

National Model United Nations

Week B

March 24 – March 28, 2013



**Committee on the Exercise of the
Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian
People**

Documentation

Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People Summary Report

Committee Staff

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Agenda

1. *Supporting Palestinian Women as Political Leaders*
2. *The Reconciliation of Stateless Palestinian Refugees in Neighboring Countries*
3. *The Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Particularly in and around East Jerusalem*

Report Segments adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
CEIRPP/1/1	<i>The Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Particularly in and around East Jerusalem</i>	14/3/0
CEIRPP/1/2	<i>The Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Particularly in and around East Jerusalem</i>	15/0/2
CEIRPP/1/3	<i>The Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Particularly in and around East Jerusalem</i>	17/0/0
CEIRPP/1/4	<i>The Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Particularly in and around East Jerusalem</i>	15/1/0
CEIRPP/1/5	<i>The Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Particularly in and around East Jerusalem</i>	Acclamation
CEIRPP/1/6	<i>The Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Particularly in and around East Jerusalem</i>	16/0/1

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People Summary Report

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (CEIRPP) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items: *Supporting Palestinian Women as Political Leaders*, *The Reconciliation of Stateless Palestinian Refugees in Neighboring Countries*, and *The Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Particularly in and around East Jerusalem*.

The session was attended by representatives of 32 Member and Observer States. The session opened on the first day with unanimous support for the third agenda topic, setting the agenda at 3,2,1. Once the dais deemed it out of order to create a report addressing all three topics, delegates began speeches on *The Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in and around East Jerusalem*.

The second day, consisting of two committee sessions, began with the delegations continuing the previous day's work. Delegates split the topic into general subtopics such as public health and the right to prayer. Many speeches highlighted ideas regarding infrastructure, freedom of movement, water deficiency, artificial wetlands, microfinance, vertical urbanization and permit policies. By the end of the first session, delegates collaborated on several working papers. Five of these working report segments were finalized and submitted to the dais by the end of the day, discussing in-depth issues of microfinance, regional cooperation, sustainable business economy and East Jerusalem.

The third day was characterized by an inflow of working report segments. The dais received the remaining working report segments. Throughout the sessions delegates reviewed the returned working report segments during meeting suspensions. A new working segment was created by the end of the fifth session regarding the issuance of permits, an overlapping issue which was subsequently removed from three original segments and merged into a new single segment.

In the last committee session, delegates debated with each other and passed several amendments for each draft report segment. Six drafts passed to become report segments. Determined to create more reports, the committee moved on to the next topic, with three working papers being submitted within the hour. The conference ended with the Member and Observer states reluctant to postpone the issues of *The Reconciliation of Stateless Palestinian Refugees in Neighboring Countries* for the next session.

Code: DSR 1/1

Committee: Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

Subject: The Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Especially in and Around East Jerusalem

1 **I. Introduction**

2
3 **A. REFORMING THE ARAB PEACE INITIATIVE THROUGH URBANIZATION**
4 **AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**
5

6 1. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (CEIRPP)
7 is aware of the hardships of the Palestinian people as a result of the illegal occupation in the
8 Occupied Palestinian Territories (oPt). The CEIRPP is deeply concerned for the socioeconomic
9 and political consequences of the occupation, and has called for the resumption of the Peace
10 Process negotiations in order to fully implement the Two-state solution. While the Committee
11 takes note of past efforts made by the international community to undertake the Two-state
12 solution, particularly through the Quartet Road Map and the Arab Peace Initiative (API), it
13 acknowledges that no significant progress has been made finding compromise concerning the
14 Right of Return and the final status of East Jerusalem.
15

16 2. CEIRPP notes with concern the fact that there are approximately 7.2 million Palestinian
17 refugees around the world, and specifically 450,000 displaced Palestinians within the Israeli and
18 oPt. CEIRPP reiterates the importance of the Palestinian Right of Return, and recognizes the
19 inability of Palestinian peoples to exercise that right due to Israeli restrictions as well as lack of
20 available infrastructure for livelihood, employment, and state stability. The Committee
21 acknowledges the importance of regional economic solutions to restore the peace-building
22 process.
23

24 3. CEIRPP recognizes that the Palestinian economy has been crippled by the blockades,
25 settlements, and embargoes imposed by the Israeli government. This has thus created an
26 environment in which Palestinian refugees are unable to return to a homeland and Palestinian
27 families are unable to have a normal and stable life.
28

29 4. CEIRPP praises the investments of Member States concerning “vertical urbanization,” defined
30 as the building of cities on the basis of what is already existing for the purpose of providing
31 living and working spaces. This vertical urbanization can be implemented through Economic
32 Urban Centers (EUCs) as the basis of daily working activities. On this regard, CEIRPP recalls
33 Qatar’s recent \$1.4 billion investment on the West Bank as well as the agreement between the
34 European Union and the Palestinian Authority to allocate \$7 million to support Palestinian social
35 and economic development in Area C as signs of confidence in building Palestine’s economy.
36 Furthermore, the Committee views the initiatives of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia as suitable
37 development projects to be implemented in Palestine, like the Silk City which will become an
38 economic hub within Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia’s internal state project, which will establish nine
39 cities, each for specific area industries.
40

41 5. CEIRPP further recognizes the essential role of water in the oPt and the scarcity of water,
42 particularly in agricultural sectors. In order to keep crops from failing, farmers purchase costly
43 “drinkable water” from Israeli suppliers, as mentioned in the *Human Rights Council Report of*
44 *the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli*
45 *settlements on rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian territory,*
46 *including East Jerusalem.* As emphasized by the document, Palestinian people face many
47 obstacles in receiving water-well permits. In addition, agricultural aid supplied by non-
48 governmental and inter-governmental organizations is frequently obstructed by Israeli policies.
49

50 6. The committee also recognizes the importance of preventing Palestinian dependency on
51 foreign aid and foreign investment. CEIRPP acknowledges benefits from transnational
52 cooperation on the financial level, which will allow Palestine to invest in social programs and
53 work within flexible time frames to repay debt from new development projects.
54

55 **II. Mandate**

56
57 7. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was
58 established through General Assembly resolution 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975. The
59 Committee was mandated to consider and recommend to the General Assembly a programme of
60 implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian People to exercise their inalienable rights,
61 and to take into account, in the formulation of its recommendations for the implementation of
62 that programme, all the powers conferred by the Charter upon the principal organs of the United
63 Nations.
64

65 8. In 2012, the General Assembly adopted resolution 67/20, which requested that the committee
66 continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian
67 people, including their right to self-determination, to support the Middle East peace process for
68 the achievement of the two – State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders and the just
69 resolution of all final status issues, and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the
70 Palestinian people. The resolution further requested the Committee to continue to keep under
71 review the situation relating to the question of Palestine and to report and make suggestions to
72 the General Assembly, the Security Council or the Secretary-General, as appropriate. The
73 Committee may further continue to extend its cooperation and support to Palestinian and other
74 civil society organizations and to continue to involve additional civil society organizations and
75 parliamentarians in its work in order to mobilize international solidarity and support for the
76 Palestinian people, with the overall aim of promoting the achievement by the Palestinian people
77 of its inalienable rights and a just, lasting and peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine.
78

79 **III. Conclusions and Recommendations**

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81 **A. REFORMING THE ARAB PEACE INITIATIVE THROUGH URBANIZATION AND**
82 **AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**
83

84 9. CEIRPP recognizes the need to restore the Peace Process in order to reach a Two-state
85 solution, specifically considering the enhanced sovereign rights entailed by Palestine’s status as a
86 non-Member State. In this regard, and emphasizing the fact that regional interests must also be

- 87 represented within peace negotiations, CEIRPP calls for the Arab League to organize a session
88 concerning the reform of the Arab Peace Initiative.
- 89 a. In primary discussions, CEIRPP suggests the Arab League reach consensus on the
90 reforms of the API, specifically concerning the Palestinian refugee issues and the
91 situation in Jerusalem;
 - 92 b. The CEIRPP subsequently encourages the Arab League to invite the Quartet, Israel,
93 and the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) to establish a compromise concerning
94 final status issues, including the Right of Return and the administration of East
95 Jerusalem;
 - 96 c. The CEIRPP recommends that the discussions also encourage the reconciliation
97 between all political parties and ethnic groups within the entirety of Palestine;
 - 98 d. CEIRPP recommends that economic empowerment of the Palestinian population and
99 government be incorporated into the Arab Peace Initiative in order to ensure the
100 ability of Palestine to become an independent state with a strong, self-reliant
101 economy;
 - 102 e. In order to ensure the continuity of these discussions, the CEIRPP calls upon the
103 parties involved to meet minimally on a biannual basis until a consensus is reached.
104 Following consensus, the parties may determine, at their own discretion, the
105 frequency of future discussions. The CEIRPP would continue to encourage ongoing
106 peaceful discussion among all present parties.
- 107
- 108 10. CEIRPP emphasizes the importance of including economic measures in peace talks towards
109 achieving a Two-state solution. These economic measures will allow the PNA to become
110 economically autonomous and achieve a stable environment in which displaced Palestinian
111 families can safely return and prosper. Affirming the potential of foreign direct investment in
112 state-building efforts for Palestine, CEIRPP calls for the promotion of economic stability of
113 Palestine through the utilization of “vertical urbanization” as a means to address political
114 interests of the Arab Peace Initiative, and to include economic development aspects within this
115 plan. Thus, CEIRPP encourages Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, as well as other Gulf Cooperation
116 Council (GCC) Member States, to share their expertise, experience, and technological
117 knowledge, especially in sustainable and renewable energy, to efficiently utilize the existing
118 Palestinian space to accommodate as many Palestinian families as possible.
- 119
- 120 11. CEIRPP recognizes the need to have economic centers in order to sustain the previously
121 mentioned vertically urbanized cities, as well as the regional peace and stability that such
122 development will bring. We call upon the GCC to use its economic prowess, as well as monetary
123 donations, in order to promote Palestinian economic development and stability.
- 124
- 125 12. CEIRPP realizes that Economic Urban Centers (EUCs) can be used by the agricultural
126 sector as a site for selling their goods to a broadened audience. Also realizing the importance of
127 regional cooperation to assist the Palestinian peoples in creating agricultural opportunities,
128 CEIRPP draws attention to past successful actions to be implemented in Palestine such as the
129 wetlands project based in the United States, which provided farmers with usable water for
130 agricultural practices. In this regard, CEIRPP suggests the collaboration of regional development
131 organs so as to replicate the project within the oPts by funding the labor as well as materials until

132 the project reaches a self-sustainable phase. The regional organs that could integrate the initiative
 133 include:

- 134 a. United Nations Development Program;
- 135 b. OIC Development Fund;
- 136 c. Kuwait Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

137
 138 13. CEIRPP emphasizes the importance of social inclusion in such an ambitious program, as
 139 well as the complete participation of Palestinian people in the rebuilt of their own state, from the
 140 conception of the project to the final construction. The Committee therefore proposes the
 141 collaboration of all political and ethnic groups along with the main United Nations agencies and
 142 non-governmental organizations dedicated to the refugees in the region in order to fulfill
 143 concerns about informing and organizing the return of Palestinian families to Palestinian and
 144 Israeli cities as well as refugee camps.

145
 146 14. CEIRPP encourages the aforementioned organizations to adopt a foreign investment policy,
 147 based on that of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas (ALBA) in the context of vertical
 148 urbanization, which would allow for a greater stimulation of the Palestinian markets.

- 149 a. This program should require Palestine to reimburse 50% of the received foreign
 150 investment, at the timeframe and interest rates determined by the market rate policies
 151 of investing nations;
- 152 b. Another 25% of the debt should be reinvested in social reformations (including, but
 153 not limited to education, health services and employment programs);
- 154 c. The remaining 25% should be reimbursed in the long term at preferential interest
 155 rates. Keeping in mind ALBA, which sat interest rates at 2% for 20 years, CEIRPP
 156 urges investing states to adopt similar policies.

157
 158 15. CEIRPP further suggests the United Nations General Assembly the creation of a follow-up
 159 group of experts to create biannual assessments on the utilization of regional aid for the
 160 advancement of urbanization and agricultural development undertaken by under the reformed
 161 Arab Peace Initiative.

Code:DRS 1/2

Committee: Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

Subject: The Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Particularly in and around East Jerusalem

1 **I. Introduction**

2
3 **A. FURTHERING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE GUARANTEE OF**
4 **ACCESS TO BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS**
5

6 1. Under General Assembly Resolution A/RES/181 (II) of November 1947, the United Nations
7 approved the Two-state solution, which included the establishment of an independent State for
8 Arab Palestinians. As previously noted by the CEIRPP in the *Seminar on Prospects for*
9 *Palestinian Economic Development and the Middle East Peace Process*, efforts to achieve a
10 political solution will have to be supported by economic cooperation and development.
11 Therefore, a major step to creating a sovereign Palestinian State is the establishment of an
12 independent, self-sustaining economy. According to the United Nations Development Program
13 (UNDP), in 2012 the Occupied Palestinian Territory (oPt) suffered from an unemployment rate
14 of 22.8 percent and a poverty rate of 34.5 percent while real GDP growth was estimated at zero
15 percent. In light of these alarming statistics, the CEIRPP finds it imperative to address the
16 development issues facing the oPt.

17
18 2. One issue preventing economic development is the difficulty in obtaining legally registered
19 and titled land for commercial use. General Assembly Resolution A/RES/67/120 states that
20 Israeli settlements are illegal and are obstacles to Palestinian economic development.
21 Furthermore, in a report published in April 2012 titled “Towards Economic Sustainability of a
22 Future Palestinian State: Promoting Private Sector-led Growth,” the World Bank highlighted the
23 need for the Palestinian Authority (PA) to organize land registration as a means of greatly
24 boosting economic growth and government revenue. This need is further emphasized by the fact
25 that only 62.96 percent of the land in the West Bank is legally registered as of 2011 according to
26 the Palestinian Land Authority (PLA).

27
28 3. The CEIRPP recognizes that employment is a major factor towards establishing State stability
29 in accordance with Article 23 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which states all
30 global citizens have the right to work, free choice of employment, and protection against
31 unemployment. The unemployment rate in the oPt was 22.8 percent in 2012, demonstrating the
32 need for and the importance of the promotion of Microfinance Institutions (MFIs). The demand
33 can be observed by the dramatic rise of microloan recipients from 20,000 to more than 43,000
34 between 2007 and 2011; according to the Palestinian Network for Small and Micro Finance
35 (Sharakeh), which also projected that the amount of recipients will continue to rise. The
36 Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) regarding the matter on,
37 “Microfinance in Conflict: Strategies for Development and Peace in ESCWA Region” stated that
38 currently the Palestinian financial authorities are not adequately regulating MFIs, which limits
39 the services MFIs can provide, including remittances and payment transfers.

41 4. The CEIRPP notes that another way to relieve the economic burden on the Palestinian people
 42 is to allow for a greater inflow of remittances from abroad. According to the Forum Euro
 43 Méditerranéen des Instituts de Sciences Economiques, in 2009 approximately 25 percent of
 44 Palestine’s GDP consisted of external remittances while 30 percent of Palestine’s labor force is
 45 employed by Israel. Due to the current obstacles regarding remittances, it is imperative to pursue
 46 a means of protecting remittances as they flow into Palestine.

47
 48 **II. Mandate**
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71
 72 **III. Conclusions and Recommendations**
 73

74 **A. FURTHERING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE GUARANTEE OF**
 75 **ACCESS TO BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS**
 76

77 7. The CEIRPP recommends to the General Assembly to acknowledge the various human rights
 78 violations that have taken place within the oPt. With regards to these human rights violations, the
 79 CEIRPP proposes the creation of an annual conference for the next three years regarding land
 80 registration reforms and legal entitlement. At the third conference, the mandate for the
 81 conference will be opened for renewal pending the results of the reports released and the
 82 CEIRPP’s discretion. The conference should specifically target increasing Palestinian
 83 entrepreneurs’ and residents’ access to available Palestinian land for commercial and residential
 84 purposes. The conference should work with existing organizations like TABO, a construction
 85 development organization that purchases large tracts of land and making ownership more

86 accessible to Palestinians by facilitating the land registration process within Palestine. TABO
 87 receives aid for such projects from sources such as Qatar and USAID.

- 88 a. The participants of this conference should consist of The World Bank, the PNA, the
 89 Palestinian Labor Authority, and other, relevant international organizations that may
 90 express interest in participating, including TABO, which resides under the auspices of
 91 Union, Construction and Investment (UCI). At the conference, TABO and its donors
 92 would be able to contribute information about the challenges they face while trying to
 93 register the land for developmental projects;
- 94 b. The CEIRPP suggests that the conference be held in Ankara, Turkey;
- 95 c. Under the Mandate of the CEIRPP, the funds for the conference should be allocated
 96 from the annual budget of the Committee;
- 97 d. It is advised that the conference committee generate an annual report detailing topics
 98 discussed and final recommendations proposed.

100 8. The CEIRPP advises the Palestinian Network for Small and Micro Finance (Sharakeh) to work
 101 with the Palestinian Monetary Authority (PMA) to more effectively regulate financial markets
 102 and allow MFIs to offer more sophisticated financial products. These products should include
 103 entrepreneurial, consumer, and housing loans; as well as general saving products and services
 104 regarding remittances and payment transfers from abroad. Possible strategies to achieve this goal
 105 may include, conducting workshops in the major financial markets of the West Bank and East
 106 Jerusalem. The workshops should be conducted in conjunction with the banking regulation
 107 sector of the PMA.

108
 109 9. The CEIRPP urges the General Assembly to create an external remittances institute for
 110 Palestine based on the model of the African Institute for Remittances (AIR) Project. The institute
 111 would regulate remittances into Palestine to ensure the substantial portion of Palestine's GDP is
 112 protected. This will be done with the intent of the eventual transfer of control to the PMA.

- 113 a. The institute should facilitate the process leading to its creation and
 114 implementation;
- 115 b. The institute's services should include technical assistance to governmental
 116 organizations institutions, training and capacity building, studying remittances
 117 flows to Palestine, as well as developing content and technology platforms for
 118 payment and settlement systems.

Code: DRS 1/3

Committee: Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

Subject: The Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Particularly in and Around East Jerusalem

1 **I. Introduction**

2
3 **A. INFRASTRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT**

4
5 1. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (CEIRPP)
6 supports the recognition of Palestine as a non-Member Observer State as defined by General
7 Assembly Resolution A/RES/67/19 adopted November 29, 2012. Furthermore, the Committee
8 commends the Member States that have expressed solidarity with the State of Palestine and
9 emphasizes the use of the Road Map for Action for providing solutions to the Israeli-Palestinian
10 conflict. Furthermore, CEIRPP supports the process undertaken between all Palestinian political
11 parties in the search for a unified government.

12
13 2. Economic and Social Council Resolution E/RES/2011/41, adopted July 28 2011, addresses the
14 environmental impact of the Israeli occupation, specifically discussing exploitation of
15 Palestinian resources and environmental conservation. Moreover, the United Nations
16 Environmental Programme's (UNEP) *Study on the Environment in the occupied Palestinian*
17 *territories* concluded that there is limited access to potable water in the oPt. In this regard,
18 CEIRPP recalls General Assembly Resolution A/RES/64/292 of July 28, 2010, which affirms
19 water as a basic human right. In this regard the Committee condemns the destruction of rainwater
20 collection systems, which contribute to water scarcity as reported by the Palestinian Central
21 Bureau of Statistics (PCBS). The Committee recognizes the increased energy demand made by
22 water sanitation facilities and notes General Assembly Resolution A/RES/66/206, of December
23 22 2011, which approves the use of sustainable energy techniques.

24
25 **B. IMPROVING STABILITY BETWEEN THE AFFECTED PARTIES**

26
27 3. The CEIRPP recalls International Court of Justice's (ICJ) advisory opinion of July 9, 2004,
28 General Assembly Resolution A/RES/67/120 of January 14, 2013, Security Council Resolution
29 S/RES/446 of March 22, 1979, and Security Council Resolution S/RES/465 of March 1, 1980,
30 which altogether reaffirm the illegality of Israeli settlements in the oPt, the blockade of the Gaza
31 Strip, the West Bank separation barrier, and all acts of violence against the State of Palestine.
32 Furthermore, the Committee echoes the statement released by the office of the Secretary-General
33 and considers that the E-1 construction plans announced by Israel would be a "fatal blow" to the
34 peace process.

- 35 a. The Committee further understands many of the current humanitarian and
36 economic crises facing the Palestinian people ultimately stem from the continued
37 Israeli occupation, which isolates Palestinian communities;
- 38 i. Besides the continued development of settlements in the West Bank and
 - 39 the construction of the West Bank Barrier Wall, the continual withholding
 - 40 of Area C territory from the State of Palestine has prevented overcrowded

41 urban centers from being able to relieve their conditions through
 42 expansion of residential areas and service networks.
 43 ii. Israel, through the Oslo Accords which designated areas A, B, and C in
 44 1993, has agreed to gradually transfer unrestricted jurisdiction over all of
 45 the Area C territory to the State of Palestine, but has ceased fulfilling its
 46 obligations for more than ten years.

47
 48 4. The Committee congratulates the progress made by the Ankara Forum to bring together the
 49 states of Palestine and Israel to discuss social and economic reform within the region, thus
 50 setting the basis to the future conclusion of the blockade inflicted by Israel over the Gaza Strip.
 51 CEIRPP praises the commitment of Turkey in its role as a mediator to continue peace-building
 52 efforts between Israel and Palestine.

53
 54 5. The prosperity of the State of Palestine is dependent upon capacity building, particularly in
 55 development sectors. CEIRPP considers that in order to achieve its progress, the Palestinian
 56 economy must be autonomous. For this reason, the Paris Protocol states that Israel may not
 57 unilaterally withhold tax revenue from Palestine. The Committee expresses its deep regret that
 58 the Joint Economic Committee (JEC) created to overlook tax revenue of the Palestinian people
 59 failed to fulfill its mandate due to a lack of international support. CEIRPP considers that
 60 autonomy can only begin with empowering the Palestinian people directly through various
 61 financial institutions that may provide microfinance programs. As such, these programs can be
 62 facilitated through regional development banks and Member State contributions.

63
 64 **II. Mandate**

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 66 6. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was
 67 established through General Assembly resolution 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975. The
 68 Committee was mandated to consider and recommend to the General Assembly a programme of
 69 implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian People to exercise their inalienable rights,
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 71 that programme, all the powers conferred by the Charter upon the principal organs of the United
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 74 7. In 2012, the General Assembly adopted resolution 67/20, which requested that the committee
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 76 people, including their right to self-determination, to support the Middle East peace process for
 77 the achievement of the two – State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders and the just
 78 resolution of all final status issues, and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the
 79 Palestinian people. The resolution further requested the Committee to continue to keep under
 80 review the situation relating to the question of Palestine and to report and make suggestions to
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 85 Palestinian people, with the overall aim of promoting the achievement by the Palestinian people
 86 of its inalienable rights and a just, lasting and peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine.

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III. Conclusions and Recommendations

A. INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

8. Understanding the necessity to expand the capacity of developing infrastructure of the oPt, including water, agriculture, and social services, considering that quality of life highly depends on access to basic needs and a stable, functioning infrastructure, the body encourages UN Water to emulate the techniques in the oPt, as utilized by The Clean Water Initiative (CWI). CWI provides user-friendly community water treatment units while providing operator training and technical support in Nigeria.

- a. The Committee encourages the training of the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) to create sustainable sanitation systems;
- b. The Committee further proposes that due to the ineffective distribution of water in the oPts, water transportation be developed by the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA). In order to control prices based on market demand, CEIRPP encourages the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and other development banks to subsidize water transportation initiatives.

9. In order to reform the Palestinian agriculture system, the Committee encourages the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), and the Palestine Investment Bank, among others, to collaborate by providing sustainable farming education, expertise, and resources. This partnership would also focus on soil conservation and reclamation in the oPt.

10. To alleviate the increased electricity demands of development, the Committee proposes expanding the regional reach of the UNDP and the OPEC Fund for International Development's (OFID) *Solar Panels Project*, a program currently operating in the Gaza Strip.

- a. The Committee proposes to base the funding of this initiative from quotas such as *Kuwait Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development*.

11. In an effort to establish, preserve, and protect the Palestinian cultural distinctness from the establishments erected by Israel in the oPt, the Committee encourages the eventual repurpose of existing infrastructure.

- a. The aforementioned action will contribute to enhance Palestinian cultural identity and dignity, hence allowing a better delineation of Palestinian culture and identity during peace talks and negotiations in the process of pursuing a Two-state solution;
- b. Materials extracted from the repurposing process of infrastructure should be used as materials with which new infrastructure can be built. This new infrastructure shall be built in a way that:
 - i. Strongly encourages the participation of Palestinian engineers, community leaders, and builders;
 - ii. Meets the infrastructural needs of the Palestinians living in the oPt, as outlined in the 2013 Emergency Appeal of the oPt.

- 132 c. Materials that cannot be repurposed for infrastructure can be used to create works
133 of art.
134 i. Such works of art shall be created by Palestinian artists, ideally with
135 collaboration and input from their immediate communities in the oPt;
136 ii. The works of art may be publicly displayed in the oPt in order to
137 contribute to its respective community's social and political identity;
138 iii. These works may serve as an example of Palestine's unique cultural
139 heritage.
140

141 12. Microfinance programs are essential in assuring Palestinian economic autonomy and direct
142 job creation. The Committee recommends the IDB, specifically through the Al-Baraka Bank in
143 Palestine, continue its distribution of the *Qard al-Hassan* microfinance loan which provides
144 interest-free alternatives to help entrepreneurship and economic stimulation within the oPt.
145 a. Regional programs such as *Kuwait Arab Fund for Economic and Social*
146 *Development* and the *Jordan River Foundation* can further support microfinance
147 efforts. The Committee is devoted to the further economic improvement of
148 Palestine and calls for financial literacy training to be implemented along with the
149 microfinance loans.
150

151 13. The Committee recognizes the severe constraints that are placed upon the Palestinian
152 government to facilitate economic growth. Palestine should be able to control its own tax
153 revenues in order to grant the state the fundamental right of sovereignty over its own funds. The
154 Committee hopes for increased cooperation with the International Labor Organization (ILO).
155 CEIRPP recommends the re-establishment of the JEC, established by the Paris Protocol, with
156 oversight by the ILO in order to increase transparency and effectiveness.

- 157 a. The JEC should submit annual reports to the ILO in order to allow to ILO to
158 review of tax revenue status and offer recommendations based upon said status.
159

160 **B. IMPROVING STABILITY BETWEEN THE AFFECTED PARTIES**

161
162 14. Strategies from the Ankara Forum can increase accessibility to humanitarian aid and
163 resources to the oPt.

- 164 a. The Ankara Forum can provide a standard for greater transparency concerning the
165 economic implications pertaining to Palestinians working within Israel,
166 specifically regarding working conditions;
167 b. This body suggests agenda topics such as humanitarian aid, development of
168 infrastructure, maritime and land security, inter-state trade, accessibility to
169 employment, accessibility to resources, regional investments, and the revival of
170 the peace process.
171

172 15. The Committee supports utilizing Intergovernmental Organization (IGOs) such as the
173 Organisation of the Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the Arab League (LAS) to launch a coalition
174 unifying regional Member States for the purpose of acquiring resources to support Palestine.

- 175 a. The Committee suggests that one of these bodies establish this coalition;
176 b. This coalition would seek an approach that allows resources to be consistently
177 allocated regardless of constraints within the oPt.

178
 179 16. The Committee believes that culturally sensitive education can be vital in teaching tolerance
 180 between Israeli and Palestinian people. Ensuring the cultural collaboration can alleviate tensions
 181 and prevent violence. The use of seminars, workshops, and other educational programmes can
 182 reduce prejudice between Israeli and Palestinian youth, adults, and military personnel.

- 183 a. The Committee invites the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for
 184 Palestinians in the Near East (UNRWA) to expand the *Children and Youth*
 185 *Programme* to the oPt for Israeli and Palestinian youth. The projects within this
 186 program should utilize sporting events, clubs, and summer camps to decrease
 187 social prejudices between Israelis and Palestinians;
- 188 b. The Committee recommends that NGOs currently operating within the oPt aid in
 189 providing tolerance and sensitivity training through workshops and seminars for
 190 Israeli and Palestinian adults. Furthermore, the Committee offers the example of
 191 the *Aisha Association*, a program within the Gaza Strip that provides varied
 192 services and community centers for women and children. This program can serve
 193 as a successful model for collaboration between NGOs and the Palestinian
 194 government in providing social services;
- 195 c. In response to social prejudices that have infiltrated institutions, the Committee
 196 recognizes that *Breaking the Silence* program can provide increased
 197 communication and culturally sensitive training for military personnel through
 198 shared experiences of military members. The Committee recommends the
 199 program be inclusive of all groups.

200
 201 17. The Committee feels improvements in humanitarian conditions, economic development, and
 202 the bilateral relations between the State of Israel and the State of Palestine cannot be sufficiently
 203 assured nor realized in the absence of a secure Palestinian territorial sovereignty. This is critical
 204 to the building of a thriving Palestinian society able to provide for its people. The International
 205 community's generous contributions to providing for the needs of Palestinians is commendable
 206 and must be continued for the foreseeable future. Until all Member States act according to their
 207 commitments made in pursuit of the Two-state solution and the mutual prosperity and stability of
 208 both, the Committee believes further efforts to alleviate the conditions of the Palestinian people
 209 will be futile.

- 210 a. Participants of the Committee believe the best way to ensure the persistence of an
 211 improved state of health, rights, education, freedom of movement, economy, and
 212 foreign relations is through the solid recognition of Palestinian sovereignty over
 213 all its territory;
- 214 i. If Israel were to resume transference of authority over Area C territory to
 215 the State of Palestine, the Committee believes such developments would
 216 invigorate all humanitarian and economic efforts currently taking place in
 217 Palestine;
- 218 ii. This transference of sovereignty would exemplify Israel's commitment to
 219 the future prosperity and friendship of both the State of Israel and the State
 220 of Palestine. Through such multilateral commitment, the Committee
 221 believes the two-state solution will become increasingly attainable.

222

ANEX



1. The Committee reaffirms its commitment to the restoration of the pre-1967 borders. This body supports secession of illegal Israeli settlements in the State of Palestine and reaffirms Palestinian right to have unrestricted jurisdiction over areas currently occupied by Israel.

Code: DRS 1/4

Committee: Committee on the Exercise on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

Subject: The Situation In The Occupied Palestinian Territory, Particularly In And Around East Jerusalem



1 **I. Introduction**

2
3 **A. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND RELIGION IN THE OCCUPIED**
4 **PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES.**

5
6 1. *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, article 13, entitles every individual to freedom
7 of movement. This committee recognizes that the daily harassment of Palestinians by Israelis at
8 Israeli checkpoints in the occupied Palestinian territories (oPts) is in violation of international
9 law.

10
11 2. The United Nations Security Council passed a resolution S/RES/242 of 1967 calling for the
12 withdrawal of Israeli checkpoints and forces from occupied territories and called upon insuring
13 the respect of religious freedom. On this regards, the Committee on the Exercise of the
14 Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (CEIRPP) has expressed concern over the situation
15 in the occupied Palestinian territory, particularly in and around east Jerusalem.

16
17 **II. Mandate**

18
19 3. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was
20 established through General Assembly resolution 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975. The
21 Committee was mandated to consider and recommend to the General Assembly a programme of
22 implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian People to exercise their inalienable rights,
23 and to take into account, in the formulation of its recommendations for the implementation of
24 that programme, all the powers conferred by the Charter upon the principal organs of the United
25 Nations.

26
27 4. In 2012, the General Assembly adopted resolution 67/20, which requested that the committee
28 continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian
29 people, including their right to self-determination, to support the Middle East peace process for
30 the achievement of the two – State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders and the just
31 resolution of all final status issues, and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the
32 Palestinian people. The resolution further requested the Committee to continue to keep under
33 review the situation relating to the question of Palestine and to report and make suggestions to
34 the General Assembly, the Security Council or the Secretary-General, as appropriate. The
35 Committee may further continue to extend its cooperation and support to Palestinian and other
36 civil society organizations and to continue to involve additional civil society organizations and
37 parliamentarians in its work in order to mobilize international solidarity and support for the
38 Palestinian people, with the overall aim of promoting the achievement by the Palestinian people
39 of its inalienable rights and a just, lasting and peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine.

40
41 **III. Conclusions and Recommendations**

A. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND RELIGION IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

5. Recognizing that a report focused on freedom of religion has not been done in the region since 2008, CEIRPP requests that the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, within the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), formulate a special report on the oPt to examine any actions that are discordant with the *Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief*. CEIRPP further requests that if any serious violations are proven, the Special Rapporteur write an urgent appeal to alleviate the discrimination, in order to ensure the Freedom of Religion within the territory.

6. The Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People asks the General Assembly to acknowledge that the daily harassments that are currently conducted by the Israeli personnel are part of a pervasive way of exerting violence on the Palestinian People and undermines their basic rights and dignity.

7. Considering the many humanitarian needs of the Palestinian People, the Committee suggests the facilitation of increased cooperation between Israel and Palestine to promote a more efficient flow of humanitarian aid, medical assistance, food, construction materials, and educational materials.

8. CEIRPP recommends the opening of the Gaza sea ports for use by aid organizations related to the UN such as UNICEF, WHO, WFP, and FAO. We recommend Israeli cooperation and involvement in the importation process, to respect and maintain Israeli security concerns.

- a. This action would best be coupled with resumption of flow of goods into Gaza from Egypt as a secondary corridor for aid into Gaza;
- b. The border should be under the supervision of a third party, agreed upon by Israel and Palestine, as was done in the Agreement on Movement of Access, in which the European Union monitored the Egyptian Gaza border, with the goal of eventually allowing the follow of essential goods outside of aid organizations.

9. We affirm that the Israeli blockade violates the human rights of Gaza’s population while strangling opportunities for social, economic, and educational development, in contravention to The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 13 unequivocally states the right of movement and return.

10. Taking note that many UN resolutions condemn the construction of the Israeli barrier wall, the Committee recommends the General Assembly to discuss the possibility of encouraging Israel to open some parts of the barrier wall, so that:

- a. The wall shall be taken down in specific areas in and around East Jerusalem, and in increments that shall not exceed any limits agreed to by the Israeli and Palestinian governments, where Palestinian economic, social, and political interests are legitimately endangered by the existence of the wall;

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- b. The creation of checkpoints shall be done upon agreement of both parties and are to be monitored by an agreed upon third party Peace-Keepers;
- c. Checkpoints shall be located at the opened parts of the separation barrier and will ensure the security of the Israeli population while also allowing movement for Palestinian people;
- d. The location of the added checkpoints will be determined by the expertise of the Barrier Monitoring Unit within the UNRWA based on local knowledge of the barrier studies.



Code: DRS 1/5

Committee: The Committee on Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

Subject: The Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Particularly in and around East Jerusalem

1 **I. Introduction**

2
3 **A. INCREASING ACCESS TO BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH**
4 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PERMIT REFORM**

5
6 1. According to Article 13 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), everyone
7 has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State. General
8 Assembly Resolution A/RES/67/121 of January 14, 2013 calls for the occupying power to cease
9 its disruption of Palestinian mobility. CEIRPP recognizes that the multiple controls and placed
10 by Israel in the oPts prevent the Palestinian People from accessing their income generating
11 activities, their schools and universities, health care facilities, and agricultural lands.

12
13 2. According to the B'Tselem study *Arrested Development: The Long Term Impact of Israeli's*
14 *Separation Barrier in the West Bank* conducted in October 2012, 10.2 percent of all farmland is
15 outside of Palestinian control. Past attempts at solving this issue have proven ineffective, such as
16 the harvest permits as displayed in the *Olive Harvest Factsheet* of October 2012 under the
17 auspices of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Furthermore, as
18 stated by ACT Palestine Forum in *The Advocacy Paper* of February 22, 2013, numerous
19 Palestinian applications for permits have been refused for purported security reasons. Between
20 2007 and 2012, the number of permits issued decreased by 87 percent according to the Internal
21 Displacement Monitoring Centre. Consequently the CEIRPP believes that an efficient system is
22 needed to allow for a greater observance of these internationally recognized human rights.

23
24 3. During the 2011 reporting period, the Ministry of Health of the Palestinian Authority
25 registered a total of 33,469 patients from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip on health institutions
26 outside their territories, demonstrating a high necessity for medical access especially to East
27 Jerusalem. However, the approval rates of Gaza applicants slightly increased whereas the
28 approval for the West Bank residence decreased. On the matter, the World Health Organization
29 (WHO) determined the existence of a lack of transparency with regards to the criteria on which
30 Israeli Authorities base their refusal or acceptance of applications.

31
32 **II. Mandate**

33
34 4. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was
35 established through General Assembly resolution 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975. The
36 Committee was mandated to consider and recommend to the General Assembly a programme of
37 implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian People to exercise their inalienable rights,
38 and to take into account, in the formulation of its recommendations for the implementation of
39 that programme, all the powers conferred by the Charter upon the principal organs of the United
40 Nations.

42 5. In 2012, the General Assembly adopted resolution 67/20, which requested that the committee
 43 continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian
 44 people, including their right to self-determination, to support the Middle East peace process for
 45 the achievement of the two – State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders and the just
 46 resolution of all final status issues, and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the
 47 Palestinian people. The resolution further requested the Committee to continue to keep under
 48 review the situation relating to the question of Palestine and to report and make suggestions to
 49 the General Assembly, the Security Council or the Secretary-General, as appropriate. The
 50 Committee may further continue to extend its cooperation and support to Palestinian and other
 51 civil society organizations and to continue to involve additional civil society organizations and
 52 parliamentarians in its work in order to mobilize international solidarity and support for the
 53 Palestinian people, with the overall aim of promoting the achievement by the Palestinian people
 54 of its inalienable rights and a just, lasting and peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine.
 55

56 **III. Conclusions and Recommendations**

57
 58 **A. INCREASING ACCESS TO BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH**
 59 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PERMIT REFORM**
 60

61 6. The CEIRPP encourages reforms to the permit system currently in place in the West Bank and
 62 other oPt's in order to allow further freedom of movement for Palestinian students, businesses,
 63 farmers, workers and those in need of frequent medical attention, whose movements are being
 64 impeded by Israeli movement control policies. The Committee recommends the implementation
 65 of a three-permit system that would be funded through the budget of the existing ID/Permit
 66 System in Israel:

- 67 a. The creation of a business travel permit, which would grant approved business-
 68 owners, including those providing emergency response services, the ability to
 69 transport vehicles containing relevant goods across checkpoints. This will potentially
 70 be referred to as Type A permits;
- 71 b. The creation of an accelerated permit for workers, students, elderly, and the
 72 chronically ill in order to provide them with priority access at checkpoints to facilitate
 73 their daily and/or frequent commute. This will enhance access to employment,
 74 educational opportunities, and access to proper and on-time health attention. This will
 75 potentially be referred to as Type B permits;
- 76 c. The creation of a farmland and equipment permit that will allow farmers to access
 77 farmland areas located at the other side of the separation barrier, as well as transport
 78 approved farming equipment to the land in order to address the ongoing agricultural
 79 vulnerability of the Palestinian people. This will potentially be referred to as Type C
 80 permits.

81
 82 7. The CEIRPP encourages the General Assembly to request the United Nations Office for the
 83 Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), which has strong expertise in conducting studies
 84 relating to the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Palestine, as well as active NGOs with
 85 extensive histories of working on the ground, such as the Red Cross and Red Crescent, and
 86 related United Nations organs such as the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for
 87 Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) to undertake a study on the ambiguity on the issuance of

88 permits. The OCHA will present their findings into a comprehensive report, which would
89 possibly include recommendations for the future. The report should be published within six
90 months after the data collection.

Code: DRS 1/6

Committee: Commission on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

Subject: The Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Particularly in and around East Jerusalem.

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1 **I. Introduction**

2
3 **A. THE SITUATION IN EAST JERUSALEM AND THE PROMOTION OF**
4 **JERUSALEM'S SOCIAL AND CULTURAL IDENTITY**

- 5
6 1. The Committee Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (CEIRPP) is
7 concerned by Israel's occupation of East Jerusalem and stresses the importance of
8 acknowledging the inherent rights of Palestinians living in East Jerusalem as citizens.
9 These rights include freedom of religion, freedom of movement, access to basic resources
10 and the right to nationality and political and cultural participation. Israel's claim to
11 Jerusalem as its undivided capital jeopardizes the peace process and the future of East
12 Jerusalem, as it has denied Palestine any claims to East Jerusalem as its own capital. The
13 Committee acknowledges the importance of emphasizing the diverse cultural significance
14 of East Jerusalem in order to emphasize the importance of East Jerusalem as a Palestinian
15 city and potential capital.
16
17 2. CEIRPP acknowledges that tourism is essential to the promotion of East Jerusalem as a
18 cultural center. Therefore, the commission greatly emphasizes the importance of allowing
19 visits to cultural and religious sites in East Jerusalem, stressing the importance of equal
20 access for tourists from all nationalities, including Palestine.
21
22 3. Security Council Resolution S/RES/478 of August, 1980 states that "all legislative and
23 administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which have
24 altered or purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, and in
25 particular the recent "basic law" on Jerusalem, are null and void and must be rescinded
26 forthwith." Security Council Resolution S/RES/476 of June, 1980, also emphasizes "the
27 need for protection and preservation of the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the
28 Holy Places in the city."
29
30 4. CEIRPP is deeply concerned over illegal Israeli action in East Jerusalem considering the
31 significance of East Jerusalem for both parties. Israeli actions, such as settlements and
32 check-points, compromise the political and demographic integrity of East Jerusalem, and
33 therefore jeopardize its final status in future peace negotiations. The committee is
34 especially opposed to Israel's East 1 (E1) settlement plan that cuts through East
35 Jerusalem, dividing it from the West Bank.
36
37 5. Security Council resolution S/RES/242 of November, 1967, demands the "termination of
38 all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgment of the
39 sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and
40 their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or
41 acts of force."

42
 43 6. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has indicated that the
 44 settlements in East Jerusalem are “illegal under international and humanitarian law,”
 45 violating Article 49 of the Geneva Conventions, which “prohibits the transfer of the
 46 occupying power’s civilian population into occupied territory as well as the forced
 47 displacement of citizens.”
 48

49 **II. Mandate**

50
 51 7. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was
 52 established through General Assembly resolution 3376 (XXX) of November 10th, 1975.
 53 The Committee was mandated to consider and recommend to the General Assembly a
 54 programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian People to exercise their
 55 inalienable rights, and to take into account, in the formulation of its recommendations for
 56 the implementation of that programme, all the powers conferred by the Charter upon the
 57 principal organs of the United Nations.
 58

59 8. In 2012, the General Assembly adopted A/RES/67/20, which requested that the
 60 committee continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights
 61 of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, to support the
 62 Middle East peace process for the achievement of the two – State solution on the basis of
 63 the pre-1967 borders and the just resolution of all final status issues, and to mobilize
 64 international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people. The resolution further
 65 requested the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the
 66 question of Palestine and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly, the
 67 Security Council or the Secretary-General, as appropriate. The Committee may further
 68 continue to extend its cooperation and support to Palestinian and other civil society
 69 organizations and to continue to involve additional civil society organizations and
 70 parliamentarians in its work in order to mobilize international solidarity and support for
 71 the Palestinian people, with the overall aim of promoting the achievement by the
 72 Palestinian people of its inalienable rights and a just, lasting and peaceful settlement of
 73 the question of Palestine.
 74

75 **III. Conclusions and Recommendations**

76
 77 **A. A. THE SITUATION IN EAST JERUSALEM AND THE PROMOTION OF**
 78 **JERUSALEM’S SOCIAL AND CULTURAL IDENTITY**
 79

80 9. CEIRPP is deeply concerned by the impact of illegal Israeli actions in East Jerusalem on
 81 the region’s territorial integrity. This will greatly compromise any claims to East
 82 Jerusalem in future peace negotiations. As such, CEIRPP highly recommends taking
 83 action in order to preserve the cultural and political integrity of the region.
 84

85 10. CEIRPP condemns the E1 settlement project and calls on the international community to
 86 exert legal pressure and take other necessary steps to prevent these settlements. In order
 87 to reinforce the importance of East Jerusalem to the Palestinian State, and in regards to

88 the E1 construction plans within East Jerusalem, CEIRPP asks that Member States'
89 religious and political leaders act in solidarity with the Palestinian peoples by signing an
90 open letter to the Israeli Prime Minister condemning the plans as a major hindrance to the
91 peace process.
92

- 93 11. In terms of culture, the committee highly emphasizes the significant diversity of East
94 Jerusalem, which serves as a cultural urban center containing holy sites for Islam,
95 Christianity and Judaism, along with several other religions. In this regard, CEIRPP will
96 work with the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
97 (UNESCO) in order to emphasize the Palestinian heritage in East Jerusalem as follows:
98 a. Providing the international community, specifically the youth, with information
99 through websites, films, and booklets, regarding the history and diverse cultural
100 significance of East Jerusalem and its religious sites;
101 b. Specifically emphasizing East Jerusalem within UNESCO's promotion of
102 Jerusalem as a world heritage site;
103 c. Advising the preservation of the religious sites and working to promote them as
104 neutral ground in collaboration with the General Assembly and other interested
105 parties. At the request of the General Assembly, CEIRPP will issue a secondary
106 report evaluating the effectiveness of the preservation program.
107
- 108 12. CEIRPP will launch an awareness campaign entitled "More Than One" aimed at
109 informing the public of the diverse cultural significance of East Jerusalem, emphasizing
110 that this significance extends beyond one culture or religion. The campaign will also
111 address social prejudices that often exist between Israel and Palestine, along with the
112 impact of Israeli actions, such as settlements and checkpoints, on the lives of the
113 Palestinians living in East Jerusalem.
114 a. The campaign may be funded by interested parties, such as the Gulf Cooperation
115 Council (GCC) and the Kuwait Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
116 (KWFESD);
117 b. CEIRPP asks for the collaboration between UNESCO, the United Nations
118 International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and the OIC International
119 Broadcasting Union in order to create and broadcast the campaign. These
120 organizations together will provide a balanced view of the significance of
121 Jerusalem, while utilizing their broadcasting means to spread the message as
122 effectively as possible.
123 i. The campaign will be launched by a major event organized by CEIRPP
124 and may be hosted in one of the neighboring countries, such as Jordan;
125 ii. The event may include all interested parties such as the UN, Palestine,
126 Israel, and all neighboring or involved countries, including the Member
127 States of CEIRPP.
128 c. The campaign will utilize visual aids through documentaries, social media and
129 public service announcements that can be aired on regional and global
130 communication networks;
131 d. The campaign will also include a blog by Palestinians providing insight into their
132 daily lives and how they are impacted by the political situation. The blog can be
133 aided by creative writing and IT training provided by UNESCO or the United

- 134 Nations Relief Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestinian high school or
 135 university students;
- 136 e. CEIRPP will offer incentives for public or private television networks which air
 137 these or other similar programs by declaring them official collaborators with
 138 “More Than One” and CEIRPP;
- 139 f. CEIRPP will also offer incentives for private corporations that sponsor the
 140 campaign, including their names as sponsors in the publications of “More Than
 141 One”;
- 142 g. The campaign can also include a voluntary inter-cultural dialogue between Israeli
 143 and Palestinian youth. Cooperation and understanding may be fostered through
 144 forums, dialogues, and games. The promotion of the inter-cultural dialogue would
 145 be through print media and social media;
- 146 i. The target participants would be the Palestinian youth as well as Israeli
 147 youth living within occupied Palestinian territories.
- 148 h. The “More Than One” Campaign can be the theme of this year’s day of
 149 International Solidarity with Palestine in order to conduct festivities that
 150 emphasize the diverse cultural heritage of East Jerusalem.
- 151
- 152 13. CEIRPP recognizes the presence of multiple news agencies operating in East Jerusalem.
 153 CEIRPP highly advocates the establishment of an International Palestinian News Agency
 154 such as the Palestinian News and Information Agency (WAFA). However CEIRPP
 155 recommends that such an agency be based in East Jerusalem, which will greatly enhance
 156 the city’s cultural identity.
- 157
- 158 14. CEIRPP recommends coordination between the “More Than One” Campaign and the
 159 United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) to promote East Jerusalem as a
 160 viable tourist site within Palestine. This includes encouraging Israel to allow equal access
 161 for tourists of all nationalities into Jerusalem, specifically the East. CEIRPP also
 162 recommends that international travelers are encouraged to share their traveling
 163 experiences with the global community through the social media outlets established by
 164 the “More Than One” campaign.
- 165
- 166 15. CEIRPP acknowledges that the freedom of movement is central to the freedom of
 167 religion and practice for Palestinians. In this light, the commission recommends the
 168 General Assembly to uphold existing legal frameworks, including Security Council
 169 Resolutions S/RE/478 and S/RES/476, in relation to Israel and allowing access to East
 170 Jerusalem, specifically for the purposes of prayer.
- 171
- 172 16. In order to enhance Palestine’s claim to East Jerusalem, CEIRPP highly recommends the
 173 resumption of peace negotiations between Israel and Palestine. This new round of
 174 negotiations should emphasize the current non-Member Observer State status of Palestine
 175 and its inherent territorial, cultural and political integrity.