

National Model United Nations **Week B**

March 24 – March 28, 2013



**General Assembly Fourth Committee
Documentation**

Committee Staff

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Agenda

1. Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees
2. The United Nations and 21st Century Information Governance
3. Promoting the Peaceful Use of Outer Space and Preventing an Arms Race

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
GA4/1/1	<i>Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees</i>	61/23/52
GA4/1/2	<i>Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees</i>	62/44/48
GA4/1/3	<i>Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees</i>	130/9/17
GA4/1/4	<i>Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees</i>	112/21/23
GA4/1/5	<i>Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian</i>	139/5/12

	<i>Refugees</i>	
GA4/1/6	<i>Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees</i>	111/10/36
GA4/1/7	<i>Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees</i>	55/41/61
GA4/1/8	<i>Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees</i>	85/17/55
GA4/1/9	<i>Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees</i>	66/40/50

The General Assembly Fourth Committee Summary Report

The General Assembly Fourth Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

I. Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees; II. Promoting the Peaceful Use of Outer Space and Preventing an Arms Race; III. Promoting the Peaceful Use of Outer Space and Preventing an Arms Race.

The session was attended by representatives of 157 Member States and 2 observers. The committee adopted its provisional agenda in the order of 1, 3, 2. The second day consisted of two sessions beginning with much discussion by the regional blocs and many working groups forming around common interests within the topic area. More than ten working groups formed establishing a strong basis of collaboration and cooperation. Despite controversy over the topic, Israel and Palestine were able to find some common ground for negotiations. Some of the key themes that arose from working groups were: Palestinian refugees' Right of Return, providing humanitarian assistance to Palestinian refugees, cessation of Israeli settlement building, economic development of the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), use of information and communication technologies for development of the oPt, developing a sustainable path of statehood for Palestine, and revitalizing a Roadmap for Peace between Israel and Palestine. Delegations were united by a common concern for the socio-economic development needed in refugee camps to support the living conditions of Palestinian refugees. Vigorous debate grew and 22 working groups were formed to cover the multitude of issues that Member States were concerned with. With constant diligence, the committee submitted seven working papers by the end of the night.

The third day saw 21 working papers submitted evidencing the relentless commitment of the committee to find a solution to this controversial topic. Working groups collaborated on common topics and exchanged ideas with fervent discussion. Member States found common ground and working groups expanded involving more than forty delegations at a time. Controversies arose regarding the difficulties of the committee's ability to achieve unique solutions to help Palestinian refugees.

The fourth and final day saw the earnest work of the committee combine ideas down to ten working papers in the morning session. These comprehensive efforts were dispersed among the committee and consensus was sought for the most essential and sufficient solutions characterizing the persistence of the committee. The dais approved ten working papers into draft resolutions and two amendments were submitted, both being friendly demonstrating a unifying spirit.

Many speakers were heard regarding the draft resolutions commending the goodwill of the committee in their tireless endeavor to find thorough response to the concerns of the committee. During voting, nine resolutions were adopted by placard vote with significant support for five of the resolutions. The committee ended with an overwhelming sense of accomplishment.

Code: GA4/1/1

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Subject: Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees

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1 *Recalling* Chapter 1, Article 2, Section 7 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, as well as
2 Article 8 of the Charter of the League of Arab States, which states that Member States
3 cannot intervene on matters of domestic jurisdiction of any state,

4 *Fully believing* that political instability within the occupied Palestinian territories serves
5 as an obstacle to securing a unified stance on behalf of Palestinians and further impedes
6 on any bilateral negotiations between Palestine and other parties,
7

8 *Acknowledges* the symbolic significance of the 2012 Peace Agreement between
9 Palestinian factions which lays an optimistic foundation for an actual unification between
10 Hamas and Fatah,
11

12 *Recognizing* the necessity of unification of Palestinian political factions, especially Fatah
13 and Hamas, due to the discontent amongst the Palestinian people in light of the expiration
14 of the current government in 2007,

15 *Encouraging* all political factions to form a cohesive and unified government and to
16 ensure to the rights of all citizens as well as national dialogue concerning the viability
17 and necessity of an independent Palestinian State,

18 *Taking into consideration* the level of moderation of extremist political factions when
19 said factions are allowed to fully participate in democracy,

20 *Appreciating* the efforts and successes of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such
21 as the Carter Center in monitoring elections and building public confidence in
22 governments around the world including increased political participation and absentee
23 ballots for refugees,

24 *Further recalling* United Nation's Security Council Resolution 242 which calls upon full
25 withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from the occupied Palestinian territories,
26

27 *Taking into account* the 1949 Armistice Agreements in which Israel and its neighbors
28 established internationally recognized borders remaining in place until the Six-Day War
29 in 1967 including West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights,
30

31 *Further acknowledges* the impediments to progress in Quartet negotiations by
32 establishing the Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli-Egyptian Quadripartite Committee in
33 accordance with the Oslo Accords in progressing towards a final settlement and realizing
34 a two-state solution while the opportunity still exists,

35 *Stressing* the importance of solidarity with the Palestinian Authority from the
36 international community in the return and reintegration of refugees,

37 The General Assembly,

- 38 1. *Encourages* the necessity of the League of Arab States to host a special summit to
39 be called the Palestinian Brothers Unity Summit in June of 2013 to facilitate and
40 garner political unity amongst Palestinian factions following the 2012 Hamas-
41 Fatah Accord through dialogue focusing on:
42
- 43 a) Hamas' control over the military wing;
 - 44
 - 45 b) Election parameters;
 - 46
 - 47 c) Recognition of both Israel and Palestine as sovereign states;
 - 48
 - 49 d) Resource sharing between Gaza, the West Bank, and Israel, such as water
50 resources;
- 51 2. *Calls upon* the Palestinian Authority to hold new free elections allowing all
52 political factions equitable participation and extending suffrage to all eligible
53 voters in the occupied Palestinian territories in order to ensure broad political
54 representation;
- 55 3. *Designates* Palestinian Civil Society and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
56 such as the Palestinian Non-Governmental Network and the Fredrich Naumann
57 Foundation for Liberty to take public opinion polls on political viewpoints
58 thereby helping the Palestinian people form a cohesive message about Palestinian
59 statehood and build confidence among the people;
- 60 4. *Recommends* the oversight of election monitoring through the Electoral
61 Assistance Division (EAD) of the UN Department of Political Affairs during the
62 election process to ensure free elections in Palestine in order to ensure legitimacy
63 through:
- 64 a) The participation of the EAD based upon the approval of each Palestinian
65 faction;
 - 66
 - 67 b) Following DPA departmental guidelines of election monitoring processes
68 in order ensure consistency, transparency, and accountability;
 - 69
 - 70 c) Requiring that the EAD be subject to the approval of the Palestinian
71 delegation and host states of Palestinian refugees;
 - 72
 - 73 d) The recording and reporting of possible election fraud and offer methods
74 of preventing such fraud utilizing existing methods such as secret ballots
75 and transparency throughout the rest of the election process;
 - 76
 - 77 e) The promotion of the integrity of electoral and political processes and the
78 right of citizens to participate in government as well as the integrity of

79 Palestinian political institutions;
80
81 f) The raising of public confidence in election processes deters irregularities
82 and electoral manipulation by providing an important avenue for citizen
83 participation and provides important information concerning the character
84 of elections;

85 5. *Affirms* that the registered refugees have access to absentee ballots and proper due
86 process and that this process:

87 a) Be funded by able and willing states of the United Nations;
88
89 b) Be executed by the Carter Center, which will be sent into host countries to
90 account for and protect the free and fair election process;

91 6. *Further encourages* host states to allow free movement of election observers in
92 states that host refugees and recognizes that individual observers are subject to
93 host nation approval;

94 7. *Further recommends* that the Israeli government cease all demolition and
95 settlement activity in Palestine and return to its internationally recognized borders
96 established by Israel and its neighbors in the 1949 Armistice Agreements and UN
97 Security Council Resolutions (UNSC) including:
98
99 a) The withdrawal of all military personnel in the West Bank and Gaza;
100
101 b) Reestablishing Jerusalem as an international city with free access to both
102 Israeli and Palestinian citizens;

103
104 8. *Urges* the review of compliance with UNSC Resolutions 242, 181, 194 by this
105 body to assess progress on these matters in one calendar year by the General
106 Assembly;

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108 9. *Calls upon* Israel and Palestine with a neutral mediator present, to initiate a new
109 round of accords to be decided by the parties to discuss open and continuous
110 dialogue and the following topics:
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112 a) The implementation of the right of return;
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114 b) Palestinian airspace and border control;
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116 c) Access to the Jordan River water supply;
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118 d) The preservation of the family unit as it pertains to the movement of
119 refugees;
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10. *Calls for* bilateral negotiations between the Middle East Quartet and Israel to discuss the following:
 - a) The complete implementation and compliance with Security Council Resolution 242 calling for the full withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from the occupied Palestinian territories, the progress of which to be reviewed by the General Assembly in one calendar year;
 - b) The respect and maintenance of the 1967 borders by all sides in accordance with the 1949 Armistice Agreement;
 - c) The condemnation of extremist elements in political parties that continually degrade peace talks and agreements;
 - d) The recognition of joint Palestinian governance;
 11. *Further urges* the international community to voluntarily provide the Palestinian Authority with the necessary funding to reintegrate returning refugees in order to foster national common governance, economic development, education, and healthcare.

Code:

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Subject: Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees

Sponsors: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Georgia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Mali, Slovenia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria

Signatories: Albania, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lybia, Macedonia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Syria, Timor Leste, Tunisia, Tajikistan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe



- 1 *Recalling* Resolution 194 and all its subsequent resolutions on the question, including
- 2 Resolutions 41/128, 67/114 and 67/120,
- 3
- 4 *Further recalling* Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention and Article 8 of the Rome Statute,
- 5 which state that the population transfer to occupied territories by force is illegal, and Article 22
- 6 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that everyone has the right to social
- 7 security,
- 8
- 9 *Believing* that the complete cessation of violence and the recommencement of multilateral peace
- 10 negotiations are the only way forward to a peaceful and sustainable solution, leading to two
- 11 viable sovereign states based on the 1967 borders, as corroborated in UN Security Council
- 12 Resolutions 242 and 465, and UN Charter Article 33,
- 13
- 14 *Further believing* that the economic viability of a Palestinian state is a prerequisite to a lasting
- 15 peace in the region,
- 16
- 17 *Deeply concerned* that the economic viability of a Palestinian state is endangered by the
- 18 encroachment on Palestinian territory by Israeli settlements, in particular those planned in the E-
- 19 1 corridor, the separation barrier, the Gaza blockade, and the imposition of trade and movement
- 20 restrictions by Israel,
- 21
- 22 *Taking note* of the recent report of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission to
- 23 investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and
- 24 cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the occupied Palestinian territory, including
- 25 East Jerusalem, which concluded that private companies should terminate their business interests
- 26 in the settlements,
- 27
- 28 *Noting* that some Member States have bilateral trade agreements with Israel, such as the 1995
- 29 EU-Israeli Association Agreement and the 1985 US-Israeli Free Trade Agreement, and that some
- 30 Israeli export products are manufactured in Israeli settlements,
- 31

32 *Further believing* that consumers are possibly inadvertently supporting the economic
33 development of Israeli settlements by buying products that are incorrectly labelled as originating
34 from Israel proper, and notes the recent decision by the United Kingdom and the Netherlands to
35 require products originating from Israeli settlement to be labelled as such,

36
37 *Noting* that the European Court of Justice ruling of 25 February 2010 states that products
38 originating from Israeli settlements should not benefit from preferential treatment under the EU-
39 Israeli Association Agreement,

40
41 *Further recalling* the UN Charter Article 105, guaranteeing the privileges and immunities of the
42 United Nations as necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes, as well as the Colmay-
43 Micheltore agreement of 14 June 1967 which permits the free movement of the United Nations
44 Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) vehicles into,
45 within and out of Israel and the areas in question, as well as the provision of free of charge
46 warehousing, labour for offloading and handling, and transport by rail and road in the areas
47 under Israeli control,

48
49 *Deeply concerned* by the financial distress Israel caused the UNRWA, as detailed in Report of
50 the Commissioner-General of the UNRWA,

51
52 *Further recalling* Resolution 67/116, which calls upon Israel to expeditiously reimburse the
53 UNRWA for all financial losses sustained,

54
55 *The General Assembly,*

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57 1) *Expresses* its determination to support the Palestinian people's right of return and self-
58 determination and its belief in the importance of cooperation between the Palestinian
59 National Authority, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria in order to achieve it;
- 60
61 2) *Urges* Israel to:
- 62
63 a) Immediately discontinue the construction and expansion of Israeli settlements,
64 including so-called natural growth;
- 65
66 b) Evacuate all settlers from unauthorized illegal outposts and with the promise of a
67 two-state solution return to negotiations, open to an agreement on territorial
68 exchange;
- 69
70 3) *Calls upon* all Member States to acknowledge that Israeli settlements are not considered
71 Israeli territory under international law, and asks all Member States to reconsider trade
72 agreements with Israel if it does not immediately reconsider its planned settlement
73 construction in the E-1 corridor, Ramat Shlomo, and Givat Hamatos;
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75 4) *Also calls upon* Member States to acknowledge that goods produced in Israeli settlements
76 do not fall under trade agreements made with Israel, and to require products imported
77 from Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories to be labelled correctly, and:

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- a) Hopes this effort will raise public awareness of the origin of Israeli and Palestinian products, and calls upon the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to continue informing the public on Israeli settlement activity;
 - b) Requests the UN Conference on Trade and Development to provide guidelines to Member States on the drafting, interpretation and implementation of trade agreements with Israel and Palestine that will guarantee the economic viability of a two-state solution and regarding the legal status of Israeli settlements;
 - c) Also requests the WTO to monitor the application of the Rules of Origin to products manufactured in Israeli settlements and the occupied Palestinian territories in order they ensure that they are applied correctly;
- 5) *Suggests* Israeli subsidies on products produced in Israeli settlements be recalled;
- 6) *Urges* Israel to lift trade and movement barriers that are imposed on the occupied Palestinian territories, impeding the economic development of the Palestinian people, and hindering the vital work done by the UNRWA, in order to guarantee free movement of capital, labor as well as aid;
- 7) *Demands* Israel reimburses the UNRWA for all financial losses sustained due to the imposition of unnecessary trade and movement restrictions imposed by Israel which are in conflict with the November 2005 Agreement on Movement and Access as well as the 1967 Comay-Michelmores agreement, for example losses such as:
- a) Spoiled food due to unnecessarily long transport delays;
 - b) Losses sustained due to the unnecessary detention of UNRWA staff;
 - c) Costs incurred due to delayed construction projects due to the delayed arrival of construction materials, particularly in Gaza;
 - d) Logistical costs incurred, such as storage and transport costs, due to long transport delays;
- 8) *Requests* the UNRWA to keep detailed records of spoiled goods, project costs incurred due to border control delays, and any other financial losses sustained due to unnecessary Israeli restrictions, in order to assess the amount of reimbursement required, and furthermore:
- a) Recommends UNRWA to continuously inform Israel of its findings, in order to allow it appeal, and take into account any concerns Israel might have;
 - b) Urges UNRWA to ensure that this data cannot be used for military or violent purposes;

- 124
125 c) Also recommends that UNRWA works closely with the UN Institute for Training and
126 Research (UNITAR), utilizing their resources and facilities to, inter alia, track
127 shipments;
128
- 129 9) *Demands* UNRWA to introduce more detailed and transparent financial reporting
130 procedures in order to ensure the correct allocation of reimbursements, as well as
131 donations received by private firms, NGOs, and Member States;
132
- 133 10) *Further invites* the consolidation of trade relations between Israel and Palestine and the
134 development of a viable Palestinian economy for sustainable peace in the region, and in
135 particular:
136
- 137 a) Endorses Israel and the Palestinian Authority as well as other Member States to offer
138 financial incentives to companies that operate across Israeli-Palestinian borders, in
139 particular to those that employ both Palestinian and Israeli laborers, given they enjoy
140 the same labor rights, in the hope it will encourage the restoration of friendly relations
141 between both people;
142
- 143 b) Recommends investments in the long-term economic development of Palestine, in
144 particular:
145
- 146 i) The Jericho Agro-Industrial Park (JAIP) model, which promotes economic health
147 through tax incentives;
148
- 149 ii) UNRWA Education Training Programs (ETPs) that will ensure a sustainable
150 Palestinian work-force;
151
- 152 11) Encourages further collaboration of the General Federation of Labour in Israel and the
153 Palestine General Federation of Trade Unions to continue, based on the 1995 Agreement
154 for Israeli and Palestinian Trade Union Cooperation.

Code: GA4/1/3

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Subject: Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees



1 *Noting* the lack of sufficient technological infrastructure within the Occupied Palestinian
2 Territories (oPt) while also stressing the importance of developing a sustainable
3 economic environment,

4
5 *Underlining* the importance of empowering Palestinian self-sustainability taking into
6 account the unique cultural heritage of the Palestinian people,

7
8 *Understanding* the devastating effect of current financial crises on active development in
9 the oPt, as in A/Res/66/184, utilizing information and communication technologies for
10 development (ICT) while also recognizing success of A/Res/64/186, which established
11 the *Trans-Eurasian Information Highway* as a model for reducing the digital divide
12 within the oPt as well as between Israel and Palestine,

13
14 *Noting with satisfaction* that the number of jobs in the ICT sector in Palestine have
15 increased from 2,200 in 2000 to 6,400 in 2011 while also considering forecasts that
16 predict ICT becoming the leading sector of the Palestinian economy by contributing as
17 much as 21 percent in economic growth,

18
19 *Commending* current efforts of private corporations, such as Cisco and Intel, to develop
20 the technological capacity of Palestinian refugee communities,

21
22 *Guided by* the UN Millenium Development Goals, specifically target goal 8F, which
23 commits to making available the benefits of new technologies, especially in the
24 information and communication sectors,

25
26 *Emphasizing* the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) action lines 1-12 which
27 guide states in implementing ICT infrastructure based on the principles outlined in the
28 Geneva Plan of Action;

29
30 *Conscious* of Article 19 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which states that
31 all people have the right to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any
32 media and regardless of frontiers,

33
34 *Acknowledges* the work done by Future for Palestine whose primary goal is to maintain
35 Palestinian culture and identity through their ICT program as well as the plans of the
36 Palestine Investment Fund to extend existing power plant networks and to establish new
37 ones,

38
39 *The General Assembly,*

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- 41 1) *Urges* the creation of Palestinian Advancement of Communication Technology
42 under the Committee on Information to oversee and ensure the adequate
43 implementation of ICT infrastructure:
44
- 45 a) To invest in information centers within Israel and the oPt that facilitate mutual
46 cooperation and cross-cultural collaboration in long-term development
47 projects that build confidence between Israeli and Palestinian communities;
48
 - 49 b) To create the Israel Palestine Center for Research and Information to
50 implement a virtual People-to-People contact live forum through their Public
51 Media department for the purpose of promoting tolerance by means of:
52
 - 53 i) Streaming online live video conferences of the Israel Palestine Research
54 Center specialists exposing their views regarding the resolution of the
55 conflict while focusing on a specific agenda;
 - 56 ii) Enabling the participation of students in said live forums in order to
57 discuss the topics itemized by the Research Center specialists;
 - 58 iii) Debating topics related to socio-cultural aspects on a frequent basis;
 - 59 iv) Fostering interaction between Israeli and Palestinian youth beyond the
60 educational system;
- 61
- 62 2) *Emphasizes* that the UN Global Compact shares the same position as the Global
63 Development Technology for Communication Mobility initiative in supporting a
64 conglomeration of telecommunication corporations to work alongside the UN to
65 proliferate advanced technological capacity while eradicating corruption and
66 censorship;
67
- 68 3) *Supports* the creation of Palestinian ICT Under Reform and Expansion that will
69 encourage the Israeli and Palestinian ICT sectors to collaborate with one another
70 in new projects;
71
- 72 4) *Further recommends* the National Research and Education Networks in Israel and
73 the oPt to facilitate mutually beneficial internet access while also providing
74 comprehensive training in the use of internet-based technologies that will provide
75 job opportunities for Palestinians and refugees as well as new markets for Israeli
76 industries;
77
- 78 5) *Encourages* the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the
79 Near East to work in collaboration with the Palestinian Economic Council for
80 Development and Reconstruction, to use humanitarian aid for sustainable
81 development within the refugee communities in ICT and technological projects;
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- 83 6) *Calls upon* Member States to incentivize action by native and multinational
84 private corporations that work in public partnerships providing a platform for
85 collaboration between Israel and Palestinian investment projects stimulating long-
86 term economic growth:

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- 7) *Supports* the creation of a program to be called the Makteb-Madrasa Project that builds new ICT infrastructure beginning with the elementary education level and continuing through institutions of higher education to empower, further educate, and provide opportunities to teachers and students within refugee communities by:
 - a) Assisting the Palestinian Ministry of Education to utilize ICT infrastructure to complete WSIS action line 3, access to information and knowledge, through the use of low-cost technological instruments;
 - b) Rendering a platform of implementation that reinforces the sovereignty of the Palestinian Authority and the unique national identity of the Palestinian people to foster internal self-sufficiency;
 - c) Seeking the reallocation designated humanitarian assistance funds to build ICT infrastructure as a sustainable development initiative that provides the skills, training, and opportunities for advancement that will improve the lives of individual refugees and promotes good governance:
- 8) *Recommends* negotiating a bilateral agreement between Israel and Palestine that creates a Palestinian-based electric substation that has the capacity to provide consistent electricity to refugee communities removing the need for electricity subsidies and barriers to business and industrial development;
- 9) *Endorses* a self-sufficient Palestinian energy sector that incorporates ICT infrastructure and technological collaboration to foster private sector job growth and access to international markets;
- 10) *Calls upon* the Palestine Investment Fund to provide funding for developing and maintaining new electric substations located near refugee communities.

Code: GA4/1/4

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Subject: Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees

1 *Stressing* Article 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations* which outlines sovereignty to all
2 Member States.
3
4 *Highlighting* all articles of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, specifically essential
5 articles such as: Article 3 concerning the right to life and security, Article 14 concerning the right
6 to seek asylum, Article 15 concerning the right of nationality, Article 25 concerning food access
7 and shelter, and Article 26 concerning the right to education,
8
9 *Deeply alarmed* by the roughly 43 million refugees worldwide, including nearly 4.8 million as a
10 result of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,
11
12 *Acknowledging* the need to invest, educate, facilitate and relieve refugees physically, mentally
13 and socially,
14
15 *Recalling* the recent Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee on the United
16 Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA),
17 reaffirming the right of return of the Palestinian people to their land,
18
19 *Taking into account* the discrepancies in Article 1D of the *Convention Relating to the Status of*
20 *Refugees*, which includes the affirmation of the discretionary judgment of individual states on
21 how refugees are treated, but provides no clear guidelines regarding treatment and no regulatory
22 oversight or input from the international community,
23
24 *Further recalling* General Assembly resolution 67/116 of 14 January 2013 acknowledging the
25 value of the UNRWA for Palestinian Refugees,
26
27 *Noting* Human Rights Council Resolution 14/2, which promotes a human rights-based approach
28 to combating the trafficking of persons,
29
30 Recognizing that the Palestinian refugee community remains decentralized and lacks a
31 representative body that articulates and presents their respective needs and interests to the
32 international community,
33
34 *The General Assembly*,
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36 1) *Draws attention* to the number of internationally displaced Palestinian refugees, either in
37 UNHCR camps or having obtained or looking to obtain a refugee status in a foreign country;
38
39 2) *Calls upon* refugee camp authorities and host Member States to assure essential basic human
40 rights such as food, water, and shelter of these Palestinian people are fulfilled accordingly to
41 their particular situation:
42

43 a) By making sure that all Palestinian refugees' basic human rights are respected
44 within either the refugee camps of the host countries, such as but not limited to
45 health; education and security, which are all granted to all human beings through
46 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

47
48 b) Strongly requests all Member States to grant the state of asylum to all displaced
49 Palestinian people despite their particular situation of having no clear citizenship in
50 order to grant them a recognized legal status;

51
52 c) By extending the mandate of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable
53 Rights of the Palestinian People (CEIRPP) to investigate any lack of compliance to
54 these human rights by making annual reports on critical internationally displaced
55 refugees' rights situations;

56
57 3) *Reiterates*, in case of a political solution to the situation in Israel is found, the right of return
58 of the Palestinian people to their land, with respect to sovereignty, including those not under the
59 purview of UNRWA, thus creating a clear need for effective communication between the latter
60 and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR):

61
62 a) Keep track of the origin of all refugees in UNHCR camps to properly identify
63 people of Palestine through Palestinian Refugee Online Universal Database
64 (PROUD);

65
66 b) Encourages willing Member states to administer and distribute, in accordance
67 with the UNHCR, identification cards to refugees

68
69 c) In the event of the creation of a Palestinian State, moderate the safe and fast
70 return of the willing Palestinian people to their land under the supervision of
71 UNRWA;

72
73 d) Day to day cooperation between Palestinian refugees, UNRWA and UNHCR
74 to better facilitate in addressing the needs of the Palestinian refugees;

75
76 e) Endorses citizenship, including all rights and responsibilities, for all Palestinian
77 refugees through the right of return in the case of the creation of a Palestinian State
78 through mutually agreed to and defensible borders, if this is the freely expressed
79 desire and stated choice of the refugee

80
81 4) *Proposes* to extend the mandate of UNRWA up to the point where a political solution to the
82 conflict is found, in order to assure proper management of the return of all Palestinian refugees:

83
84 a) Further underlines the need for the continued need of funding of UNRWA to
85 complete its mandate;

86
87 b) Endorses the PROUD, as a census with the focused goal of promoting a more
88 efficient effort in combating the issues of education and camp security.

- 89
90 5) *Suggests* the General Assembly to revisit and reword Article 1D of the 1951 Convention to
91 include and respect the following:
92
93 a) the continued action of governments to receive refugees and act in accordance to
94 promoting Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
95
96 b) the fulfillment of respective mandates by UNRWA and the UNHCR to ensure the
97 promised protection by the international community;
98
99 6) *Recommends* for UNRWA and fellow Member States to increase comprehensive initiatives to
100 combat levels of crime within and around the refugee camps, giving specific attention to
101 trafficking and trafficking routes;
102
103 a) Emphasizing the need for the program of UN women, which acts to protect
104 potential victims from human trafficking, through strengthening the effectiveness of
105 enforcement agencies and community leaders working against human trafficking
106 violence in the area, through training workshops to better equip them to firmly
107 stand against this violent crime;
108
109 b) Further emphasizes the initiatives and programs, such as SAWA -- All Women
110 Together Today and Tomorrow, which acts to strengthen non-violence, protection
111 and after-care for victims of trafficking;
112
113 7) *Calls* for the creation of a bi-annual international summit that includes the UNRWA, UNHCR,
114 CEIRPP and Palestinian refugees not exclusive to occupied Palestinian territories to facilitate
115 discussion about the current issues and highest priorities of the displaced Palestinian people;
116
117 a) Suggesting voluntary financial support from concerned NGOs, solidarity funds
118 and Member States towards the achievement of this Summit;
119
120 b) Instructing the Department of Information of the United Nations to monitor the
121 Palestinian Summits and produce an annual report regarding their findings;
122
123 c) Asks for increased diplomatic integration of resources for harboring countries
124 including geographic and demographic information that could be used, if and when,
125 the state of Palestine is established for the extraction of its civilians;
126
127 8) *Further calls* for the implementation of an initiative to bear witness and record testimony from
128 all sides within a conflict area, alongside a Reparation and Rehabilitation Committee which will
129 restore dignity, as stated in the UDHR, in order to assist refugee rehabilitation as based on:
130
131 a) The Truth and Reconciliation Program of South Africa;
132
133 b) The Breaking the Silence Campaign in the oPt;
134

135 9) *Requests* for an increase in future cooperation between all Member States, specifically those
136 involved in harboring refugees, and the bodies of the United Nations such as the UNRWA and
137 UNHRC in order to assure compliance with an improvement of the situation of Palestinian
138 refugees in their territory.

Code: GA4/1/5

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Subject: Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to
Palestinian Refugees



1 *Guided* by the common goal of the international community to work towards global
2 peace and security as stated in the *Charter of the United Nations*,

3
4 *Reaffirming* the United Nations *Millennium Declaration* and the importance of promoting
5 solidarity and joint cooperation among Member States,

6
7 *Firmly convinced* that creating better living conditions for all human beings and
8 defending dignity is a priority for all United Nations Member States,

9
10 *Concerned* about the economic and social crisis of the five million Palestinian refugees in
11 different host countries all over the world who had to leave behind their homes due to
12 long periods of armed conflict and violence since the Arab-Israeli conflict commenced,

13
14 *Deeply regrets* the vast amount of displaced Palestinian refugees, which accounts for
15 approximately 70 percent of the total Palestinian peoples worldwide,

16
17 *Further Recalling* A/RES/302(IV) *Assistance to Palestine refugees* and its creation of the
18 United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
19 (UNRWA),

20
21 *Welcoming* the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian
22 Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) as highlighted in A/RES/67/114 *Assistance to*
23 *Palestine refugees* and noting its admirable commitment to providing humanitarian aid to
24 Palestinian Refugees,

25
26 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution A/RES/66/72 on the *Assistance to Palestine*
27 *refugees* which elaborates on further cooperation in providing assistance to Palestinian
28 refugees,

29
30 *Expressing* its hope for Member States to fund and show support for the UNRWA's
31 efforts,

32
33 *Realizing* the paramount importance of maintaining human rights for all peoples,
34 including health, water, food, proper housing, education and work opportunities
35 regardless of ethnic, religious, and political background, or gender for a better quality of
36 life, as stated in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, Article 25 section I,

37
38 *Expressing* particular concern for the unsanitary conditions and the spread of
39 communicable disease in refugee camps,

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Recognizing the invitation for all Member States to take advantage of the *International Year of Water Cooperation* in order to achieve the internationally agreed upon goals contained in Agenda 21 as stated in A/RES/65/154,

Regretting that the Palestinian refugees do not have sufficient health care due to inefficient allocation of healthcare resources, particularly emphasizing that the existing 138 clinics are not sufficient to treat the more than ten million patients that pass through them each year,

Expressing the need for a new and innovative approach to the education of the Palestinian people,

Understanding the increasing importance of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and the distinct socio-economic disadvantages that result from both a lack of ICT education and easy, practical access to technology,

Recognizing the already substantial contributions of the United States of America, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Norway and the Netherlands and encouraging other nations to demonstrate a similar level of support,

Looking forward to the creation of a safe, secure, self-sufficient, and empowering environment for the Palestinian people,

Recognizing that there is still much work to be done in order to ensure the welfare and security of Palestinian refugees RES 67/114,

The General Assembly,

- 1) *Calls for* the extension of the mandate of the UNRWA beyond 2014 for a standard five-year renewal;
- 2) *Further calls for* all Member States to uphold their promised contributions towards the Palestinian refugees within the Middle East;
- 3) *Urges* the international community, private and public sector to further aid and strengthen the UNRWA and other willing non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as Alliance to the Middle East, provide the resources that the Palestinians refugees are deprived of such as infrastructure, clean water, social and relief services, healthcare and education;

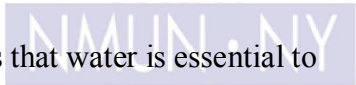
Revamping infrastructure



- 83 4) *Suggests* the planning of a road system with the support of the Global Committees
84 Partners for Good that will connect the Palestinian communities;
- 85
- 86 5) *Encourages* already involved organizations, such as the UNRWA, to increase the
87 number and quality of shelters, by raising the amount of financial support from
88 the private sector and furthermore requests Member States to expedite and grant
89 building permits to improve overcrowded Palestinian establishments;
- 90
- 91 6) *Endorses* the improvement of the conditions of housing, and facilities within
92 refugee camps in order to create a disease-free environment conducive to
93 recovery expanding upon the progress made within the field of healthcare;
- 94
- 95 7) *Strongly supports* the modernization of current infrastructure, especially in
96 regards to the elimination of open sewers, which are the main cause of the spread
97 of waterborne disease;
- 98
- 99 8) *Further endorses* a multilateral initiative between those States who host
100 Palestinian refugees, UNHCR, and UNRWA in order to facilitate better
101 communication and to create enhanced socio-economic programmes for
102 Palestinian refugees;
- 103
- 104 9) *Further suggests* temporary camps lacking comprehensive facilities to enable a
105 decent standard of living by providing food and water to all Palestinian refugees,
106 as well as basic services, opportunities, and necessities;
- 107
- 108 10) *Requests* the creation of a leadership programmes within the current camps as to
109 encourage Palestinian administration of their own communities;
- 110
- 111 11) *Welcomes* the promotion of actual investments in these communities, rather than
112 charity only, in order to build a sustainable economy;
- 113

114 Ensuring Clean Water

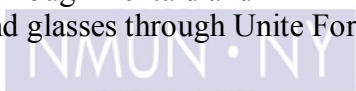
- 115
- 116 12) *Emphasizes* the need for clean water for Palestinian refugees and better access to
117 improved fresh water supplies that will enhance conditions in refugee camps as
118 well as the implementation of a sustainable infrastructure by and through:
119
 - 120 a) The use of recent technological innovations, such as Life Straws and
121 Lifesaver Jerry Cans, that purge and sanitize 99 percent of harmful
122 protozoans in fresh water;
 - 123 b) The facilitation of a campaign, which will be sponsored by World Health
124 Organization /UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water
125 Supply and Sanitation, that will encourage the international community to
126 provide sustainable water to refugees by following the lead of NGO's such
127 as:



- 128 i) Drop-in-a-Bucket, which provides wells and infrastructure for
129 sustainable water;
- 130 ii) Blue Plant Project, which promotes that water is essential to
131 life;
- 132 iii) Charity water, which facilitates clean drinking water for people
133 in developing countries;
- 134
- 135 c) Improving existing multilateral agreements regarding the trade of water;
- 136
- 137 d) Constructing of low-cost water plants in collaboration with the Palestine
138 Water Authority (PWA);
- 139
- 140 e) Training of unemployed Palestinian youths of working age by the PWA
141 and the UNESCO-Institute for Water Education to create artificial wetland
142 waste-water treatment facilities in rural areas of little or no sewage
143 infrastructure, in order to effectively utilize the resource of waste-water
144 for agricultural and economic development;
- 145
- 146 f) Improving methods of waste disposal, water and sewage treatment in
147 order to promote the reduction of the prevalence of waterborne diseases;
- 148
- 149 g) Modernizing the current Palestinian ' refugee camps' infrastructures
150 especially in regards to the elimination of open sewers, which is the main
151 cause of the spread of waterborne disease;
- 152

153 Providing better healthcare

- 154
- 155 13) *Recommends* a health care reform that will focus on the life-cycle program as
156 established by the UNRWA that will extend assistance to refugees from
157 conception to death;
- 158
- 159 14) *Further emphasizes* the need for the establishment of medical professional
160 training under the vocational training centers of the UNRWA commissioned to
161 enable refugees to deal with primary health issues autonomously;
- 162
- 163 15) *Considers* the importance of increasing awareness on the issue of maternal health
164 by way of opening family planning clinics and disseminating relevant information
165 the collaboration with the Palestinian Family Planning and Protection Association
166 will offer the quality health services and information regarding reproductive
167 rights;
- 168
- 169 16) *Notes* the need for more financial support for organizations such as UNRWA,
170 Oxfam, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) so they can be equipped to deliver
171 quality health services to peoples in extreme crisis;
- 172



- 173 17) *Invites* the development of effective dental treatment through Dentaaid and
174 Dentists Without Borders and providing screenings and glasses through Unite For
175 Sight;
176
177 18) *Further recommends* the training of birth attendants within the refugee
178 community and providing disposable clean delivery kits as done by the WHO in
179 Pakistan, leading to a reduction in maternal mortality rate by 10 percent;
180
181 19) *Expresses its hope* for the implementation a system for the use of PeePoo sanitary
182 bags as successfully utilized in Bangladesh which alleviate waste in the camps;
183

184 Furthering relief and social services
185

- 186 20) *Further supports* the implementation of the HEAL initiative, which would be
187 coordinated by MSF and the Union of Palestinian Medical Relief Committees in
188 order to improve the mental and social well-being of Palestinians by providing
189 short-term psychological, medical and social assistance for all ages;
190
191 21) *Strongly calls for* the assisting of displaced refugees with legal matters by
192 providing expert assistance to Palestinians in threats of displacement through
193 existent UN agencies such as the United Nations Office for the Coordination of
194 Humanitarian Affairs;
195
196 22) *Reiterates* the need for assistance and coping mechanisms for refugees suffering
197 from generational post-traumatic stress disorder caused by the conflict and
198 seeking support from organizations such as but not limited to NGOs, regionals
199 actors, governments and UN agencies;
200
201 23) *Considers* programs commissioned by UNRWA to reunite separated families;
202
203 a) Recommending the provision of mental health professionals to address the
204 prevalent psychological issues of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD),
205 mood disorder and anxiety disorder by:
206
207 i) Cooperating with World Health Organization Mental Gap
208 Action Programme;
209 ii) Integrating mental health services into primary health care
210 while eliminating the stigmas associated with mental health
211 disorders;
212

213 Focusing on the development of education
214

- 215 24) *Approves* of the initiation of the PREPARE program, which will allow Palestinian
216 youth and adults to shadow the United Nations Educational, Scientific and
217 Cultural Organization’s teachers in order to prepare future educators for the
218 Palestinian school system;

- 219
220 25) *Calls upon* the United Nations Information and Communication Technologies
221 Task Force to further its efforts specifically in Palestinian refugee camps to
222 promote computer and internet literacy in order to provide another medium to
223 attain knowledge;
224
- 225 26) *Further encourages* the promotion of the dissemination of cultural information
226 and increasing tolerance as well as providing support for the expansion of the
227 technological sector of the economy;
228
- 229 27) *Further requests* the revision of Palestinian refugee camps' primary and
230 secondary schools' curricula:
231
- 232 a) To improve awareness on the situation of these Palestinian Refugees;
 - 233
 - 234 b) To broaden the range of teaching and possible knowledge so as to counter
235 the effect of violence and poverty by addressing students' needs in a
236 supportive learning environment;
 - 237
 - 238 c) To implement a point of reference for developing ICT integration courses
239 for all representatives from the primary and secondary schools through
240 UNESCO's ICT Competence Framework for Teachers;
 - 241
- 242 28) *Asks for* the construction of more vocational schools available to the Palestinian
243 refugees;
244
- 245 29) *Instructs* the creation of a summer programs in cooperation with Oxfam's Health
246 and Education for All Campaign to train teachers in order to promote better
247 quality of education;
248
- 249 30) *Further endorses* the commencement of an advertising campaign targeting
250 school-age children that would encourage them to continue their education, by the
251 way of:
252
- 253 a) Offering school supplies to modernize the educational program;
 - 254
 - 255 b) Presenting scholarships to high achievers;
 - 256
- 257 31) *Decides accordingly* for the creation of an educational platform that would
258 implement an educational rewards program offering Palestinian refugees working
259 within UNRWA camps, clinics, or schools free access to higher education,
260 resulting not only in more self-sufficient communities in the short term, but also
261 in more upward social mobility in the long term;
262
- 263 32) *Notes with appreciation* the cooperation of relevant NGOs, UNESCO and the
264 Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization for the purpose of

265 raising international awareness and increasing cultural sensitivity in regards to the
266 situation of the Palestinian people and helping to strengthen their cultural identity
267 on an international level;

268
269 33) *Further emphasizes* the importance of unlimited access to education for all
270 Palestinian refugees, and supporting the establishment of educational
271 infrastructure that emphasizes the significance of non-discrimination through the
272 United Nations Children’s Fund in order to provide necessary education to
273 children that improves their quality of life;

274
275 34) *Calls upon* the training of women in partnership with the Commission on the
276 Status of Women so that they can educate their own children in hopes of avoiding
277 a cessation in the educational process;

278
279 35) *Further supports* the creation of a youth cultural exchange program by the name
280 of Palestinian Cultural Exchange Program in order to foster a culturally-sensitive
281 generation and build mutual trust and confidence among both peoples to third-
282 party countries with refugee camps and communities from different areas
283 participating to strengthen Palestinian cultural identity, which would include:

284
285 a) Encouraging Palestinian students to participate in study-abroad programs;

286
287 b) Setting up video conferences for separated family members as well as for
288 students in schools across states to promote cross cultural contact and
289 mutual understanding;

290
291 c) Facilitating the exchange of books, letters, cards and artwork between
292 different states;

293
294 d) Hoping to promote the awareness about the Palestinian and the Israeli
295 situation to promote future peaceful relations;

296
297 36) *Further recommends* the setting up of a special educational platform that would
298 implement an educational rewards program offering Palestinian refugees working
299 within UNRWA camps, clinics, or schools free access to higher education
300 resulting not only in more self-sufficient communities in the short term, but also
301 in more upward social mobility in the long term;

302
303 Promoting the growth of their economy

304
305 37) *Further asks* for the reinforcement of the Youth Employment Agreement signed
306 by the UNRWA, the Welfare Association, and Palestine Education for
307 Employment;

308

- 309 38) *Approves* the collaboration between the United Nations Development Programme
310 and the UNRWA to host vocational training sessions for Palestinians in order to
311 provide job opportunities in areas such as construction;
312
- 313 39) *Further welcomes* the implementation of A/RES/66/426 on the Operations of
314 UNRWA in order to promote the further expansion of micro-financing
315 programmes and general community activities;
316
- 317 40) *Solemnly affirms* the utilization of the Global Digital Solidarity Fund to manage
318 the facilitation of communication between Member States about the status of
319 Palestinian refugees;
320
- 321 41) *Expresses its hope* in strengthening the financial budget of UNRWA and other
322 relevant United Nations Agencies through the framework of the Busan
323 Partnership;
324
- 325 42) *Further recommends* funding from the United Nations Economic and Social
326 Council subgroup, the Islamic Aid Organization of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,
327 that focuses on granting funds in the fields of health, education and social welfare
328 for Palestinians;
329
- 330 43) *Reaffirms* the framework of the *Charter of Accountability for the Non-Profit*
331 *Sector* (2006) so that aid is utilized in a reliable and predictable manner for the
332 assistance of Palestinian refugees;
333
- 334 44) *Further invites* all Member States to facilitate open borders for Palestinian
335 refugees to a certain extent by:
336
- 337 a) Providing Palestinian refugees with safe havens such as those in existence
338 within developing states in the region;
339
- 340 b) Preventing lost generations from re-occurring by facilitating quality health
341 care, education, and work opportunities for Palestinian refugees;
342
- 343 c) Fulfilling humanitarian responsibilities as stated in the *Universal*
344 *Declaration on Human Rights* in regards to refugee camps dispersed
345 globally, not only in financial regard, but also through direct measures as
346 stated above;
347
- 348 45) *Designates* the Department of Information to draft annual reports documenting
349 the efficiency and effectiveness of regional health and education services and
350 urges UNRWA and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of
351 the Palestinian People to send inspectors to the locations of these Palestinian

352
353

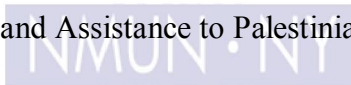
refugee camps to compile annual progress reports in order to assess all programmes.



Code: GA4/1/6

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Subject: Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees



1 Signatories: Albania, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Chad, China, Denmark, DPR Congo,
2 Equatorial Guinea, France, Guatemala, India, Iran, Israel, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico,
3 Moldova, Myanmar, Palestine, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Seychelles, South Africa,
4 Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America

5

6 *Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations* as stated in Article
7 1.3 that we need to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an
8 economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character,

9

10 *Alarmed by violence of any kind perpetrated by any party as this impedes on the progression of*
11 *the peace process,*

12

13 *Recognizing* General Assembly Resolution 67/375, which states that the continuation of Israeli
14 settlement construction severely inhibits the development of the economy,

15

16 *Recalling the Bertini Report* that outlines specific development recommendations for Palestine to
17 evolve into an independent state,

18

19 *Further recalling* Article 23 of the *Universal Declaration on Human Rights*, which establishes
20 the rights of individuals to work,

21

22 *Further recalling* the TD/B/59/2 United Nations Conference on Trade and Developments' *Report*
23 *on the Assistance to the Palestinian People Through the Developments in the Economy of the*
24 *occupied Palestinian territory,*

25

26 *Noting* the Journal of Palestine Studies conclusion that between 2005 and 2009 the Gaza gross
27 domestic product (GDP) contracted by 39 percent,

28

29 *Acknowledges* the success of United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees
30 in the Near East (UNRWA) micro-credit program,

31

32 *Further guided by* Article 1.2 of the *Charter of the United Nations* which seeks to develop
33 friendly relations among Member States based on respect for the principle of equal rights and
34 self-determination of peoples,

35

36 *Further acknowledges* the success of existing cooperative programs between Member States and
37 the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in promoting agricultural development in
38 Palestinian Territories and assisting in the increase of Palestinian access to domestic and
39 international markets,

40
41 *Further noting* the success of many nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) such as the *One Acre*
42 *Fund* to locate existing small groups of farmers and give them extensive training in modern
43 agriculture techniques and new environmentally friendly farming materials,

44
45 *Concerned* that 52 percent of Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and 22 percent in the West Bank are
46 food insecure according to the World Food Programme (WFP) in 2011,

47
48 *Further recognizing* that a strong infrastructure and a healthy economy directly affect political
49 viability as exemplified by the *Future for Palestine* program, which specifically is involved in
50 improving infrastructure and living conditions in the West Bank,

51
52 *Emphasizing* the direct positive effect of development funds on sustainable economic progress,

53
54 *Deeply concerned* that 53 percent of young Palestinian women and 31 percent of young
55 Palestinian men in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) are unemployed according to the
56 International Labor Organization,

57
58 *Further recalling* Article 13 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* which states that
59 everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country,

60
61 *Welcoming* the recent status of the Palestinian Authority as a non-member Observer State as
62 decided in General Assembly resolution 67/19,

63
64 *The General Assembly,*

65
66 1) *Invites* all parties, with a mutually agreed upon mediator, to come to a just and lasting
67 peaceful solution between Israel and the Palestinian Authority through renewed peace
68 negotiations and the end of violent activity;

69
70 2) *Encourages* further discussion between all Palestinian parties to achieve common goals
71 regarding economic advancement for the Palestinian people;

72
73 3) *Reiterates* the need for the government of Israel to develop a timely plan to end the
74 expansion, and begin the gradual dissolution, of illegitimate settlement activity in the oPt
75 through oversight of the UN Truce Supervision Organization in the Middle East in order
76 to promote Palestinian economic growth;

- 77
- 78 4) *Recommends* the Palestinian Authority continues implementation of their National
79 Development Plan (2011-2013) to build political and economic capacity in order to
80 prepare for a sustainable statehood through actions such as:
- 81 a) implementing broader institutional and economic reforms;
- 82 b) negotiation of international trade agreements to promote the competitiveness of
83 Palestinian products;
- 84
- 85 5) *Further encourages* the development of Palestinian industries by means of:
- 86 a) Providing grants for research and development assistance to areas such as:
- 87 i) Agriculture;
- 88 ii) The natural sciences;
- 89 iii) Light manufacturing;
- 90 b) Economic development in the form of duty-free zones for light manufacturing with
91 investments into infrastructure by bodies such as regional banks and Member States;
- 92
- 93 6) *Further encourages* movement towards an improvement in the efficiency of the UNRWA
94 by way of looking at:
- 95 a) Donor fulfillment of their financial pledges to UNRWA to provide resources to the
96 oPt, especially Area C which is in dire need of humanitarian assistance;
- 97 b) Greater financial support by the Member States to the new three-year job creation
98 program by UNRWA in order to extend it to the West Bank starting in 2013;
- 99 c) Voluntary donations of member states to construct three vocational schools in the
100 subjects of business, pharmacy, and computing in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to
101 expand the skilled labor force of the Palestinian people;
- 102
- 103 7) *Calls upon* Israel and other responsible parties to coordinate an end to the blockade on
104 Gaza to ensure the free flow of goods and services, including humanitarian aid trans Gaza
105 Strip;
- 106
- 107 8) *Further encourages* the creation of initiatives, both public and private, that will allow
108 individual persons the possibility of entrepreneurship, which would include:
- 109 a) Increasing the microcredit offered by UNRWA to Palestinian refugees, such as small
110 businesses, micro-entrepreneurs and households;
- 111 b) Promoting the existing UNRWA program for micro-financing that focuses on
112 providing micro-loans to groups of high-need women within the conflict zone, such as
113 the solidarity group lending program sponsored by the United Nations Rights and
114 Work;
- 115
- 116 9) *Calls for* two-way increases in economic partnerships between Palestine and Israel by
117 promoting commerce between their citizens through the provision of a forum for

118 Palestinian and Israeli citizens in the private sector to meet and share capital in order to
119 obtain a better quality of life for citizens and refugees in the region through:

- 120 a) Promotion of free trade agreements between the Israeli and Palestinian governments;
- 121 b) Elimination of export and import tariffs between the two states;

122
123 10) *Calls upon* the FAO in conjunction with the International Fund for Agricultural
124 Development and the Arab Center for Agricultural Development to implement a program
125 in the oPt that would improve access to and use of land and water for food production for
126 Palestinian markets, under the name of Palestinian Land Development Program, which
127 would:

- 128 a) Subsidize farmers who need assistance in order to compete on an international market;
- 129 b) Advocate for the safety and protection of zones in which food production takes place;
- 130 c) Ensure that the vital resource of water is provided for purposes of agriculture;

131
132 11) *Praises* the improvement of agricultural techniques and farming methods through
133 programs such as the One Acre Fund and Global Good Agricultural Practice program,
134 with an emphasis on:

- 135 a) Cash crop agriculture for international competition;
- 136 b) Production of reliable staple crops, such as quinoa, for food security;
- 137 c) The preservation of traditional farming methods and cultural practices, such as the
138 growing and production of olives;

139
140 12) *Requests* coordination of food security related NGOs and civil society organizations with
141 the WFP and the FAO in order to improve accessibility to vulnerable populations;

142
143 13) *Emphasizes* the importance of a safe and reliable infrastructure to sustain a flourishing
144 economy and encourage self-reliance, specifically with emphasis on:

- 145 a) Construction and repair of land-based infrastructure, especially road-ways, in order to
146 facilitate transportation of goods and products within the Palestinian territories;
- 147 b) Further economic integration of communities in and around the West Bank through
148 the expansion of roads;
- 149 c) Upholding Security Council Resolution 242 by working towards the withdrawal of all
150 armed security forces in the oPt that impede economic efficiency within a mutually
151 agreed upon time frame;

152
153 14) *Further calls upon* all Member States to fulfill their 0.7% GDP commitment for official
154 development assistance as pledged in the Monterrey Consensus;

155
156 15) *Endorses* the *Youth Entrepreneurial Program* that works through the International Youth
157 Foundation to provide short-term grants to Palestinian organizations to improve
158 employability, as well as internship placement for Palestinian youth;

- 159
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170
- 16) *Further encourages* the Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to increase its focus on promoting the right of return for Palestinian refugees as underlined in General Assembly Resolution 194 by;
- a) Promoting the access of Palestinians to basic civil rights such as employment, which can eventually contribute to the economy of the host country;
 - b) Increasing its monitoring of the living conditions in Palestinian refugee camps and reports abuses, poverty levels and access to food supplies;
- 17) *Further praises* the sustainable economic development which Member State status will bring to Palestine through further discussion by the United Nations.

Code: GA4/1/7

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Subject: Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees

1 *Recalling* Security Council Resolutions 242, 237, 338, 425, 446, 1397 as well as General
2 Assembly Resolutions 3236, 194,
3
4 *Further recalling* Article XII of the Oslo Accords which states that Jordan and Egypt will
5 facilitate further cooperation between both governments,
6
7 *Reaffirming* the prohibition on the forced transfer of protected peoples under Article 49 of the
8 *Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War* as well as
9 Article 8 (vii) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,
10
11 *Further recalling* Article 13 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* as well the
12 *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*,
13
14 *Noting* General Assembly Resolution 3236 which reaffirms the right of the Palestinians to return
15 to their homes and properties from which they have been displaced,
16
17 *Taking note* of the Historic Compromise of 1988 which affirms the Green Line established in the
18 1949 Armistice Agreement as a permanent border for Palestine,
19
20 *Encouraging* both parties in order to achieve a peaceful two-state solution based upon the pre-
21 1967 borders,
22
23 *Reaffirming* that the family is the fundamental unit of society as stated on the Arab League's
24 *Charter on Human Rights*,
25
26 *Concerned* by the violence between Palestinian refugees in camps established by the UNRWA,
27
28 *Deeply concerned* about the lack of legal representation for Palestinian peoples regarding
29 settlement disputes,
30
31 *Alarmed* by the negative socioeconomic effect of the Separation Wall on the Palestinian people
32 as stated in *The Impact of Israel's Separation Barrier on Affected West Bank Communities*,
33
34 *Acknowledges* that citizenship is the most basic component of establishing an individual's
35 membership, access, rights and responsibilities to a state,
36
37 *Commending* the body for upgrading Palestine to Non-Member Observer State status,
38
39 *Recognizing* that political negotiation is the primary responsibility of the Peoples of Palestine
40 and Israel,
41

42 *Further recognizing* the Advisory Opinion of 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice
43 (ICJ), which states that all Member States are under obligation not to render aid or assistance in
44 maintaining the situation created by the construction of the Separation Barrier,
45

46 *Reiterating* the call for Israel to take measures to end violence against Palestinians by Israeli
47 settlers as stated in the *Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting*
48 *the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs in the Occupied Territories*,
49

50 *Reaffirming* General Assembly Resolution 194 which resolves that compensation should be paid
51 for damaged and lost property which under international law or in equity should be made good
52 by the governments or authorities responsible,
53

54 *Further recognizing* the invitation for all Member States to take advantage of the International
55 Year of Water Cooperation to achieve the internationally agreed upon water-related goals
56 contained in Agenda 21 as stated in General Assembly Resolution 65/154,
57

58 *Deeply alarmed* by the dangerous quality of water in refugee camps within the oPt due to the
59 lack of water sanitation infrastructure as stated in Emergency Appeal 2013, which contributes to
60 the major causes of morbidity among reportable infectious diseases in the refugee population in
61 Palestine,
62

63 *Expressing* appreciation to those donor States who are currently contributing to the organizations
64 assisting the Palestinian refugees such as United Nations Relief and Works Agency for
65 Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) as well as United Nations High Commissioner
66 for Refugees (UNHCR),
67

68 *The General Assembly*,

- 69
- 70 1) *Calls for* the establishment of a unified Right to Return policy modeling the Jordanian
71 Right to Return for the Palestinian People Four-Step policy implemented by the
72 Department of Palestinian Affairs which encourages:
73
 - 74 a) the setting up of the necessary internal legal framework to accommodate the
75 influx of Palestinian refugees and the adoption of information technologies to
76 create a comprehensive and efficient registration process for Palestinian refugees;
77
 - 78 b) the revoking of citizenship from all respective hosting states upon the request of
79 Palestinian refugees;
80
 - 81 c) hosting states to provide Palestinian refugees with the necessary basic education
82 as well as technical skills to facilitate the eventual reintegration process;
83
 - 84 d) the international community to voluntarily provide the Palestinian Authority with
85 the necessary funding for the reintegration process of the refugees into the
86 Palestinian society as well as the eventual construction of all necessary
87 infrastructure to facilitate the return of the refugees, with an emphasis on the

88 educational, health care and residential sectors;

- 89
- 90 2) *Urges* donor Member States to temporarily increase funds for UNRWA and welcomes
91 additional contributions from willing Member States as well as contributions by the
92 private sector to meet the demands of hosting states in coordination for the purpose of
93 expanding the capabilities of the organization to the following:
- 94
- 95 a) the building of new refugee camps as well as the increased maintenance of
96 existing camp sites;
- 97
- 98 b) the creation of a uniform and sustainable secondary education programs;
- 99
- 100 c) the further utilization of micro-financing programs for the purposes of further
101 promoting entrepreneurial pursuits;
- 102
- 103 3) *Requests* that the Palestinian Water Authority work in conjunction with the UNESCO-
104 Institute for Water Education train eligible Palestinian youths of working age to create
105 artificial wetland waste-water management facilities in rural areas of the OPT with little
106 or no sewage infrastructure, in order to effectively utilize the resource of waste-water;
- 107
- 108 4) *Further calls for* the collaboration between nongovernmental organizations involved in
109 waste-water management within Palestine such as the Palestinian Agricultural Relief
110 Committees, MA'AN Development Centre, the Palestinian Hydrology Group, and the
111 Water and Environmental Development Organization to collaborate with the UNRWA's
112 Water Sanitation, and Hygiene Program to build wastewater treatment facilities within
113 Palestinian Refugee Camps within the OPT;
- 114
- 115 5) *Calls upon* Israel to take immediate, effective measures to end violence against
116 Palestinians by Israeli settlers by investigating and prosecuting both Israeli civilian
117 perpetrators as well as Israeli Defense Forces suspected of overseeing the violent
118 destructions of lives and property;
- 119
- 120 6) *Affirms* the right to restitution for the illegal confiscation of lands and properties taken by
121 Israel and calls for the creation of a sub-committee within the Committee on the Exercise
122 of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to evaluate the resulting claims;
- 123
- 124 7) *Encourages* NGOs such as the World Justice Project as well as existing UN bodies such
125 as United Nations Office for Project Services to provide legal counsel and assistance to
126 those Palestinian peoples in danger of being displaced by settlements;
- 127
- 128 8) *Recommends* the voluntary establishment of a refugee civil monitoring entity, trained and
129 informed about their field of exercise by local authorities, in order to monitor and report
130 violence occurring within refugee camps of the UNRWA;
- 131
- 132 9) *Condemns* the attempts by Israel to change the demographic composition of Palestine by
133 building new settlements and the creation of the Separation Barrier;

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- 10) *Calls for* the complete destruction of Israel's Separation Barrier recognizing the Green Line established in the 1949 Armistice Agreement;
 - 11) *Further calls for* states currently providing construction materials for the Israeli Separation Wall to immediately cease their contributions which are considered illegal by the ICJ;
 - 12) *Demands* the dismantling of all illegal settlements in the oPt by the Israeli government;
 - 13) *Calls for* the removal of the unnecessary stringent security measures at all the entrances leading to the occupied territories to facilitate the entrance of humanitarian assistance;
 - 14) *Urges* the General Assembly and the Security Council to work towards granting Full Member Status to Palestine;
 - 15) *Encourages* the establishment of a national dialogue between the Palestinian Authority, Palestinian Liberation Organization and the current Palestinian government;
 - 16) *Further calls for* the establishment of the quadripartite Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli-Egyptian committee in accordance with Article XII of the Oslo Accords which will agree on the modalities of admission persons displaced from the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Code: GA4/1/8

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Subject: Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees

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1 *Guided by* Article 1.2 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which stresses the
2 development of friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of
3 equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to
4 strengthen universal peace,

5
6 *Noting* the sentiments expressed within General Assembly Resolutions 66/72, 66/73,
7 66/74 stressing assistance to refugees and support for United Nations Relief and Works
8 Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) operations,

9
10 *Believing* in Security Council Resolution 1860 which stresses the urgency for an
11 immediate ceasefire,

12
13 *Recalling* Security Council Resolution 242 which highlighted the principle of
14 inadmissibility of acquiring territory by war,

15
16 *Recalling* the Geneva Convention Relative to Protection of Civilians in Time of War,
17 specifically Article 49, which prohibits individuals of mass forcible transfers as well as
18 deportations of protected persons from occupied territories to the territory of the
19 occupying power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, regardless of their
20 motive,

21
22 *Fully aware* of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) Advisory Opinion of 2004 stating
23 the illegality of the separation wall constructed by Israel which impedes the free
24 movement of Palestinians and Israelis,

25
26 *Deeply disturbed* by the restrictions and implications checkpoints impose on Israelis and
27 Palestinians in their daily movement,

28
29 *Welcoming* the reform efforts of the UNRWA outlined to improve the effectiveness of
30 the organization's implementation of health, education, and relief services,

31
32 *Fully aware* of the financial crisis that UNRWA faces and the need for donors to remain
33 consistent in their contributions to the UNRWA,

34
35 *Deeply alarmed* by the violence within refugee camps,

36
37 *Understanding* the benefits brought to Israelis, Palestinians, and the international
38 community through increased partnerships between UN organizations and civil society
39 organizations,

40



41 *Fully aware* of the need for stronger health care services including maternal and early
42 childhood healthcare in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) and refugee camps to
43 increase the quality of life and economic prosperity,
44
45 *Expressing gratitude* for the success of UNRWA in providing primary education for child
46 refugees and internally displaced persons in Palestine, providing a better future for
47 refugees and enabling mothers to allocate more time to provide an income for their
48 families,
49
50 *Recognizing* the increasing importance of Information and Communication Technology
51 (ICT) due to the distinct and recognizable socio-economic disadvantages that are
52 accompanied by a lack of ICT education,
53
54 *Recognizing* the International Year of Water Cooperation and the benefits created
55 through the initiative to achieve the internationally agreed water-related goals contained
56 in Agenda 21 as stated in General Assembly Resolution 65/154,
57
58 *Cognizant* of Israel and Palestine’s commitments to an end to violence and a Two-State
59 Solution outlined in the 1993 Oslo Accords,
60
61 *Deeply regretting* that the international community has been unable to find means of
62 achieving progress in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict to reach a permanent peace
63 agreement utilizing a framework in accordance with the Roadmap to a Permanent Two-
64 State Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Crisis,
65
66 *The General Assembly,*
67
68 1) *Recommends* all parties involved in the Israeli-Arab Conflict continue to take
69 specified concrete steps under the framework of the original Roadmap for Peace
70 and implement newly set goals to be completed by July 2018, implementing
71 Phase 1 in January 2014 ending in January 2016, implementing Phase 2 in
72 January 2015 ending in July 2017, and implementing Phase 3 in July 2016 ending
73 in July 2018;
74
75 Phase 1
76
77 2) *Calls for* an immediate ceasefire between all parties involved in the Israeli-Arab
78 Conflict and demobilization of Israeli troops from the oPt;
79
80 3) *Urges* Israel to discontinue settlement construction within the oPt and plans for
81 future settlements, including the E-1 sector, and the beginning of a withdrawal
82 period of Israeli settlements within the oPt to reintegrate Israelis into Israeli
83 territory by the end of Phase 2;
84

- 85 4) *Recommends* a freeze on the construction of the separation wall and the
86 evaluation and assessment by the ICJ addressing the consequences of the wall to
87 increase mobility of Israelis and Palestinians;
88
- 89 5) *Encourages* already involved organizations such as the UNRWA to increase the
90 number of shelters by raising the amount of financial support garnered by greater
91 contributions by the private sector and furthermore asks Israel to grant building
92 permits to overcrowded Palestinian establishments;
93
- 94 6) *Affirms* the free movement of Israelis and Palestinians through the alleviation of
95 the burdens posed by checkpoints and monitoring current checkpoints by:
96
- 97 a) Entrusting the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations with
98 fulfilling the current position of Israeli Defense Forces as well as Palestinian
99 police forces at checkpoints;
100
- 101 b) Ensuring Palestinian rights are observed at checkpoints by supporting
102 organizations such as MACHSOM WATCH where Israeli women monitor human
103 rights violations of Palestinians;
104
- 105 c) Delegating the UNRWA to consider commissioning programs in order to
106 reunite families living partly in oPt and partly elsewhere;
107

108 Phase 2

- 109
- 110 7) *Recommends* a conference organized by the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee to review
111 and publish a report on the progress of Phase 1 and the agenda for Phases 2 and 3;
112
- 113 8) *Invites* the international private sector to attend the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee's
114 conference, as aforementioned in Phase 2, to advocate in Phase 2, to advocate for
115 further commitment from all parties to economically empower Palestinians in the
116 oPt;
117
- 118 9) *Encourages* social and political relations between Israel and surrounding Arab
119 states, in accordance with the *Arab-Peace Initiative*, in order to promote
120 cooperation for lasting peace;
121
- 122 10) *Urges* UNRWA move from the pilot phase of its current reform efforts in the
123 fields of healthcare, education, social services, and employment in order to
124 achieve its goal of reform by 2014 through increased multilateral partnerships
125 with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) specifically stating:
126
- 127 a) The expansion of family health teams and regional health centers in all oPt
128 and refugee camps to achieve the first section of the pilot phase;
129

- 130 b) UNRWA to double the number of vocational schools in the oPt and for
131 Member States to increase technical, financial, and logistical support to
132 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
133 to bolster ICT development for educational purposes;
134
- 135 c) UNRWA to put forth necessary efforts, including cash transfer programs,
136 towards ensuring all Palestinian households are food-secure to complete the
137 third section of the pilot phase;
138
- 139 11) *Requests* improved bilateral and multilateral cooperation to ensure access to
140 education, health care, social services, employment, and other basic needs such as
141 food, water, and shelter;
142
- 143 12) *Calls for* the expansion of the Summer Games Initiative under UNRWA from the
144 Gaza Strip to all oPt, to ensure the education of Palestinian youth;
145
- 146 13) *Suggests*, as an action to be taken by UNRWA to move past the pilot phase, the
147 facilitation of coordination through Diakonia to ensure that local NGOs work in
148 tandem and cooperation with UNRWA specifically within vocational training
149 centers and retention counseling;
150
- 151 14) *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme expand its Support to the
152 Palestinian Education Programme in cooperation with the UNESCO ICT
153 Competence Framework for Teachers to all schools within the oPt to increase
154 teachers' ability to work with ICTs for education and improve teachers' ability to
155 self-evaluate their progress;
156
- 157 15) *Endorses* strong collaboration between relevant bodies and the UNRWA health
158 centers which will draft annual reports documenting the efficiency and
159 effectiveness of the regional health centers previously mentioned to encourage
160 support for the United Nations involvement in the oPt and to keep accountable the
161 networks involved;
162
- 163 16) *Recommends* the establishment of medical professional training under the
164 vocational training centers of the UNRWA commissioned to enable refugees to
165 deal with primary health issues autonomously;
166
- 167 17) *Reaffirms* the need for assistance and coping mechanisms for refugees suffering
168 from generational post-traumatic stress disorder caused by the conflict such as the
169 Gaza Community Mental Health Program which promotes community-wide
170 mental health therapy and training for human rights violations;
171
- 172 18) *Appeals* for better access to fresh water supply for the purpose of improving
173 living and hygienic conditions in refugee camps as well as building a sustainable
174 infrastructure within the oPt by means such as the construction of low-cost water

- 175 plants and devices to clean the water by the UNRWA in collaboration with the
 176 Palestine Water Authority (PWA);
 177
- 178 19) *Endorses* the training of unemployed Palestinian youths of working age by the
 179 PWA and the UNESCO-Institute for Water Education to create artificial wetland
 180 waste-water treatment facilities in rural areas of the oPt with little or no sewage
 181 infrastructure, in order to effectively utilize the resource of waste-water for
 182 agricultural and economic development;
 183
- 184 20) *Requests* UNRWA to expand its Job Creation Program in the oPt and to regions
 185 with Palestinian refugee;
 186
- 187 21) *Further Requests* the host countries of the Palestinian refugees to continue
 188 granting work permits in a more overall extend to them in accordance with
 189 International Labour Organization’s (ILO) biennium 2012/2013 strategic
 190 objectives of employment, social protection, social dialogue as well as standards
 191 and fundamental principles and rights at work while keeping monitoring the
 192 working conditions;
 193
- 194 22) Strongly recommends increased border fluidity between Israel and Palestine for
 195 the purpose of encouraging economic interaction;
 196
- 197 23) Recommends the private sector of the international community extend credit to
 198 the private sector of the oPt to induce economic growth within the oPt;
 199
- 200 24) *Strongly encourages* Member States to support any Resolutions containing
 201 economic solutions to the Arab-Israeli Conflict with the purpose of facilitating a
 202 sustainable Two-State Solution by continued implementation of the Palestinian
 203 Authority's National Development Plan (2011-2013), requesting an increase
 204 of the microcredit offered by UNRWA to Palestinian refugees, two-way increases
 205 in economic partnerships between Palestine and Israel by promoting commerce
 206 between their citizens, and encouraging safe and reliable infrastructure to sustain
 207 a flourishing economy and encourage self-reliance in the oPt
 208
- 209 25) *Designates* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to
 210 monitor and record the origin of all refugees in camps to properly identify people of
 211 Palestinian origin through:
 212
- 213 a) The creation of the Palestinian Refugee Online Universal Database (PROUD) an
 214 online database, which will serve as a means of communication and
 215 accountability, modeled after the UNHCR Statistical Population Database;
 216
 - 217 b) Management and funding by the UNHCR to facilitate free communication and
 218 informed decision-making for the purpose of allocating resources for healthcare,
 219 education, and other basic needs of Palestinian refugees;
 220

221 c) The open access of PROUD to all actors, including the Israeli and Palestinian
222 governments;



223
224 Phase 3

225
226 26) *Calls for* a follow-up conference by the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee to review the
227 process of finding a solution to the Israeli-Arab Conflict and make further
228 recommendations for lasting peace;

229
230 27) *Proclaims* the return to the pre-1967 borders outlining the states, including East
231 Jerusalem as Palestine's capital in accordance with Resolution 242;

232
233 28) *Urges* the Security Council to include voting for the statehood of Palestine within
234 its next agenda to secure Palestine as a sovereign nation with full voting rights
235 within the United Nations;

236
237 29) *Declares* that at the completion of the three phases, acknowledges Palestine as an
238 internationally-recognized, sovereign, sustainable state.

Code: GA4/1/9

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Subject: Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to
Palestinian Refugees

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- 1 *Bearing in mind* that both parties are in favor of taking steps to ensure that a two-state solution is
2 achievable,
- 3 *Recognizing* the Palestinian Authority's denouncement of violent actions committed by militant
4 groups against Israel,
- 5 *Taking into consideration* President Mahmud Abbas' speech which condemned the violent
6 actions against civilians during President Barack Obama's visit to Israel in March 2013,
- 7 *Acknowledges* Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's directly expressed sentiments regarding
8 Israel's wish to live in peace with a Palestinian State as long as Israel's right to exist is recognized
9 and security is ensured by the renouncement of all terroristic acts,
- 10 *Acknowledging* the aforementioned official statements from the leadership of both states, the
11 delegations of Palestine and Israel are supportive of the Land in exchange for Peace ideas which
12 were mutually agreed upon during the Oslo Negotiations,
- 13 *Having determined* that there are core issues that must be addressed to achieve peace and
14 stability,
- 15 *Emphasizing* the need to address first the concerns between the state of Israel and the Palestinian
16 leadership, and then also regional and international concerns,
- 17 *Noting with regret* the existence of 4.7 million Palestinian refugees spread across the borders of
18 Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria,
- 19 *The General Assembly,*
- 20 1) *Declares accordingly* that Israel continues to support the establishment of a sovereign
21 Palestinian state based upon the following conditions promised by Palestine;
22 a) commitment to the dismantlement and disarmament of extremist groups armed
23 civilians;
24 b) replacement of the police forces and government officials within the Gaza Strip
25 by the Palestinian Authority in a period of one year starting in June 2013;
26
- 27 2) *Encourages* the successful completion of all steps mutually agreed to be necessities in
28 building lasting peace-oriented diplomatic relations;
29
- 30 3) *Confirms* that the starting point of all border discussions will originate from the 1967
31 borders;
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- 4) *Noting* Palestine’s recognition of the sovereign state of Israel based upon the conditions promised by Israel;
- a. designation of a five-year program called the Israeli Palestinian Peace Plan (IPPP);
 - i. Establishing the creation of ten new access points in the security wall within the first year since the start of the Peace Plan in June 2013;
 - ii. Followed by a six-month probation period ensuring goodwill is maintained between the states of Israel and Palestine;
 - iii. If peace is maintained during the first year of the IPPP and the subsequent six-month probation period, the subsequent four years would see a creation of ten more access points each year starting June 2013;
 - b. If either of the agreeing countries violates the proposed initiatives, the Israeli-Palestinian Peace Plan shall be invalidated;
- 5) *Directs* a gradual increase of working permits granted to the Palestinian people by 25 percent of the current number of working permits every year over the period of four years;
- 6) *Recommends* that the authority of the checkpoints within the West Bank be transferred to the UN Peacekeeping staff in the following manner:
- a. Transferring the supervision and operation of the West Bank checkpoints from the Israeli Defense Forces to UN Peacekeeping staff, placing the territory under direct UN discretion;
 - b. Monthly gradual reduction of checkpoints in the West Bank;
 - c. The troops used in the replacement process will be drawn from UN Truce Supervision Organization, having operated in the West Bank, from Jerusalem, since 1948, along with Temporary International Presence in Hebron, an organization which was requested to be established by both the Israeli and Palestinian governments in 1997, the Multinational Force & Observers, and the EU Co-ordinating Office for Palestine Support who have operated in the West Bank since 1992;



72 d. the process of removing the Israeli military presence is contingent upon
73 continued show of goodwill by the Palestinian government;

74
75 e. Financing for aforementioned transfer of staffing would be provided through
76 the budget of UN Peacekeeping operations;

77
78 7) *Endorses* the establishment of bilateral peace talks to be hosted by Turkey in the
79 city of Bafra, beginning in 2014, following the first year of checkpoint removal, and
80 prior to the six month probationary period, which will serve as the forum for:

81
82 a. All border discussions;

83
84 b. Continued removal of Israeli settlements from the West Bank;

85
86 c. Further discussion about increasing the number of access points across the
87 Israeli security wall;

88
89 d. Reducing the number of checkpoints in the West Bank within the time frame
90 agreed upon in previous talks;

91
92 e. Continued reaffirmation of Palestine's pledge to observe agreements it has
93 made with Israel contingent on the pledge of Israel to not;

94
95 8) *In accordance with* the Charter of the United Nations, Article 17 is capable of
96 providing funds, in conjunction with the UN Development Programme, for the
97 relocation of the occupants of Israeli settlements to Israel, and the resettlement of
98 these vacated territories by Palestinian people, the process of which shall include:

99
100 a. The removal of Israeli settlements, and the resettlement of these areas by the
101 Palestinian populace, shall begin in the cities of Mehola, Massua and Ma'ale Efrayim,
102 located in the Eastern West Bank;

103
104 b. The Palestinian refugees shall be returned to their homeland of Palestine in a
105 gradual order in accordance to the relocation of Israeli occupants;

106
107 c. The priority in the process of resettlement shall be granted to Palestinian refugees
108 requiring medical treatment, the elderly, children, women along with their husbands,
109 then single men and women;

110

111 9) *Commends* Member States Oman and Argentina for their facilitation of initial
112 bilateral negotiations occurring at the beginning of this session between Israel and
113 Palestine, as well as Ireland, for exemplifying the cooperative spirit of the UN.