 (humane treatment, protection of civilians), 17 (evacuation), 18 (relief societies)
Convention on the Rights of the Child	1989	Articles 2, 3, 6, 19, 22, 28, 30, 34–40 (non-discrimination, best interests, protection)
Optional Protocol to CRC (Children in Armed Conflict)	2000	Articles 1–6 (prohibition of recruitment and use of children)
Rome Statute of the ICC	1998	

		Articles 5–8 (war crimes, crimes against humanity), 25 (individual responsibility), 28 (command responsibility)
Convention against Torture	1984	Articles 1–4 (prohibition of torture), 12–13 (investigation, complaint)
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1966	Articles 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 17 (derogation, right to life, torture, liberty, movement, privacy)
Hague Convention for Protection of Cultural Property	1954	Articles 1–7 (protection of cultural property in armed conflict)
UN Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules)	2015	Rules 1–5 (humane treatment), 43–46 (prohibition of torture), 113–118 (contact with outside world)

Annex B – Signature Page

In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective governments or authorities, have signed this Accord.

Name:	Name:
Title:	Title:
For:	For:
Date: _____	Date: _____

Witnesses		
UN Secretary-General / Designated Representative	ICRC President / Designated Representative	Independent Observer

Done at _____, on this _____ day of _____, 20____

In the English language, with translations in Arabic and Hebrew of equal authenticity.