

NMUN•GERMANY 2019



27 – 30 NOVEMBER 2019

Documentation of the Work of the Human Rights Council



The Human Rights Council (HRC)

Committee Staff

Director	Samantha Hall
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Agenda

- I. The Human Rights Situation in Palestine
- II. Preventing Political Persecution and Oppression

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
HRC/1/1	The Human Rights Situation in Palestine	31 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 4 abstentions
HRC/1/2	The Human Rights Situation in Palestine	29 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 6 abstentions
HRC/1/3	The Human Rights Situation in Palestine	34 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 3 abstentions
HRC/1/4	The Human Rights Situation in Palestine	Adopted by Acclamation
HRC/1/5	The Human Rights Situation in Palestine	25 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 11 abstentions
HRC/1/6	The Human Rights Situation in Palestine	33 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 3 abstentions
HRC/1/7	The Human Rights Situation in Palestine	33 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 3 abstentions

Summary Report

The Human Rights Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. The Human Rights Situation in Palestine
- II. Preventing Political Persecution and Oppression

The session was attended by representatives of thirty-nine Member States. On Wednesday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, beginning discussion on the topic of The Human Rights Situation in Palestine.

By Thursday, the Dais received a total of seven proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as calling for Israel, the Occupying Power, to remove blockades and other restrictions on Palestinians, and target sectors that address human rights issues, such as access to food and water and empowering Palestinians politically, socially, and economically. Delegates collaborated to identify and recommend a range of solutions to address the Human Rights Situation in Palestine. The Council continuously worked in a collaborative manner, held extensive discussions on ideas, and remained positive and hopeful throughout the sessions.

On Saturday, seven draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted seven resolutions following voting procedure, one of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including self-determination, infrastructure, food security, education and vocational training, women's rights as well as healthcare. The Council therefore addressed several distinct aspects of this topic in a comprehensive manner while having long and intense discussions which ultimately resulted in extensive recommendations and guidelines for the international community to undertake to ensure human rights are upheld in Palestine.

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Code: HRC/1/1

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: The Human Rights Situation in Palestine

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Mindful* of the Security Council resolution 2334 which established a territorial status quo and encourages diplomatic
4 dialogue in order to address the inalienable human rights of the Palestinian community,

5
6 *Highlighting* General Assembly resolution 194 (1948) which calls for an establishment of the Conciliation
7 Commission for Palestine to facilitate peace and the return of Palestinian refugees to Israel,

8
9 *Noting* the Human Rights Council report 40/74 (2019) indicating violent repression of peaceful demonstration
10 conducted by Israeli Security Forces and the situation of its casualties,

11
12 *Recognizing the efforts* of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Program of the Assistance
13 of Palestinian People for the reconstruction and development of vital infrastructure in the state of Palestine and
14 developing nation-wide networks,

15
16 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 48/40 (1994) providing the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for
17 Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) continuous financial support for short- and long-term healthcare
18 efforts,

19
20 *Recognizing that 60%* of Palestinian medical services are provided through programs organized by the United
21 Nations Relief Works Agency and non-governmental organizations, as described in the World Health Organizations
22 (WHO) report 72/33 (2019),

23
24 *Approving* the World Health Assembly report A/72/33 (2019) that recognizes the effects of Israel's illegal
25 occupation of Palestinian land, such as lack of access to clean water and fertile farmlands which creates unforeseen
26 health complications and disease transmission towards Palestinians,

27
28 *Acknowledging,* the Palestinian National Voluntary's review on the implementation of Sustainable Development
29 Goal 2 of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2018) works to improve nutritional standards and promote
30 sustainable agriculture and the rightful access to land and economic opportunity,

31
32 *Taking into consideration the* decreased access to healthcare facilities in the state of Palestine due to ongoing
33 blockade and limitation of movement as noted in the Commission on the Status of Women's report 2014/6 (2013),

34
35 *Bearing in mind* the importance of General Assembly resolution 60/251 (2007) which established the Human Rights
36 Council and the universal periodic review process to evaluate Member States' progress on maintaining and
37 promoting human rights,

38
39 *Reminding* Member States of the positive influence of the UNRWA in efforts to implement programs that increase
40 healthcare, relief and social services in Palestine as stated by World Health Assembly report A/72/33 (2019),

41
42 *Applauding* the work of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) for its
43 decades long promotion of human rights in the state of Palestine and internationally,

44
45 *Reaffirming* the WHO report 72/33 (2019) that identifies only 81 hospitals in Palestine servicing nearly five million
46 Palestinian citizens,

47

48 *Noting with satisfaction* the World Health Assembly report A/72/33 (2019) for highlighting their support in assisting
49 the State of Palestine in creating and strengthening an effective trauma management system to populations that are
50 the most prone, vulnerable, or already subjected to injury within the region,

51
52 *Acknowledging* the training efforts made by the Peres Center for Peace and Innovation in serving as a building block
53 for collaboration between Israel and Palestine,

54
55 *Aware* of the control that the occupying power, namely the Civil Administration in the settlement of Beit El, has
56 over the retainment of work permits and student visas that hinders medical assistance to the Palestinian community
57 as mentioned by the UNOCH report *Restrictions on the Movement of People and Goods within the West Bank*
58 (2005),

59
60 *Stressing* the benefits of developing human capital, as stated by the United Nations Economic Commission for
61 Europe's report 2016/6 (2016), that would further improve the quality of life and economy due to the increase of
62 employment within developing regions,

- 63
64 1. *Suggests* the protection of the right to private property of Palestinians, enabling a more amicable political
65 environment for the improvement of human rights;
- 66
67 2. *Reiterates* that Israel should uphold the beliefs enshrined in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1953),
68 specifically the right and freedom of movement for those facing urgent health emergencies by lifting the illegal
69 Israeli blockade;
- 70
71 3. *Fully recommends* all Member States to increase monetary and logistical support to the UNRWA's programs
72 that guarantees assistance and protection of Palestinian's right to healthcare;
- 73
74 4. *Further recommends* Israel to consider the impact of its illegal occupation of the Palestinian territories on public
75 access to clean water and food production, and how this prevents Palestine from establishing sustainable
76 nutritional standards;
- 77
78 5. *Calls upon* Member States to increase investments and support to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization to
79 address growth stunting as a result of insufficient agricultural development and nutritional value within
80 vulnerable communities;
- 81
82 6. *Fully encourages* Member States' advocacy for the removal of the illegal Israeli settlements and blockades in
83 the occupied territories to improve the availability of emergency medical care services life of individuals in the
84 State of Palestine;
- 85
86 7. *Invites* Member States to collaborate with UNDP to have a greater focus on constructing healthcare facilities in
87 the State of Palestine to meet current and future demands;
- 88
89 8. *Further supports* the efforts by the UNOCH improving the availability of clean, sanitized water within Palestine
90 in order to prevent communicable diseases, like salmonella and typhoid fever, that spread through water;
- 91
92 9. *Further recommends* Member States to support the deployment of WHO mobile clinics to all regions of
93 Palestine suffering from a lack of healthcare, most notably in the Gaza Strip, tasked to administer vaccines, and
94 emergency medical services;
- 95
96 10. *Suggests* Member States collaborate with the WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean to conduct
97 Health Impact Assessments as a part of regular Right to Health reports on the well-being and standard of living
98 persons living in the Occupied Palestinian Territories;
- 99
100 11. *Encourages* the collaboration of Member States and the UN to expand upon current efforts to build a
101 sustainable healthcare system within Palestine by:
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- a. Encouraging support and collaboration between the WHO, United Nations Children Fund, and the Red Crescent Society, while also reaching out to other non-governmental organizations for further support;
 - b. Allowing Palestinian doctors and students to receive training under medical professionals in Israel led by non-governmental organizations, such as the Peres Center for Peace and Innovation;
 - c. Supporting the current WHO assistance in their organization of training exercises for Palestinian students in medical fields and programs that serves as a stepping-stone to create a more sustainable healthcare system in Palestine;
 - d. Endorsing collaboration between Member States, international organizations, and universities by allowing international medical and nursing student volunteers to help provide instruction and training to Palestinian students, and simultaneously providing medical care to those in need.

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Code: HRC/1/2

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: The Human Rights Situation in Palestine

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Affirming* the significance of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) and Article 12 of the *International*
4 *Covenant on Social and Political Rights* (ICCPR) that provides provisions to ensure the humanity of each global
5 citizen to be respected in regards the occupied territories of Palestine,
6

7 *Acknowledging* the limitations of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) structure in the special case of the human
8 rights situation in Palestine, as the UPR of the State of Israel of 2017 does not include any mention of the situation
9 within the Occupied Palestinian Territories,
10

11 *Recognizing* the role of United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
12 (UNRWA) in providing sustainable socioeconomic benefits and humanitarian aid to the displaced Palestinian
13 people,
14

15 *Alarmed by* the unequal funding distribution within the 2017 UNRWA Programme Budget allocating 42% of the
16 total budget to 4 out of the 5 sectors, rendering these sectors unequipped to fulfill their designated functions,
17

18 *Praising* the success of microfinancing when there is a lack of conventional banking and related services that
19 provides vulnerable communities the means to gain basic human rights such as food, clean water, and shelter as
20 demonstrated in the 1995 UN report *Microfinance in Africa: Combining the Best Practices of Traditional and*
21 *Modern Microfinance Approaches towards Poverty Eradication,*
22

23 *Recalling* the recommendations of the Security Council and the Office of the UN High Commissioner of Human
24 Rights (OHCHR) in the Human Rights Council resolution 40/43 to allow independent and impartial investigations
25 of human rights violations in the Occupied Palestinian Territories,
26

27 *Deeply Concerned about* the recent expulsion of Human Rights Watch (HRW) executive director in Palestine by
28 Israel in November 2019, and the barring of HRW researchers by the Israeli government, which according to HRW
29 and HRW executive Kenneth Roth “reflects the authorities’ intensifying assault on human rights” and illustrates
30 “why the international community must reboot its approach to Israel’s deteriorating human rights record,” as “a
31 government that expels a leading human rights investigator is not likely to stop its systematic oppression of
32 Palestinians under occupation without much greater international pressure,”
33

34 *Stressing* the need for holistic reproductive healthcare to enable Palestinian women to exercise their right to an
35 adequate standard of health and family planning, as mentioned in Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human*
36 *Rights,*
37

38 *Highlighting* the International Court of Justice (ICJ) documentation of the extensive human rights violations by
39 Israel, as documented in the 2004 ICJ Advisory Opinion, *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the*
40 *Occupied Palestinian Territory,*
41

42 *Noting* Article 2 in the ICCPR that endorses reparations framework as the reallocation of public funding to programs
43 investing in sustainable land, healthcare, and educational infrastructure for marginalized people,
44

45 *Emphasizing* Security Council Resolution 242 (1967) which established the illegality of occupation, building
46 settlements, and restricting access to international waterways, and recognized the importance of sovereignty,
47 political independence, and territorial integrity,
48

49 *Reaffirming* Security Council Resolution 2334 (2016), which condemns Israel for its wrongdoings and illegal
50 occupation, and calls for Israel to return stolen territory,
51
52 *Illuminating* General Assembly Resolution 60/147, demanding that victims of egregious human rights violations
53 have the right to reparations defined as measures taken by the state to acknowledge victims suffering, offer
54 compensation and restitution, and create structural change to guarantee freedoms for marginalized peoples,
55
56 *Underscoring* Human Rights Council resolution 40/23 on the “Human Rights Situation in the Occupied Palestinian
57 Territory, including East Jerusalem” demanding Israel to discontinue all acts of violence, terror and other human
58 rights violations as well as preserving Palestinian institutions,
59
60 *Emphasizing* UN General Assembly Resolution 72/86 on “Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,
61 including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan,” which calls upon Israel to accede to criminal sanctions
62 and halt violent actions perpetrated by Israeli settlers with the “aim of ensuring full accountability for and preventing
63 all acts of violence by Israeli settlers,”
64
65 *Building off* the previous design of integrated civil society organizations, such as Global Alliance of Civil Society
66 Organizations and Activists, to design new and innovative structures throughout Palestine which promote civil rights
67 and duties within the region,
68
69 1. *Demands* Israel to reassess their human rights policies in regard to Palestine due to their violation of
70 international law in adherence to their recognition of the *Charter of the United Nations*, the *Universal*
71 *Declaration of Human Rights*, and the International Court of Justice;
72
73 2. *Encourages* willing and able Member States to work towards the implementation of a permanent OHCHR
74 program stationed in the West Bank and Gaza to:
75
76 a. Record human rights violations reported by Palestinian citizens, nongovernmental organizations
77 (NGOs), and witnessed by OHCHR staffers which:
78
79 i. Provides capacity building and assistance to Palestinian authorities and Palestinian
80 institutions in the interest of facilitating the necessary steps to make autonomous legal
81 and administrative changes;
82 ii. Allows free mobility of OHCHR within the occupied territories;
83 iii. Gives OHCHR staffers jurisdiction to engage with detained and imprisoned Palestinians
84 to document possible human rights abuses;
85
86 b. Be comprised of a total of 50 observers including medical professionals, activists, and political
87 actors appointed by the Member States in the Human Rights Council;
88
89 c. Be funded by the UN Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the
90 Implementation of the UPR and the UN Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR Mechanism,
91 in order to increase the capacity of the monitoring body within Palestine given the lack of a
92 designated UPR in the Occupied Territories;
93
94 d. Report their findings annually to the Human Rights Council to collect data and submit to the
95 General Assembly for review to be released publicly in the interest of archiving evidence for the
96 possibility of trying Israel for its crimes;
97
98 3. *Calls upon* Israel to provide and fund reparations to the people of Palestine, ensuring that steps are taken to hold
99 Israel accountable and promote healing for Palestinians by:
100
101 a. Ceasing the further illegal annexation of Palestinian land;
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103 b. Allowing previously displaced Palestinians to return to their homes and land by:
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- i. Permitting Palestinian building of homes on Palestinian land;
 - ii. Compensating Palestinians who suffered property destruction by the Israeli government;
- c. Cooperating with the Palestinian Environmental NGO's network to support sustainable land development through:
- i. Water sanitation and conservation;
 - ii. Defending land against environmental degradation by promoting sustainable agriculture;
- d. Prioritizing access to reproductive healthcare for Palestinian women and children, including prenatal, birth, and post-natal care, as well as access to contraception and immunizations;
- e. Establishing safe and sustainable infrastructure by implementing integrated civil society organizations within the Occupied Palestinian Territories, as well as Israel;
- f. Permitting the free movement of Palestinians through the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Israel in order for Palestinians to have safe access to all sectors of employment, regardless of identification status;
- g. Removing Israeli influence and censorship within the Palestinian education system to grant Palestinians access to autonomous education within the Occupied Palestinian Territories;
4. *Suggests* the sufficient reallocation of the UNRWA program budget on a proportional basis to its varying programs by expanding the framework with the collaboration of the UNRWA microfinancing department and socioeconomic NGOs to equip small businesses and entrepreneurs with tools including microcredit, savings and checking accounts, and microinsurance.

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Code: HRC/1/3

Committee: The Human Rights Council

Topic: The Human Rights Situation in Palestine

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Emphasizing* Sustainable Development Goals 2, 3, 16, and 17, which collectively promote sustainable and proactive
4 humanitarian solutions in terms of international cooperation and food security around the globe, including in
5 Palestine and Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPTs),

6
7 *Recalling* the fundamental human rights outlined in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, specifically in
8 Articles 3, 5, 9, 13, and 26, in order to ameliorate the human rights situation the Palestinian people are currently
9 facing through the delivery of aid that transcends dependency,

10
11 *Recalling* reports from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' 2018 *The Monthly Humanitarian*
12 *Bulletin* concerning food insecurity, wherein unemployment is identified as the primary root of the lack of economic
13 access to food in Palestine,

14
15 *Considering* the need to foster quality and monitored conditions in order to ensure that Palestinians within the OPTs
16 may access necessary and nutritional food,

17
18 *Approving* the effort of the *State of Palestine Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022* regarding the issue of food
19 insecurity and affordability in food available to refugees in the Gaza Strip,

20
21 *Mindful* of the 2018 *State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World* report, which states that 32.7% or 1.6 million
22 people are in areas that do not have the means to afford nutritious food,

23
24 *Conscious* of the fact that 32% of families headed by women within negatively affected areas of Palestine are food
25 insecure, particularly in the Gaza strip, which alarmingly impacts 54% of women, as reported by World Food
26 Programme in their Palestine country brief report,

27
28 *Recognizing* the cruciality of inalienable human freedoms as mentioned in the *International Bill of Human Rights*,
29 such as access to food and deeply concerned by the food insecurity, unfair trade, and inefficient agricultural
30 practices associated with economic instability in Palestine,

31
32 *Fully acknowledging* that refugee camps are a short-term solution as recognized by the United Nations (UN), and
33 urging the implementation of agricultural programs regarding independence and increase of the economic
34 opportunity for Palestinian people,

- 35
36 1. *Urges* Member States to collaborate with all locally-situated UN bodies to give preferences to Palestinians
37 during hiring processes within the distribution of humanitarian food aid;
- 38
39 2. *Requests* Israel to cease all confiscation of land, lift restrictions on farmers who have land extending across
40 borders, and loosen border controls where food and food-related platforms, services, and people need access;
- 41
42 3. *Suggests* Member States partner with the Food and Agriculture Organization in monitoring the health quality of
43 products supplied to the Palestinian peoples;
- 44
45 4. *Encourages* Member States to work with the World Health Organization to ensure safe sanitary conditions for
46 food consumption as part of achieving the goals set forth in the *State of Palestine Country Strategic Plan 2018-*
47 *2022*;
- 48

- 49 5. *Calls upon* Member States to support the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in
50 the Near East (UNRWA) to utilize their current presence in the region to ensure the accessibility of sustainable
51 food supplies to OPTs;
52
- 53 6. *Invites* Member States to work alongside the programs of the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the
54 Empowerment of Women, located in the OPTs, to create entrepreneurship and leadership opportunities on food
55 sustainability by hosting support groups, workshops, cooperatives, and other information-sharing platforms;
56
- 57 7. *Welcomes* the idea of Member States partnering with the World Trade Organization with the purpose of:
58
- 59 a. Creating more transparent agricultural production organizations within the region;
 - 60 b. Regulating funds and aid to ensure a sustainable and independent agricultural region in years to
61 come;
62
- 63
- 64 8. *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate and provide consultations and training for the citizens of Palestine to
65 raise their level of qualification to work in agriculture and trade institutions;
66
- 67 9. *Urges* Member States to work alongside UNRWA and relevant civil society organizations in the establishment
68 of agrarian training programs in order to ameliorate the situation of the Palestinian people by providing
69 independence through sustainable farming practices and food security across the OPTs by sending agricultural
70 students and experts to Palestine and the OPTs to help in augmenting agrarian education and career possibilities
71 of Palestinians.

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Code: HRC/1/4

Committee: The Human Rights Council

Topic: The Human Rights Situation in Palestine

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Noting* the 8583rd meeting of the Security Council in July 2019 wherein it was brought to attention the diverging
4 international opinion regarding the human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPTs) and its
5 detriment to amicable discourse regarding provision of aid to the region,

6
7 *Emphasizing* the importance of observing the current human rights situation in Palestine in order to identify the type
8 and extent to which vocational training is necessary for the economic empowerment of Palestinians,

9
10 *Recognizing* the immense need for the sustainability of humanitarian aid in the OPTs regarding vocational training,
11 emphasized in Security Council resolution 1860(2009) on “The situation in the Middle East, including the
12 Palestinian question,”

13
14 *Aware* of the insufficient number of medical, vocational, and specialized professionals residing in the Palestinian
15 Territories as recognized in the Report by the Secretary-General “Assistance to the Palestinian People,”

16
17 *Acknowledging* the efforts of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
18 (UNRWA) in establishing educational programs in the OPTs such as My Voice My School to provide education to
19 young children in Palestine,

20
21 *Stressing the importance of* developing cooperation with international bodies specialized on educational issues such
22 as United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNRWA, other international
23 organizations, and civil society organizations,

24
25 *Keeping in mind* UNRWA’s Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET), which helps to improve the
26 process of skill-development in the Palestinian workforce,

27
28 *Cognizant* of the findings of the UN *Report on UNCTAD assistance to the Palestinian people: Developments in the*
29 *economy of the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, that 31% of Palestinians are unemployed and 2.5 million
30 Palestinians rely on humanitarian aid and lack the occupational skills or means necessary to become economically
31 secure,

32
33 *Mindful* that according to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics Press Release on the Eve of International
34 Women’s Day on 3 August 2018, the rate for male unemployment in Palestine has decreased to 1.5% between 2005-
35 2018, that the rate of female unemployment in Palestine has increased to 25.2% in the same period,

36
37 *Concerned* that women in development are often underutilized and should be recognized so that they can feel like
38 valued members of their communities by actively contributing to the financial well-being of the community as
39 recognized in the provisions of the *Education 2030: Incheon Declaration and Framework for Action Towards*
40 *inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all*,

41
42 *Having reviewed* previous ideas from the General Assembly, which highlight the need for awareness regarding the
43 history of the human rights crisis in Palestine,

44
45 1. *Encourages* all Member States to cooperate and assist one another in the development and maintenance of
46 multilateral solutions to address the human rights situation in the OPTs;

47

- 48 2. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education to work with Israel to observe Palestine in order to
49 monitor technical education and vocational training, as well as higher education and to provide conclusions and
50 recommendations within the mechanism of special procedures of the Human Rights Council;
51
- 52 3. *Recommends* Israel to cooperate with international organizations in order to enable aid to reach the Gaza Strip
53 and the West Bank by:
54
- 55 a. Allowing unrestricted access for UN organizations and non-government organizations (NGOs) to
56 and from all blockades and checkpoints controlled by Israel;
 - 57
 - 58 b. Working with UN organizations and NGOs such as UNRWA and the UN Office for the
59 Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, continuing operations in OPTs;
 - 60
 - 61 c. Coordinating with humanitarian workers supervised by NGOs and UN organizations to assist the
62 humanitarian programs and facilities in the affected region of Palestine;
63
- 64 4. *Promotes* cooperation between Member States and Israel to allow educators and university students to enter
65 through the OPTs for the purpose of vocational training which will in turn improve quality of life for
66 Palestinians by:
67
- 68 a. Including vocational training in areas such as engineering, education, and medical expertise;
 - 69
 - 70 b. Extending the UNRWA program, My Voice My School, to establish both virtual and in-person
71 training in classrooms;
 - 72
 - 73 c. Inviting all Member States to join and foster the UNRWA's current initiatives;
 - 74
 - 75 d. Sharing ideas about teaching and learning and the use of technology through study abroad
76 programs;
 - 77
 - 78 e. Promoting international cooperation in the academic fields presenting opportunities for both
79 professors and students;
80
- 81 5. *Advises* Member States to utilize the existing UNRWA's presence, to increase educators' access to Palestinian
82 refugee camps to create a secure location for the implementation of economic initiatives designed for the
83 advancement of the OPTs by stimulating job opportunities by:
84
- 85 a. Utilizing multilateral support of Member States and the UNRWA;
 - 86
 - 87 b. Implementing immediately within UNRWA refugee camps to:
88
 - 89 i. Establish a foundation of participants in OPTs;
 - 90 ii. Launch a basic infrastructure through which UNRWA may further expand the program;
 - 91 - 92 c. Acting with self-sufficiency in mind to:
93
 - 94 i. Develop an increased information base for refugees to utilize and pass on this
95 information in the future;
 - 96 ii. Further establish a system in which refugees may socially and economically benefit
97 through greater job access;
98
- 99 6. *Further invites* the international community to collaborate with the International Bureau of Education (IBE-
100 UNESCO) working under UNESCO to implement an Education for All Package within Palestine to facilitate
101 the advancement of educational systems and vocational training programs throughout the region;
102

- 103 7. *Calls upon* all parties to actively support further cooperation for the TVET in Palestine to extend its scope in
104 order to enable as many Palestinian people as possible to enhance their skills for their economic independence
105 by:
- 106 a. Acknowledging the framework of The Torino Process;
 - 107
 - 108 b. Providing a unified national vocational training;
 - 109
 - 110 c. Exchanging the skills of TVET with several joint states;
 - 111
- 112 8. *Recommends* the expansion of UNRWA’s Cash for Work Program in Gaza through the implementation of
113 additional entrepreneurial and vocational programs by:
- 114
 - 115 a. Recognizing the benefits of shared information between Member States and Palestine in regard to
116 entrepreneurship, vocational training, and professional education programs and ensures that the
117 260,000 Palestinians currently on the programs waiting list are able to participate;
 - 118
 - 119 b. Inviting UNRWA to establish specialized economic development grants, which will be awarded to
120 qualified candidates from participating Member States to train Palestinians in engineering, in order
121 to promote economic growth and decrease reliance on humanitarian aid;
 - 122
 - 123 c. Encouraging the support of entrepreneurs and professionals internationally by including:
 - 124
 - 125 i. Travel, housing, and living stipends for the recipient;
 - 126 ii. Funding to facilitate the training of Palestinian business owners and the founding of
127 businesses in conjunction with trainees;
 - 128 - 129 d. Recommending UNRWA oversee entrepreneurial and vocational programs conducting evaluations
130 of the grants recipient’s entrepreneurial training based on the progress made among Palestinian
131 trainees every three months;
 - 132
 - 133 e. Ensuring the specialized workers funded by these grants will assist in UNRWA’s vocational
134 training efforts and impart this knowledge to future generations through:
 - 135
 - 136 i. Engineers redesigning current infrastructure in the region to ensure that structures are
137 safe and will also explain the necessary skills and building codes to trainees, who will be
138 taught as apprentices in order to become experts in their fields;
 - 139 ii. Medical personnel, working to extend the life expectancy of Palestinians;
 - 140 iii. Trade specialists assisting in rebuilding war-torn areas and out-of-code buildings;
 - 141 iv. Economic advisors being deployed to advise all UN Agencies in Palestine on how to
142 effectively distribute available resources to stimulate the region’s economy;
 - 143 v. Communication specialists being deployed to update current communication hardware
144 and techniques and maintain a level of discipline and efficiency between all involved
145 actors within OPTs;
 - 146
- 147 9. *Suggests* Member States to collaborate with the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of
148 Women to work on expanding vocational training through the Spring Forward for Women Programme by:
- 149
 - 150 a. Enhancing opportunities for women which develop skills that advance economic empowerment;
 - 151
 - 152 b. Improving the contingency for the engagement of women in influencing policy dialogue at
153 national and regional levels;
 - 154
 - 155 c. Promoting gender advocates in engaging with government, civil society, and academia in the
156 region to develop skills for women to advance economic empowerment;
 - 157

- 158 10. *Promotes* the collaboration among NGOs focused on the empowerment of women to expand the *Incheon*
159 *Declaration for Education 2030*, to include a program structured around the current situation in Palestine in
160 which women will be able to develop skills from a centrally located NGO so they may bring these capabilities
161 back to their homes and impart these skills to others and be seen as actively valued members of society by
162 contributing to the financial well-being of the community;
163
- 164 11. *Requests* the design and implementation of a promotional campaign by the UN High Commissioner for
165 Refugees (UNHCR) sponsored by UN partnered organization CIVICUS for the sake of providing vocational
166 knowledge that works to educate the global population about the situation in Palestine by:
167
- 168 a. Using previously obtained unbiased statistical evidence surrounding the more protected facts of
169 the situation, such as lack of action taken by Israel;
 - 170
 - 171 b. Developing a promotional website alongside a social media campaign that acts as a neutral source
172 of information for individuals to access;
 - 173
 - 174 c. Gaining support and working together with NGOs such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation,
175 UNHCR, and UNRWA.

National Model United Nations • Germany

Code: HRC/1/5

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: The Human Rights Situation in Palestine

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2

3 *Recalling* Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (UN) and the importance of the work done by the UN in
4 this area to protect the human rights of the Palestinian people,

5

6 *Drawing attention* to UN General Assembly resolution 70/1, which implemented the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable*
7 *Development*, and specifically Sustainable Development Goals 2, 6, 7, and 9, all four of which are not currently
8 being met in Palestine yet are crucial to securing basic human rights,

9

10 *Emphasizing* the role of the Human Rights Council (HRC) to promote and protect human rights, specifically as it
11 pertains to the human rights situation in Palestine,

12

13 *Deeply concerned* with the statistics provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in its *Palestine*
14 *Humanitarian Response Plan 2019*, which states that 1.7 million people living in the Occupied Territories suffer
15 from food insecurity,

16

17 *Supporting fully* the work of the United Nations Relief and Work Agency in the Occupied Palestinian Territories
18 heavily engaging in the reconstruction of infrastructure, such as the improvement of refugee camps and the
19 rebuilding of houses in Gaza,

20

21 *Reiterating* HRC resolution 18/1 (2010), which recognizes the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation
22 as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life, in addition to providing feasible practices in fulfilling
23 that obligation,

24

25 *Recalling* HRC resolution 37/37 (2019), which calls upon all Member States to promote compliance with
26 international law, to ensure accountability and establish justice for all violations of international law, and to secure
27 the supply of effective treatment to all victims of human rights violations, as it pertains to the restrictions towards
28 adequate infrastructure and land within the Occupied Territories,

29

30 *Concerned* that, according to the Human Rights Watch Report on the *Events of 2018 in Israel and Palestine*, the
31 Palestinian people experience unreliable electricity and frequent blackouts, which in turn jeopardizes access to clean
32 water, sewage treatment, and the day-to-day operation of hospitals, which is the result of Palestinians not having
33 autonomy over their own energy infrastructure,

34

35 *Recognizing* that according to former World Bank Country Director for West Bank and Gaza, Marina Wes, the
36 installation of solar panels throughout Palestine has the potential to significantly increase the regularity of electricity
37 available to the Palestinian people,

38

39 *Emphasizing* the need to have adequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene for healthy development and growth
40 of students across the Palestinian region,

41

42 *Distressed* that, according to a study done by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the
43 Palestinian People, 30%-50% of the water supplied to the Palestinians is lost during distribution,

44

45 *Concerned* by the statistics put forth by the Conflict and Environment Observatory, who states that 20% of water
46 infrastructure, 75% of the agricultural sector, and 4% of energy infrastructure has been lost due to the ongoing
47 conflict,

48

49 *Further concerned* by the finding in the European Union’s briefing on *Water in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict* that
50 80% of the water in the West Bank is not controlled by Palestine,
51

52 *Viewing with appreciation* the work done by the UN-Water created Task Force on Indicators on providing high
53 quality public information in the water and sanitation sector for knowledgeable decision-making,
54

55 *Recognizing* the efforts put forth by the FAO’s cistern construction program in the Palestinian territories, which
56 serves to rehabilitate and provide cisterns, as it pertains to their efficiency in mitigating water insecurity for
57 agricultural production in the region, as well as providing sufficient water for the people of Palestine, to ensure
58 equitable use for agriculture while also being potable,
59

60 *Applauding* the additional FAO effort in supporting agricultural water availability, through the instruction of
61 sustainable farming techniques to Palestinian households and communities, specifically in water conservation
62 techniques, to further amplify agricultural productivity,
63

- 64 1. *Urges* all Member States, cooperative organizations, and agencies to work to support the World Food
65 Programme in the Occupied Territories, which serves to provide unconditional food assistance, and also
66 campaigns to strengthen nutritional awareness for all;
67
- 68 2. *Emphasizes* the initiative Grassroots International Protection for the Palestinian People, established in 1983, to
69 monitor and document human rights violations, and to promote social justice movements, particularly for
70 farmers, fishermen, women, and civil servants;
71
- 72 3. *Calls upon* Member States and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to support, secure, and sustain the
73 funding of the FAO’s work in the Occupied Territories, whose work focuses on the four main goals outlined in
74 the *Palestine Humanitarian Response Plan 2019*, which are:
75
 - 76 a. Increasing the efficiency of agriculture;
 - 77
 - 78 b. Supporting the resilience of women and youth in the field of herding communities;
 - 79
 - 80 c. Offering emergency livelihood support;
 - 81
 - 82 d. Strengthening food security coordination;
 - 83
- 84 4. *Calls upon* Israel to reduce the amount of debt owed by the Palestinian Authority to the Israel Electric Corp by
85 one-third and to transfer ownership of powerplants that are being built for use by Palestine to the Palestinian
86 Authority within the next 12 months, as lack of reliable electricity impacts the human rights of Palestinian
87 civilians;
88
- 89 5. *Invites* Member States to work with Sustainable Energy for All, under the United Nations Development
90 Programme and the Economic and Social Council, to consider allocating funding for the installation of solar
91 panels on residential buildings in Palestine, to ensure access to reliable clean energy;
92
- 93 6. *Further proclaims* the lack of adequate electricity for wastewater treatment facilities as an endangerment to the
94 overall health and wellbeing of the Palestinian population and further requests willing and able Member States
95 within the region to provide Palestine with additional electricity for the treatment of wastewater;
96
- 97 7. *Requests* Member States to support NGOs such as Interpal – Helping Palestinian in Need, who serve to
98 advocate and support expansive access to sanitary drinking water in Gaza’s schools through providing multiple
99 water tanks within the West Bank and Gaza Strip, through implementation and funding;
100
- 101 8. *Recognizes* the work of the United Nations Children’s Fund’s (UNICEF) program Communication for
102 Development (C4D) to build up knowledge sharing platforms to further develop capacities for the sustainable
103 development of infrastructure and agriculture, in an effort to improve the living standard of the people within

- 104 the Palestinian Territories;
- 105
- 106 9. *Encourages* all Member States to support further funding of the program C4D of UNICEF, especially *The*
- 107 *Social-Ecological Model: A Framework for Violence Prevention*, focusing on:
- 108
- 109 a. Community engagement to strengthen participation processes of local communities and
- 110 authorities, especially within infrastructure building processes;
- 111
- 112 b. Social mobilization to raise awareness for infrastructure projects and bring together all relevant
- 113 non-governmental and civil society groups;
- 114
- 115 c. Training programs to understand how structures of water supply, electricity and agriculture can be
- 116 developed consistent with the protection of the environment;
- 117
- 118 10. *Notes with concern* the lack of water infrastructure and resources within the region, which denies these citizens
- 119 the right to a sufficient standard of living, and the need for collaboration necessary amongst regional and global
- 120 stakeholders through:
- 121
- 122 a. Rebuilding efforts by:
- 123
- 124 i. Reaffirming all programs that are currently in place to provide aid for water infrastructure
- 125 projects;
- 126 ii. Providing necessary assistance for projects undertaken by the Palestinian Partnership for
- 127 Infrastructure Trust Fund such as the Gaza Sustainable Water Supply distribution system
- 128 or gathering additional financing for Gaza Emergency Response Municipal Development
- 129 Projects;
- 130
- 131 b. Using an integrated water resource management (IWRM) framework as an integrative approach
- 132 by stationing the UN-Water created Task Force on Indicators who will:
- 133
- 134 i. Develop a methodology to monitor the progress and performance of the water quality and
- 135 quantity;
- 136 ii. Pinpoint higher level priority actions within the water sector;
- 137
- 138 c. Upholding current water treaties and laws among key stakeholders;
- 139
- 140 11. *Urges* that the water resources of Palestine should be autonomously controlled by the Palestinians;
- 141
- 142 12. *Appeals* to Member States to provide Palestinians with more water and a better framework for distribution by
- 143 contributing:
- 144
- 145 a. Experts in the field to study the present distribution network and design a system that would help
- 146 with distribution;
- 147
- 148 b. Necessary resources that will be used for:
- 149
- 150 i. Building a station that controls the distribution network;
- 151 ii. Providing materials that would help distribute water efficiently and faster;
- 152
- 153 13. *Recommends* Member States to collaborate and contribute to existing entities such as the Sustainable
- 154 Management of Available Water Resources with Innovative Technologies - Management Of Highly Variable
- 155 Water Resources project, whose targeted goals include investigating and executing the integrated transfer of
- 156 innovative water technologies, management instruments to the water management practices, and IWRM;
- 157
- 158 14. *Calls for* support by Member States and civil society actors to facilitate the expansion of the FAO's cistern
- 159 construction within the Occupied Territories, in an effort to collect, hold, and provide optimal amounts of

160 rainwater, amongst additional sources such as distributed water, suited for agricultural use by both households
161 and communities, while also not requiring Israeli well permits;
162
163 15. *Further recommends* that the efforts to instruct Palestinian communities with sustainable farming techniques,
164 especially with respect to water conservation, be further expanded in scope, through cooperation with NGOs
165 such as the Arab Center for Agricultural Development and World Concern International.

National Model United Nations • Germany

Code: HRC/1/6

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: The Human Rights Situation in Palestine

1 *The Human Rights Council,*
2

3 *Recalling* the international human rights regime, which consists of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*
4 *(UDHR)*, the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)*, the *International Covenant on*
5 *Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)*, the *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of*
6 *Racial Discrimination (ICERD)* and affirming the applicability of these instruments to the Occupied Palestinian
7 Territories (OPTs),
8

9 *Further recalling* the importance of international humanitarian law, as enshrined in the *Geneva Conventions (1949)*,
10 which has acquired universal status under customary law and affirm its applicability to the occupation of Palestinian
11 territories, as affirmed by General Assembly resolution 70/88 (2015),
12

13 *Underlining* that the right to life, the right to self-determination, the right to property, the right to free movement,
14 and the right to equality and non-discrimination are among the human rights centrally violated by Israel's
15 occupation, as affirmed in Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 40/23 (2019),
16

17 *Stressing* the legal and moral obligation of all parties in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to abide by the
18 aforementioned provisions of international law, especially international human rights law and international
19 humanitarian law, to ensure respect the human rights of all peoples in the Occupied Territories,
20

21 *Noting* that the construction of Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories has been deemed illegal, as
22 affirmed in Security Council resolution 2334 (2016), and an obstacle to the implementation of peace and social and
23 economic development by HRC resolution 31/36 (2016), and is subsequently violating the human right to peace as
24 declared in UN General Assembly resolution 71/189 (2017),
25

26 *Emphasizing* the connection between the construction of illegal settlements and violations of Palestinian's human
27 rights as affirmed by HRC resolutions 40/23 (2019) and 31/34 (2016),
28

29 *Bearing in mind* the right to property for persons and communities, whereby no person should be deprived of their
30 possessions, as affirmed in Article 17 UDHR and Article 5 ICERD,
31

32 *Underscoring* the illegality of the wall constructed by Israel and the illegality of the acquisition of territory taking
33 place under Israeli occupation, as affirmed in the advisory opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice on
34 9 July 2004 on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Territories*, with its
35 detrimental consequences for the human rights situation in the Occupied Territories,
36

37 *Reaffirming* the right of all people to self-determination, laid out by the *Declaration of Friendly Relations* and
38 confirmed as being of erga omnes character by the International Court of Justice in its advisory opinion on the *Legal*
39 *Consequences of the Separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965*, in the Occupied Palestinian
40 Territory,
41

42 *Considering* that the right to self-determination encompasses a people's right to choose their own sovereign, the
43 principle of equal rights of all peoples, and the right to non-interference, which is expressed in Article 1(1) ICCPR
44 and Article 1 ICESCR and affirmed to apply to the Palestinian people in GA resolution 3236 (1974),
45

46 *Specifically recalling* HRC resolution 40/22 (2019) that reaffirmed the HRC's support for the solution of two States,
47 Palestine and Israel, living side by side in peace and security,
48

49 *Emphasizing* that the international guarantee of human rights being enjoyed by people without discrimination on the
50 basis of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or
51 other status enshrined in Article 2(2) ICCPR and the right to freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources
52 enshrined in Article 1(2) ICCPR includes the right to enjoy the natural wealth and resources of the occupied territory
53 without discrimination, including during occupation,
54

55 *Recognizing* the intense scrutiny the Palestinian people face under the Israeli government, specifically regarding all
56 forms of permits and legal identification, as affirmed via the report of the Secretary-General on the “Human rights
57 situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem” (2017), being directly linked to the
58 ICCPR,
59

60 *Acknowledging* Article 13 UDHR asserting the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of
61 each state and the right to leave and return to their country as well as the right to equality as affirmed in Article 5
62 ICERD and Article 7 UDHR,
63

64 *Affirming* the General Assembly’s *Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace*, as laid out in
65 General Assembly resolution 53/243 (1999), and its definition of a culture of peace as a set of values, attitudes,
66 traditions and modes of behavior and ways of life based on, inter alia the full respect for life, the principles of
67 sovereignty and political independence, human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the equal rights of all genders
68 as well as the commitment to peaceful settlement of conflicts,
69

70 *Fully believing* that realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by acclamation in General
71 Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), particularly SDGs 8, 10, and 16, is essential to ensuring long-term compliance
72 with human rights in Palestine, as recognized by the *UN Developments Assistance Framework for the State of*
73 *Palestine for 2018 to 2022* (2017), taking into account the tightening grip of occupation on the establishment of the
74 rule of law, the economy, and the reconciliation regarding the large gaps in living conditions, affirmed in the Report
75 on UN Conference on Trade and Development assistance to the Palestinian people regarding developments in the
76 economy of the OPTs (2019),
77

78 *Guided* by the unanimously adopted Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which recognizes that war impacts
79 women uniquely, reaffirms the need to increase women’s role in decision making with the regard to conflict
80 prevention and resolution, and focuses on protecting women rights from any forms of sexual violence,
81

82 *Confident* in the preambular declarations of *Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against*
83 *Women* (CEDAW) that cooperation and the achievement of peace requires the maximum participation of women on
84 equal terms with men in all fields,
85

86 *Referring* to the *Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, on her*
87 *mission to the Occupied Palestinian Territory/State of Palestine* which points out that the political and economic
88 situation of Palestinian women is impacted by the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories,
89

90 *Recalling* the *Report on the status of women and girls in the State of Palestine* by the Non-Governmental Women
91 Coalition regarding the implementation of CEDAW in the Occupied Territories, condemning all forms of violence
92 including sexual abuse and harassment,
93

- 94 1. *Calls attention* to the ongoing violations of international law, especially UN Security Council resolution 2334
95 (2016), through illegal settlement activities and stresses that the international community has been failing to
96 implement this resolution for three years;
97
- 98 2. *Condemns* the violation of Palestinians’ right to property through arbitrary expropriation and expulsion of
99 Palestinians within the occupied territories;
100
- 101 3. *Calls upon* Member States to condemn and closely monitor illegal settlement activities and settlement-related
102 violence and to continue to urge Israel to put an end to its policy of leniency and exercise due diligence;
103

- 104 4. *Urges* Member States to consider concrete, timely actions, based on international humanitarian law, including
105 increased legal support, awareness raising, and public diplomacy, to counter demolitions, evictions,
106 confiscations or seizures of Palestinian properties, and revocation of residence and travel rights of Palestinians
107 living in Jerusalem and the West Bank;
108
- 109 5. *Emphasizes* the role of self-determination in enabling the State of Palestine to ensure comprehensive and
110 inalienable human rights for the Palestinian people within their sovereign borders designated by UN Security
111 Council resolution 242 (1967);
112
- 113 6. *Reaffirms* Palestine’s right to statehood stemming from their right to self-determination and encourages the
114 Member States to recognize Palestine’s full statehood;
115
- 116 7. *Reiterates* its support for the two-State solution, as envisioned by the Security Council in resolution 2334, as
117 one solution that takes into account the principle of self-determination;
118
- 119 8. *Strongly condemns* the obstruction and violation of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people,
120 reiterates the urgent need to effectuate the Palestinian people’s right to self-determination, and, thereby,
121 demands Israel to do the following in order to enable the Palestinians to develop, manage, conserve and dispose
122 of their own resources to:
- 123
- 124 a. Withdraw from the Palestinian territory which has been occupied since 1967;
125
- 126 b. Stop all settlement activities in the West Bank in accordance with Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva
127 Convention;
128
- 129 c. Lift the Gaza Blockade, including the strict limitations on fishable waters;
130
- 131 d. Lift the permit restrictions imposed on the Palestinian people living in the Occupied Territories;
132
- 133 e. Refrain from threatening farmers using their fields located within the Israeli-enforced “buffer
134 zone;”
135
- 136 9. *Urges* Member States, other specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations to continue to support
137 the Palestinian people in their efforts to achieve self-determination, especially in their free pursuit of economic,
138 social and cultural development through measures such as but not limited to:
- 139
- 140 a. Increasing incentives for the social and economic sector, such as microfinancing entrepreneurs
141 aiming at becoming self-employed and opening new small businesses, focusing on supporting
142 women in their effort of becoming financially independent through discounted finance;
143
- 144 b. Providing support in rebuilding Palestinians’ infrastructure, such as improving transportation,
145 water and sanitation, solid waste management or energy as well as promoting social infrastructure
146 projects in other sectors, such as rule of law, health and education by, inter alia, working hand in
147 hand with the UN Office of Project Services and supporting their various projects in Palestine
148 financially and logistically;
149
- 150 c. Enhancing the assistance for Palestinian Nation Building for Education, Health, Women
151 Empowerment and capacity building;
152
- 153 10. *Calls upon* all Member States to recognize the Palestinian Passport of the Palestinian Authority government of
154 the West Bank and improve the diplomatic information available to both civilians and Palestinians regarding
155 Palestinian travel and immigration from consulates and embassies in order to secure Palestinian’s freedom of
156 movement;
157
- 158 11. *Encourages* all stakeholders in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as well as all civil-society actors in Israel and the
159 Occupied Palestinian Territories to cooperate and form partnerships with similar actors on the territory of the

160 other party in order to encourage grassroots collaboration, facilitate a culture of peace and human rights, and
161 create mutual understanding and trust with the ultimate goal of changing the political landscape;
162

163 12. *Expresses its belief* that the creation of a culture of peace is the most effective approach to secure basic human
164 rights and facilitate the achievement of the SDGs, in particular 8, 10, and 16;
165

166 13. *Recommends* Member States to utilize a holistic stakeholder approach to the negotiations on humanitarian
167 access and human rights guarantees and instruments that includes neighboring third-party States and non-State
168 stakeholders, such as civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, and Israeli settler
169 organizations, in order to:

170
171 a. Increase the acceptability of possible agreements and discourage hostile actions endangering their
172 fulfillment by ensuring that all voices and interests were heard and are respected;
173

174 b. Provide incentives to further engage stakeholders for measures alleviating suffering on a
175 provisional basis by other stakeholders, Member States, and UN organs, if necessary;
176

177 c. Ensure the sustainable compliance with long-term commitments on humanitarian and human
178 rights issues;
179

180 14. *Suggests* to all stakeholders in the conflict the establishment of a trusting environment and safe negotiation
181 space for all parties involved in the creation of solutions addressing human rights aspects of the Israeli-
182 Palestinian conflict;
183

184 15. *Expresses its belief* that any cooperation and agreement without provisions guaranteeing gender equality and
185 women's empowerment will not be sustainable as it would fail to recognize the human rights, especially the
186 right to equality and non-discrimination on the grounds of sex, gender or sexual orientation, of a large portion of
187 the population in the Occupied Territories;
188

189 16. *Encourages* Member States to work towards achieving gender equality in all employment policies with a focus
190 on the concerns brought up by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of
191 Women's (UN-Women) Peace and Humanitarian Fund to reduce occupational segregation and counter under-
192 representation of women in all aspects of life and politics, with the aim of having women recognize their value
193 to society and highlighting the importance of non-discrimination in employment, by contributing funds to:

194 a. Increase support for UN-Women's Spring Forward for Women Program, addressing the
195 aforementioned barriers that women face;
196

197 b. Support projects of the UN-Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund regarding Palestine;
198

199 c. Financially assist non-governmental organizations focused on the empowerment of women,
200 ensuring that those who do not have access to education will be provided by developing life skills
201 through a locally centered program bringing back home their newly gained knowledge based on
202 the principle "helping people help themselves;"
203

204
205 17. *Emphasizes* that Palestinian women are at high risk of being subject to violence, especially domestic abuse, and
206 pleads with all relevant parties to immediately act to provide these women with accessible support systems and
207 protections;
208

209 18. *Encourages* Member States to work alongside the UN Team of Experts of Rule of Law/Sexual Violence in
210 Conflict and the UN Development Programme in order to empower survivors of sexual and gender-based
211 violence by:

212
213 a. Providing services such as physical and social-emotional care;
214

- 215 b. Providing resources to mobilize and engage the Palestinians to participate in community-based
- 216 advocacy;
- 217
- 218 c. Providing Palestinian survivors the proper tools to recognize their civil rights to rebuild their identity
- 219 as women.

National Model United Nations • Germany

Code: HRC/1/7

Committee: The Human Rights Council

Topic: The Human Rights Situation in Palestine

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Abiding by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), in particular Articles 3, 5, 9, 13, 25, and 26,*
4 *asserting that every individual is granted inalienable rights which includes life, freedom, safety, movement, and*
5 *education,*

6
7 *Reaffirming the importance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in UN General Assembly resolution*
8 *70/1, especially the Sustainable Development Goals 3, 4 and 10 to guarantee everyone's right to quality education,*
9 *reduction of inequality, as well as good health and well-being,*

10
11 *Recognizing the United Nations (UN) Human Rights Council resolution 40/23 which focuses specifically on human*
12 *rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPTs), to reduce the impact of the conflict upon civilians by*
13 *promoting funding for displaced people to support and rebuild educational infrastructure by addressing tensions*
14 *between culture and working towards promoting peace between Israel and Palestine,*

15
16 *Noting with deep concern the constant destruction of Palestinian roads and school buildings recognized in UN*
17 *Security Council resolution 2334 which states the concerns of the Israeli settlements in Palestinian territories,*

18
19 *Guided by the 1970 General Assembly resolution 2625(XXV), the Declaration on Principles of International Law*
20 *concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States which provides that violations of the right to*
21 *movement and education must come to an end when there is a hostile relationship between states,*

22
23 *Fully alarmed by the limitation of Palestinians' freedom of movement, and the realization of their rights, due to the*
24 *constricting nature of the Israeli West Bank Barrier,*

25
26 *Deeply concerned with the realization that refugee camps are a short-term solution, recognizing the grave need for*
27 *education programs aimed towards the Palestinian children and women to increase occupational outlook and*
28 *decrease foreign aid dependency,*

29
30 *Noting with approval the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) which*
31 *focuses on expanding education, healthcare, and social services in Palestine and aims to guarantee that Palestinian*
32 *refugee students are aided and provided with the proper tools to succeed while encouraging the empowerment of*
33 *their Palestinian identity,*

34
35 *Emphasizing UN Economic and Social Council resolution 2019/28 encouraging Member States to take immediate*
36 *action to protect women and young girls in the OPTs by safeguarding the rights of women and preventing gender-*
37 *based violence,*

38
39 *Recognizing that the ability of the Security Council to suggest the topic of the security situation between Israel*
40 *Palestine could drastically increase the ability of Palestine's right to self-determination established on a global scale,*

41
42 *Drawing attention to the fact that the UNRWA definition of a refugee only includes a person or descendant of*
43 *patrilineage that lost their home and/or livelihood as a result of the 1948 conflict that is ongoing and instilled in*
44 *General Assembly resolution 71/1, the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants,*

- 45
46 1. *Demands Israel follow the actions called for in the Human Rights Council resolution 34/31, with promoting*
47 *the right to freedom of movement to ensure the fundamental right to accessible education for Palestinians*
48 *by:*
49

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- a. Ending Israel's ban on foreign passports which denies the entrance of educators, students, and aid into the OPTs;
 - b. Ending the siege placed on Palestinians in Gaza which denies the entry and exit of travelers including university students and educators;
 - c. Eliminating the checkpoints that restrict the access of educational institutions to the OPTs to ensure the freedom of movement for Palestinians and fulfill their right to education;
2. *Further recommends* Member States to join countries in the provision of funding for UNRWA and provide it with the self-sustaining ability to guarantee its services, such as:
- a. Continuing to provide quality education to the children of Palestine as it has done over the last 70 years;
 - b. Supplying access to healthcare and medical supplies, especially for the educational healthcare aid coming from both local and foreign regions;
 - c. Contributing humanitarian relief to Palestinians in the form of financial assistance in the Near East;
3. *Recommends* working along with the Abdulla Al Ghurair Foundation for Education because of the prevalence and success of the foundation in the Middle East to increase education in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM), using the Foundation for Advancement of International Medical Education and Research to further the ability of Palestinians to successfully support themselves in the areas of healthcare and STEM;
4. *Welcomes* a variety of different educational platforms addressing the needs of women and children in the OPTs as well as other Palestinian refugee camps by implementing:
- a. A mental health education and training program directed by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), that focus on raising awareness of the trauma experienced during the conflict and the impact it has on mental health, as well as training staff to help support the people affected by mental health issues;
 - b. A study abroad program guided by NGOs, that are specifically aimed at increasing education in areas with high concentrations of refugees, with teaching facilitated by college students from around the world with incentives, such as:
 - i. Providing college students with course credit from their respective institutions, granted that the college students remain in the region for a semester or summer;
 - ii. Further improving the education of Palestinian civilians and teachers regarding the fundamental understanding of subjects such as math, science, reading, and writing, therefore improving occupational outlook and decreasing the dependency on foreign aid;
5. *Further encourages* Member States to help reconstruct demolished schools with the collaboration of UN Development Programme to ensure that the newly constructed schools will remain permanent, and partnering with local and neighboring engineering NGOs to ensure safe travel to and from schools by utilizing non-violent zones;
6. *Invites* the international community to work with the UN Children's Fund to increase access to education on the topics of women's empowerment as a way to decrease inequalities in the Palestinian area by:
- a. Distributing the information through public education and flyers that will be handed out to the general population which will increase awareness to social problems in the OPTs;

- 106 b. Working with NGOs who focus on women’s rights and empowerment who will distribute
107 information about statistics focusing on abuse and harassment along with information about
108 educational opportunities and methods for women to gain access to assistance;
109
- 110 7. *Encourages* Member States to work alongside the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of
111 Women’s Decent Work program, as well as NGOs such as Women’s Education for Advancement and
112 Empowerment, which aid and educate women and girls to better incorporate upholding gender justice,
113 equality and respect for human rights to work with women in the OPTs;
114
- 115 8. *Implores* Member States to provide more funding for programs such as the UN Population Fund, which
116 would supply information on proper usage and disposal along with dispensing of products in the form of
117 free dignity kits, allowing women to continue to attend school with the help of other programs including
118 Menstrual Health Alliance and Menstrual Health Management, which seek to inform students on their
119 bodies with the goal of promoting healthy and sanitary habits, education, proper disposal of sanitary
120 products, and gender equality;
121
- 122 9. *Urges* UNRWA to include Palestinian refugees of not only patrilineal, but also matrilineal descend to claim
123 their rights, as stated in the definition of a refugee and the overall rights of women, by adopting inclusive
124 language for the dignity of female refugees in the OPTs.