Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

Committee Staff

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<tr>
<th>Director</th>
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<td>Chair/Rapporteur</td>
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Agenda

I. Improving Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance and Relief for Palestinian Refugees in Syria

II. Strengthening Access to Education through the Human Rights, Conflict Resolution and Tolerance (HRCRT) Policy

III. Addressing the Needs of Palestinian Women and Girls in Gaza

Report Segments adopted by the Committee

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<td>Improving Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance and Relief for Palestinian Refugees in Syria</td>
<td>16 votes in favor, 4 votes against, and 2 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNRWA/1/2</td>
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<td>12 votes in favor, 6 votes against, and 2 abstentions</td>
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<td>UNRWA/1/3</td>
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Summary Report

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

I. Addressing the Needs of Palestinian Women and Girls in Gaza
II. Improving Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance and Relief for Palestinian Refugees in Syria
III. Strengthening Access to Education through the Human Rights, Conflict Resolution, and Tolerance (HRCRT) Policy

The session was attended by representatives of 23 Member States and one Observer.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, III, I, beginning discussion on the topic of “Improving Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance and Relief for Palestinian Refugees in Syria.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of three proposals covering a wide range of subtopics such as increasing the efficiency of oversight of monetary funding, creating greater transparency, improving communication systems between humanitarian aid workers, and urging for the continued security of humanitarian aid workers. Monday and Tuesday involved extensive discussion regarding the various positions of Member States in their approach to improving the coordination of humanitarian assistance and relief for Palestine refugees, which happened in a harmonious and productive environment.

On Wednesday, three draft report segments had been approved by the Dais, two of which had friendly amendments. The committee adopted three report segments following voting procedure. The report segments represented a wide range of issues, including improving funding, ensuring the continued safety of humanitarian aid workers, implementing a global cluster approach and increased communications coordination, which were ultimately compiled into one singular report representing the outcome of the committee’s discussion. The body discussed in great detail the complexities involved that can often make it difficult in providing safety to humanitarian aid workers, as well as bringing together the many groups involved in providing humanitarian aid and relief to Palestine refugees in Syria. Ultimately, the Member States reached conclusions which attempted to address this and other issues in a manner that built on pre-existing programs, as well as creating new ones, to adequately address these issues.
I. Introduction

A. COLLABORATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (UN) AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL BODIES THROUGH IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL CLUSTER APPROACH

1. Several approaches have been taken to attempt the improvement of aid coordination. This includes the creation of measures like programs established to procure and provide aid to those deeply affected by crisis. The agency suggests prioritization of the Global Cluster Approach after its establishment in 2005 given its relevance to the body and past success in aiding Palestinian refugees. The United Nations (UN) Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) contemplates that the current coordination between organizations must be a priority for the effective and productive distribution of goods and services to these highly vulnerable people. UNRWA considers that the Global Cluster Approach that is already in place has been successful since its first implementation in providing a more integrative approach. It has contributed to global efforts in aid coordination and communication and in strategizing between organizations so that redundancies are minimal. Therefore, reforms must be formulated to prioritize the transparency of resource deployment so that humanitarian organizations are able to provide their intended services.

2. Furthermore, UNRWA welcomes the provision of critical services and assistance in the Syrian Arab Republic, stated in the Report of the Commissioner General of UNRWA released in 2015 (A/70/13) such as the creation of 10 new health points after the foregone destruction of several health centers, the use of 43 government schools for UNRWA purposes, cash assistance to Palestinian refugees in regions such as Damascus, Aleppo, Dara’a, and Homs, Hama and Ladhiqiyah. This was implemented in 2014 alongside the provision of food parcels and hygiene kits in Yarmouk. The Syrian Government wishes to continue to provide these resources through a close collaboration with UNRWA.

B. THE CREATION OF A THREE-PRONGED APPROACH WHICH INCLUDES PREVIOUS EFFORTS TO IMPROVE COORDINATION OF AID FOR PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN SYRIA

3. The Syrian conflict has escalated since 2015 and that affected communities suffer serious violation of international humanitarian and human rights law as a result of discrimination and widespread attacks on civilians. Accordingly, about 95% of the 280,000 Palestinians displaced in Syria are in urgent need of sustained humanitarian assistance. Additionally, the Agency would like to emphasize its mandate was intended as a temporary status, and due to Palestine's difficulty in achieving recognized statehood as a result of international conflict, it has been forced to exist for longer than intended.

4. The conditions currently found in several refugee camps and the difficulties refugees face as a result, it has become clear that there is a need for coordination of humanitarian relief for Palestinian refugees. Providing that the Syrian crisis has become a global humanitarian crisis, this condition has prevented the viability of Palestinian refugees to live prosperous and secure lives. As result, a varied approach would vastly benefit the issue. By resolving the issue on an immediate, mediary, and long-term schedule, UNRWA aims to comprehensively rework the coordination of humanitarian aid for Palestinian refugees in Syria by allowing them avenues for immediate relief but also structuring frameworks that allow them long term solutions and manners to overcome conflict seeing as previous efforts like the Immediate Relief efforts have been successful in providing resources like food and water. The immediate approach to coordinating would include providing extra provisions to ensure food security. This would be established through heightened collaboration between relevant groups for streamlining the distribution, availability, and nutritious food to Palestinian refugees to ensure their survival and health within Syria even during times of crisis. The particularity of the situation in Syria asks for increased efforts by the Agency, the World Food Programme (WFP), and the Food and
The Agency acknowledges actions for improving the security of Palestinian refugees in Syria such as General Assembly (GA) resolution 69/86 (2014) and acknowledges that paragraph 11 of resolution AG. Res 194 (III) has not been accomplished. This must be achieved in order to promote humanitarian assistance for Palestinian refugees in Syria and that these actions are still a huge need for the effective delivery of humanitarian aid. Furthermore, GA resolution 69/88 of 2014 states that continued efforts are needed in order to assist Palestinian refugees. For that matter, in 2015, UNRWA has made intensive efforts in order to aid Palestinian refugees in Syria such as providing 466,473 refugees with two months of cash assistance through 31 distribution points in this country.

7. Tragically, the international community has historically chosen place very minimal value on education for refugees. With humanitarian needs growing for Palestinian refugees in Syria, the funding available for refugee education programs has become progressively tighter. Depriving Palestinian refugees access to quality education is highly harmful to the future status of refugees. Refugees who are denied education are unable to access more productive and prosperous futures. In addition, refugees who are unable to attend school or vocational training courses are more likely to become frustrated and involved in illegitimate or dangerous military activities. Furthermore, refugees who remain deprived of literacy opportunities face dire disadvantages in being aware of and defending their human rights. To be very concise, the education of refugees is an important but neglected humanitarian issue.

C. RESTRUCTURING THE FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE AGENCY IN REGARDS TO ACQUIREMENT AND PROVISION AND AID TO PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN SYRIA

8. Given the large financial deficit this body currently faces, substantive changes must be made to the current structure of the current coordination for aid. The Agency recognizes and takes into account the budget deficit during 2015 and the project $81 million USD deficit for 2016 reported by Commissioner-General of UNRWA, Pierre Krahenbul. This deficit resulted in the lack of resources and humanitarian available to refugees within occupied Palestinian territories (oPt). These include but are not limited to: education, food, water, shelter, and health care services, and as a result UNRWA understands the needs of all Member States and acknowledges each state's differential ability to provide funding and humanitarian assistance.

9. The Agency also acknowledges that a vast majority of the humanitarian assistance implemented within Syria is not State funded; rather, it is provided by non-governmental organization (NGOs) and as a result encourages the body to work closely along with NGOs to receive greater funding and humanitarian aid staff. Finally, the body cites its own Medium Term Strategy for 2010-2015 and the evaluation thereof, which was used to create UNRWA’s Mid Term Strategy 2016-2021 (MTS). This strategy accounts for UNRWA’s 4-6% cost growth per year, which was cited in “Consultations on UNRWA’s Mid Term Strategy 2016-2021,” which emphasizes the need for reallocation and redistribution of the body's finances. As such, restructuring of financial mechanisms of the Agency is required.
D. THE CREATION OF OVERSIGHT BODIES IN ORDER TO ENSURE PROPER USE AND ALLOCATION OF AID TO PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN SYRIA IN VARIOUS CAPACITIES

10. Given the current situation unfolding within Syria, there is a dire need for the creation of an oversight body which would externally and internally monitor the usage and allocation of monetary and physical aid to Palestinian refugees in Syria. The creation of such an oversight body would facilitate a comprehensive approach for promoting transparency between all actors involved in such a global crisis, including donor and recipient parties at all stages of interaction and dialogue. The oversight bodies would operate to pertain on certain topics such as the specialized needs of women and girls and educational aid coordination in accordance with UNRWA’s mandates and other preexisting organizations including the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs’s (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service, and others to aim to achieve effective use and allocation of aid. This would function with increased transparency regarding the issues relevant to Palestinian refugees in Syria and the financial operation of the body.

E. COMBINING SECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

11. The lack of effective and efficient security measures to safeguard humanitarian assistance and relief to Palestinian refugees has long stood at the forefront of securing an adequate standard of living for Palestinians. As the crisis in Syria continues to proliferate even after five years of conflict, and after more than 60 years of an unresolved Palestinian crisis, UNRWA’s main concern has continually revolved around securing the safety of Palestinians and providing adequate relief, especially to refugees. As conflicts within the Middle East continue to perpetuate, and effective security for humanitarian aid continues to be threatened by the imminent destabilization of current security measures, the need to adequately protect such vital resources is extremely important to preserving the lives of all Palestinians, especially such refugees in Syria.

12. UNRWA acknowledges the importance of tackling security flaws in terms of protecting Palestinian refugees. Therefore, this report’s recommendations aim to work alongside with NGOs and Red Cross/Crescent. Since, 28% of humanitarian aid provided to Palestinian refugees in the Syrian territories is provided by the organizations mentioned above.

13. Member States of the UNRWA urge the implementation of effective security measures for Palestinians living in refugee camps. It is crucial to bear in mind that security implementations should also be for those Palestinian refugees attempting to be hosted in refugee camps.

14. We must note with regret that UNRWA staff is the only UN staff working in the area while not receiving hazard pay. Due to the particularity of their work with Palestine refugees, we do support a change in this matter, especially since we believe this affects the quality and number of aid workers willing to participate in distributing humanitarian aid in Syria.

F. OPERATIVE FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURES

15. The current situation for Palestine refugees is deplorable and requires immediate attention from the UNRWA. The amount of effort that NGOs, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and countries in the UNRWA are putting forth to address this condition is greatly appreciated, but in the interest of increasing their impact, aid plans must become more efficient in collaboration. Therefore, UNRWA welcomes the decision of the GA in resolution 46/182 to encourage the enaction of humanitarian aid and ensure its increased coordination. Furthermore, the Agency recognizes the Economic and Social Council’s (ECOSOC) resolution 2009/3 on the need to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian aid, especially the ones which confront the urgent issues of refugees undergoing emergencies such as the kind created by the ongoing conflict in Syria.

16. In the 2015 Syria Regional Crisis Emergency Appeal, the UNRWA enumerated multiple concerns regarding the safety and security of aid workers, as well as the emergency repair and maintenance of UNRWA installations. The damage done to this infrastructure is mainly due to armed conflict and therefore must be immediately addressed in the interest of furthering aid efforts for Palestine refugees in Syria.
17. The Agency also acknowledges the crucial importance of the tireless work of NGOs such as the Islamic Relief USA (IRUSA) and the World Diabetes Foundation (WDF). With their impact in mind, the Agency addresses the letter from the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon to the President of the UN GA on 4 August 2015, which acknowledges the UNRWA’s severe deficit of US $101 Million.

G. SECURITY OF THE REFUGEES AND VOLUNTEERS WITHIN THE SYRIAN TERRITORY

18. UNRWA is a committee that was established 8 December 1949. UNRWA’s mandate has been repeatedly renewed by the GA, due to the increasing number of refugees.

19. According to GA resolution 69/88, Member States are called upon to continue supporting the UNRWA in commissioning the rescue of Palestine refugees in Syria. Due to the inefficiencies in the aiding system, there is also a need in receiving assistance from private and non-governmental organizations.

20. The UNRWA recognizes the positive results achieved by the UNHCR’s Resettlement Programme. Refugees have been relocated and ensured physical protection and rights. The Convention of Geneva (1951) clearly underlines that basic human dignity must be guaranteed to every single man even in the midst of armed conflicts.

H. COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION

21. UNRWA acknowledges the works being done by the GA in resolution 69/88 (2014) that emphasizes the importance of improving humanitarian conditions in unstable regions, and the efforts by the Security Council in resolutions 2254 and 2255, which calls upon every Member Nation of the international community to ensure the delivery of humanitarian aid to Palestinian refugees affected by the Syrian crisis, always following UNRWA’s mandate.

22. UNRWA recognizes the importance of coordinating communication and information in times of emergencies, such as the Syrian refugee crisis, as stipulated in GA resolutions 64/187 (2010), 63/202 (2009), and 62/182 (2008), which recognize communication, technology, and information sharing as key aspects for the development and security of conflicted societies.

23. UNRWA firmly believes on the implementation of the first Regional Response Plan created in 2012 by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which helps to coordinate responses on the ongoing refugee crisis in Syria by working together with 44 national and international agencies that aim to increase communication between and within these agencies by the creation of a web portal that would be updated weekly.

24. UNRWA emphasizes the importance of the Key Strategic Directions of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) of the UN OCHA.

25. Furthermore, stresses the significance of the work performed by UN OCHA’s Strategic Response Plan 2015 that provides life-saving humanitarian assistance and enhances the response of external actors in regards to Palestinian refugees.

II. Mandate

26. UNRWA was established by General Assembly resolutions: 212 (III) of 19 November 1948, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and 302 (IV) of 8 December 1948. Its purpose is to carry out direct relief and works programs for Palestine refugees and their descendants. The Agency provides protection, advocacy and assistance to Palestine refugees located within its five areas of operations, including Gaza, the West Bank, Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan.

27. Without a substantive and lasting solution to the Palestine refugee issue, the GA has renewed the mandate of UNRWA to continue through to 30 June 2017 with the adoption of resolution 70/85 on 8 December 2015. This resolution reaffirms the validity and necessity of the Agency’s existence and operations in providing relief for Palestine refugees. Accordingly, the Agency continues to provide direct aid and relief works including:
education services, health care, relief and social services, camp infrastructure and improvement, microfinance and emergency assistance during times of conflict. The Agency’s main funding comes via voluntary donations, as established in GA resolution 302 (IV).

III. Conclusions and Recommendations

A. COLLABORATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL BODIES THROUGH IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL CLUSTER APPROACH

28. Palestinian refugees in Syria would be greatly aided through increased collaboration between the Agency and regional NGOs due to their specialized understanding of local cultures and issues and ability to provide sensitive and specialized aid. NGOs such as the Resource Centre for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, the Syrian and Turkish Red Crescent, which provide the most immediate food and water aid to Syria, and the Palestinian Diaspora and Refugee Centre, amongst others, are suggested collaborators for the agency to work alongside. These organizations provide sensitivity to the issue and have missions in alignment with UNRWA for the purpose of aiding the development and safety of refugees. Additionally, the Agency recommends continuing to enhance coordination and collaboration between NGOs and local security forces, who share similar goals within towns and camps, into ensuring safety and security measures such as no-weapon zones like those that already exist in several Lebanese refugee camps. These will provide refugees immediate relief from danger. Member States should consider the continued use of the already existing cluster approach a priority towards ensuring an effective coordination between both UN and non-governmental organizations who aim at providing aid for the Palestinian refugees in several similar areas.

29. Developed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Secretariat in 2005 in response to the earthquake in Pakistan, the Agency suggests the creation of thematic clusters which will enhance predictability and accountability in the delivery of humanitarian aid. These will be formed to create partnership among all organizations who have the same objective as to avoid overlap between efforts. In this regard, UNRWA highly encourages all organizations handling the same areas to meet at least once every two months to discuss efforts and foster collaboration among them. The clusters will be divided in regards to education, safety, health, and food and cash assistance to better encompass all areas of the well-being of the Palestinian refugees.

B. THE CREATION OF A THREE-PRUNGED APPROACH INCLUDING PREVIOUS EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE COORDINATION OF AID FOR PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN SYRIA

30. UNRWA should continue with the previous efforts for short-term, immediate relief for Palestinian refugees in Syria, such as the Emergency Relief Fund (ERF), in conjunction with existing intermediary and long-term approaches including the provision and prioritization of Human Rights. The Agency suggests that it works with organizations including but not limited to the WFP, FAO, UNICEF, and various Syrian organizations which work to provide immediate relief in humanitarian aid forms such as food and potable water and prioritize the issue of food security for those refugees that are most vulnerable to conflict and violence to ensure their health and well being.

31. The Agency also advocates that Member States who currently host large numbers of Palestinian refugees including but not limited to the Syrian Arab Republic should be incentivized to provide an alternative inhabitant status to be defined by the host state. The Agency also suggests host countries with mechanisms such as legal counsel and advisory bodies to assist with inhabitancy applications, could be of great benefit. Additionally, emphasizes the individual right to a nationality as highlighted by Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, whilst recognizing the national identity of younger generations, born as Palestinian refugees in another nation, feeling a national of their country of birth, as stated in the migration policy and therefore they should have the ability to discern their own nationality.

32. In conjunction with applying for opportunities to remain temporarily within other Member States that UNRWA recommends are afforded to Palestinian refugees, UNRWA further recommends that within the short-term aspect refugees be granted various opportunities for education. In order to tackle the current lack of access to education, the Agency recommends the promotion and expansion the work by Save the Children, which has been dedicated to providing relief and assistance to children in many countries worldwide. Encourages all
Member States to work in a coalition to further address the needs of Palestinian refugees. This is to be accomplished by implementing the suggestions previously stipulated. This joint effort follows the same financial structure of the Food Security Sector, Special Operation 200560, which puts WFP as the main provider of funds in the interest of increased collaboration for coordination of aid.

**C. RESTRUCTURING THE FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE AGENCY IN REGARDS TO ACQUEREMENT AND PROVISION AND AID TO PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN SYRIA**

33. UNRWA promotes the creation of a Donor Catalog (UNRWADC), which would serve as an extension of the already existing Donor Chart and yearly budgetary documents. The Donor Catalog would serve as an extension of the Donor Chart. The pre-existing chart does not accurately depict the areas of humanitarian assistance that are under UNRWA, it only shows general and vague topics. The UNRWADC would demonstrate the percentage of funds donated by each Member State, including details on the allocation of those funds. Additionally, the UNRWADC would allow Member States and outside donors to allot 10% of their pledged contributions to specific services that UNRWA provides. Accordingly, the other 90% will be allocated to fulfill the UNRWA general fund. If any Member State or outside donor wishes to donate funds, civilian aid, or resources in addition to their yearly pledge, they should be permitted to decide to which specific areas these additional funds will be placed. The goal of the catalog is to expand information sharing and transparency of the agency donor charts. It would encourage Member States to continue their participation, and will inform Member States what area of the oPt their funds have benefited and how these funds were implemented. The catalog will also hold the organizations, other UN entities, and outside donors that are working in partnership with UNRWA, accountable for where and how they are allocating their funds. Furthermore, it will accurately demonstrate which categories receive an excess amount of funding. The categories of the catalog are as follows: food and water, shelter, security, education, civilian assistance, NGOs that pertain to issues of: healthcare, education, security, and NGOs relevant to Palestinian refugees. This could encourage providing immediate aid for: civilian assistance, food and water, shelter, healthcare, and medical personnel. Within each category, all Member States can choose whether to donate monetary assistance, civil assistance, or resource assistance. The transparency and information sharing of this catalog would seek to engage more nations in providing funding while also rewarding States that provide funding with direct recognition.

34. In this manner, UNRWA recommends that Member States, along with their continued funding, aim to increase their funding percentage to UNRWA on a biannual basis, as their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) allows them to. UNRWA further suggests that Member States make public their pledged contributions and their ambitions for future contributions through the UNRWADC. Additionally, UNRWA recommends that in addition to their yearly contribution, Member States allocate a percentage of their funds to NGOs and IGOs, which provide: humanitarian aid within the Syrian territory specifically for Palestinian refugees, humanitarian aid that assists Palestinian refugees, preventative measures through humanitarian aid measures such as, but not limited to, humanitarian disarmament, volunteer training, and food and water provisions.

35. In order to facilitate and encourage further donations from outside sources such as enterprises, multinational companies, NGOs, and IGOs, UNRWA recommends the creation of a yearly digital newsletter to be published on the official UNRWA website that provide a thank you to donors for their contributions. This will also serve as an incentive for outside donors to work closely with the Agency to benefit Palestinian refugees. Additionally, UNRWA will ensure a short but thorough screening process that will ensure the reliability, security, and ethical collaboration with these outside donors. This will ensure that UNRWA remains a reliable and trustworthy organization dedicated to the singular purpose of aiding Palestinian refugees while simultaneously incentivizing outside donors.

36. In order to help facilitate efficient funding to ensure that funds are being used as efficiently as possible, UNRWA recommends a re-evaluation of budgetary means in cooperation with UNRWADC. This would ideally lead to funding adjustments, which would identify and redistribute excess funds to humanitarian aid within Syria for Palestinian refugees. This reevaluation will also serve as a founding point of UNRWADC by separating the current funding into the new categories created by UNRWADC. This will also make integrating the catalog approach an easier and smoother transition.
D. THE CREATION OF THE OVERSIGHT BODIES IN ORDER TO ENSURE PROPER USE AND ALLOCATION OF AID TO PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN SYRIA IN VARIOUS CAPACITIES INCLUDING THE AFOREMENTIONED FINANCIAL AREA

37. The agency suggests the creation of previously mentioned specialized oversight bodies that would exist within UNRWA’s current oversight body and that will be tied into the Activity Information program and would potentially exist to increase transparency through a database which will be made available through digital means with regards to the importance of proper aid and coordination for Palestinian refugees in Syria. This is suggested to include but is not to be limited to the broadcasting information regarding proper use and allocation of funding of physical aid including food, potable water, and medical resources along with other crucial and emergency aid. The Agency suggests ideally pulling from UNHCR and other specialized agencies such as relevant NGOs like the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) to ensure the streamlined cooperation for distribution of aid. UNRWA also remains determined that the proper use and allocation of funding for the Agency be conducted to ensure that its funds are used for the explicit purpose of aiding Palestinian refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic in both immediate, mediary, and long-term solutions. UNRWA recommends the implementation of this suggestion to be freely publicized for review by entities such as the World Bank or International Monetary Fund. This body also promotes the recognition of the Land for Peace Initiative, proposed in 2002 on the Beirut Summit, concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, backed by the Madrid Conference Resolutions of 1991 to serve as the basis for an international dialogue.

E. MAIN SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

38. The Agency urges NGOs, IGOs, and UN organizations of both regional and local Members States’ governments to enter into a negotiation process that allows the discussion of the option of human relief personnel and funds to enter the affected areas in Syria, including:

   a. Greater NGO, IGO, and UN intermediated cooperation alongside forces within the Syrian Arab Republic to improve effectiveness of humanitarian aid;

   b. This negotiation process should emphasize a close collaboration with Syrian NGOs, whilst giving them a greater voice due to their local expertise, including the Syrian Arab Red Crescent as well as the NGOs Al Batoul Tartous, Al Bir Qamishli, Hefz el Naame, and Aoun Al Wae, who have already collaborated with UN bodies in different humanitarian affairs.

39. UNRWA recognizes the danger that terrorist organizations represent and is deeply conscious of the security risks humanitarian aid convoys evoke, both in the drawing of attention to refugee camps, which might become targets of terrorist action, as well as possibly empowering the terrorist organizations into using such means to facilitate themselves to resources. Due to these security threats, UNRWA recognizes the necessity for a protocol to help provide oversight on the border that would work alongside the relevant and appropriate authorities to ensure the transport of humanitarian aid to target refugees do not consist of weapons or other means to threatened stability of humanitarian coordination efforts in Syria. As assistance becomes more efficient, the conditions of Palestinians will improve, as well as the security of refugee camps. In response, the international community must work extensively to establish a safe communications network and to create an early warning system to minimize the damage of attacks against aid. This will significantly streamline the process of delivering humanitarian aid.

40. As 75% of the world has access to Internet-capable devices, UNRWA encourages the implementation of technological services to be mainstreamed in the process of providing access to humanitarian aid:

   a. Through enhanced means of communication and joint operational capacities to facilitate more effective delivery of humanitarian aid to at-risk groups;

   b. The use of already existing applications such as Waze, which provides a social media platform where people can state the current conditions of roads and in that way, ensure a safer corridor for
humanitarian organizations, as well as Kitestring, which could aid in ensuring the safety of humanitarian envoys by providing a platform that sends the emergency contacts a personalized alert message if they do not respond after a certain amount of time;

c. For the physical installment of an effective communications network Australia commits to offering the expertise of its domestic agency the Regional Development Australia (RDA), an agency that is specialized in installing the hard base for communication in difficult and demanding terrain. Additionally, Luxembourg would also like to offer “emergency.lu”, which is a global integrated telecommunication platform. Using this platform, we can efficiently re-establish telecommunication services after emergencies and humanitarian catastrophes. We encourage this building process to be a multinational cooperation of expertise;

d. With regards to implementing our proposed expertise in building this communication infrastructure in the aforementioned section on reallocation and Restructuring of the Financial Aspects of the Body (C3FO Initiative).

41. UNRWA recommends that NGOs and other humanitarian actors implement a mobile training team within their organization in order to help prepare and professionalize staff to respond to crisis and situation of danger without relying on field based capacity, which will facilitate cross field learning and train staff in vital skills, such as rapid needs assessment. Our committee suggests organizations such as the British International NGOs Safety Organization (INSO) as an exemplary organization to cooperate with, as it already can provide expertise in the matter.

42. The employees and staff of UNRWA should be able to benefit from hazard pay, especially those operating in Syria and in near countries. UNRWA further suggests that Member States recognize hazard pay as a vital and worthy cause for donation and choose to voluntarily contribute to the funding for this area.

43. UNRWA is deeply conscious of the consequences of radicalization that can take place in refugee camps and thus a top priority of this effort is to establish an education program for younger, school-going refugees on diversity and inclusion. This program expands upon the preexisting resource of 3RP plan, that would consist of a curriculum that deters extremism and fear mongering within refugee camps and thus would greatly benefit the promotion of stability and decreasing the rates at which refugees engage in extremist and terrorist action. These measures would further reduce the chances of refugees becoming radicalized and threatening and undermining the humanitarian efforts that UNRWA is promoting because terrorist agencies will have more difficulties recruiting young refugees. Moreover, we recognize the potential challenge in building a physical infrastructure and thus propose the viable option of implementing the mechanisms of the 3RP. Thus a distant education option in the form of providing educational resources is created.

44. It has been shown that educated refugees have less incentive in joining radical organizations and are in return more inclined to get involved in furthering the general humanitarian coordination. Furthermore, the decreased amount of potential extremism would greatly aid in facilitating and enabling the process through which humanitarian coordination occurs.

F. OPERATIVE FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURES

45. The UNRWA draws attention to the need of increased collaboration between international humanitarian aid organizations. However, this effort cannot be carried out without the existence of infrastructure to facilitate this collaboration. Due to the destruction and damage of certain UNRWA facilities, the Agency suggests the creation and rebuilding of new facilities in key areas:

a. To coordinate and organize the efforts between distinct humanitarian aid organizations, including NGOs and IGOs;

b. To delegate the specific duties of aid plans, including but not limited to:
   i. The building of educational and medical infrastructures;
ii. The attainment and distribution of resources such as food, water, and other amenities;

iii. The location and/or creation of refugee shelters;

c. Which exists near enough to the regions of Syria that are affected by its decisions that it may create solutions which create the greatest and most accurate impact possible.

46. The UNRWA addresses the need for increased funding of the UNRWA and therefore the Agency calls upon the GA to raise the budget of the committee in order to increase its efficiency and capacity in addressing to the needs of the refugees. We encourage Member States and NGOs to coordinate their undertakings to increase the fund, and thus, the efficiency of the committee in order to finance the facilities, and infrastructures needed for the survival and the security of Palestinian refugees in Syria.

G. SECURITY OF THE REFUGEES AND VOLUNTEERS WITHIN THE SYRIAN TERRITORY

47. The GA has granted the UNRWA to exercise its mandate until June 30, 2017. The UNRWA has been a crucial actor for the relief and security of the Palestine refugees in Syria for almost seven decades, and deems it reasonable for the GA to consider making the agency a sustained entity of the UN in order to stabilize and increase productivity until the pressing issue comes to a close.

48. UNRWA recommends the international community to assist in the implementation of operative centers in the refugee camps that may address the needs of Palestinians. This will further strengthen the cooperation between the Agency and other UN bodies, NGOs, and LBOs. This will enhance the quality of the services provided to the refugees.

49. The agency also suggests that the UNHCR Resettlement Programme’s coverage of action be expanded focusing on the immediate needs of the Palestinian population as follows:

a. The participation will be made entirely voluntary, thus, respecting each state’s sovereignty;

b. States willing to voluntarily provide housing to refugees are to be economically supported (based) on the degree of their efforts;

c. The UNRWA suggests the hosting of an international conference in which states can further discuss the creation firm guideline for the hosting states to follow in terms of the capacity of refugees they are willing and able to receive;

d. The agency recognizes the nomadic status of the refugees and sees it appropriate for hosting states to consider granting the Palestinian refugees a which allows them to be integrated and dignified members of society.

H. COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION

50. UNRWA is fully conscious of the importance to guarantee communication between the various actors delivering humanitarian assistance to Palestine refugees in Syria. In fact, the Agency notes that communication and information sharing is the key to guarantee effective humanitarian aid.

51. With this in mind, it is also recommended to transmit information from UN bodies experts, displayed in refugees’ camps, to UNRWA. This will provide an extensive overview of the aid supplied and of the needs that should be met. Hence, the report system could also decrease the likelihood of services duplication. In doing so, the Agency is convinced that the efficiency of the aid provided shall be bettered assessed and enhanced.

52. Through the organization of biannual conferences, states and non-states actors will gather to suggest more efficient ways to deliver humanitarian aid to Palestine refugees in Syria. These conferences shall raise awareness, in the head of the international community, about the Syrian crisis afflicting Palestine refugees. Biannual conferences shall also have the purpose, for humanitarian actors, to periodically discuss and evaluate the need to supply Palestine refugees with humanitarian relief.
Furthermore, it is also recommended that improving and developing the information sharing process used to carry on humanitarian actions in times of emergency is vital to the success of this agency. Relying on past successes at the national level, UNRWA suggests the creation of a global integrated communications platform. This platform shall be designed to provide infrastructure and satellite capacity, communication terminals, and logistics for rapid deployment in response to natural disasters or manmade crises affecting Palestine refugees in Syria.

The Agency also invites the GA to consider the establishing of online databases. The database shall be composed of host states, NGOs, and relevant UN Member States to consolidate information pertaining to the distribution of humanitarian aid as well as provide a comprehensive communications network for said parties to communicate and coordinate relief to at-risk groups. The database will consist of a front page live feed and other subforums, of which will contribute to overall objective to streamline the process of giving humanitarian aid, along with reducing redundancy within the aid given.