Committee Staff

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Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the committee

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The General Assembly Fourth Committee Summary Report

The General Assembly Fourth Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items: I. Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Assistance to Palestinian Refugees; II. Promoting the Peaceful Use of Outer Space and Preventing an Arms Race; III. Promoting the Peaceful Use of Outer Space and Preventing an Arms Race.

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

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

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

Many speakers were heard regarding the draft resolutions commending the goodwill of the committee in their tireless endeavor to find thorough response to the concerns of the committee. During voting, nine resolutions were adopted by placard vote with significant support for five of the resolutions. The committee ended with an overwhelming sense of accomplishment.
Recalling Chapter 1, Article 2, Section 7 of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as Article 8 of the Charter of the League of Arab States, which states that Member States cannot intervene on matters of domestic jurisdiction of any state,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stressing the importance of solidarity with the Palestinian Authority from the international community in the return and reintegration of refugees,
The General Assembly,

1. **Encourages** the necessity of the League of Arab States to host a special summit to be called the Palestinian Brothers Unity Summit in June of 2013 to facilitate and garner political unity amongst Palestinian factions following the 2012 Hamas-Fatah Accord through dialogue focusing on:

   a) Hamas’ control over the military wing;

   b) Election parameters;

   c) Recognition of both Israel and Palestine as sovereign states;

   d) Resource sharing between Gaza, the West Bank, and Israel, such as water resources;

2. **Calls upon** the Palestinian Authority to hold new free elections allowing all political factions equitable participation and extending suffrage to all eligible voters in the occupied Palestinian territories in order to ensure broad political representation;

3. **Designates** Palestinian Civil Society and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Palestinian Non-Governmental Network and the Fredrich Naumann Foundation for Liberty to take public opinion polls on political viewpoints thereby helping the Palestinian people form a cohesive message about Palestinian statehood and build confidence among the people;

4. **Recommends** the oversight of election monitoring through the Electoral Assistance Division (EAD) of the UN Department of Political Affairs during the election process to ensure free elections in Palestine in order to ensure legitimacy through:

   a) The participation of the EAD based upon the approval of each Palestinian faction;

   b) Following DPA departmental guidelines of election monitoring processes in order ensure consistency, transparency, and accountability;

   c) Requiring that the EAD be subject to the approval of the Palestinian delegation and host states of Palestinian refugees;

   d) The recording and reporting of possible election fraud and offer methods of preventing such fraud utilizing existing methods such as secret ballots and transparency throughout the rest of the election process;

   e) The promotion of the integrity of electoral and political processes and the right of citizens to participate in government as well as the integrity of
Palestinian political institutions;

f) The raising of public confidence in election processes deters irregularities and electoral manipulation by providing an important avenue for citizen participation and provides important information concerning the character of elections;

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

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

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

7. **Further recommends** that the Israeli government cease all demolition and settlement activity in Palestine and return to its internationally recognized borders established by Israel and its neighbors in the 1949 Armistice Agreements and UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSC) including:

   a) The withdrawal of all military personnel in the West Bank and Gaza;
   
   b) Reestablishing Jerusalem as an international city with free access to both Israeli and Palestinian citizens;

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

9. **Calls upon** Israel and Palestine with a neutral mediator present, to initiate a new round of accords to be decided by the parties to discuss open and continuous dialogue and the following topics:

   a) The implementation of the right of return;
   
   b) Palestinian airspace and border control;
   
   c) Access to the Jordan River water supply;
   
   d) The preservation of the family unit as it pertains to the movement of refugees;
10. *Calls for* bilateral negotiations between the Middle East Quartet and Israel to discuss the following:

   a) The complete implementation and compliance with Security Council Resolution 242 calling for the full withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from the occupied Palestinian territories, the progress of which to be reviewed by the General Assembly in one calendar year;

   b) The respect and maintenance of the 1967 borders by all sides in accordance with the 1949 Armistice Agreement;

   c) The condemnation of extremist elements in political parties that continually degrade peace talks and agreements;

   d) The recognition of joint Palestinian governance;

11. *Further urges* the international community to voluntarily provide the Palestinian Authority with the necessary funding to reintegrate returning refugees in order to foster national common governance, economic development, education, and healthcare.
Recalling Resolution 194 and all its subsequent resolutions on the question, including Resolutions 41/128, 67/114 and 67/120,

Further recalling Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention and Article 8 of the Rome Statute, which state that the population transfer to occupied territories by force is illegal, and Article 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that everyone has the right to social security,

Believing that the complete cessation of violence and the recommencement of multilateral peace negotiations are the only way forward to a peaceful and sustainable solution, leading to two viable sovereign states based on the 1967 borders, as corroborated in UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 465, and UN Charter Article 33,

Further believing that the economic viability of a Palestinian state is a prerequisite to a lasting peace in the region,

Deeply concerned that the economic viability of a Palestinian state is endangered by the encroachment on Palestinian territory by Israeli settlements, in particular those planned in the E-1 corridor, the separation barrier, the Gaza blockade, and the imposition of trade and movement restrictions by Israel,

Taking note of the recent report of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, which concluded that private companies should terminate their business interests in the settlements,

Noting that some Member States have bilateral trade agreements with Israel, such as the 1995 EU-Israeli Association Agreement and the 1985 US-Israel Free Trade Agreement, and that some Israeli export products are manufactured in Israeli settlements,
Further believing that consumers are possibly inadvertently supporting the economic development of Israeli settlements by buying products that are incorrectly labelled as originating from Israel proper, and notes the recent decision by the United Kingdom and the Netherlands to require products originating from Israeli settlement to be labelled as such,

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

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

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

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

The General Assembly,

1) Expresses its determination to support the Palestinian people’s right of return and self-determination and its belief in the importance of cooperation between the Palestinian National Authority, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria in order to achieve it;

2) Urges Israel to:
   a) Immediately discontinue the construction and expansion of Israeli settlements, including so-called natural growth;
   b) Evacuate all settlers from unauthorized illegal outposts and with the promise of a two-state solution return to negotiations, open to an agreement on territorial exchange;

3) Calls upon all Member States to acknowledge that Israeli settlements are not considered Israeli territory under international law, and asks all Member States to reconsider trade agreements with Israel if it does not immediately reconsider its planned settlement construction in the E-1 corridor, Ramat Shlomo, and Givat Hamatos;

4) Also calls upon Member States to acknowledge that goods produced in Israeli settlements do not fall under trade agreements made with Israel, and to require products imported from Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories to be labelled correctly, and:
a) Hopes this effort will raise public awareness of the origin of Israeli and Palestinian products, and calls upon the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to continue informing the public on Israeli settlement activity;

b) Requests the UN Conference on Trade and Development to provide guidelines to Member States on the drafting, interpretation and implementation of trade agreements with Israel and Palestine that will guarantee the economic viability of a two-state solution and regarding the legal status of Israeli settlements;

c) Also requests the WTO to monitor the application of the Rules of Origin to products manufactured in Israeli settlements and the occupied Palestinian territories in order they ensure that they are applied correctly;

5) Suggests Israeli subsidies on products produced in Israeli settlements be recalled;

6) Urges Israel to lift trade and movement barriers that are imposed on the occupied Palestinian territories, impeding the economic development of the Palestinian people, and hindering the vital work done by the UNRWA, in order to guarantee free movement of capital, labor as well as aid;

7) Demands Israel reimburses the UNRWA for all financial losses sustained due to the imposition of unnecessary trade and movement restrictions imposed by Israel which are in conflict with the November 2005 Agreement on Movement and Access as well as the 1967 Comay-Michelmore agreement, for example losses such as:

a) Spoiled food due to unnecessarily long transport delays;

b) Losses sustained due to the unnecessary detention of UNRWA staff;

c) Costs incurred due to delayed construction projects due to the delayed arrival of construction materials, particularly in Gaza;

d) Logistical costs incurred, such as storage and transport costs, due to long transport delays;

8) Requests the UNRWA to keep detailed records of spoiled goods, project costs incurred due to border control delays, and any other financial losses sustained due to unnecessary Israeli restrictions, in order to assess the amount of reimbursement required, and furthermore:

a) Recommends UNRWA to continuously inform Israel of its findings, in order to allow it appeal, and take into account any concerns Israel might have;

b) Urges UNRWA to ensure that this data cannot be used for military or violent purposes;
c) Also recommends that UNRWA works closely with the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), utilizing their resources and facilities to, inter alia, track shipments;

9) Demands UNRWA to introduce more detailed and transparent financial reporting procedures in order to ensure the correct allocation of reimbursements, as well as donations received by private firms, NGOs, and Member States;

10) Further invites the consolidation of trade relations between Israel and Palestine and the development of a viable Palestinian economy for sustainable peace in the region, and in particular:

a) Endorses Israel and the Palestinian Authority as well as other Member States to offer financial incentives to companies that operate across Israeli-Palestinian borders, in particular to those that employ both Palestinian and Israeli laborers, given they enjoy the same labor rights, in the hope it will encourage the restoration of friendly relations between both people;

b) Recommends investments in the long-term economic development of Palestine, in particular:

i) The Jericho Agro-Industrial Park (JAIP) model, which promotes economic health through tax incentives;

ii) UNRWA Education Training Programs (ETPs) that will ensure a sustainable Palestinian work-force;

11) Encourages further collaboration of the General Federation of Labour in Israel and the Palestine General Federation of Trade Unions to continue, based on the 1995 Agreement for Israeli and Palestinian Trade Union Cooperation.
Noting the lack of sufficient technological infrastructure within the Occupied Palestinian Territories (oPt) while also stressing the importance of developing a sustainable economic environment,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The General Assembly,
1) **Urges** the creation of Palestinian Advancement of Communication Technology under the Committee on Information to oversee and ensure the adequate implementation of ICT infrastructure:

a) To invest in information centers within Israel and the oPt that facilitate mutual cooperation and cross-cultural collaboration in long-term development projects that build confidence between Israeli and Palestinian communities;

b) To create the Israel Palestine Center for Research and Information to implement a virtual People-to-People contact live forum through their Public Media department for the purpose of promoting tolerance by means of:

i) Streaming online live video conferences of the Israel Palestine Research Center specialists exposing their views regarding the resolution of the conflict while focusing on a specific agenda;

ii) Enabling the participation of students in said live forums in order to discuss the topics itemized by the Research Center specialists;

iii) Debating topics related to socio-cultural aspects on a frequent basis;

iv) Fostering interaction between Israeli and Palestinian youth beyond the educational system;

2) **Emphasizes** that the UN Global Compact shares the same position as the Global Development Technology for Communication Mobility initiative in supporting a conglomeration of telecommunication corporations to work alongside the UN to proliferate advanced technological capacity while eradicating corruption and censorship;

3) **Supports** the creation of Palestinian ICT Under Reform and Expansion that will encourage the Israeli and Palestinian ICT sectors to collaborate with one another in new projects;

4) **Further recommends** the National Research and Education Networks in Israel and the oPt to facilitate mutually beneficial internet access while also providing comprehensive training in the use of internet-based technologies that will provide job opportunities for Palestinians and refugees as well as new markets for Israeli industries;

5) **Encourages** the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East to work in collaboration with the Palestinian Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction, to use humanitarian aid for sustainable development within the refugee communities in ICT and technological projects;

6) **Calls upon** Member States to incentivize action by native and multinational private corporations that work in public partnerships providing a platform for collaboration between Israel and Palestinian investment projects stimulating long-term economic growth:
7) **Supports** the creation of a program to be called the Makteb-Madrasa Project that builds new ICT infrastructure beginning with the elementary education level and continuing through institutions of higher education to empower, further educate, and provide opportunities to teachers and students within refugee communities by:

a) Assisting the Palestinian Ministry of Education to utilize ICT infrastructure to complete WSIS action line 3, access to information and knowledge, through the use of low-cost technological instruments;

b) Rendering a platform of implementation that reinforces the sovereignty of the Palestinian Authority and the unique national identity of the Palestinian people to foster internal self-sufficiency;

c) Seeking the reallocation designated humanitarian assistance funds to build ICT infrastructure as a sustainable development initiative that provides the skills, training, and opportunities for advancement that will improve the lives of individual refugees and promotes good governance:

8) **Recommends** negotiating a bilateral agreement between Israel and Palestine that creates a Palestinian-based electric substation that has the capacity to provide consistent electricity to refugee communities removing the need for electricity subsidies and barriers to business and industrial development;

9) **Endorses** a self-sufficient Palestinian energy sector that incorporates ICT infrastructure and technological collaboration to foster private sector job growth and access to international markets;

10) **Calls upon** the Palestine Investment Fund to provide funding for developing and maintaining new electric substations located near refugee communities.
Stressing Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations which outlines sovereignty to all Member States.

Highlighting all articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, specifically essential articles such as: Article 3 concerning the right to life and security, Article 14 concerning the right to seek asylum, Article 15 concerning the right of nationality, Article 25 concerning food access and shelter, and Article 26 concerning the right to education,

Deeply alarmed by the roughly 43 million refugees worldwide, including nearly 4.8 million as a result of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,

Acknowledging the need to invest, educate, facilitate and relieve refugees physically, mentally and socially,

Recalling the recent Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee on the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), reaffirming the right of return of the Palestinian people to their land,

Taking into account the discrepancies in Article 1D of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, which includes the affirmation of the discretionary judgment of individual states on how refugees are treated, but provides no clear guidelines regarding treatment and no regulatory oversight or input from the international community,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 67/116 of 14 January 2013 acknowledging the value of the UNRWA for Palestinian Refugees,

Noting Human Rights Council Resolution 14/2, which promotes a human rights-based approach to combating the trafficking of persons,

Recognizing that the Palestinian refugee community remains decentralized and lacks a representative body that articulates and presents their respective needs and interests to the international community,

The General Assembly,

1) Draws attention to the number of internationally displaced Palestinian refugees, either in UNHCR camps or having obtained or looking to obtain a refugee status in a foreign country;

2) Calls upon refugee camp authorities and host Member States to assure essential basic human rights such as food, water, and shelter of these Palestinian people are fulfilled accordingly to their particular situation:
a) By making sure that all Palestinian refugees’ basic human rights are respected within either the refugee camps of the host countries, such as but not limited to health; education and security, which are all granted to all human beings through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b) Endorses the PROUD, as a census with the focused goal of promoting a more efficient effort in combating the issues of education and camp security.
5) Suggests the General Assembly to revisit and reword Article 1D of the 1951 Convention to include and respect the following:

a) the continued action of governments to receive refugees and act in accordance to promoting Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

b) the fulfillment of respective mandates by UNRWA and the UNHCR to ensure the promised protection by the international community;

6) Recommends for UNRWA and fellow Member States to increase comprehensive initiatives to combat levels of crime within and around the refugee camps, giving specific attention to trafficking and trafficking routes;

a) Emphasizing the need for the program of UN women, which acts to protect potential victims from human trafficking, through strengthening the effectiveness of enforcement agencies and community leaders working against human trafficking violence in the area, through training workshops to better equip them to firmly stand against this violent crime;

b) Further emphasizes the initiatives and programs, such as SAWA -- All Women Together Today and Tomorrow, which acts to strengthen non-violence, protection and after-care for victims of trafficking;

7) Calls for the creation of a bi-annual international summit that includes the UNRWA, UNHCR, CEIRPP and Palestinian refugees not exclusive to occupied Palestinian territories to facilitate discussion about the current issues and highest priorities of the displaced Palestinian people;

a) Suggesting voluntary financial support from concerned NGOs, solidarity funds and Member States towards the achievement of this Summit;

b) Instructing the Department of Information of the United Nations to monitor the Palestinian Summits and produce an annual report regarding their findings;

c) Asks for increased diplomatic integration of resources for harboring countries including geographic and demographic information that could be used, if and when, the state of Palestine is established for the extraction of its civilians;

8) Further calls for the implementation of an initiative to bear witness and record testimony from all sides within a conflict area, alongside a Reparation and Rehabilitation Committee which will restore dignity, as stated in the UDHR, in order to assist refugee rehabilitation as based on:

a) The Truth and Reconciliation Program of South Africa;

b) The Breaking the Silence Campaign in the oPt;
9) *Requests* for an increase in future cooperation between all Member States, specifically those involved in harboring refugees, and the bodies of the United Nations such as the UNRWA and UNHRC in order to assure compliance with an improvement of the situation of Palestinian refugees in their territory.
Guided by the common goal of the international community to work towards global peace and security as stated in the Charter of the United Nations,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Expressing its hope for Member States to fund and show support for the UNRWA’s efforts,

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

Expressing particular concern for the unsanitary conditions and the spread of communicable disease in refugee camps,
Recognizing the invitation for all Member States to take advantage of the *International Year of Water Cooperation* in order to achieve the internationally agreed upon goals contained in Agenda 21 as stated in A/RES/65/154,

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

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

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

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

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

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

The General Assembly,

1) *Calls for* the extension of the mandate of the UNRWA beyond 2014 for a standard five-year renewal;

2) *Further calls for* all Member States to uphold their promised contributions towards the Palestinian refugees within the Middle East;

3) *Urges* the international community, private and public sector to further aid and strengthen the UNRWA and other willing non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as Alliance to the Middle East, provide the resources that the Palestinians refugees are deprived of such as infrastructure, clean water, social and relief services, healthcare and education;

Revamping infrastructure
4) Suggests the planning of a road system with the support of the Global Committees Partners for Good that will connect the Palestinian communities;

5) Encourages already involved organizations, such as the UNRWA, to increase the number and quality of shelters, by raising the amount of financial support from the private sector and furthermore requests Member States to expedite and grant building permits to improve overcrowded Palestinian establishments;

6) Endorses the improvement of the conditions of housing, and facilities within refugee camps in order to create a disease-free environment conducive to recovery expanding upon the progress made within the field of healthcare;

7) Strongly supports the modernization of current infrastructure, especially in regards to the elimination of open sewers, which are the main cause of the spread of waterborne disease;

8) Further endorses a multilateral initiative between those States who host Palestinian refugees, UNHCR, and UNRWA in order to facilitate better communication and to create enhanced socio-economic programmes for Palestinian refugees;

9) Further suggests temporary camps lacking comprehensive facilities to enable a decent standard of living by providing food and water to all Palestinian refugees, as well as basic services, opportunities, and necessities;

10) Requests the creation of a leadership programmes within the current camps as to encourage Palestinian administration of their own communities;

11) Welcomes the promotion of actual investments in these communities, rather than charity only, in order to build a sustainable economy;

Ensuring Clean Water

12) Emphasizes the need for clean water for Palestinian refugees and better access to improved fresh water supplies that will enhance conditions in refugee camps as well as the implementation of a sustainable infrastructure by and through:

a) The use of recent technological innovations, such as Life Straws and Lifesaver Jerry Cans, that purge and sanitize 99 percent of harmful protozoans in fresh water;

b) The facilitation of a campaign, which will be sponsored by World Health Organization /UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation, that will encourage the international community to provide sustainable water to refugees by following the lead of NGO’s such as:
i) Drop-in-a-Bucket, which provides wells and infrastructure for sustainable water;
ii) Blue Plant Project, which promotes that water is essential to life;
iii) Charity water, which facilitates clean drinking water for people in developing countries;

c) Improving existing multilateral agreements regarding the trade of water;
d) Constructing of low-cost water plants in collaboration with the Palestine Water Authority (PWA);
e) Training of unemployed Palestinian youths of working age by the PWA and the UNESCO-Institute for Water Education to create artificial wetland waste-water treatment facilities in rural areas of little or no sewage infrastructure, in order to effectively utilize the resource of waste-water for agricultural and economic development;
f) Improving methods of waste disposal, water and sewage treatment in order to promote the reduction of the prevalence of waterborne diseases;
g) Modernizing the current Palestinian ‘refugee camps’ infrastructures especially in regards to the elimination of open sewers, which is the main cause of the spread of waterborne disease;

Providing better healthcare

13) Recommends a health care reform that will focus on the life-cycle program as established by the UNRWA that will extend assistance to refugees from conception to death;

14) Further emphasizes the need for the establishment of medical professional training under the vocational training centers of the UNRWA commissioned to enable refugees to deal with primary health issues autonomously;

15) Considers the importance of increasing awareness on the issue of maternal health by way of opening family planning clinics and disseminating relevant information the collaboration with the Palestinian Family Planning and Protection Association will offer the quality health services and information regarding reproductive rights;

16) Notes the need for more financial support for organizations such as UNRWA, Oxfam, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) so they can be equipped to deliver quality health services to peoples in extreme crisis;
17) **Invites** the development of effective dental treatment through Dentaid and Dentists Without Borders and providing screenings and glasses through Unite For Sight;

18) **Further recommends** the training of birth attendants within the refugee community and providing disposable clean delivery kits as done by the WHO in Pakistan, leading to a reduction in maternal mortality rate by 10 percent;

19) **Expresses its hope** for the implementation a system for the use of PeePoo sanitary bags as successfully utilized in Bangladesh which alleviate waste in the camps;

**Furthering relief and social services**

20) **Further supports** the implementation of the HEAL initiative, which would be coordinated by MSF and the Union of Palestinian Medical Relief Committees in order to improve the mental and social well-being of Palestinians by providing short-term psychological, medical and social assistance for all ages;

21) **Strongly calls for** the assisting of displaced refugees with legal matters by providing expert assistance to Palestinians in threats of displacement through existent UN agencies such as the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs;

22) **Reiterates** the need for assistance and coping mechanisms for refugees suffering from generational post-traumatic stress disorder caused by the conflict and seeking support from organizations such as but not limited to NGOs, regionals actors, governments and UN agencies;

23) **Considers** programs commissioned by UNRWA to reunite separated families;

a) Recommending the provision of mental health professionals to address the prevalent psychological issues of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), mood disorder and anxiety disorder by:

i) Cooperating with World Health Organization Mental Gap Action Programme;

ii) Integrating mental health services into primary health care while eliminating the stigmas associated with mental health disorders;

**Focusing on the development of education**

24) **Approves** of the initiation of the PREPARE program, which will allow Palestinian youth and adults to shadow the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s teachers in order to prepare future educators for the Palestinian school system;
25) **Calls upon** the United Nations Information and Communication Technologies Task Force to further its efforts specifically in Palestinian refugee camps to promote computer and internet literacy in order to provide another medium to attain knowledge;

26) **Further encourages** the promotion of the dissemination of cultural information and increasing tolerance as well as providing support for the expansion of the technological sector of the economy;

27) **Further requests** the revision of Palestinian refugee camps’ primary and secondary schools’ curricula:

   a) To improve awareness on the situation of these Palestinian Refugees;

   b) To broaden the range of teaching and possible knowledge so as to counter the effect of violence and poverty by addressing students’ needs in a supportive learning environment;

   c) To implement a point of reference for developing ICT integration courses for all representatives from the primary and secondary schools through UNESCO’s ICT Competence Framework for Teachers;

28) **Asks for** the construction of more vocational schools available to the Palestinian refugees;

29) **Instructs** the creation of a summer programs in cooperation with Oxfam’s Health and Education for All Campaign to train teachers in order to promote better quality of education;

30) **Further endorses** the commencement of an advertising campaign targeting school-age children that would encourage them to continue their education, by the way of:

   a) Offering school supplies to modernize the educational program;

   b) Presenting scholarships to high achievers;

31) **Decides accordingly** for the creation of an educational platform that would implement an educational rewards program offering Palestinian refugees working within UNRWA camps, clinics, or schools free access to higher education, resulting not only in more self-sufficient communities in the short term, but also in more upward social mobility in the long term;

32) **Notes with appreciation** the cooperation of relevant NGOs, UNESCO and the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization for the purpose of
raising international awareness and increasing cultural sensitivity in regards to the situation of the Palestinian people and helping to strengthen their cultural identity on an international level;

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

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

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

   a) Encouraging Palestinian students to participate in study-abroad programs;
   b) Setting up video conferences for separated family members as well as for students in schools across states to promote cross cultural contact and mutual understanding;
   c) Facilitating the exchange of books, letters, cards and artwork between different states;
   d) Hoping to promote the awareness about the Palestinian and the Israeli situation to promote future peaceful relations;

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

Promoting the growth of their economy

37) *Further asks* for the reinforcement of the Youth Employment Agreement signed by the UNRWA, the Welfare Association, and Palestine Education for Employment;
38) Approves the collaboration between the United Nations Development Programme and the UNRWA to host vocational training sessions for Palestinians in order to provide job opportunities in areas such as construction;

39) Further welcomes the implementation of A/RES/66/426 on the Operations of UNRWA in order to promote the further expansion of micro-financing programmes and general community activities;

40) Solemnly affirms the utilization of the Global Digital Solidarity Fund to manage the facilitation of communication between Member States about the status of Palestinian refugees;

41) Expresses its hope in strengthening the financial budget of UNRWA and other relevant United Nations Agencies through the framework of the Busan Partnership;

42) Further recommends funding from the United Nations Economic and Social Council subgroup, the Islamic Aid Organization of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that focuses on granting funds in the fields of health, education and social welfare for Palestinians;

43) Reaffirms the framework of the **Charter of Accountability for the Non-Profit Sector (2006)** so that aid is utilized in a reliable and predictable manner for the assistance of Palestinian refugees;

44) Further invites all Member States to facilitate open borders for Palestinian refugees to a certain extent by:

a) Providing Palestinian refugees with safe havens such as those in existence within developing states in the region;

b) Preventing lost generations from re-occurring by facilitating quality health care, education, and work opportunities for Palestinian refugees;

c) Fulfilling humanitarian responsibilities as stated in the **Universal Declaration on Human Rights** in regards to refugee camps dispersed globally, not only in financial regard, but also through direct measures as stated above;

45) Designates the Department of Information to draft annual reports documenting the efficiency and effectiveness of regional health and education services and urges UNRWA and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to send inspectors to the locations of these Palestinian
refugee camps to compile annual progress reports in order to assess all programmes.
Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as stated in Article 1.3 that we need to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further guided by Article 1.2 of the Charter of the United Nations which seeks to develop friendly relations among Member States based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,
Further acknowledges the success of existing cooperative programs between Member States and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in promoting agricultural development in Palestinian Territories and assisting in the increase of Palestinian access to domestic and international markets,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The General Assembly,

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

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

3) Reiterates the need for the government of Israel to develop a timely plan to end the expansion, and begin the gradual dissolution, of illegitimate settlement activity in the oPt through oversight of the UN Truce Supervision Organization in the Middle East in order to promote Palestinian economic growth;
4) **Recommends** the Palestinian Authority continues implementation of their National Development Plan (2011-2013) to build political and economic capacity in order to prepare for a sustainable statehood through actions such as:
   a) implementing broader institutional and economic reforms;
   b) negotiation of international trade agreements to promote the competitiveness of Palestinian products;

5) **Further encourages** the development of Palestinian industries by means of:
   a) Providing grants for research and development assistance to areas such as:
      i) Agriculture;
      ii) The natural sciences;
      iii) Light manufacturing;
   b) Economic development in the form of duty-free zones for light manufacturing with investments into infrastructure by bodies such as regional banks and Member States;

6) **Further encourages** movement towards an improvement in the efficiency of the UNRWA by way of looking at:
   a) Donor fulfillment of their financial pledges to UNRWA to provide resources to the oPt, especially Area C which is in dire need of humanitarian assistance;
   b) Greater financial support by the Member States to the new three-year job creation program by UNRWA in order to extend it to the West Bank starting in 2013;
   c) Voluntary donations of member states to construct three vocational schools in the subjects of business, pharmacy, and computing in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to expand the skilled labor force of the Palestinian people;

7) **Calls upon** Israel and other responsible parties to coordinate an end to the blockade on Gaza to ensure the free flow of goods and services, including humanitarian aid trans Gaza Strip;

8) **Further encourages** the creation of initiatives, both public and private, that will allow individual persons the possibility of entrepreneurship, which would include:
   a) Increasing the microcredit offered by UNRWA to Palestinian refugees, such as small businesses, micro-entrepreneurs and households;
   b) Promoting the existing UNRWA program for micro-financing that focuses on providing micro-loans to groups of high-need women within the conflict zone, such as the solidarity group lending program sponsored by the United Nations Rights and Work;

9) **Calls for** two-way increases in economic partnerships between Palestine and Israel by promoting commerce between their citizens through the provision of a forum for
Palestinian and Israeli citizens in the private sector to meet and share capital in order to obtain a better quality of life for citizens and refugees in the region through:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15) **Endorses** the Youth Entrepreneurial Program that works through the International Youth Foundation to provide short-term grants to Palestinian organizations to improve employability, as well as internship placement for Palestinian youth;
16) Further encourages the Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to increase its focus on promoting the right of return for Palestinian refugees as underlined in General Assembly Resolution 194 by:

a) Promoting the access of Palestinians to basic civil rights such as employment, which can eventually contribute to the economy of the host country;

b) Increasing its monitoring of the living conditions in Palestinian refugee camps and reports abuses, poverty levels and access to food supplies;

17) Further praises the sustainable economic development which Member State status will bring to Palestine through further discussion by the United Nations.
Recalling Security Council Resolutions 242, 237, 338, 425, 446, 1397 as well as General Assembly Resolutions 3236, 194,

Further recalling Article XII of the Oslo Accords which states that Jordan and Egypt will facilitate further cooperation between both governments,

Reaffirming the prohibition on the forced transfer of protected peoples under Article 49 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War as well as Article 8 (vii) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,

Further recalling Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Noting General Assembly Resolution 3236 which reaffirms the right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and properties from which they have been displaced,

Taking note of the Historic Compromise of 1988 which affirms the Green Line established in the 1949 Armistice Agreement as a permanent border for Palestine,

Encouraging both parties in order to achieve a peaceful two-state solution based upon the pre-1967 borders,

Reaffirming that the family is the fundamental unit of society as stated on the Arab League’s Charter on Human Rights,

Concerned by the violence between Palestinian refugees in camps established by the UNRWA,

Deeply concerned about the lack of legal representation for Palestinian peoples regarding settlement disputes,

Alarmed by the negative socioeconomic effect of the Separation Wall on the Palestinian people as stated in The Impact of Israel’s Separation Barrier on Affected West Bank Communities,

Acknowledges that citizenship is the most basic component of establishing an individual’s membership, access, rights and responsibilities to a state,

Commending the body for upgrading Palestine to Non-Member Observer State status,

Recognizing that political negotiation is the primary responsibility of the Peoples of Palestine and Israel,
Further recognizing the Advisory Opinion of 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice (ICJ), which states that all Member States are under obligation not to render aid or assistance in maintaining the situation created by the construction of the Separation Barrier,

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

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

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

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

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

The General Assembly,

1) Calls for the establishment of a unified Right to Return policy modeling the Jordanian Right to Return for the Palestinian People Four-Step policy implemented by the Department of Palestinian Affairs which encourages:

   a) the setting up of the necessary internal legal framework to accommodate the influx of Palestinian refugees and the adoption of information technologies to create a comprehensive and efficient registration process for Palestinian refugees;

   b) the revoking of citizenship from all respective hosting states upon the request of Palestinian refugees;

   c) hosting states to provide Palestinian refugees with the necessary basic education as well as technical skills to facilitate the eventual reintegration process;

   d) the international community to voluntarily provide the Palestinian Authority with the necessary funding for the reintegration process of the refugees into the Palestinian society as well as the eventual construction of all necessary infrastructure to facilitate the return of the refugees, with an emphasis on the
2) Urges donor Member States to temporarily increase funds for UNRWA and welcomes additional contributions from willing Member States as well as contributions by the private sector to meet the demands of hosting states in coordination for the purpose of expanding the capabilities of the organization to the following:

a) the building of new refugee camps as well as the increased maintenance of existing camp sites;

b) the creation of a uniform and sustainable secondary education programs;

c) the further utilization of micro-financing programs for the purposes of further promoting entrepreneurial pursuits;

3) Requests that the Palestinian Water Authority work in conjunction with the UNESCO-Institute for Water Education train eligible Palestinian youths of working age to create artificial wetland waste-water management facilities in rural areas of the OPT with little or no sewage infrastructure, in order to effectively utilize the resource of waste-water;

4) Further calls for the collaboration between nongovernmental organizations involved in waste-water management within Palestine such as the Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees, MA’AN Development Centre, the Palestinian Hydrology Group, and the Water and Environmental Development Organization to collaborate with the UNRWA’s Water Sanitation, and Hygiene Program to build wastewater treatment facilities within Palestinian Refugee Camps within the OPT;

5) Calls upon Israel to take immediate, effective measures to end violence against Palestinians by Israeli settlers by investigating and prosecuting both Israeli civilian perpetrators as well as Israeli Defense Forces suspected of overseeing the violent destructions of lives and property;

6) Affirms the right to restitution for the illegal confiscation of lands and properties taken by Israel and calls for the creation of a sub-committee within the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to evaluate the resulting claims;

7) Encourages NGOs such as the World Justice Project as well as existing UN bodies such as United Nations Office for Project Services to provide legal counsel and assistance to those Palestinian peoples in danger of being displaced by settlements;

8) Recommends the voluntary establishment of a refugee civil monitoring entity, trained and informed about their field of exercise by local authorities, in order to monitor and report violence occurring within refugee camps of the UNRWA;

9) Condemns the attempts by Israel to change the demographic composition of Palestine by building new settlements and the creation of the Separation Barrier;
10) *Calls for* the complete destruction of Israel’s Separation Barrier recognizing the Green Line established in the 1949 Armistice Agreement;

11) *Further calls for* states currently providing construction materials for the Israeli Separation Wall to immediately cease their contributions which are considered illegal by the ICJ;

12) *Demands* the dismantling of all illegal settlements in the oPt by the Israeli government;

13) *Calls for* the removal of the unnecessary stringent security measures at all the entrances leading to the occupied territories to facilitate the entrance of humanitarian assistance;

14) *Urges* the General Assembly and the Security Council to work towards granting Full Member Status to Palestine;

15) *Encourages* the establishment of a national dialogue between the Palestinian Authority, Palestinian Liberation Organization and the current Palestinian government;

16) *Further calls for* the establishment of the quadripartite Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli-Egyptian committee in accordance with Article XII of the Oslo Accords which will agree on the modalities of admission persons displaced from the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
Guided by Article 1.2 of the Charter of the United Nations, which stresses the
development of friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of
equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to
strengthen universal peace,

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

Believing in Security Council Resolution 1860 which stresses the urgency for an
immediate ceasefire,

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

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

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

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

Welcoming the reform efforts of the UNRWA outlined to improve the effectiveness of
the organization’s implementation of health, education, and relief services,

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

Deeply alarmed by the violence within refugee camps,

Understanding the benefits brought to Israelis, Palestinians, and the international
community through increased partnerships between UN organizations and civil society
organizations,
Fully aware of the need for stronger health care services including maternal and early childhood healthcare in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) and refugee camps to increase the quality of life and economic prosperity,

Expressing gratitude for the success of UNRWA in providing primary education for child refugees and internally displaced persons in Palestine, providing a better future for refugees and enabling mothers to allocate more time to provide an income for their families,

Recognizing the increasing importance of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) due to the distinct and recognizable socio-economic disadvantages that are accompanied by a lack of ICT education,

Recognizing the International Year of Water Cooperation and the benefits created through the initiative to achieve the internationally agreed water-related goals contained in Agenda 21 as stated in General Assembly Resolution 65/154,

Cognizant of Israel and Palestine’s commitments to an end to violence and a Two-State Solution outlined in the 1993 Oslo Accords,

Deeply regretting that the international community has been unable to find means of achieving progress in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict to reach a permanent peace agreement utilizing a framework in accordance with the Roadmap to a Permanent Two-State Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Crisis,

The General Assembly,

1) Recommends all parties involved in the Israeli-Arab Conflict continue to take specified concrete steps under the framework of the original Roadmap for Peace and implement newly set goals to be completed by July 2018, implementing Phase 1 in January 2014 ending in January 2016, implementing Phase 2 in January 2015 ending in July 2017, and implementing Phase 3 in July 2016 ending in July 2018;

Phase 1

2) Calls for an immediate ceasefire between all parties involved in the Israeli-Arab Conflict and demobilization of Israeli troops from the oPt;

3) Urges Israel to discontinue settlement construction within the oPt and plans for future settlements, including the E-1 sector, and the beginning of a withdrawal period of Israeli settlements within the oPt to reintegrate Israelis into Israeli territory by the end of Phase 2;
Recommends a freeze on the construction of the separation wall and the evaluation and assessment by the ICJ addressing the consequences of the wall to increase mobility of Israelis and Palestinians;

Encourages already involved organizations such as the UNRWA to increase the number of shelters by raising the amount of financial support garnered by greater contributions by the private sector and furthermore asks Israel to grant building permits to overcrowded Palestinian establishments;

Affirms the free movement of Israelis and Palestinians through the alleviation of the burdens posed by checkpoints and monitoring current checkpoints by:

Entrusting the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations with fulfilling the current position of Israeli Defense Forces as well as Palestinian police forces at checkpoints;

Ensuring Palestinian rights are observed at checkpoints by supporting organizations such as Machsom Watch where Israeli women monitor human rights violations of Palestinians;

Delegating the UNRWA to consider commissioning programs in order to reunite families living partly in oPt and partly elsewhere;

Phase 2

Recommends a conference organized by the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee to review and publish a report on the progress of Phase 1 and the agenda for Phases 2 and 3;

Invites the international private sector to attend the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee’s conference, as aforementioned in Phase 2, to advocate in Phase 2, to advocate for further commitment from all parties to economically empower Palestinians in the oPt;

Encourages social and political relations between Israel and surrounding Arab states, in accordance with the Arab-Peace Initiative, in order to promote cooperation for lasting peace;

Urges UNRWA move from the pilot phase of its current reform efforts in the fields of healthcare, education, social services, and employment in order to achieve its goal of reform by 2014 through increased multilateral partnerships with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) specifically stating:

The expansion of family health teams and regional health centers in all oPt and refugee camps to achieve the first section of the pilot phase;
b) UNRWA to double the number of vocational schools in the oPt and for Member States to increase technical, financial, and logistical support to United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to bolster ICT development for educational purposes;

11) Requests improved bilateral and multilateral cooperation to ensure access to education, health care, social services, employment, and other basic needs such as food, water, and shelter;

12) Calls for the expansion of the Summer Games Initiative under UNRWA from the Gaza Strip to all oPt, to ensure the education of Palestinian youth;

13) Suggests, as an action to be taken by UNRWA to move past the pilot phase, the facilitation of coordination through Diakonia to ensure that local NGOs work in tandem and cooperation with UNRWA specifically within vocational training centers and retention counseling;

14) Requests the United Nations Development Programme expand its Support to the Palestinian Education Programme in cooperation with the UNESCO ICT Competence Framework for Teachers to all schools within the oPt to increase teachers’ ability to work with ICTs for education and improve teachers’ ability to self-evaluate their progress;

15) Endorses strong collaboration between relevant bodies and the UNRWA health centers which will draft annual reports documenting the efficiency and effectiveness of the regional health centers previously mentioned to encourage support for the United Nations involvement in the oPt and to keep accountable the networks involved;

16) Recommends the establishment of medical professional training under the vocational training centers of the UNRWA commissioned to enable refugees to deal with primary health issues autonomously;

17) Reaffirms the need for assistance and coping mechanisms for refugees suffering from generational post-traumatic stress disorder caused by the conflict such as the Gaza Community Mental Health Program which promotes community-wide mental health therapy and training for human rights violations;

18) Appeals for better access to fresh water supply for the purpose of improving living and hygienic conditions in refugee camps as well as building a sustainable infrastructure within the oPt by means such as the construction of low-cost water
plants and devices to clean the water by the UNRWA in collaboration with the Palestine Water Authority (PWA);

19) **Endorses** the training of unemployed Palestinian youths of working age by the PWA and the UNESCO-Institute for Water Education to create artificial wetland waste-water treatment facilities in rural areas of the oPt with little or no sewage infrastructure, in order to effectively utilize the resource of waste-water for agricultural and economic development;

20) **Requests** UNRWA to expand its Job Creation Program in the oPt and to regions with Palestinian refugee;

21) **Further Requests** the host countries of the Palestinian refugees to continue granting work permits in a more overall extend to them in accordance with International Labour Organization’s (ILO) biennium 2012/2013 strategic objectives of employment, social protection, social dialogue as well as standards and fundamental principles and rights at work while keeping monitoring the working conditions;

22) Strongly recommends increased border fluidity between Israel and Palestine for the purpose of encouraging economic interaction;

23) Recommends the private sector of the international community extend credit to the private sector of the oPt to induce economic growth within the oPt;

24) **Strongly encourages** Member States to support any Resolutions containing economic solutions to the Arab-Israeli Conflict with the purpose of facilitating a sustainable Two-State Solution by continued implementation of the Palestinian Authority’s National Development Plan (2011-2013), requesting an increase of the microcredit offered by UNRWA to Palestinian refugees, two-way increases in economic partnerships between Palestine and Israel by promoting commerce between their citizens, and encouraging safe and reliable infrastructure to sustain a flourishing economy and encourage self-reliance in the oPt

25) **Designates** the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to monitor and record the origin of all refugees in camps to properly identify people of Palestinian origin through:

a) The creation of the Palestinian Refugee Online Universal Database (PROUD) an online database, which will serve as a means of communication and accountability, modeled after the UNHCR Statistical Population Database;

b) Management and funding by the UNHCR to facilitate free communication and informed decision-making for the purpose of allocating resources for healthcare, education, and other basic needs of Palestinian refugees;
c) The open access of PROUD to all actors, including the Israeli and Palestinian governments;

Phase 3

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

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

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

29) Declares that at the completion of the three phases, acknowledges Palestine as an internationally-recognized, sovereign, sustainable state.
Bearing in mind that both parties are in favor of taking steps to ensure that a two-state solution is achievable,

Recognizing the Palestinian Authority’s denouncement of violent actions committed by militant groups against Israel,

Taking into consideration President Mahmud Abbas' speech which condemned the violent actions against civilians during President Barack Obama's visit to Israel in March 2013,

Acknowledges Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's directly expressed sentiments regarding Israel's wish to live in peace with a Palestinian State as long as Israel's right to exist is recognized and security is ensured by the renouncement of all terroristic acts,

Acknowledging the aforementioned official statements from the leadership of both states, the delegations of Palestine and Israel are supportive of the Land in exchange for Peace ideas which were mutually agreed upon during the Oslo Negotiations,

Having determined that there are core issues that must be addressed to achieve peace and stability,

Emphasizing the need to address first the concerns between the state of Israel and the Palestinian leadership, and then also regional and international concerns,

Noting with regret the existence of 4.7 million Palestinian refugees spread across the borders of Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria,

The General Assembly,

1) Declares accordingly that Israel continues to support the establishment of a sovereign Palestinian state based upon the following conditions promised by Palestine;
   a) commitment to the dismantlement and disarmament of extremist groups armed civilians;
   b) replacement of the police forces and government officials within the Gaza Strip by the Palestinian Authority in a period of one year starting in June 2013;

2) Encourages the successful completion of all steps mutually agreed to be necessities in building lasting peace-oriented diplomatic relations;

3) Confirms that the starting point of all border discussions will originate from the 1967 borders;
4) Noting Palestine’s recognition of the sovereign state of Israel based upon the conditions promised by Israel;
   a. designation of a five-year program called the Israeli Palestinian Peace Plan (IPPP);
      i. Establishing the creation of ten new access points in the security wall within the first year since the start of the Peace Plan in June 2013;
      ii. Followed by a six-month probation period ensuring goodwill is maintained between the states of Israel and Palestine;
      iii. If peace is maintained during the first year of the IPPP and the subsequent six-month probation period, the subsequent four years would see a creation of ten more access points each year starting June 2013;
   b. If either of the agreeing countries violates the proposed initiatives, the Israeli-Palestinian Peace Plan shall be invalidated;

5) Directs a gradual increase of working permits granted to the Palestinian people by 25 percent of the current number of working permits every year over the period of four years;

6) Recommends that the authority of the checkpoints within the West Bank be transferred to the UN Peacekeeping staff in the following manner:
   a. Transferring the supervision and operation of the West Bank checkpoints from the Israeli Defense Forces to UN Peacekeeping staff, placing the territory under direct UN discretion;
   b. Monthly gradual reduction of checkpoints in the West Bank;
   c. The troops used in the replacement process will be drawn from UN Truce Supervision Organization, having operated in the West Bank, from Jerusalem, since 1948, along with Temporary International Presence in Hebron, an organization which was requested to be established by both the Israeli and Palestinian governments in 1997, the Multinational Force & Observers, and the EU Co-ordinating Office for Palestine Support who have operated in the West Bank since 1992;
d. the process of removing the Israeli military presence is contingent upon continued show of goodwill by the Palestinian government;

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

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

a. All border discussions;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. The priority in the process of resettlement shall be granted to Palestinian refugees requiring medical treatment, the elderly, children, women along with their husbands, then single men and women;
9) *Commends* Member States Oman and Argentina for their facilitation of initial bilateral negotiations occurring at the beginning of this session between Israel and Palestine, as well as Ireland, for exemplifying the cooperative spirit of the UN.