

National Model United Nations

Week A

March 17 – March 21, 2013



General Assembly Fourth Committee

Documentation

General Assembly Fourth Committee

Committee Staff

Director Jenna Gleaton
Assistant Director Hallen Korn
Chair Taylor Thompson
Rapporteur Daniella Smith
Rapporteur Marko Petric

Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
GA4/ 1/1	Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees	66/26/35/8
GA4/1/2	Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees	62/39/28/6
GA4/1/3	Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees	59/32/32/12
GA4/1/4	Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees	72/17/28/18
GA4/1/5	Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees	48/42/31/14

GA4/1/6	Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees	54/32/36/13
GA4/1/7	Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees	62/24/36/13
GA4/1/8	Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees	46/38/35/16

Summary Report

The General Assembly Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items: I. Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees; II. Promoting the Peaceful Use of Outer Space and Preventing an Arms Race, and III. The United Nations and 21st Century Information Governance.

The session was attended by representatives of 142 states and 2 non-member state observers.

The session opened with several statements concerning the adoption of the agenda. After much deliberation at its first meeting, the Committee adopted its provisional agenda in the order of Topic 1, Topic 3, and then Topic 2; and decided to proceed with its work in Working Groups.

During subsequent committee sessions, working groups formed to work on several key sub-topics- the most predominant of which was the multilateral call for a two-state conclusion to the Israel-Palestine conflict. By the end of the third session it was evident that delegates were concerned most about improving the lives of refugees, which was seen in the first working papers with topics covering encompassing refugee aid, the status of Israel's ongoing settlement occupation of Palestine, and improving the methods of assistance available to refugees. Delegates approved a motion to shorten the speakers time from 90 seconds to 60 seconds.

The fourth session was opened with speeches announcing developments on papers covering the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). With almost twenty working papers under review, several mergers were called for, and delegates continued to push the matters of improving standards of living of Palestinian refugees through increases in infrastructure and accessibility of food and medical attention. By the end of the sixth session delegates were encouraged to merge the existing papers.

Ten draft resolutions were accepted by the dais at the end of the seventh session. At the beginning of the eighth session, the body moved to approve the closure of debate, and the committee moved into voting bloc. Seven draft resolutions carried friendly or unfriendly amendments, of the unfriendly amendments, all failed. Out of the ten draft resolutions that were on the floor, the body voted to adopt eight of them. The first draft resolution was adopted by a roll call vote of 69/ 30/36; the second was rejected with a roll-call vote of 33/64/38; the third passed with a count of 65/42/28; the fourth was adopted with a vote of 62/38/35; the fifth was resoundingly adopted with a vote of 69/30/31; the sixth passed with a vote of 56/42/37; the seventh was rejected with a vote of 28/54/48; the eighth was adopted with a vote of 59/36/40; the ninth was passed by a count of 69/30/36; and the tenth was adopted with a vote of 56/41/38. Each of the resolutions adopted reaffirmed the mandate of the General Assembly Fourth Committee to address the issues of the Israel-Palestine conflict and the unwavering commitment of the international community to ending the ongoing occupation of the Palestinian Territories.

Code: GA4/1/1

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

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

1 *Reaffirming the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,*

2
3 *Bearing in mind the total number of people who are considered refugees surpasses five million,*

4
5 *Conscious of the need of Palestinian refugees to receive financial and material support to ensure that the*
6 *situation does not become exacerbated,*

7
8 *Acknowledges the right of the Palestinian refugees to have access to adequate food, water, shelter,*
9 *medical and educational facilities,*

10
11 *Inspired by A/RES/67/120 entitled Assistance to Palestine Refugees,*

12
13 *Recognizing the work of the United Nations Reliefs and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees*
14 *(UNRWA) in providing aid to refugees in UNRWA sponsored camps,*

15
16 *Recalling the Emergency Appeal published in May 2012, which highlights the extreme deficits of*
17 *several refugee camps, especially the Gaza Strip Camp and the West Bank Camp,*

18
19 *Alarmed that as of April 2012 the cash funding deficit of the UNRWA stood at 69.4 million USD,*

20
21 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

- 22
23 1) *Invites all Member States and private members, including corporations, wealthy individuals, and*
24 *NGOs, to attend a Palestinian Refugee Donor Conference that will:*
25
26 a. *Be held in Doha, Qatar;*
27
28 b. *Be overseen by the commissioner general of the UNRWA;*
29
30 c. *Be held no later than December 2013;*
31
32 d. *Be organized for the purpose of raising funds for the UNRWA;*
33
34 e. *Discuss the budget of UNRWA and how the budget deficit can be bridged;*
35
36 2) *Calls upon the creation of the New Deal for Refugees (NDFR) programme as a tool to raise the*
37 *standard of living for Palestinian refugees and increase the economic activity within those host*
38 *nations, by helping the Palestinian refugees develop job skills via training programmes for*
39 *Palestinian refugees, which will:*
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41 a. *Operate in the ten most populated refugee camps;*

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- b. Be administered by the UNRWA Education Department;
 - c. Be funded by voluntary donations of the participants of the Palestinian Refugee Donor Conference, and by United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UNHABITAT);
 - d. Provide a stipend to participants of the programme based on the amount of funds gained through donations;
 - e. Be developed only in willing Member States hosting Palestinian refugees;
- 3) *Requests* that a bi-annual report of UNRWA spending be made publicly available that will:
- a. Act as a public record of how donations to the UNRWA are being distributed and allocated;
 - b. Build the confidence of UNRWA's current donors, which frequently express discontent with the lack of knowledge as to the allocation of donated funds;
 - c. Encourage other states and private parties to become stronger donors;
 - d. Be administered by the UNRWA internal accounting practices;
- 4) *Recommends* the implementation of mandatory background checks against the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) criminal database, to be administered by INTERPOL in conjunction with local police forces, for all newly hired UNRWA staff in order to:
- a. Increase transparency of the UNRWA to gain the confidence of the international community;
 - b. Prevent the indirect funding of criminal activities and organizations in an effort to increase further security and transparency across the region;
- 5) *Expresses its belief* that through increasing trust in, and awareness of, UNRWA will help to decrease the budget deficit of UNRWA and thereby improve the situation of the Palestinian Refugees.

Code: GA4/1/2

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

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

1 *Recognizing* that there are over five million Palestinian refugees,

2

3 *Further recognizing* the unequal status of Palestinian refugees based on their origin,

4

5 *Concerned* by the deteriorating conditions in Palestinian refugee camps located in the
6 Middle Eastern region, in addition to conditions in the Gaza Strip, and the West Bank,

7

8 *Noting with deep concern* that 90% of the water pumped into the Gaza Strip is
9 undrinkable,

10

11 *Noting further* the overall devastating humanitarian situation throughout the Occupied
12 Palestinian Territory,

13

14 *Taking into account* the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for
15 Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) in the Near East mandate, founded by General
16 Assembly resolution 302 (IV), in providing vital programs and shelters for displaced
17 Palestinians throughout the Middle Eastern regions,

18

19 *Appreciating* the programs run by the UNRWA, including microfinance loans to
20 encourage Palestinian entrepreneurship, essential healthcare throughout the region, as
21 well as aiding in rebuilding refugee camps,

22

23 *Bearing in mind* how UN Global Compact has helped to further the knowledge and
24 expertise of various UN agencies and believing that such cooperation will be beneficial
25 for the Palestinian refugees as well,

26

27 *Noting with regret* that the UNRWA is grossly underfunded and inefficiently allocated,

28

29 *Having reviewed* the work on the green job creation program commissioned by UNRWA
30 and its positive effects on the economy in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,

31

32 *Taking into consideration* the 2010 Food Security and Nutritional Survey of Herding
33 Communities in Area C, commissioned by UNRWA, is the most recent data available on
34 food security in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,

35

36 *Reaffirming* the *UN Convention on Discrimination against Women*,

37

38 *Understanding* that female refugees are disproportionately affected by the tension in this
39 region and unequal allocation of foreign aid, in addition to unstable economic conditions,

40

41 *Keeping in mind* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is an absolute for all,

42 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

43

44 1) *Urges* the UNRWA to amend the working definition of Palestinian refugees to
45 include the following conditions:

46

47 a. All refugees must be given equal status regardless of their origin,

48

49 b. Those born after the initial 1948 Arab-Israeli Conflict must also be given this
50 status if they are directly affected as a result of the conflict:

51

52 i. These specifications are those put forth under the UN Convention on
53 the Status of Refugees,

54

55 ii. Conditions for what constitutes refugee status may change based on
56 UNRWA determinations;

57

58 2) *Recommends* the UNRWA to seek out the generation of nontraditional funding in
59 order to ensure the continuation of UNRWA programs:

60

61 a. Nontraditional contributions being financial aid or technical assistance from
62 emerging States, NGOs, and TNCs depending on their resources,

63

64 b. Nontraditional donations would be earmarked for specific uses including, but
65 not limited to, rebuilding of refugee camps, providing water filtration systems,
66 and improving existing education systems for refugees within the Occupied
67 Palestinian territory;

68

69 3) *Encourages* UNRWA to create a new framework for trade deals and guaranteeing
70 that these deals would be protected from any, and all, obstructions:

71

72 a. Establishing a framework for sustainable, and environmentally friendly, trade
73 deals with neighboring countries, and the international community through
74 UNRWA,

75

76 b. Securing necessary infrastructure in the Occupied Palestinian territory,

77

78 c. And ensuring employment and the possibility of a livelihood for Palestinian
79 refugees residing in, or originating from, the Occupied Palestinian territory,

80

81 d. Therefore, obstructions would hinder building the necessary foundations for a
82 sustainable Palestinian economy;

83

84 4) *Invites* UN Global Compact members to support Palestinian refugees by
85 providing assistance, being technical assistance or financial aid, to the UN body,
86 NGOs, and other actors where it is feasible;

87

- 88 5) *Encourages* Member States to continue assisting the job creation program of
89 UNRWA due to the importance of job creation to facilitate green economic
90 growth and development in the Occupied Palestinian Territories;
91
- 92 6) *Endorses* a regularly commissioned report on the status of food security and
93 nutrition within the Occupied Palestinian Territory:
94
- 95 a. Highlighting the European Union Instrument for Stability to improve food
96 security to refugees as an example of an encouraged route of actions for the
97 report,
98
- 99 b. Requesting that UNRWA carries out regular data collection such that a new
100 report can be released yearly,
101
- 102 c. Funding for these reports will be allocated from aforementioned earmarked
103 contributions;
104
- 105 7) *Calls for* immediate attention to the worsening water crisis and urges substantive
106 efforts to resolve it:
107
- 108 a. With particular emphasis placed on the water crisis in Gaza:
109
- 110 i. Through utilization of earmarked donations to the UNRWA, water
111 filtration systems will be installed in the most at risk areas within
112 Gaza,
113
- 114 ii. At risk areas will be determined through UNRWA statistics on the
115 status of Gaza;
116
- 117 b. Implementation of a water filtration program in other areas will be determined
118 by UNRWA statistical analysis;
119
- 120 8) *Further urges* international community to focus attention on the depleting
121 aquifers in Gaza and Jordan:
122
- 123 a. Resources will be allocated from Member State donations in order to explore
124 short and long term solutions to this issue,
125
- 126 b. UNRWA will oversee the proper allocation of these resources and present a
127 comprehensive report within six months;
128
- 129 9) *Supports* the initiatives of The Palestinian Working Women for Development, in
130 particular the attention paid to high female refugee unemployment rates within the
131 Occupied Palestinian Territory:
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- a. Continues backing of this organization's work towards female equality,
- b. Encourages further growth of the cooperatives within this organization to reach international markets and create more employment opportunities for female refugees.

Code: GA4/1/3

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

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

1 *Acknowledging* the first article of the Charter of the United Nations in regards to the
2 development of friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of
3 equal rights and self-determination and bearing in mind A/RES/37/194 in which the UN
4 states the Medical Ethical precepts and conditions for effective health care operations,
5

6 *Concerned* about the latest United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian
7 Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) 2011 Donor Report which states that more than 20
8 children die every day on refugees camps, one doctor attends more than 117 patients a
9 day and most of the Refugees Camps lack of appropriate medical centers,
10

11 *Recognizing* the importance of water as an essential component of life and its
12 significance as a human right,
13

14 *Emphasizing* A/RES/ 57/254 which declares 2005-2015 as the United Nations Decade of
15 Education for Sustainable Development with special emphasis on the promotion of
16 universal and sustainable education and drawing attention to General Assembly
17 A/RES/65/98 which states the importance of guaranteeing Palestinian refugees the right
18 for higher education,
19

20 *Taking note of* A/RES/66/82 and its command to increase the UN General Assembly
21 Fourth Committee's oversight to upsurge the efficiency of the United Nations Relief and
22 Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA),
23

24 *Guided by* the principles of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
25 (UNHCR)'s Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) and
26 considering the need for higher education in the Gaza Strip, West Bank, and other
27 relevant Near East regions,
28

29 *Acknowledging* the European Union's ongoing contributions to alleviating the quality of
30 Palestinian public services within the Pan European Grid Advanced Simulation and
31 Estate Estimation (PEGASE) framework,
32

33 *Noting with satisfaction* Ethiopia's "out-of-camp scheme" within the Dollo Ado Region
34 and the desire to adapt of this model to the Palestinian refugee situation,
35

36 *Noting with concern* that according to the UNRWA 2011-2015 Report 57% of
37 Palestinians live under extreme poverty and approximately 80% of people in Gaza live
38 below the poverty line (EC 2010b),
39

40 *Desiring* to promote different types of education in Palestine, especially in the areas of
41 agriculture, civil engineering, simple mechanics and basic health care,

42 *Having studied* the possibility for developing industrial and technical support to promote
43 a spirit of self-improvement for the Palestinian people through direct cooperation with the
44 local Ministry of Education and Higher Education of the Palestinian Authority,
45

46 *Praising the efforts* of the UNRWA's Technical Vocational Education and Training
47 program (TVET) which has successfully operated academic and technical training
48 opportunities and enhanced technical creative human capacities,
49

50 *Further noting* the UNRWA 2011-2015 Educational Reform Strategy Reform Report in
51 its attention to the lack of vocational training centers in the West Bank, Gaza Strip,
52 Lebanon, and Jordan,
53

54 *Having considered* the important refugee population and infrastructure that the UNRWA
55 has in Burj El-Shemali Refugee Camp in Tyre, Lebanon; Amman New Refugee Camp in
56 Amman, Jordan; Aida Refugee Camp in Bethlehem, West Bank,
57

58 *Acknowledging* the desire of Iran, Ethiopia, France and Spain to contribute their expertise
59 including but not limited to financial and technological aid,
60

61 *Recalling* United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/65/140 which encourages
62 the cooperation of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the United
63 Nations on shared goals of which the Palestinian issue is one,
64

65 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*
66

67 1) *Calls for* the restructuring of the UNRWA by:
68

69 a. Providing 15% of UNRWA funding to the Middle East Regional Advisory Board
70 (MERAB) who is responsible for distributing funds to the local advisory boards,
71 which, in turn, distribute funds within their respective refugee camps;
72

73 b. Increasing the MERAB's share 15% every five years, at which time, a mandatory
74 review occurs, carried out by an ad hoc committee convened by the GA Fourth
75 Committee to investigate the success of this program, requiring the GA Fourth
76 Committee's approval for further implementation;
77

78 c. Transferring funding for the first 20 years uninhibited, allowing 75% of total
79 UNRWA funds to be controlled by the regional advisory board, at which time, an
80 ad-hoc Committee convened by the GA Fourth Committee will investigate the
81 success of this program, requiring the GA Fourth Committee's approval for
82 further implementation;
83

84 d. Incorporating local and regional dialogue in the UNRWA oversight board by
85 allocating one-quarter of its seats to members of countries who host Palestinian
86 refugees;
87

- 88 2. *Encourages* the UNRWA to work with UN member states, NGO's and private
89 collaborators to assist in establishing and working with the regional advisory
90 board composed of actors from the Middle East whose duty is to allocate funding
91 through compromising local advisory boards of neighboring politicians and
92 representatives from a local refugee camp, which fosters Palestinian self-
93 sufficiency and self-determination, by managing individual camps through
94 funding allocation for resources necessary for camps to function; such as food,
95 water, and shelter;
96
- 97 3. *Strongly recommends* that Palestinian refugee camps' governing authority will be
98 transferred from the UNRWA to Palestinian refugees residing within the camps,
99 by:
100
- 101 a. UNRWA authorities creating a Future Palestinian Refugee Leaders (FPRL)
102 program, which will train Palestinian refugees on the requirements of daily
103 administration of refugee camps;
104
- 105 b. Evaluating the program every two years by the regional oversight board, who
106 must verify and approve the implementation methods;
107
- 108 4. *Strongly suggests* the termination of the blockade of humanitarian resources,
109 including but not limited to, healthcare equipment and materials, food and
110 nutrition supplements, clean and safe drinking water, energy with specific regard
111 to oil, gas and electricity;
112
- 113 5. *Urges* the reopening of the Israeli blockade on the Jordan River in order to increase
114 availability of water for drinking and agricultural usage to the Palestinian refugees
115 so as to increase self-reliance;
116
- 117 6. *Calls upon* the OIC with the agreement of its Member States to provide immediate
118 assistance to Internally Displaced Palestinian Peoples within the Occupied
119 Palestinian Territories and Palestinian Refugees located within other OIC
120 Member States:
121
- 122 a. For the purpose of all humanitarian needs as designated by the OIC potentially
123 including; health care, education, nutrition, and all other humanitarian needs;
124
- 125 b. Using existing contacts with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that
126 have access to Palestinian communities, and in cooperation with the current
127 operations of the UNRWA, until the point in time which neither organization is
128 needed;
129
- 130 c. Providing material and financial aid in non-self-governing territories, including:
131 the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, Palestinian refugee camps, and all other
132 communities where Palestinian refugees request assistance;
133

- 134 d. Using the pre-existing OIC funding structure, and within the current humanitarian
135 operations of the OIC, to finance the initiative;
136
- 137 e. Expanding the two main types of Technical and Vocational Courses (TEVOC)
138 offered at Vocational Training Centers (VTC), including:
139
- 140
- 141 i. Courses of one-year duration, with training in skilled labor in the areas of
142
- 143 ii. Agriculture, Basic Health care, Mechanical Technicians;
144
- 145 Semi-professional courses of a two-year duration are offered at the post-
146 secondary school level for those who have successfully completed the one
147 year duration in Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Nursing;
148
- 149 iii. Recognizing the cultural and religious particularities of Palestinian
150 communities, which OIC affiliated organizations can most effectively assist;
151
- 152 7. *Strongly urges* OIC member states to voluntarily contribute additional funding;
153
- 154 8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in partnership with the
155 World Health Organization (WHO) to fund and establish the Medical Mentoring Program
156 (MMP), which provides medical training to refugees currently residing within refugee
157 camps, in order to sustain and improve their situation through medical assistance and
158 infrastructural capacity building within Palestinian refugee camps by:
159
- 160 a. Collaborating with the UNRWA and the International Committee of the Red
161 Cross (ICRC) to determine what medical professionals and materials are needed
162 within the refugee camps, with special emphasis on war-torn areas;
163
- 164 b. Fostering short and long term medical infrastructure by the training of medical
165 staff and the creation of medical facilities within the refugee camps;
166
- 167 9. *Recommends* the installation of additional VTCs in the Burj El-Shemali Refugee Camp
168 in Tyre, Lebanon; Amman New Refugee Camp in Amman, Jordan; Aida Refugee Camp
169 in Bethlehem, West Bank for the purposes of assessing the viability of the VTCs before
170 the expansion of the program;
171
- 172 10. *Further encourages* the increased opportunities for employment of Palestinian
173 refugees through:
174
- 175 a. The establishment of local and regional advisory boards' job assistance program
176 providing Palestinians employment opportunities beyond their refugee camp;
177

- 178 b. Increased job opportunities within UNRWA refugees camps beyond the scope of
179 the currently employed job system through installation of Career Opportunity
180 Centers;
181
- 182 c. The creation of local micro-financing organizations to further the self-
183 sustainability of the employment of these refugees;
184
- 185 11. *Further encourages* the VTC to create valid certificates that will act as
186 documentations that prove that the refugees have received the relevant training
187 programs, which will eventually help the refugees gain specific jobs in which they
188 were trained in through the camps;
189
- 190 12. *Reiterates* the need for UN member states to actively cooperate in aiding Palestinians
191 refugees by:
192
- 193 a. Providing economic contribution to the VTC initiative;
194
- 195 b. Donating technical equipment, such as: agricultural, engineering, and health care
196 technology;
197
- 198 c. Recruiting educators for the express purpose of professional training;
199
- 200 13. *Calls upon* the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
201 (UNESCO) to conform a VTC Supervisory Committee (VTC-SC) whose responsibilities
202 include;
203
- 204 a. A two-year review of the initiative's effectiveness based on the following indexes
205 through:
206
- 207 i. Proportion of graduates in the local population;
208
- 209 ii. Percentage of employed alumni;
210
- 211 iii. Social acceptance of the initiative;
212
- 213 iv. Increase in income for the participants of this program on annual terms;
214
- 215 14. *Emphasizes* the technical and vocational programs with the end result being:
216
- 217 a. A skilled labor force capable of self-sustainability;
218
- 219 b. Improved infrastructure within Palestinian refugee camps, including: water
220 distribution and purification infrastructure, power generating systems, roads, and
221 sanitation facilities;
222

- 223 c. Improved living conditions for refugees through utilization of local materials for
224 shelters better suited to the local climate, better sanitation, clean water, and access
225 to urgent medical care;
226
- 227 d. Enabling them to become self-sufficient, pay taxes, and cooperate within the
228 nation in which they are seeking refugee status;
229
- 230 15. *Further calls for* the use of microfinance with the aid of the UNRWA to help
231 refugees in local entrepreneurship and enterprise through training obtained from the
232 Vocational Training Centers (VTCs) by:
233
- 234 a. Creating information and help centers held by the UNRWA with staffs in aiding
235 the Palestinian refugees;
236
- 237 b. Making careful documentation of the progress of micro-financing within the
238 Palestinian refugee population;
239
- 240 16. *Strongly Encourages* the UNRWA in collaboration with local partners to ensure the
241 fair and equal representation of Palestinian refugee camps within the VCT program via:
242
- 243 a. Local anti-corruption agencies;
244
- 245 b. UNRWA's Department of Internal Oversight;
246
- 247 c. UN Board of Auditors.

Code: GA4/1/4

Committee: Fourth Committee

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

1 *Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the *Geneva Convention Relative to the*
2 *Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,*

3
4 *Recalling* its resolution 194(III) on the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homes and
5 lands,

6
7 *Recalling* the Advisory Opinion on the Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the
8 Occupied Palestinian Territory of 2004 of the International Court of Justice,

9
10 *Noting* with regret the deadlock in the Israeli-Palestinian peace talks and *reaffirming* its belief
11 that dialogue and negotiation based on relevant United Nations resolution is the ultimate solution
12 to the existing conflict,

13
14 *Further noting* that the ability of a state to influence its own economic policy facilitates growth
15 and reduces unemployment and therefore directly, reduces poverty, increases self-sufficiency,
16 improves health, housing, and education, and would ultimately ease tensions between Israelis
17 and Palestinians,

18
19 *Taking into account* the role of education and tolerance as an important step for a permanent
20 alleviation of hostility, and that the empowerment of youth and children promotes inclusion and
21 participation toward peace,

22
23 *Bearing in mind* that Israel and the Palestinian conflict has evolved since 1948, and peace has not
24 yet been reached,

25
26 *Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 26 that affirms the importance
27 of education to the development of nations and the settlement of conflicts, as well as the
28 promotion of freedom and international security,

29
30 *Emphasizing* that the Universal Declaration of Human Right's vision pertains to both Israel's and
31 Palestine's peoples,

32
33 *Recalling* A/RES/66/79 for the progress in conversations and understanding between Israel and
34 the Palestinian people, building trust and promoting a better environment for the people involved
35 in the conflict,

36
37 *Deeply concerned* with the welfare of the children and the intrinsic rights to education sponsored
38 by UNESCO,

39
40 *Acknowledging* the active role of the UNRWA in the improvement of educational services such
41 as curriculum, teaching methods, community participation, school management, and remedial
42 classes,

43 *Emphasizes* the dangers of unemployment and dependence, especially among young Palestinian
44 refugees, as well as the importance of economic empowerment in order to enable refugees to
45 participate in the marketplace and provide for themselves in the long term,
46

47 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*
48

- 49 1) *Requests* that Israel and Palestine take into consideration the Universal Declaration of
50 Human Rights as well as the rights of education for the establishment of peace and
51 cooperation among all peoples;
52
- 53 2) *Advises* both parties to propagate and encourage positive messages of peace and
54 cooperation when communicating with one another and the international community as a
55 whole;
56
- 57 3) *Recommends* the incorporation of UNRWA into the Office of the High Commissioner of
58 Refugees, retaining its current staff, management and organizational structure, in order to
59 fully include Palestinian Refugees under the UN Convention Relating to the Status of
60 Refugees (CRSR);
61
- 62 4) *Accepts* the statement of purpose to donate funds to UNWRA from the following
63 countries (for the following amounts): Canada (\$5m), New Zealand (\$3m), Finland
64 (\$5m), Saudi Arabia (\$5m), Australia (\$6m), Norway (\$7.5m), Qatar (\$5m and an
65 additional \$30m in case of a donor conference hosted by Qatar 2013), Germany (\$4m),
66 France (\$7m), Costa Rica (\$1m) and Nicaragua (\$1m);
67
- 68 5) *Recommends* that once nominally part of the UNHCR, UNRWA continue its operation
69 with an expanded mandate of:
70
 - 71 a. Monitoring and implementing in full the rights outlined by the *1951 Refugee*
72 *Convention* to all Palestinian displaced peoples,
73
 - 74 b. Increasing the focus on combating the worsening health care situation among
75 refugees, particularly with regards to the mental health problems such as, but not
76 limited to, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder;
77
- 78 6) *Further suggests* that UNRWA implement targeted programs towards particularly
79 vulnerable groups, such as women, children, the elderly, and the mentally ill or
80 traumatized, including:
81
 - 82 a. Women's leadership and public engagement courses aimed at increasing female
83 public participation,
84
 - 85 b. Raising awareness of mental health issues among UNRWA staff and the wider
86 community, training UNRWA staff in recognizing and providing basic care for
87 refugees with mental health issues;
88

- 89 c. Confirming financial support of a \$3 million annual contribution for the
90 implementation of GPP from each of the following nations:
91
92 i) Australia,
93
94 ii) France,
95
96 iii) Germany,
97
98 iv) New Zealand,
99
100 v) Qatar,
101
102 vi) Any other state willing to make a commitment;
103
104 7) *Invites* Palestine and Israel to cooperate under the guidance of a new program named
105 Generation of Peace Program (GPP) in order to alleviate tension and hostility through
106 education and extracurricular activities, as well as foster financial capabilities for future
107 generations by:
108
109 a. Promoting tolerance in the region among children and youth from ages 6 to 17 who
110 are either starting to develop their understanding about the conflict or exposed to the
111 situation, creating extracurricular and educational activities based on research
112 conducted by UNESCO and UNHCR on education levels,
113
114 b. Introducing them to topics ranging from tolerance and acceptance to global trade and
115 affairs comprehension,
116
117 c. Confirming financial support of a \$3 million annual budge from Australia, France,
118 Germany, New Zealand and Qatar for the implementation of GPP, and inviting other
119 nations to contribute to the project,
120
121 d. Designating UNESCO and its office in Beirut, UNICEF, as well as UNHCR office in
122 Qatar to oversee the budget and evaluate the outcomes of GPP after five years of its
123 implementation,
124
125 e. Requesting that leaders from local communities in Palestine and Israel recognized by
126 the United Nations and their governments engage in this program and give
127 constructive criticism for its implementation,
128
129 f. Supporting qualified training for youth under the coordination of UNESCO and
130 UNRWA, fulfilling their academic abilities and guiding them toward a professional
131 career, thus diminishing the vast unemployment in the region,
132
133 g. Approving the creation of an educational system under the supervision of UNESCO
134 in which children are educated according to their abilities and career preferences,

- 135
136 h. Facilitating economic empowerment and self-sufficiency by providing business and
137 entrepreneurship classes for students affected by the conflict;
138
- 139 8) *Calls for* greater coordination between different aid agencies, IGOs, NGOs and the
140 governments of Israel and Palestine to be achieved under the auspices of the UNHCR and
141 its subsidiary body UNRWA in order to:
142
- 143 a. Harmonize the existing policies, programs and procedures of the various
144 organizations,
145
- 146 b. Ensure that relief efforts are implemented effectively, allowing for the optimal
147 allocation of humanitarian aid resources and eliminating any needless program
148 overlap,
149
- 150 c. Establish a more comprehensive emergency response framework;
151
- 152 9) *Invites* UN bodies, NGOs and IGOs as well as all relevant member states to share
153 information on refugee and Internally Displaced Peoples statistics and conditions
154 reciprocally, using the model of the existing coordination efforts of UNRWA's own
155 programs under the Da'am Program of 2011;
156
- 157 10) *Recommends* UNRWA to establish an information sharing mechanism to aid NGOs
158 operating in the region in order to provide access to UNRWAs current databases;
159
- 160 11) *Encourages* UNRWA to make use of modern means of communication such as mobile
161 technology and social media to make the work of UNRWA more visible;
162
- 163 12) Suggest the utilization of modern technology to expand and consolidate UNRWA's
164 current database into fully digital database in order to improve the cataloguing, analysis
165 and dissemination of information among agencies working to help Palestinian refugees
166 and IDPs with a view to:
167
- 168 a. Ensure that all have an equitable access to humanitarian aid, microfinance, and legal
169 assistance,
170
- 171 b. Allocate aid more quickly and efficiently,
172
- 173 c. Facilitate the medical assistance to refugees,
174
- 175 d. Remain actively seized on issues in refugee camps in order to better implement
176 measures that prevent a potential humanitarian crisis,
177
- 178 e. Enable better communication between refugees, IDPs and the aid agencies helping
179 them,
180

- 181 f. Raise awareness of the plight of Refugees and IDPs among the international
182 community,
183
- 184 g. Ensure the enhancement of emergency response deployment,
185
- 186 h. Mobilize the donor base more effectively for activities supporting Palestinian
187 refugees and IDPs;
188
- 189 13) *Recognizes* the need to increase protection and recognition of rights of refugees in their
190 current host countries, through measures such as permanent refugee visas and extended
191 citizenship rights, such as the right to property and to conduct trade and business;
192
- 193 14) *Calls for* increased legal protection for Palestinian refugees through bodies such as
194 UNRWA by working to ensure that the principles outlined in the Declaration of
195 Universal of Human Rights and the Refugee Convention of 1951 are extended to all
196 refugees and to eliminate the current protection gap between the rights of Palestinian
197 refugees and other refugees;
198
- 199 15) *Reiterates* the urgent need to ensure the delivery of humanitarian aid and lawful goods to
200 promote the economic growth and self-sustainability of the Palestinian territories;
201
- 202 16) *Suggests* that Member States, NGOs, private enterprise and the international community
203 cooperate in order to increase the funding of UNRWA and the UNHCR by 1% over the
204 next five years;
205
- 206 17) *Encourages* all Member States, NGOs and other organizations to continue to support
207 humanitarian relief and development efforts in Palestine, including funding for UNRWA
208 and the UNHCR, while respecting the sovereignty of both Israel and Palestine, through:
209
- 210 a. Donations, grants and funds,
211
- 212 b. Material assistance or the provision of advisors,
213
- 214 c. Regional organizations such as the Islamic Development Bank,
215
- 216 d. International organizations such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

Code: GA4/1/5

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

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

1 *Deeply concerned* by the occurrences in the Middle East Region and especially by the situation
2 of Palestinian refugees,

3
4 *Convinced* of the importance of article 73 of the UN Charter referring to the issue of Palestinian
5 refugees,

6
7 *Recalling* Security Council resolutions S/RES/242, S/RES/338, S/RES/1397, S/RES/1515 and
8 S/RES/1850, the Madrid Principles, the Roadmap and the Arab Peace Initiative as legal
9 foundations for this issue,

10
11 *Further recalling* the importance of General Assembly resolution 67/23 for any further steps,

12
13 *Believing* in the responsibility of the international community and Quartet of Middle East
14 Mediators to play a leading role in the resolution of the conflict and especially stressing the
15 importance of the United Nations within the Quartet,

16
17 *Recognizing* that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict builds up a milestone in the work towards peace
18 in the Middle East Region,

19
20 *Emphasizing* that Israel and Palestine are both sovereign nations capable of determining their
21 fate and that the international community should work towards facilitating discussions between
22 them,

23
24 *Declaring* that the IASC's definition of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, that it is a "complex
25 emergency" which "requires international response that goes beyond the mandate or capacity of
26 any single and/or ongoing UN country program," should be the basis for any further work on this
27 issue,

28
29 *Considering* that more than 4.8 million refugees struggle today to survive and get their basic
30 needs covered such as access to education, health service, food security and water,

31
32 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

- 33
34 1) *Requests* the convention of an international conference for the relief of Palestinian
35 refugees with the hope building confidence between the State of Israel and Palestine to be
36 held in Bandung following General Assembly resolution 67/23 hosted by the UN and the
37 Quartet of the Middle East on June 2013;
- 38
39 2) *Encourages* the participation of the international community as a whole to demonstrate
40 its support for the advancement of refugee welfare, with the aim to:

41

- 42 a. Provide assistance to Palestinian refugees and provide a neutral stage for further
43 negotiations between the conflicting parties on the issue of refugees, requiring with
44 the hope that this the will facilitate the resumption of direct contact between them,
45
- 46 b. Inviting civil-society to the dialogue by promoting the participation of Israeli and
47 Palestinian NGOs while hearing the people and the government during the
48 conference;
49
- 50 3) *Advises* that the meeting should be held under the Chatham House Rule to provide a
51 greater dialogue on topics referring to aid for Palestinian refugees and to ensure the
52 security of its participants and recommends reports to be submitted to the General
53 Assembly and be preserved as part of the historical record;
54
- 55 4) *Suggests* the agenda for the Conference to be set one month prior to it, taking into
56 account the following recommendations: the responsibility to protect refugees and the
57 definition of borders as key to finally provide Palestinian refugees with a permanent and
58 dignified residence;
59
- 60 5) *Encourages* both parties to negotiate peacefully with each other regarding Palestinian
61 refugees and Israeli settlements as they relate to the refugees;
62
- 63 6) *Further Encourages* the Security Council to address the issue of Palestinian refugees if
64 the conference is not sufficient to reach an agreement between both parties.

Code: GA4/1/6

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

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

1 *Recalling* the resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948 which established a precedent
2 recognizing the plight of refugees and their right to return to their ancestral homes,
3

4 *Recalling also* its more recent resolution 66/72 of 9 December 2011, which noted with
5 regret the lack of efforts made to repatriate or compensate the displaced persons, the lack
6 of basic services available to refugees in the camps, and the lack of progress in achieving
7 a conciliation between Israel and Palestine,
8

9 *Aware* of the report contained in resolution A/67/331 in which Israel defended its voting
10 policy as a matter of national security and affirmed its past and present support for
11 programs providing aid to Palestinian refugees,
12

13 *Reminding* the committee that, in order to be practical and effective, any solution must be
14 considered agreeable to both Israel and Palestine,
15

16 *Aware* that, as per S/RES/1397, the ultimate solution to the refugee crisis lies in bilateral
17 negotiations on the topic of Palestinian sovereignty and right to return,
18

19 *Noting with deep concern* that 1.4 million refugees are distributed across 58 camps in
20 Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the Occupied Palestinian Territory as
21 documented in the Registration Statistical Bulletin 2010 by the Relief and Social Services
22 Department (RSSD),
23

24 *Aware of* the ongoing settlement of the Occupied Palestinian Territory by the state of
25 Israel and presence of nearly seven million Palestinian refugees worldwide,
26

27 *Noting with approval* the continuous cooperation of NGOs such as Know Thy Heritage
28 with the funding of Palestinian organizations,
29

30 *Acknowledging* the importance of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency
31 (UNRWA) in providing aid and camp services to Palestinian refugees, as well as the need
32 for more funding for this organization,
33

34 *Recognizing* that the need for aid is greatest among refugees in Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and
35 Lebanon, as well as the Gaza Strip and the West Bank,
36

37 *Deeply concerned* by the policies of neighboring host countries, which grant few or no
38 legal rights to refugees and deny them access to basic resources including clean water,
39 education, medical care, construction permits and employment,
40

41 *Expressing gratitude* to humanitarian aid already given to the Palestinians from states,
42 NGOs and additionally commends the work of the UNRWA,
43

44 *Bearing in mind* that many Member States, NGOs, and private donors are concerned that
45 aid sent to Palestinian refugees may be intercepted and used by militant groups on either
46 side,
47

48 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*
49

- 50 1) *Asserting* that the faction found between Hamas-led Gaza and the Fatah-led
51 Palestinian State will only serve to exacerbate regional tensions within a newly
52 created Palestinian State serving to deepen the cleavages found in Palestine:
53
 - 54 a. Promotes progressive dialogue between Fatah and Hamas forces through
55 mutual understanding and mediated discussions leading towards face-to-face
56 communication, these discussions beginning immediately through established
57 means and methods with the express goal of having both factions represented
58 at a negotiation table;
59
 - 60 b. Reduces the dependency of Hamas-led Gaza on financial aid from parties
61 whose interest is not conducive to progressive, peaceful inter-dialogue
62 between Palestinian political elements;
63
- 64 2) *Expresses its hope* that regional States take an active role in refugee relief efforts
65 in affected areas with the goal of empowering the main actors to achieve stability
66 and sustainable development in the region by engaging:
67
 - 68 a. Relevant UN organizations in order to collaborate with these states as the
69 situation dictates;
70
 - 71 b. Regional states that would include: Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Egypt,
72 Syria, and oPt;
73
- 74 3) *Requests* that host countries grant residential rights to Palestinian refugees living
75 in their territory according to their existing policies and laws including access to
76 medical care, access to education, access to employment, access to building
77 permits, and access to clean food and water;
78
- 79 4) *Resolves* that the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),
80 UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC), and UN Watch (UNW) compile and
81 publish a biannual fact-finding report:
82
 - 83 a. To determine the specific resources that the Palestinian refugees in different
84 areas need most, including, but not limited to, food, water, medical supplies,
85 and construction materials;
86

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- b. To measure the progress of the host countries in applying the residential rights outlined in Operative Clause 3 to the refugee populations in their territory;
 - c. Conducted in refugee camps in the surrounding host countries of Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt;
 - d. Which will be submitted to the General Assembly Fourth Committee and made available to NGOs and the general public;
- 96
97
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100
- 5) *Requests* the improvement of the security systems and protocols providing protection to aid via the UN Department of Political Affairs in order to ensure that aid sent to the Occupied Palestinian Territories is properly transported in order to facilitate the:
- a. Oversight of Israeli military check points and border control programs by UN observers to restrict the transportation of conventional arms and illicit materials into oPt to ensure that relief aid is transported properly;
 - b. Investigation into the use of physical aid materials to prevent supplies from being used by groups other than those designated by the donor;
 - c. Greater transparency in the use of funds with respect to relief aid for Palestinian refugees and to ensure that the funding is allocated as originally intended;
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111
- 6) *Emphasizes* the need to educate people to the importance of bilateral negotiations for reaching a lasting positive peace by working along with UNESCO and Univeralia in order to provide education for refuges through cultural awareness programmes which would also:
- a. Call on the European Commission, the World Bank, or Islamic Development Bank to enhance the financial budget of the UNRWA Education Reform Strategy to broaden the funding that has cost an estimated \$4 million between 2011-2015;
 - b. Implement over a five year period, 2011-2015, the UNRWA Education Reform Strategy at an estimated cost of \$4 million dollars;
 - c. Enhance the budget of the Education Reform Strategy in order to create the new cultural awareness programmes to build on mutual workshops, cultural events, and festivals;
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- 7) *Suggests* that the Security Council extend the mandate of the UNTSO in Palestine to cover humanitarian aid, economic development, and the provision of the mediation between UN advisors in addition to its existing duties, in cooperation with the UNRWA;
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- 8) *Recommends* that the Security Council reconsider the damaging effects of restrictions that prevent humanitarian and construction supplies from entering the Gaza Strip, which are vital for the maintenance and repair of refugee camps within that area and cause the prolonged and unnecessary suffering of Palestinian refugees;
- 9) *Encourages* the continued cooperation between existing regional NGOs and UNRWA in the Palestinian Occupied Territory and surrounding host countries through the consolidation and reconciliation of their structure and operations;
- 10) *Urges* member states to begin, resume or expand provision of aid to UNRWA for the purpose of continuing the provision of funds to Palestinian aid programs;
- 11) *Requests* the expansion of the UN Refugee Agency in order to further tailor to the needs of the Palestinian refugees including the improvement of conditions in camps to ensure human rights are met;
- 12) *Encourages* Israel and Palestine to engage in mediated bilateral negotiations on the issue of a two state solution and the Palestinian right of return, thereby providing a permanent home for displaced Palestinians and in order to prevent future hostilities between Israelis and Palestinians;
- 13) *Requests* that the mandate of the UN Relief and Works Agency be renewed for another 5 years to prevent an imminent interruption in their efforts to provide aid to Palestinian refugees;
- 14) *Further Requests* that the mandate of the UNHCR in Palestine be extended to allow greater legal and physical protection for the Palestinian refugees;
- 15) *Commends* the persistency of the United Nation's decisions towards Israel and Palestine and deeply affirms that there is great hope for the Palestinian refugees.

Code: GA4/1/7

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

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

1 *Reaffirming* the Geneva Convention, the United Nations Resolutions on the
2 condemnation of the Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories and the
3 resulting violations of Palestinian basic human rights,
4

5 *Recalling also* the Human Rights Council resolutions and the International Court of
6 Justice condemnations on the violations of International Humanitarian law and of the
7 Human rights of the Palestinian people,
8

9 *Encouraging* the resumption of the Middle East peace process based on the Madrid terms
10 of reference (1991), the Quartet Road map, the Arab Peace initiative (2002),
11

12 *Calling upon* chapter 4 article 13b and chapter 9 article 59 of the UN Charter, which calls
13 for the UN's direct support and facilitation of negotiations to create stability and well-
14 being among member states,
15

16 *Further* recommending that the need for religious and cultural cooperation has never
17 been greater particularly noting Ban Ki-Moon in SG/SM/11702 calling for the creation of
18 platforms for international religious discussion as well as other UN member states such
19 as the Alliance of Civilizations initiative in 2005 and the Jerusalem Peace Makers,
20

21 *Acknowledging* the ongoing struggle for Palestinians to achieve an acceptable quality of
22 living in the refugee camps; in regards to not being able to attain a suitable standard of
23 living in the refugee camps or upon exit from the camps due to lack of education, job
24 training, and available resources conducive to an acceptable quality of living.
25

26 *Recognizing* the work that the United Nations Relief Works Agency has done so far in
27 providing humanitarian aid to the Palestinian refugees, and noting with deep concern that
28 UNRWA has a history of inconsistent financial oversight within its own organization
29 particularly with field offices,
30

31 *Reaffirming* A/RES/57/251, which sought to assist Palestinian refugees by providing
32 them with long-term goals like aid, education and health care,
33

34 *Calling upon* the countries sheltering Palestinian refugees to improve the living
35 conditions in the refugee camps, including access to transportation, to education, to
36 housing rights, to medical assistance and insurance and to all basic needs for better living
37 standards,
38

39 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*
40

- 41 1) *Reaffirms* the need to provide a peaceful environment for effective peace negotiations
42 between Israel and Palestine in order to promote a two state solution, further
43 affirming the importance of regional stability and peace and facilitating the way to
44 better address the needs of the Palestinian refugees:
45
46 a. Whereby the negotiations ought to be held in a neutral ground, and with the
47 support of the UN to facilitate these negotiations,
48
49 b. Through a temporarily halt of the construction of the current Israeli settlements to
50 encourage a good and peaceful environment for the negotiations and support
51 peace talks,
52
- 53 2) *Recommends* the creation of a UN council overseen by the General Assembly to
54 report to UNESCO that shall address the lack of religious and cultural representation
55 among refugee communities to help facilitate and especially maintain an air of peace
56 within and between Palestinian and Israeli communities to:
57
58 a. Work closely with the UNRWA or other complimentary UN bodies to ensure that
59 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees receive the necessary
60 humanitarian aid they need to ensure that their human rights requirements are met
61 including a better education;
62
63 b. Encourage dialogue that reconciles religious and cultural tensions by sending a
64 representative from each religious and cultural faction to meet in a neutral zone
65 determined by the UNRWA where the council will discuss the effects of policy to
66 their respective communities;
67
68 c. Promote education for refugees in sheltering countries. Focusing on the cultural
69 side of the conflicts, as many young generations of Palestinian refugees and
70 Israeli settlers have little idea about the cultural differences and this might help
71 bringing the young generations of the two parties together;
72
73 d. Encourage the receiving of voluntary monetary funds from any and all willing
74 member states to ensure that this council is fully functional;
75
- 76 3) *Reaffirms* the importance of promoting a two state solution, according to the road
77 map to peace:
78
79 a. To ensure the end of hostilities and border conflicts between Palestine and Israel,
80 and achieve sustainable peace between the two states;
81
82 b. To give the Palestinian refugees a state to come back to or to refer to;
83
84 c. To ensure that human rights are respected by both parties;
85

- 86 4) *Strongly requests* the implementation of a natural resources management specifically
87 a water resource mechanism between Israel and Palestine in order to ensure equal
88 access to drinking water by establishing joint coordination activities for water
89 resources through a “bi-national commission” to monitor the equal distribution of
90 potable water;
91
- 92 5) *Stresses* the importance of supporting UNRWA organization through:
93
- 94 a. Extending the mandate of UNRWA for 3 more years, and increasing the funding
95 of the organization;
 - 96
 - 97 b. Increasing the efficiency of all bodies and bureaucracy of UNRWA by
98 reassessing the importance of each program running under the UNRWA to better
99 address the needs of the Palestinian refugees;
 - 100
 - 101 c. Increasing humanitarian aid into the Gaza Strip;
 - 102
 - 103 d. Improving the allocation of funds given to UNRWA by specifying the purpose
104 and the destination of each financial support, also with the help of the UNHRC to
105 conduct an external audit on the UNRWA’s allocation practices to ensure the
106 efficient distribution and accurate reporting of relief aid to refugees;
107
 - 108 e. Emphasizing that both Israel and Palestine should welcome and support th work
109 of UNRWA;
 - 110
 - 111 f. Extending the possibility and ability of the UNRWA to maximize the benefits of
112 Medicare, education, infrastructure and health care, for the Palestinian refugees;
113
- 114 6) *Endorses* continued funding to the UNRWA for the Near East to promote education
115 within the Palestinian territories and countries sheltering Palestinian refugees, which
116 would specifically address:
117
- 118 a. Training Palestinian refugees in marketable skills to further enhance their ability
119 to attain jobs subsequently allowing for higher standard of living;
 - 120
 - 121 b. The allocation of funds to education and further educational efforts of
122 intercultural and interreligious teachings, in order to promote the education of
123 children within the affected regions and in the hosting countries; to encourage a
124 tolerant view of other cultures and religions.

Code: GA4/1/8

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

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

1 *Alarmed by the impoverished situation of 5 million Palestinian refugees located in sixty-*
2 *one refugee camps,*

3

4 *Noting with deep concern ongoing conflicts and political instability in the Middle East*
5 *and its effect on Palestinian refugees in refugee camps,*

6

7 *Recognizing Emergency Appeal issued by the UNRWA highlighting the increasing*
8 *deficit of the West Bank and Gaza Strip camps amounting to over 100 million USD,*

9

10 *Reaffirming A/RES/57/251 which sought to assist Palestinian refugees by providing them*
11 *with things such as health care and social services,*

12

13 *Viewing with appreciation the work of the UNRWA to alleviate the suffering of refugees*
14 *since 1950, by providing education, health and social services to Palestinian refugees*
15 *including the enrollment of 67,000 children in school, 24-hr Operation Centers, and*
16 *230,000 refugees served in UNRWA clinics,*

17

18 *Noting that the UNRWA is predominately funded by donor states and some voluntary*
19 *contributions through civil society and individual donors,*

20

21 *Noting further that the UNRWA reported that over 360,000 or 69 percent of Palestine*
22 *refugees are in need of urgent assistance and that the previous assessment was highly*
23 *underestimated,*

24

25 *Recognizing the need to access civil society networks in order to meet Palestinian refugee*
26 *needs,*

27

28 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

29

30 1. *Recommends that the UNRWA provide options for non-governmental donors to*
31 *provide non-monetary funding, such as basic clothing, hygiene supplies, and*
32 *health products, in order to meet the needs of Palestinian refugees that are not*
33 *currently being met by monetary donations;*

34

35 2. *Further recommends that the UNRWA work with individual Palestinian refugee*
36 *camps to refine its assessment of Palestinian refugee needs into two categories;*
37 *What can only be provided through monetary donations and what can be provided*
38 *through non-monetary donations;*

39

- 40 3. *Encourages* UNRWA to compile a list of non-monetary needs and make it
41 available to civil society organizations such as charity organizations, NGOs and
42 others willing to make material donations to Palestinian refugee camps;
43
- 44 4. *Further requests* the UNRWA to work specifically with Islamic Relief, the Red
45 Cross, LDS Charities, and current non-governmental donors, which have strong
46 and efficient donor mobilization networks;
47
- 48 5. *Designates* that the UNRWA should facilitate and coordinate the protected
49 transportation of material donations to refugee camps both within and without the
50 Occupied Palestinian Territory by coordinating with NGOs and necessary
51 member states;
52
- 53 6. *Affirms* that these steps will access untapped networks which have the ability to
54 seriously improve the situation of Palestinian refugees and also reroute monetary
55 funds to necessary areas;
56
- 57 7. *Urges* the UNRWA to put additional focus on private donations from the private
58 sector by coordinating with the United Nations Foundation to connect with CEOs
59 of large corporations, such as the Fortune 500, in an effort to overcome
60 UNRWA's 69 million USD deficit;
61
- 62 8. *Reminds* the international community of the importance of convincing Israel to
63 further ease its blockade on the Gaza Strip in order to facilitate the transfer of
64 needed goods;
65
- 66 9. *Recommends* that the Advisory Commission of the UNRWA facilitate an
67 information and coordination meeting between the UNRWA and NGOs and
68 private corporations held in NYC, NY no later than August 2013.