

FORUM: Human Rights Council sub-commission 2

QUESTION OF: Measure to further develop cross-border cooperation for the assistance of migrants and asylum seekers

MAIN SUBMITTER: Dominican Republic

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION,

Recalling the European Agenda on Immigration of 2015 that calls for a strong fight against illegal migration, smugglers and traffickers,

Noting that the Dominican Republic gives free healthcare (18% of healthcare budget is spent on Haitians) and education to illegal Haitian immigrants as well as legal Haitians and people of Haitian descent, such that many Dominicans can't access healthcare or education themselves, and that the Dominican Republic was the first nation to respond to Haiti in 2010 and in 2016,

Further noting that the Dominican Republic plans to give 360,000 individuals (mostly Haitians) citizenship as outlined in by the Dominican Ambassador to United States' statements under the title of "Dominican Republic Succeeds Where Other Countries Have Not in Documenting Migrants and Promoting Human Rights", and that while the Dominican Republic has a law that forbids more than 20% employment of foreign nationals, many Dominican industries surpass this, giving valuable jobs to migrants,

Reminding all member states of the importance of the UNHCR Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration 10-point Plan of Action, which is a crucial plan for the advancement of the cause,

Alarmed by the exceptional numbers of migrants and asylum-seekers that have travelled and reached Europe's borders since 2015,

Recognising that 84% of these asylum-seekers originate from either Syria, Afghanistan, Eritrea, Somalia or Iraq according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR),

Deeply Disturbed by the conflict, violence and danger that are present in these countries forcing individuals to flee in search of safety in other parts of the world,

Affirming the non-refoulement, freedom of movement, right to liberty and security of the person and the right to family life refugee laws and rights in the EU,

Expressing its appreciation towards the crucial steps taken by the governments of the EU, acting on proposals from the European Commission, to address the issue of the refugee crisis,

Approving the purpose of this force being to bring multiple representatives from different nations together to discuss these challenges, share experiences and resources and provide recommendations and potential methods of facing the issue,

Taking into account the contribution of The United Arab Emirates providing generous funds to charities in neighbouring countries and the devotion of \$221.3m by the government of Kuwait to UNHCR,

Further noting the high numbers of people moving through the North African and East Mediterranean regions of the world towards Western Europe,

Aware that modern flows of people are prone to high levels of human trafficking and include large numbers of migration due to economic rather than political reasons,

Defining 'refugee' as someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war, or violence due to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group,

Further noting the urgent need for dialogue to be held between countries in order to further mutual understanding and cooperation,

- 1) Proposes further investment in the existent UN Human Rights and Humanitarian commissions as to enable them to take more serious and constructive part in discussing, promoting and constituting:
 - a) the current state of refugees, asylum seekers and their human rights,
 - b) the reallocation of migrants during a crisis such that countries have a fair proportion of migrants based on a number of factors such as Gross Domestic Product, mortality rate, population, surface area, unemployment, etc,
 - c) the significance of cultural diversity and the important parts that immigrants play around the world,
 - d) the importance of achieving sustainable housing solutions for refugees;
- 2) Requests that all nations increase training programs for border guards and police forces regarding immigration and the protection of migrants, based upon a UN supported manual compiled by UNHCR, including basic procedures in managing large crowds of refugees and asylum seekers, in order effectively carry out the processes without partiality;
- 3) Encourages nations to develop a variety of economic activities and programs that would enable migrants and asylum seekers to cope, adapt and thrive wherever they settle such as but not limited to:
 - a) the provision of skills for employment through vocational training sessions that match the skills and goals of the people with employment opportunities available in the region such as but not limited to grant capable refugees the access to legal employment through government created jobs,
 - b) non-vocational activities such as social objectives with positive activities for the body and mind that suit youths not interested in vocational skills training such as but not limited to the establishment of sport clubs,
 - c) further cooperating with the International Labour Organisation ILO and the United,
 - d) Nations High Commission for Refugees UNHCR to allow shelters for migrants,
 - e) asylums and refugee camps to strive toward self-sufficiency and not rely on funding,
 - f) from organisations and countries as much through jobs;

- g) the provision of language courses for migrants and asylum seekers of all ages in the country's language in order for migrants and asylum seekers to communicate successfully
- 4) Further encourages cross-border cooperation through requesting individuals and organisations to share common ideas regarding but not limited to:
 - a) the treatment of migrants,
 - b) border protection policies, through ways such as but not limited to:
 - i) mapping networks and connections between NGOs, voluntary organisations from the grass roots level,
 - ii) allow room for further development of long-term solutions by transferring both successful and failed policies and performed activities to NGOs to allow them to prepare an immediate response to critical issues;
 - 5) Calls for all Member Nations to provide multiple objective sources of information to the general population in with the goal of educating the general public on the plight of refugees and the struggles they have endured to provide a warmer welcome to migrants in destination countries in order to be able to combat potential misconceptions that are a result of bias presented in the popular media such as but not limited to:
 - a) newspapers,
 - b) radio and television;
 - 6) Further calls for the creation of a migration management fund, funded by the IMF, World Bank, and other willing sources of monetary funding, such as nations and NGO's, in order to reduce the impact of migration and to manage migration flows so as to:
 - a) improve conditions of migrants/refugees already in the host country,
 - b) improve conditions of transit between transit countries,
 - c) contribute to border control in receiving and transit nations,
 - d) combat cases of human trafficking;
 - 7) Recommends the cooperation of all states in the prevention of migration flows of undocumented people, through:
 - a) the implementation of thorough document checks,
 - b) clear guidelines for the definitions of refugees and asylum seekers that would prevent economic migrants from posing as either of the above categories;
 - 8) Emphasises the need to take steps to combat human trafficking which is present in many migrant flows, in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a) information campaigns in sending countries that clarify the risks of human trafficking,
 - b) information campaigns in receiving countries to decrease the presence of human traffickers, and clearer information on the economic prospects in the destination country;
 - 9) Further emphasises the need for Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) to fund countries for development assistance in hopes of providing momentum to similar initiatives on the reintegration of refugees such as but not limited to:

- a) supporting the government's priorities for stabilization and peace dividends through ways such as but not limited to temporary formation of interim local administrations that will take place during the "intervening time",
 - b) investment in crucial social, business, and any reconstruction of infrastructure at the country in distress, especially mutual economic interests through third parties, in hopes of providing employment opportunities for refugees once their country is deemed safe and stable;
- 10) Endorses all Member States to actively cooperate in providing financial and humanitarian assistance to refugee populated regions in respective neighbouring countries currently hosting shelters in order to implement and enforce development programmes such as:
- a) cooperating with organisations such as UNHCR and United Nations Children's Rights & Emergency Relief Fund (UNICEF) to install clean energy sources in refugee camps to provide sustainable humanitarian aid to refugees through ways such as but not limited to:
 - i) improving sanitation and environment in refugee camps,
 - ii) provide basic food and clean water to refugees,
 - iii) ensure that financial aid is effectively allocated and utilised,
 - b) distributing monetary aid to units in need such as organisations that are actively conducting transportation of necessities across borders,
 - c) improving medical conditions across borders through:
 - i) contributing medical personnel to conduct diagnosis and medical treatment of the injured and sick refugees,
 - ii) setting up medical stations dispersed throughout borders;
- 11) Further Emphasizes the importance of connecting refugees with market-based opportunities, in order to improve refugee camps and refugee's life chances through ways such as but not limited to:
- a) recommending social enterprises in nearby nations to break down digital projects into smaller and simpler tasks and outsourcing these tasks to these refugees so they can learn critical technology skills,
 - b) directly assisting refugee students participating in vocational training courses mentioned in clause 3 and connecting them to business experiences.

FORUM: Human Rights Sub-Commission 2

QUESTION OF: The maintenance of human rights in the Occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem

SUBMITTED BY: Switzerland

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION,

Affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian territories (OPT), including East Jerusalem,

Recognizing the right of Israel to exist within secure and recognized borders,

Alarmed by the 1,206 Israeli casualties and 9,449 Palestinian casualties that have occurred since September 29, 2000,

Taking into consideration the detrimental impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian natural resources, particularly as a result of the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources,

Taking into account the detrimental impact on Palestinian natural resources being caused by the unlawful construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territories, including in and around East Jerusalem, and of its tremendous impact on the socioeconomic life of the Palestinians,

Expressing its concern on the territories controlled by Israel and located beyond the 1967 borders to be under international humanitarian law and on the Israeli settlements to be illegal according to international humanitarian law (article 49(6) of the fourth Geneva Convention);

- 1) Calls upon Israel, the occupying power, to abide rigorously by the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention, thus to rescind from its measures and to cease from taking any further actions which would alter the demographics of the territories under its control, as it constitutes a gross violation of human rights, in particular with regards to the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people as well as its right to self-determination;
- 2) Affirms that Israeli actions in establishing settlements in the Palestinian territories have no legal validity and constitute a serious obstacle to reaching lasting peace in the middle-east as it has been notably affirmed in the UN Security Council resolution 2334 for the following reasons:
 - a) the international community considers the establishment of Israeli settlements in the Israeli occupied territories illegal under International Law, as the Fourth Geneva Constitution of 1949 prohibits countries from moving population into territories occupied in a war,
 - b) the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations General Assembly, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Court of Justice and the High

Contracting Parties to the Convention have all affirmed that the Fourth Geneva Convention is thus applied,

- c) numerous UN resolutions have stated that the building and existence of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and East Jerusalem to be a violation of international law, including UN Security Council resolutions in 1979, 1980 and 2016,
 - d) UN Security Council resolution 446 refers to the Fourth Geneva Convention as the applicable international legal instrument and calls upon Israel to refrain from transferring its own population into the territories or changing their demographic makeup,
 - e) International Court of Justice concluded that the Israeli regime violates the basic human rights of the Palestinians by impeding the liberty of movement of the inhabitants of the occupied Palestinian territories, and their exercise of the right to work, to health, to education, and to an adequate standard of living,
 - f) Israel has constructed barriers along and within the West Bank that crates a “de facto border”, and it has built settlements in the West Bank that grow bigger each day, thus making any future Palestinian state smaller, which will make it difficult to establish that land as part of an independent Palestine;
- 3) Encourages Member States to stop financial transactions, investments, purchases, acquisitions or any other economic activities linked to the settlements or benefitting the settlements as they may pose legal risks seen that such settlements have been developed and established in violation of international law, unless Israel ensures the following:
- a) authorize the demolition of military settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East-Jerusalem,
 - b) authorize the destruction of the Israeli West Bank barrier as it contravenes International Law,
 - c) end military assaults in Gaza, which resulted in the mass murder of thousands of Palestinians;
- 4) Calls for further negotiations between Israel and Palestine to discuss the terms of the two-state coalition of establishing an independent Palestinian state alongside Israel, of which Jordan, Egypt and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) will be active stakeholders in negotiations, which will discuss the following:
- a) Ending of military occupations in the occupied Palestinian territories,
 - b) Allowing Israel and Palestine to restore security that has been lost throughout the years of war,
 - c) Borders for the two-state solution,
 - d) Allowing Israel to retain a Jewish majority and Palestine to retains a Palestinian majority; (Canada)
- 5) Recommends the creation of a political-economic union responsible for facilitating economic trade, easing border control, and serving as a liaison for all parties, abiding to the following guidelines:
- a) stipulates free movement of goods, persons, services and capital within the range of the union,

- b) guarantees equal rights and obligations within the common market for citizens and economic operators in the union,
 - c) cooperation in several policies such as research and technological development, education, training and youth, employment, culture, tourism, and civil protection;
- 6) Requests for the establishment of hospitals, health centers and educational centers by the World Health Organization and United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, to continue to examine health and educational conditions in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, which will:
- a) provide humanitarian assistance to approximately 40% Palestinian population that require medical aid, seen that:
 - i) the seven weeks of violence in Gaza during July and August 2014 that resulted in the death of 2,260 people, while 10,625 were injured,
 - ii) the destruction of homes has displaced more than 100,000 people and left them inadequately protected during the winter season,
 - iii) explosive remnants of war are spread across Gaza and pose a continuing threat to the life of Palestinians and humanitarian workers,
 - iv) access to already insufficient basic services has been further undermined by the damage or destruction of a number of health facilities;
 - b) prevent moves by the Hamas-run Education Ministry to impose Islamic ideals onto the educational system,
 - c) assure education for the 475,000 Palestinians living in emergency shelters or with other families, that had 244 of their schools damaged by the Operation Protective Edge;
- 7) Further calls upon Israel, the occupying power, to cease actions harming the environment, such as dumping of all kind of waste materials in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, which gravely affects Palestinian natural resources, explicitly water and land resources, thus posing severe health threat to the civilian population;
- 8) Further Requests the Special Committee to submit an annual report outlining the present situation in the occupied Palestinian territories that would allow data analysts to refine and adapt existing approaches, including data in regards to:
- a) collective punishments, mass arrests, administrative detention, and ill-treatment of Palestinians
 - b) religious conflict in the vicinities of disputed religious institutions
 - c) educational and health centers that are to be established by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
 - d) environmental conditions that are detrimental to the Palestinian's rights
 - e) eviction, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Palestinians
 - f) destruction and demolition of Palestinian homes
 - g) illegal Israeli settlements situated on the West Bank, including East-Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip;
- 9) Further requests the dismantlement of the Israeli West Bank barrier as in accordance with the Fourth Geneva Convention, assuming that the Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, is temporary, thus giving no right whatsoever to

the occupying power over the territorial integrity of the occupied territories, therefore agreeing to the following procedures:

- a) Israel must account for reparations due to the damage caused by the country,
- b) the Israeli settlements established along the wall's route must be demolished,
- c) Israel must return the lost agricultural land to the Palestinian villagers, caused by the wall's route,
- d) Israel must assure the right of every citizen affected by the West Bank barrier to have full access to education and medical care,
- e) right of the Palestinian people to claim compensation as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures taken by Israel;

10) Strongly condemns Israeli forces for maintaining their land, sea and air blockade of Gaza under increasing restrictions since 2007, which has led to:

- a) deepened hardship and imprisoning of the entire population of 1.8 million habitants,
- b) Israeli control on the movement of goods into and from Gaza,
- c) establishment of a "buffer zone" inside Gaza's border with Israel and use of live fire against Palestinians who entered or approached it,
- d) control of all but one of the crossings into the Gaza Strip, the airspace, territorial waters, telecommunications and the population registry, which determines who is allowed to leave or enter Gaza,
- e) rejection or delay of hundreds of permit applications to leave Gaza by Palestinians requiring specialist medical treatment,
- f) death of nine men aboard an aid armada in international waters that was challenging the blockade's legality;

11) Further calls for a set of arrangements regarding stability in the Gaza Strip that include but are not limited to:

- a) restoration of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) control over the Gaza Strip,
- b) deployment of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) military forces in the Gaza Strip,
- c) merge of the GCC, and PNA's military forces,
- d) dismantlement of weaponry and artillery, as well as disposal of the rockets and ceasing of tunnel digging;

12) Further encourages the Palestinian National Authority and Israeli Government to create UN educational centers aimed towards the teaching of religious tolerance, which will:

- a) promote and encourage tolerance and respect relating to freedom of religion or belief,
- b) ensure the right of all citizens to worship and practice their religion and their right to establish and maintain places for the same purposes,
- c) ensure that, due to manifestation of religion or belief, no person should be denied the right to life, be exposed to torture, or be denied the freedom of the right to work and to education,
- d) to ensure that public officials respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate citizens on these grounds, therefore appropriate education and training is required;

13) Further calls upon Member States to build safe havens in their communities in order to protect refugees and war victims from the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which will:

- a) provide humanitarian aid and development assistance which seeks to ease the impact that violent conflict has on civilians,
- b) prevent human casualties and ensure access to the following basic survival needs such as but not limited to:
 - i) water,
 - ii) sanitation,
 - iii) food,
 - iv) shelter,
 - v) health care.

FORUM: Human Rights Sub-Commission 2

QUESTION OF: The maintenance of human rights in the Occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem

SUBMITTED BY: Palestine

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION,

Defining the ‘Occupied Palestinian Territories’ (OPT) as the areas of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip,

Bearing in mind all resolutions regarding this conflict including resolutions 242, 338, 446, 452, 465, 476, 478, 1397, 1515, 1850, and 2234,

Recalling the United Nations Resolution 1860 of 28th July, 2014, in which the emphasis of humanitarian law in the region was upheld,

Reaffirming the 1947 United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine in which Jerusalem was defined as being ‘corpus separatum’ (an independent state, earned for its religious importance),

Recognizing Security Council resolution 2234 that reaffirms international terms of reference, international law, and the United Nations (UN) two-state resolution on the 1967 bases, including East Jerusalem,

Keeping in mind the recent Paris Peace conference, held on January 15th 2017, and the final concluding statement, which agreed that a two state solution was the path forward,

Aware of the actions of the Hamas (an Islamist militant group, operating within the borders of Gaza), which include obtaining a stronghold within the region as well as denouncing the state of Israel,

Emphasizing the terms introduced in the Fourth Geneva Convention (“The Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War”), in which humanitarian policies are laid out specific to zones of conflict,

Considering that, with the continuation of conflict, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Per Capita will decrease by 46% in the territories of the West Bank and Gaza, as well as by 10% in Israel, by the year 2024,

Welcoming the aid of all Member States to ensure the certainty of adherence to the Universal Declaration Of Human Rights (UDHR) in these territories,

- 1) Emphasizes that the Palestinian Authority is fully prepared to resume peace-talks at any time in order to reach a two-state solution to this prolonged conflict through the establishment of peace talks purely surrounding the realization of a two-state solution and the humanitarian importance regarding this topic of urgency as soon as possible;
- 2) Requests the parties involved in the conflict to abide to the humanitarian measures listed within this resolution by advancing the work of the humanitarian operations through:
 - a) authorizing and approving Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), such as Amnesty International, to have access to distraught zones in order to provide necessary aid,
 - b) providing the necessary visas to individuals and/or groups employed to reiterate their capabilities of aiding those in need;
- 3) Further requests that all member states recognize East Jerusalem as the rightful capital city of the Palestinian Authority which would include:
 - a) the Old City,
 - b) surrounding 6km of the Old City,
 - c) access to all religious sites in the city;
- 4) Recommends the enhancing of the security of the border patrols surrounding the region in question in an attempt to strengthen the security of the civilians of the OPT through:
 - a) establishing the United Nations Border Patrol Program (UNBPP), which would allow armed UN members to patrol the borders of the territories in order to mandate the harmful actions and items that may be deemed passable given their absence,
 - b) using the UNBPP to work together with all parties involved in the conflict to limit the amount of attacks in the conflict zone by (through its active participation):
 - i) prohibiting air strikes within civilian areas,
 - ii) controlling the methods of the parties' armed forces;
- 5) Calls upon the state of Israel to respect the Palestinian right to freedom of movement and as such:
 - a) immediately seize their forces from their buffer zone situated along the land and sea border of the Gaza Strip given that this activity is illegal according to the Oslo Accords,
 - b) refrain from limiting the movement of Palestinians by suspending the issuing of residency applications organized by the Israeli government, bringing an end to "the permit regime" by:
 - i) the removal of all restrictions of transportation and movement between and outside of the occupied territories in all territories,
 - ii) the expulsion of identity cards issued by the Israeli government,
 - iii) the reinstatement of vehicle and pedestrian transport;

- 6) Endorses the unconditional return of the guidelines regarding settlements located in the OPT to be arranged in accordance to Resolution 242, whereby the original mandate regarding Israeli settlements in the OPT be reiterated;
- 7) Takes note of the need for all nations to continue placing pressure on the state of Israel in order to ensure that their attitude towards human rights are justly and formally investigated for war crimes by the International Criminal Court (ICC) in order to address the fact that no action has been taken since Palestine has entered the ICC's jurisdiction in 2015;
- 8) Encourages Israeli forces to deal with the thousands of detained Palestinians through:
 - a) ensuring that every arrest, conviction and sentence is justified with specific and adequate references to the law,
 - b) ensuring that all information regarding detainees is presented to their lawyers rather than being hidden and unknown,
 - c) releasing all prisoners who were arrested for protesting against Israelis with specific regards to the hundreds of children arrested,
 - d) asking the Israel Security Agency (ISA) to refrain from using torture methods against detainees by once again urging for the 1,000 alleged torture complaints since 2001 to be opened for criminal investigation by the International Criminal Court (ICC);
- 9) Suggests the creation of the United Nations Freedom of Speech Commission (The UNFSC) which, through its existence, will ensure the Freedom Of Speech of Palestinians within the area by:
 - a) protecting journalists within the territories from scrutiny by all parties involved through reassuring their protection by means such as but not limited to:
 - i) means of anonymity, such as through a UNFSC monitored platform on which they could work using pseudonyms to share their findings,
 - ii) bi-annual as well as an emergency report through which any compromising details about the conflict be made public to civilians of all Member States
 - iii) working with the organizers of demonstrations in order to include UNFSC personnel to overlook and protect civilians while they express their freedom of speech through lawful and democratic means,
 - iv) ensuring that news and arrests related to human rights violations are completely available to the public, through access to all facts and updates for local newspapers, ensuring the correct details are posted online on government websites and urging the international war crimes tribunals to seek justice against violators;
- 10) Seeking the access of the goods and services allowed through the border control surrounding the Occupied Palestinian Territories, taking special care to allow:

- a) materials key to reconstructing the numerous homes, schools and buildings which have been ruined, such as:
 - i) fuel,
 - ii) cement,
 - iii) iron,
- b) the newly-created United Nations Build For Peace (UNBFP) Commission, which would cooperate with civilians within the OPT to reconstruct the damaged areas, as doing so would:
 - i) assist in providing adequate shelter, schooling and hospitals for the victimized civilians,
 - ii) increase the amount of jobs available for unemployed civilians, which in turn would aid in the reviving of the economy due to the expansion of industries and the increase in output;

11) Invites the continued cooperation between the OPT and the UNRWA in order to expand the 252 schools already catering to 240,400 students within the Gaza Strip, as well as the 97 educational centres in the West Bank through:

- a) allying with civilians who had previously been teachers within the OPT prior to their disposition in order to both re-employ them as well as educate more students,
- b) ensuring the teaching of quality material which includes the teachings of each individual child's Rights (as exemplified by the UN Convention on The Rights of the Child), in order to empower the youth through their understanding of their basic rights;

12) Stresses the need for the protection of women within the OPT in order to ensure their safety, integrity and respect by means including:

- a) collaborating with NGOs, such as Women For Women, which would allow member states to call upon their populous to donate in order to help fund women's livelihoods,
- b) using the means of the World Health Organization (WHO), in order to adequately provide women, as well as whoever else requires it, with the ability to travel to hospitals, receive medical treatment, as well as obtain sanitary towels and other materials, in an easily-accessible manner;

13) Asks that a reform of the legal and medical systems be made by:

- a) certifying the Palestinian people's rights and basic needs which would be done by verifying that Muslims have the right to gather and pray together In a given place,
- b) favouring the creation of hospitals in the OPT, the latter having long lacked infrastructures to certify correct medical aid to its inhabitants,
- c) providing proper equipment and financing the hospitals situated in the OPT, which have long been shown to fail to deliver adequate treatments due to a lack of resources;

- 14) Further recommending the funding and supervising through the UN the construction of one field hospital in Gaza City, so as to be able to partially prevent a medical crisis such as observed during Operation Protective Edge;
- 15) Welcomes the initiative supported by the League of Arab States and calls for all regional and international actors to support this initiative in view of securing a comprehensive ceasefire;
- 16) Entrusts Member States to set aside their possible conflicts of interests and to reinforce this attempt to increase the accessibility of Human Rights within the OPT through appreciating the importance of international cooperation.

FORUM: Human Rights Sub-Commission 2

QUESTION OF: The maintenance of human rights in the Occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem

SUBMITTED BY: Switzerland

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION,

Affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian territories (OPT), including East Jerusalem,

Recognizing the right of Israel to exist within secure and recognized borders,

Alarmed by the 1,206 Israeli casualties and 9,449 Palestinian casualties that have occurred since September 29, 2000,

Taking into consideration the detrimental impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian natural resources, particularly as a result of the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources,

Taking into account the detrimental impact on Palestinian natural resources being caused by the unlawful construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territories, including in and around East Jerusalem, and of its tremendous impact on the socioeconomic life of the Palestinians,

Expressing its concern on the territories controlled by Israel and located beyond the 1967 borders to be under international humanitarian law and on the Israeli settlements to be illegal according to international humanitarian law (article 49(6) of the fourth Geneva Convention),

1. Calls upon Israel, the occupying power, to abide rigorously by the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention, thus to rescind from its measures and to cease from taking any further actions which would alter the demographics of the territories under its control, as it constitutes a gross violation of human rights, in particular with regards to the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people as well as its right to self-determination;
2. Affirms that Israeli actions in establishing settlements in the Palestinian territories have no legal validity and constitute a serious obstacle to reaching lasting peace in the middle-east as it has been notably affirmed in the UN Security Council resolution 2334 for the following reasons:
 - a) the international community considers the establishment of Israeli settlements in the Israeli occupied territories illegal under International Law, as the Fourth Geneva Constitution of 1949 prohibits countries from moving population into territories occupied in a war,
 - b) the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations General Assembly, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Court of Justice and

the High Contracting Parties to the Convention have all affirmed that the Fourth Geneva Convention is thus applied,

- c) numerous UN resolutions have stated that the building and existence of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and East Jerusalem to be a violation of international law, including UN Security Council resolutions in 1979, 1980 and 2016,
 - d) UN Security Council resolution 446 refers to the Fourth Geneva Convention as the applicable international legal instrument and calls upon Israel to refrain from transferring its own population into the territories or changing their demographic makeup,
 - e) International Court of Justice concluded that the Israeli regime violates the basic human rights of the Palestinians by impeding the liberty of movement of the inhabitants of the occupied Palestinian territories, and their exercise of the right to work, to health, to education, and to an adequate standard of living,
 - f) Israel has constructed barriers along and within the West Bank that crates a “de facto border”, and it has built settlements in the West Bank that grow bigger each day, thus making any future Palestinian state smaller, which will make it difficult to establish that land as part of an independent Palestine;
3. Encourages Member States to stop financial transactions, investments, purchases, acquisitions or any other economic activities linked to the settlements or benefitting the settlements as they may pose legal risks seen that such settlements have been developed and established in violation of international law, unless Israel ensures the following:
- a) authorize the demolition of military settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East-Jerusalem,
 - b) authorize the destruction of the Israeli West Bank barrier as it contravenes International Law,
 - c) end military assaults in Gaza, which resulted in the mass murder of thousands of Palestinians;
4. Calls for further negotiations between Israel and Palestine to discuss the terms of the two-state coalition of establishing an independent Palestinian state alongside Israel, of which Jordan, Egypt and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) will be active stakeholders in negotiations, which will discuss the following:
- a) ending of military occupations in the occupied Palestinian territories,
 - b) allowing Israel and Palestine to restore security that has been lost throughout the years of war,
 - c) borders for the two-state solution,
 - d) allowing Israel to retain a Jewish majority and Palestine to retains a Palestinian majority;
5. Recommends the creation of a political-economic union responsible for facilitating economic trade, easing border control, and serving as a liaison for all parties, abiding to the following guidelines:
- a) stipulates free movement of goods, persons, services and capital within the range of the union,
 - b) guarantees equal rights and obligations within the common market for citizens and economic operators in the union,

- c) cooperation in several policies such as research and technological development, education, training and youth, employment, culture, tourism, and civil protection;
6. Requests for the establishment of hospitals, health centers and educational centers by the World Health Organization and United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, to continue to examine health and educational conditions in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, which will:
- a) provide humanitarian assistance to approximately 40% Palestinian population that require medical aid, seen that:
 - i. the seven weeks of violence in Gaza during July and August 2014 that resulted in the death of 2,260 people, while 10,625 were injured,
 - ii. the destruction of homes has displaced more than 100,000 people and left them inadequately protected during the winter season,
 - iii. explosive remnants of war are spread across Gaza and pose a continuing threat to the life of Palestinians and humanitarian workers,
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- a) collective punishments, mass arrests, administrative detention, and ill-treatment of Palestinians
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 - e) eviction, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Palestinians
 - f) destruction and demolition of Palestinian homes
 - g) illegal Israeli settlements situated on the West Bank, including East-Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip;
9. Further requests the dismantlement of the Israeli West Bank barrier as in accordance with the Fourth Geneva Convention, assuming that the Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, is temporary, thus giving no right whatsoever

to the occupying power over the territorial integrity of the occupied territories, therefore agreeing to the following procedures:

- a) Israel must account for reparations due to the damage caused by the country,
 - b) the Israeli settlements established along the wall's route must be demolished,
 - c) Israel must return the lost agricultural land to the Palestinian villagers, caused by the wall's route,
 - d) Israel must assure the right of every citizen affected by the West Bank barrier to have full access to education and medical care,
 - e) right of the Palestinian people to claim compensation as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures taken by Israel;
10. Strongly condemns Israeli forces for maintaining their land, sea and air blockade of Gaza under increasing restrictions since 2007, which has led to:
- a) deepened hardship and imprisoning of the entire population of 1.8 million habitants,
 - b) Israeli control on the movement of goods into and from Gaza,
 - c) establishment of a "buffer zone" inside Gaza's border with Israel and use of live fire against Palestinians who entered or approached it,
 - d) control of all but one of the crossings into the Gaza Strip, the airspace, territorial waters, telecommunications and the population registry, which determines who is allowed to leave or enter Gaza,
 - e) rejection or delay of hundreds of permit applications to leave Gaza by Palestinians requiring specialist medical treatment,
 - f) death of nine men aboard an aid armada in international waters that was challenging the blockade's legality;
11. Further calls for a set of arrangements regarding stability in the Gaza Strip that include but are not limited to:
- a) restoration of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) control over the Gaza Strip,
 - b) deployment of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) military forces in the Gaza Strip,
 - c) merge of the GCC, and PNA's military forces,
 - d) dismantlement of weaponry and artillery, as well as disposal of the rockets and ceasing of tunnel digging;
12. Further encourages the Palestinian National Authority and Israeli Government to create UN educational centers aimed towards the teaching of religious tolerance, which will:
- a) promote and encourage tolerance and respect relating to freedom of religion or belief,
 - b) ensure the right of all citizens to worship and practice their religion and their right to establish and maintain places for the same purposes,
 - c) ensure that, due to manifestation of religion or belief, no person should be denied the right to life, be exposed to torture, or be denied the freedom of the right to work and to education,

- d) to ensure that public officials respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate citizens on these grounds, therefore appropriate education and training is required;
13. Further calls upon Member States to build safe havens in their communities in order to protect refugees and war victims from the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which will:
- a) provide humanitarian aid and development assistance which seeks to ease the impact that violent conflict has on civilians,
 - b) prevent human casualties and ensure access to the following basic survival needs such as but not limited to:
 - i. water,
 - ii. sanitation,
 - iii. food,
 - iv. shelter,
 - v. health care.

FORUM: Human Rights Sub-Commission 2

QUESTION OF: Achieving access to safe, effective and affordable essential medicine and vaccines for all

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: Haiti

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION,

Defining accessible medicines as medicines which are continuously available and affordable at public or private health facilities or medicine outlets that are within one hour's walk of the population,

Further defining a vaccine as an antigenic substance prepared from the causative agent of a disease or a synthetic substitute, used to provide immunity against one or several diseases, and medicine as the science or practice of the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease,

Welcoming the continuous support of the World Health Organization (WHO), Universal Health Coverage (UHC), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), and the World Trade Organization (WTO) in establishing policies and goals towards the progression of worldwide access to medicines,

Acknowledging documents and treaties in reference to the access of affordable medicine, especially those relating to the WHO Health Goals, the Doha Declaration on Public Health, and the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights,

Reiterating Goal 3.8 of the Sustainable Development Goals which is to: "achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable vaccines for all",

Reaffirming Target 8E of the Millennium Development Goals which strives to provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries with the cooperation of pharmaceutical companies,

Commending The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) on their continuous work in trying to achieve their goal of providing equal access to vaccines for children living in the world's poorest countries,

Alarmed that according to a report carried out by the UN in 2015, approximately 5 billion people lack access to essential medicines,

Concerned that factors such as social or political status, gender, age, race, religion, sexuality, disability or health issues remain barriers to accessing medicine and vaccines in parts of the world,

Recalling that the mortality rate is still high in countries without access to affordable medicine, despite the aforementioned treaties,

Further noting the devastating effects of not having access to affordable medicines and vaccines in developing countries,

Observing that pharmaceutical companies in the pursuit of profit raise their prices to stimulate income, disadvantaging the lesser developed countries,

Further observing that the Trans Pacific Trade Partnership (TPTP) makes it nearly impossible for developing countries to afford medicine by providing pharmaceutical companies with larger monopolies over brand name drugs, allowing them to charge higher prices for longer periods of time,

Recognizing the wide variation in national per capita spending on medicines by the public sector, ranging from \$0.04 to \$187.30 among developing countries,

Emphasizing the urgency of prioritizing the development of affordable drugs in order to sustain worldwide health,

1. Calls upon all Member States to acknowledge the problem of inaccessible medicines in developing countries, in which the decision making powers take steps toward the abolition of costly medicines by:
 - a) promoting stronger partnerships among governments, pharmaceutical companies, and consumers^[SEP]
 - b) persuading pharmaceutical companies to license medicines such as but not limited to antiviral medication such that the voluntary licensing arrangements in question entail price reduction to manufacturers in developing countries in return for a percentile royalty on all sales in regions that may have otherwise been unable to afford their branded version but also in countries where no patent protection exists so that
 - i. more affordable versions of medication will be produced and become available in developing countries where access to many medicines and vaccines is especially limited
 - ii. other pharmaceutical companies who make voluntary licensing agreements with manufacturers in developing countries are motivated to include price reductions in these agreements, which will assist in the effort to achieve access to medicines and vaccines for all^[SEP]
2. Recommends that pharmaceutical companies, such as Pfizer and GlaxoSmithKline, draft a waiver that:
 - a) devises a fair balance between all socioeconomic classes^[SEP]
 - b) exempts developing countries from drug patent obligations^[SEP]
 - c) offers citizens of developed countries a fee waiver on a case-by-case basis;
3. Further recommends that consenting governments subsidize vaccines and medicines to make them more affordable for those who are in need of them the most but cannot access them due to financial issues;

4. Requests the TPTP to administer public health by amending the following:
 - a) subsection C: Measures Relating to Pharmaceutical Products by:
 - i. limiting length of the patent^[11]_[SEP]
 - ii. allowing generic brands to manufacture drugs without consent from major companies^[11]_[SEP]
 - b) recalling limitations on flexibilities provided under the agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and the Doha Declaration on Public Health;^[11]_[SEP]

5. Calls for immediate intervention in case of denial of human rights in countries with conflict, to include:
 - a) provision of humanitarian aid^[11]_[SEP]
 - b) administration of readily available access to medicines and healthcare^[11]_[SEP]
 - c) dispatching of doctors and medical assistance to regions of conflict;

6. Invites the member states to create an international database to store information on consumer's needs, vaccine production, and delivery schedules by means of:
 - a) putting in place standards for a coherent information system covering all medical supplies with standard information requirements and specifications so that systems can communicate with one another
 - b) collecting and recording data by means such as but not limited to sending out human resources to collect and record data in countries;

7. Further calls for the creation of a sub body of the WHO, the United Nations Accessibility to Medicines and Vaccines Association (UNAMVA) which will work towards the goal of achieving access to medicine and vaccines for all, through tasks such as but not limited to:
 - a) overseeing the mobile clinic initiative that is referenced in clause 8
 - b) working to their full capacity to ensure that the campaign cited in clause 9 is as effective as possible in achieving its aims
 - c) carrying out the investigation proposed in clause 10;

8. Encourages the creation of a mobile clinic initiative that will distribute essential medicines and vaccines as effectively as possible, that will be overseen by UNAMVA in conjunction with the Red Cross, to ensure that:
 - a) the proper sanitation standards are being met by means such as but not limited to making sure background checks have been performed on the staff operating these clinics to make sure that they have received proper training on the correct sanitation protocols
 - b) issues such as the theft of the medicines and vaccines in question or riots will not occur while the clinics are in operation due to the presence of UN approved security advisors and/or intelligence firms
 - c) the clinics will reach the areas where they are most needed as efficiently as possible as a result of an investigation into effective methods of transport being carried out
 - d) the challenges at hand that exist in high priority areas are tackled by deciding on the best answers to questions that will arise such as the quantity of the medicine or the protocol in the event of a natural disaster occurring;

9. Endorses the creation of a campaign, led by the UNAMVA, with the aim of eliminating any discrimination faced by people, for example sufferers of HIV/AIDS virus, that prevents them from accessing any medication or vaccines that they require due to their social or political status, gender, age, race, religion, sexuality, disability or health issues, through:
- a) providing education to the public through leaflets and other forms of mass media about the proper facts regarding certain health issues, illnesses, sexualities and genders to remove any stigma surrounding those who suffer discrimination due to any of these issues
 - b) campaigning for anti-discrimination laws and decriminalization regarding any of the aforementioned issues by means of but not necessarily limited to a mass media effort or the creation of petitions
 - c) distributing information to the sufferers of discrimination about their human rights and possible routes of action that they can take if those rights are violated;
10. Further requests that an investigation, overseen by the WHO in conjunction with the UNAMVA, be carried out on how safe and effective the medicines and vaccines being used are with all findings and results to be:
- a) published in an index, similar to the Access to Medicine Index, so that the data found may be accessible to consumers and governments
 - b) discussed at a conference, held shortly after the investigation is carried out, in a location decided upon by the WHO and attended by experts in the field, representatives from the relevant NGOs and member states, to assist governments in making informed decisions on which medicines and vaccines to use;
11. Further encourages the promotion of the WHO Health Goals (by 2030), especially those referring to the access to medicines, including goals:
- a) **3.8** which calls for the achievement of universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all, ^[1]_[SEP]
 - b) **3.b** which supports research and development of vaccines and medicines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health; ^[1]_[SEP]
12. Suggests that the Universal Health Coverage works together with WHO, the World Bank and the WTO -- in concert with the UN -- to develop a budget to help finance the WHO health goals; ^[1]_[SEP]
13. Further suggests that the organizations mentioned above collaborate with pharmaceutical companies to develop a fair trade to lower drug prices, which not only decreases the competition between the companies, but also offers an incentive so the companies maintain their profit.
14. Further endorses that organizations and government bodies work with NGO's such as the Red Cross and Red Crescent to train the local population to properly and safely administer vaccines in accordance with The Strategic Advisory Group of Experts (SAGE) who advises the work of the WHO.

FORUM: Human Rights Sub-Commission 2

QUESTION OF: Respecting Human Rights in penitentiaries

SUBMITTED BY: Bahamas

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION,

Defining a penitentiary, according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as a prison established for individuals that have committed felonies and serious crimes,

Fully alarmed by the 216,000 prisoners raped per year alone in the U.S. compared to the 90,000 outside, and that the conditions are not improving,

Keeping in mind the Nelson Mandela Rules adopted by the UN in 2015 and the fact that some MEDC and LEDCs have not complied with them,

Recognizing current efforts made by past UN bodies and non-governmental organizations (NGO's) towards tackling this pressing issue through the many treaties as well as agreements such as the Standard Minimum Rules of the Treatment of Prisoners and the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, and welcoming more international attention and support towards this pressing issue,

Taking into consideration Amnesty International's research on torture and inhumane treatment in prisons in Georgia, Syria, Vietnam, Myanmar, Peru, Ghana, Japan, Turkey, Lithuania, Uzbekistan, Mexico, Tunisia, Russia, Iraq, Philippines, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Bahrain, and other MEDC countries,

Recognizing the adopted and proclaimed Resolution 45/111 of 14 December 1990 on the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners as an essential resolution to be followed by all Member States and a starting point for further resolution on Human Rights in penitentiaries,

Reaffirming the fact that penitentiaries are obliged to follow Article 2 of the Human Rights Acts which states 'Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty' ,

Noting with concern that even when treaties are implemented the prison staff as well as the government do not always abide by these policies,

1. Asks for the creation of the Committee on the Rights of Pregnant Inmates and Prison Born Children (CRPIPBC), under the control of the United Nations Children's Fund

(UNICEF) and Committee on the Rights of Children (CRC) (UNO), which would work with all Member States, in order to enable the implementation of Basic Human Rights, Women's Rights and Children Rights, so as to ensure that all of these rights are fully respected and assured, in order to prevent a high infant mortality rate in prison, the transmission of diseases from pregnant inmates to their prison born children and to guarantee the best interest of the child by:

- a) monitoring female penitentiaries and ensuring that the women receive adequate healthcare
 - b) ensuring that new inmates are checked for signs of pregnancy and, if the women are noted as being pregnant, implementing check-ups from a certified obstetrician
 - c) Informing the mother that the infant's best interest is esteemed superior than the interests of the mother in order to minimize any commotion in the case of removal of the child from her mother
 - d) sending a member of the CRPIPBC and of the CRC to nations suspected of not following the alternative guidelines for children and the Bangkok Rules;
2. Recommends Member States to collect, maintain, analyze and publish specific data on the implementation of human rights in prison, the issues that have been dealt with and how they have been dealt with in order to be used as a reference to other Member States and further resolutions;
3. Strongly invites all member states to ensure that penitentiaries give all newly detained prisoners the right to:
- a) Legal representation from:
 - i. An attorney accepting the case as a pro bono case which is free of charge
 - ii. A lawyer funded by the government
 - b) A fair hearing that will take place under a month, whereby only an ordered judge will be left to decide on a sentence for the defendant
 - c) They are given the right to have visitation from relatives and acquaintances;
4. Calls upon prisoners to be detained separately depending on:
- a) Different sexes
 - b) The severity of their criminal record
 - c) Legal reason for detention by civil prisoners or those without a trial will be detained separately from convicted prisoners;
5. Further calls upon all member states to grant the right for any prisoner whose freedoms and rights have been violated such as being subjected to torture, rape and other inhumane acts, to have the option to make a complaint which will have to be addressed promptly by the prison staff and they will then have the right to:
- a) Regular appointments with a psychologist
 - b) Legal representation

- c) A judicial hearing
 - d) A separation from the perpetrator in their residing prison area;
6. Strongly suggests the implementation of health rights for all prisoners such as:
- a) A medical examination as soon as they have been admitted in the penitentiary:
 - i. Any fundamentally necessary medical treatment will be provided free of charge
 - ii. The right to pay for any supplementary health care
 - ii. Sick prisoners, unable to be treated such as prisoners with a mental illness will be placed in a specialized institution dealing with mental illness
 - b) Basic care that is provided by the government for all
 - c) The right to clean clothes each day
 - d) A satisfactory amount of food provided, consisting of three meals each day
 - e) Prison cells must be deperated regularly on a weekly basis;
7. Advises efficient action of all nations to eliminate violation of rights of women prisoners and ensure their protection from all forms of violence or exploitation, ensuring:
- a) Women are entitled to the equal enjoyment and protection of all human rights in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil and all other fields
 - b) Women prisoners shall be supervised and searched only by female officers and staff
 - c) Pregnant women and nursing mothers who are in prison shall be provided with the special facilities which they need for their condition;
8. Proposes efficient action of all nations to eliminate violation of rights of juveniles in detention who are to benefit from all the human rights guarantees available to adults through methods such as but not limited to:
- a) Ensuring suitable education by:
 - i. Raising awareness to the fact that juveniles of compulsory school age have the right to education and to vocational training
 - ii. The practicing of providing suitable schools or training courses aimed at promoting their sense of dignity and worth, facilitating their reintegration into society, reflecting their best interests and taking their needs into account
 - b) Ensuring moral integrity in order to respect the child's dignity by:
 - i. Practicing disciplinary procedures designed to instill in the child a sense of justice, self- respect and respect for human rights
 - ii. Ensuring children who are detained shall be separated from adult prisoners
 - iii. Ensuring accused juveniles should be brought for trial as speedily as possible
 - c) Children shall not be subjected to corporal punishment, capital punishment or life imprisonment without possibility of release
 - d) Special efforts be made to allow detained children to receive visits from and correspond with family members

- e) Maintaining complete and secure records and full confidentiality in order to respect a detained child's privacy
- f) Parents are to be notified of the admission, transfer, release, sickness, injury or death of a juvenile;

9. Strongly advises the UN to create a new branch called the United Nations Office on Human Rights in Penitentiaries (UNHRP) which will provide personnel to evaluate the conditions of penitentiaries internationally by appointing an ombudsman to supervise one penitentiary permanently, assess the competence of the prison guards to confirm that they treat the prisoners humanely according to the rules established in UN resolution 45/111 of 14 December 1990 on The Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners and report the prison status to Amnesty International and the UN by:

- a) Evaluating the prison's infrastructure, including, but not limited to, revising the sewage systems, kitchen, cell's, personal hygiene facilities, and common areas to make sure they reach the Minimum Standard in Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Promotion as stated by the international NGO (RedR) that provides recruitment, technical and membership services to aid workers worldwide by hiring inspectors from RedR to evaluate these installations and report back to the ombudsman
- b) Installing a system of surveillance cameras in places where there is guard-inmate interaction in order for the ombudsman to assess this interaction
- c) Requiring the presence of the ombudsman at an event where a prisoner must receive disciplinary action
- d) Making the ombudsman interview two inmates with a clean disciplinary record a month to inform him/her on guard behavior
- e) Reprimanding guards that are not reaching the previously mentioned expectations
- f) Certifying that the inmates have access to adequate clothing for each season, including basic day-to-day clothing such as shirts, shorts, and footwear and appropriate garments if exposed to low temperatures, as well as access to the facilities to clean them
- g) Certifying that the inmates receive wholesome and adequate food at the usual hours and have drinking water available whenever needed as stated by the Nelson Mandela Rules
- h) Imposing the UN resolution 37/194 of 18 December 1982 on The Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the Protection of Prisoners and Detainees against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment on the penitentiary physicians to make sure the human rights of the inmates regarding health care are met by hiring WHO officials to carry out yearly investigations regarding the etiquette and training of the medical staff;

i) Random and unannounced check ups occurring at the prison by a representative of the UNHRP to assure the branch is used to its full potential;

10) Encourages the creation of a reintegration to society program for the prisoners by:

- a) hiring correctional psychologists to have weekly meetings with every inmate to assess his/her mental condition and treat him/her accordingly in order to become responsible citizens
- b) establishing a sense of individual responsibility in the inmates to facilitate their reintegration to society and to establish a sense of social responsibility by:
 - i. assigning a job to every inmate in areas of carpentry, kitchen, gardening, painting, sanitation, or any needs of the penitentiary for two hours a day,
 - ii. rewarding inmates who show dedication, competence, and high quality work with additional time for meeting family members and friends,
 - iii. requiring the inmates to do one act of community service once a week, including, but not limited to, building toys for orphanages, sewing clothes for children in need, or building tools for construction companies, and then proceeding to show the inmates the final results of their product in use by society
 - iv. creating collaborative group projects every month where inmates have to work together to improve one aspect of the prison, such as the construction of benches or the painting of a wall
 - v. further rewarding prisoners assigned a job with a resume and staff recommendations upon release from prison;
- c) establishing a sense of ecological responsibility in the inmates in order for them to have a positive impact in the environment once reintegrated to society by:
 - i. installing recycling bins in the cafeteria and requiring each inmate to use them to sort food or materials used for food consumption
 - ii. requiring inmates to take three-minute showers and explain it is with the purpose of the conserving of water
- d) offering a current events class once a week where the ombudsman shares some news in the form of facts or articles of the outside world with inmates;

11) Strongly recommends that UNOHRP apply economic sanctions on those allied countries that fail to comply with the UN Nelson Mandela Rules, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, The Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, and The Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment by:

- a) requiring the penitentiary ombudsman to file a report with physical evidence to UNOHRP and UN officials accusing a penitentiary of human rights violations in order for these institutions to conduct further investigation and decide whether there are human right violations present in the case

- b) giving the nation, if found guilty of human right violations in a penitentiary, a period of two months to fix the condition of the facility and a pardon of the sanction if conditions improve according to the ombudsman by requiring the ombudsman to file another report with physical evidence on the condition of the penitentiary after two months time and present it to Amnesty International and UN officials for further inspection
 - c) directly sanctioning the nation if it failed to improve the conditions of the penitentiary after the period of two months by:
 - i. giving direct economic sanctions of the amount determined by the UN official
 - ii. giving higher economic sanctions if the problem persists past the payment of the first sanction;
- 12) Hopes to educate the prisoners on their rights so they can report any violations to the ombudsman by:
- a) having the ombudsman read them their rights as stated by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in articles 3, 4, 5, 7, The Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and The Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners aloud
 - b) having a prison official post these rights on a wall in common areas where both the prisoners and guards can see and reference them;
- 13) Calls for a yearly evaluation of medical facilities in penitentiaries to assess the quality of the equipment by appointing WHO officials to assess these facilities and file a report to the UN asking for new equipment if necessary by:
- a) making sure there is the appropriate equipment to carry out necessary operations such as, but not limited to, birth and cesarean section and casting
 - b) making sure the minimum amount of medicine including antibiotics, antipyretics, analgesics, and antiseptics are provided
 - c) assuring there is an adequate number of medical staff, including at least one physician and one nurse.

FORUM: Human Rights Committee Sub-Commission 2

QUESTION OF: Measures to further develop cross-border cooperation for the assistance of migrants and asylum-seekers

MAIN SUBMITTER: Australia

SUBMITTED BY: Armenia, Greece, Sudan, Australia, Israel, Sweden, Finland, UN Women, Madagascar, Singapore

THE COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS,

Noting that in 2016, among the consequent 65.3 million people around the world forced to flee their home, 21.3 million of them are refugees, over half of whom are under the age of 18,

Further noting that 39%, 29%, 14%, 12%, 6% of the world's displaced people are respectively being hosted in Middle East and North Africa, Africa, Asia and Pacific, Americas, Europe, Turkey being the top hosting country with 2.7 million registered Syrian refugees,

Deeply concerned by the fact that 86% of the refugees under the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' mandate (UNHCR) in 2015 were welcomed by low- and middle-income countries close to situations of conflict, many of which struggle to come up with sustainable means to manage the additional costs of hosting them,

Alarmed by the fact that there are 10 million stateless people who have been denied a nationality and access to basic rights such as education, healthcare, employment and freedom of movement,

Bearing in mind that the primary aim behind this issue is the assistance of migrants and asylum seekers, including their wellbeing, safety and basic human rights,

Noting with satisfaction the great numbers of refugees that have either been repatriated or resettled in various member states around the world,

Recognizing the immense value of the European Resettlement Network in its ability to resettle Syrian asylum seekers through its extensive network of national, regional, and local organizations, International Organizations (IGOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and faith-based organizations throughout Europe,

Taking into consideration that the current Dublin Regulation placing the burden of asylum applications on entry states is both ineffective and unfair,

Deploring the intolerable treatment and threats to safety of refugees, both in camps as well as on the move,

Confirms the 1951 Convention relating to the status of refugees, the 1967 protocol and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to all be key guiding documents in the discussion surrounding refugees;

Condemns attempts undertaken by member states to prevent refugees from crossing their borders such as Macedonia and other Balkan states,

Calls to attention the inadequacies and lack of consistency that can come with government control over refugee camps,

Recalling the member states of the implementation of a safe country concept and refugee status (EC/SCP/68) on the 26th of July 1991

Approving the UNHCR's initiative which consisted in creating The World Bank's Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) which aim is to help hosting countries acquire key development financing while at the same time relaying the organizations providing direct humanitarian assistance on the ground,

Reminding delegates of the importance of cooperation and collaboration between all member states in order to alleviate the existing migrant crisis and ensure that migrants and asylum seekers are properly assisted at their point of entry and are granted asylum before resettlement;

1. Recognizes the European Resettlement Network as a guideline for assisting migrants and asylum seekers all around the world, and thus suggests the creation of an International Resettlement Network modeled after the European Resettlement Network due to its prominent ability to connect a variety of actors involved in providing asylum seekers with permanent destinations;
2. Proposes that various qualifying organisations that work for integration, education or aid of refugees including NGOs, businesses, and religious groups in various countries join the existing European Resettlement Network as well as the International Resettlement Network depending on place of origin in order to provide an even wider, more diverse network of migrant assistance for Europe and the world;
3. Asks for increased cooperation between NGOs, putting emphasis on the Conference of Non Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO's) through the mechanism of consultative status in order to allow them to respond to urgent challenges and develop better longer-term strategies in order to work towards the UNHCR-generated solutions of:
 - a) repatriation, assuming that applicable homeland is safe

- b) local integration, assuming that the point of entry member state is an appropriate place for refugee reception
 - c) resettlement to place ready for refugee reception;
4. Further asks for the International Resettlement Network to take initiative upon being the primary handler of functions such as but not limited to:
- a) security in refugee camps to protect the basic human rights of refugees and prevent violence whenever possible, providing that the host country is so willing to accept help in this department by the use of:
 - i. monitoring refugee camps for potential sources of violence, and taking action when violence makes itself aware to protect the inhabitants of the camp through
 - ii. the implementation of a specialized rapporteur that would, by visiting refugees camps, collect information on the potential sources of violence and how to prevent them from happening
 - iii. making efforts towards instigating unity between the inhabitants of the camps;
 - b) education of migrants and asylum seekers concerning language and cultural traditions of host country:
 - i. providing classes for language acquisition and cultural integration taught by members of the applicable NGO or volunteers from host country
 - ii. create support groups of civilians to better help these migrants integrate into their society by sharing their knowledge of their country and culture;
5. Supports the initiation of a conference held bi-annually in order to continuously monitor the situation in a variety of countries and allow for discussion of any adaptations of unsuccessful solutions with the participation of representatives from:
- a) all European member states
 - b) member states in other continents that are eligible to take in migrants and asylum seekers
 - c) UN bodies such as the UNHCR that are applicable for this issue
 - d) NGO's and organizations such as those part of the International Resettlement Network
 - e) an integration ambassador from the civilian society that have had a major impact in the assistance of migrants;
6. Encourages the use of military means to further develop border security and asylum-seeker assistance by:

- a) using militants to protect both the asylum-seekers and residents of the whereabouts when:
 - i) having undergone special training of how to properly use arms in a defensive/protective manner
 - ii) being aware of the logistics and background of the prospective residents in order to reassure sustainability
 - b) allowing such factors to determine eligibility for incoming asylum seekers by collecting information about their past and demographics;

- 7. Urges the Member States to exchange their most and least effective practices and transfer already tested solutions to mayor and district authorities through the implementation of an international data base so that they can:
 - a) the use of local and international media to share successful stories of refugee integration and relocation
 - b) the use of NGO's to work together with influential political figures on positive political agendas;

- 8. Proclaims the need for widespread awareness and education regarding refugees through means such as but not limited to:
 - a) better convey information to migrants and asylum seekers concerning the acquisition of required/ legal documents, labour markets integration, family reunification, and emergency assistance for migrants in situations of distress
 - b) train civil servants in charge of the question of migration
 - c) improve the way they communicate to the civil society about the arrival of migrants and the impact it can possibly have on their daily life especially by conveying information concerning:
 - i) the refugees nationalities
 - ii) reasons for displacement;

- 9. Wishes that the EU collaborate with the relevant UN bodies towards the disposal or fundamental reworking of the Dublin Regulation in such a way that the quota of refugees each country must take in takes into account demographics and is proportional to:
 - a) the size of the state which is inhabitable & fertile
 - b) the population density of the state
 - c) the GDP of the state
 - d) the financial situation of the state: States that get financial support from the European Stability Mechanism (ESM) have to take in less refugees to prevent the states from making new debts
 - e) average number of asylum application over previous four years;

10. Suggests that Member States with a high income economy, sheltering less than 3,500 refugees, open borders to allow more refugees apply for asylum, including member states such as but not limited to:
- a) Czech Republic
 - b) Lithuania
 - c) Latvia
 - d) Luxembourg;
11. Strongly urges Member States that are unable to take in refugees due to various reasons donate to organisations such as the UNHCR and organise mass donations of tangible items for refugees including items such as but not limited to:
- a) canned food and drinks
 - b) blankets and clothing
 - c) other miscellaneous non-essential items such as toys, bikes, child carriers, and baby beds;
12. Demands that funds are given to countries with a surplus of refugees by organisations like The World Bank's Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) as well as member states that are unable to take in refugees themselves, providing that the aforementioned countries receiving these funds use this capital purely for the assistance of refugees through means such as:
- a) refugee education,
 - b) vocational training for refugees,
 - c) programmes to aid refugees in integrating to their new society,
 - d) donation to an NGO, independent non-profit, or UN sub-branch, such as the UNHCR, who works to help refugees and migrants;
13. Requests to remain actively seized on the matter.
14. Encourages the enhancement of employment opportunities for migrants in addition to vocational training as mentioned in clause 12, with measures such as but not limited to:
- a. encouraging employment agencies to employ migrants by:
 - i. aiding in recognizing their skills so as to direct them to appropriate employment,
 - ii. assessing skills of migrants as soon as possible to identify qualified migrants,
 - iii. providing governmental subsidies for the salary of migrants,
 - b. when resettling refugees across the country, considering locations where appropriate jobs match migrants' skills,
 - c. providing career counseling and guidance to migrants and asylum seekers.

FORUM: Human Rights Commission 2
QUESTION OF: Respecting Human Rights in penitentiaries
MAIN SUBMITTER: Slovakia

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION,

Recognizing that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights,

Further recognizing that all persons deprived of their liberty shall have the right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, drinking water, accommodation, clothing, and bedding,

Drawing the attention to the fact that the purpose of the prison regime should be to help prisoners to lead law-abiding and self-supporting lives after their release and that better prison environments lead to fewer repeat offenders,

Reaffirming that article 5 of the 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights' states that all human beings have the freedom from Torture and Degrading Treatment,

Recognizing that the International Center for prison studies said there were 10.1 million people incarcerated in the year 2015,

Defining torture as any act by which severe physical or mental pain or suffering is intentionally inflicted on a person, other than that which is inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions,

Fully aware that prolonged solitary confinement is considered torture according to the U.N. special rapporteur warning in 2011, that solitary confinement "can amount to torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment",

Noting with satisfaction the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment which is used to protect the human rights of prisoners,

Approving of the work done by NGOs and UNO's such as Human Rights Watch (HRW), Amnesty International, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Committee for Prevention of Torture (CPT) and the Committee Against Torture (CAT),

Reaffirming that no one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence as stated in article 12 of 'The Universal Declaration of Human Rights',

Reminding all member states that imprisoned people are still classified as "human" therefore, must be treated in strict accordance to the declaration of human rights,

1. Calls for the establishment of the International Correctional Officer Training Academy (ICOTA), as a sub division of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), with the aim to create a learning center for new and existing police officers to lower reports of abuse and ensure humane treatment within penitentiaries through means such as, but not limited to:
 - a) teaching professional behavior, through a 19-week long period of instruction and role modeling, with emphasis on exemplary grooming and uniform maintenance as well as a positive attitude and active participation in learning activities with their behavior observed, assessed and guided by staff
 - b) enforcing ethical standards, through introduction of the Code of Ethics (COE), cadets are taught the value of teamwork and emphasis on working together to solve problems, they will be educated about the cultural diversity of the COE workforce and there is a zero tolerance for any acts or displays of discrimination
 - c) instituting academics that will consist of education and skill building in nine functional areas including Ethics and Professionalism; Inmate Management; Legal Issues; Communication; Officer Safety; Applied Skills; Security; Custody and Control; Conflict and Crisis Management; and, Medical and Mental Health Issues
 - d) examining a cadet's physical fitness
 - e) teaching self-defense in which cadets must demonstrate proficiency by being tested in both practical application settings and through a written exam on self-defense techniques and use of force guidelines such as proper time and place for the use of non-lethal weapons such as, but not limited to:
 - i. pepper spray
 - ii. conducted energy devices (CED)
 - iii. nightsticks, clubs, or batons
 - f) training and tasking individuals to monitor security cameras as well as officer body cameras within penitentiaries in which they will be held responsible for giving eyewitness accounts, monitoring irregular activity
 - g) instructing all officers and guards to utilize body cameras when on duty in an attempt to stop activities such as, but not limited to:
 - i. physical abuse
 - ii. obscenities
 - iii. unfair punishment
 - iv. sexual abuse/violence
 - v. discrimination
 - vi. violence between prisoners;
2. Condemns prisoners being a part of any medical or scientific experiments, and if such happens, prison officials and any medical institutions responsible for such are to be punished through:
 - a) fines to institutions and prison officials

- b) suspensions to prison officials, if continues
 - c) sentencing of prison officials or medical institution officials, if needed;
3. Encourages the UN to prepare a summit on the issue of human rights in penitentiaries with the participation of all member states, with reference to issues such as but not limited to:
- a) previous documentation of human rights, and lawful action against it
 - b) current measures to prevent human rights abuses in accordance to ICOTA and the UNPW;
4. Suggests further checking of female, and juvenile penitentiaries to assure that there are no human rights violations, by means such as:
- a) specific ICOTA training for juvenile and female penitentiary personnel
 - b) cooperation with NGOs
 - c) providing specific medical service to more vulnerable individuals;
5. Advocates for Member States to inform all prisoners of their human rights when they are imprisoned through ways such as but not limited to:
- a) understand the content and become aware of their rights
 - b) organizing several education seminars on prisoners' personal human rights;
6. Emphasizes the necessity of constructing service sections, if not already done, within the penitentiary such as, but not limited to:
- a) constructing a medical center within the penitentiary area which should work by:
 - i. opening up a main clinic
 - ii. opening an emergency wing within the medical center
 - iii. providing several intensive care patient rooms
 - iv. opening up a psychiatry wing for mental health issues
 - v. opening a pharmacy for distribution of prescription medication
 - b) constructing a security center within the penitentiary area that will provide shelter for security guards that are on duty and also the local police force, by:
 - i. ensuring that the needed security measures are taken in crowded areas;
7. Strongly recommends member states to revise their current penitentiary facilities and prohibit any sections with inhumane conditions such as:
- a) repairing damaged dangerous areas within the facility
 - b) relocating prisoners to nearby prisons in case of overcrowding;

8. Further calls for the immediate termination of torture practices in all prisons across the world which includes physical tortures and mental tortures, by means such as, but not limited to:
 - a) making evidence discovered of torture in penitentiaries, it be inadmissible in a court of law
 - b) removal of guards and officers affiliated with torture methods and activities;
 - c) destruction of all tools and facilities associated with torture;

9. Further emphasizes the importance of prisons main goal being rehabilitation of its inmates, and recommends that nations go about this goal by using the following methods of:
 - a) allowing monitored outside correspondence with the outside world without undue interference or stoppage
 - b) offering paying or non-paying jobs such as cook, engineer, lawyer, janitor, and librarian;

10. Invites governments to allow UN officials to assess prison conditions and standards shown above with any other treaties the country has ratified by teaching them proper behavior in case of a conflict within groups of prisoners or single prisoners;

11. Requests all member states to combat unauthorized, unlawful forms of extraordinary rendition of state prisoners, and to ensure that these prisoners are given just trials in accordance to either their sovereign state or the state in which the act was committed (depending on policy and status of the state and individual), by means such as, but not limited to:
 - a) making a priority to check every body on all prison based vehicles crossing borders, by means such as but not limited to:
 - i. setting up numerous checkpoints across prison vehicle approved routes
 - ii. ensuring that each worker in the vehicle is carrying a state authorized mandate, and that each prisoner is carrying a passport with their arrest warrant and state documentation
 - b) allowing official UN investigations in all state penitentiaries where torture of extradited prisoners has been documented to date;

12. Further requests mandatory checking of human rights and conditions in large scale penitentiaries by newly created UN sub-unit, United Nation's Penitentiary Watch (UNPW) that will orchestrate checks by methods such as but not limited to:
 - a) cooperating with local authorities to conduct the checks using officers of the law in the location of the penitentiary

- b) interviewing inmates on the treatment of human rights and physical conditions of the penitentiary, using a universally scripted interview to comply with penitentiaries globally
 - c) producing a public annual report for each penitentiary containing its human rights violations, and current conditions;
13. Asks for legal action to be taken against any and all individuals who initiate breaches of human rights in penitentiaries through direct order or individual actions, however not for those ordered, legal consequences depend on the severity of the human rights breach, consisting of:
- a) revoking of title, and suspension from post
 - b) fines that will be paid directly to the prisoner (or prisoner's further family) whose rights were breached
 - c) incarceration, with time depending on the state's juridical system;
14. Calls upon all subsidiary representatives to be adequate for their duties including they:
- a) keep record of the penitentiary conditions (mentioned in operative clause 2),
 - b) visit penitentiaries without warning,
 - c) create reports and feedback information with a deadline for improvement to be completed, if these requirements are not met:
 - i. fine the state responsible for the penitentiary,
 - ii. allow the UNPW to interfere,
 - d) undergo a selective process where it is ensured they are unbiased to taking the appropriate and correct measures,
 - e) have a task force leader who ensures the duties of other subsidiary representatives are accurately completed.

FORUM: Human Rights Sub-commission 2

QUESTION OF: The maintenance of human rights in the Occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem

Main Submitter: Vanuatu

Co-Submitters: Viet Nam, Ireland, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Iran, Burkina Faso, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Senegal

Signatories: Egypt, Cuba, United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), South Sudan, Albania, Lesotho, Liberia, Botswana, African Union (AU)

Guided by the fundamental purpose of the United Nations Human Rights Commission to “weave the international legal fabric that protects our fundamental rights and freedoms”,

Recalling United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 in which it is stated that “respect for the rights of the Palestinians is an indisputable element in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East”, a sentiment that, given the various tragedies that the Middle East has experienced over the past couple of decades, is even more timely than ever,

Reaffirming its Resolution 2334 (2016) which encourages Israel to act in accordance with international law on the question of illegal Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories since 1967,

Recalling the obligation of Israel to abide by its legal compulsions and responsibilities as the occupying power under the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) relative to the protection of civilian persons in times of war,

Emphasizing the importance of the Human Rights Council on 24 March 2016 on the action of ensuring accountability and justice for all violations of international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Bearing in mind that unsuccessful, non-United Nations directed Israeli-Palestinian peace talks have led to continual diplomatic stagnation between the two groups and continual strife in the region as a whole,

Condemning all acts of violence, terrorism, provocation, destruction, and incitement against civilians perpetrated by both the Israelis and de facto Palestinian authorities,

Expecting both the Palestinian and Israeli authorities to ensure accountability and the effective, prompt, thorough and impartial investigation of criminal acts to enable just prosecution for any alleged criminal,

Recognizing the mutual issues that concern both groups, such as impeding Iran’s expansion, creating a more stable Middle Eastern region, and controlling militant Islamic growth,

Stressing that the current situation in the area is not sustainable and that significant steps, consistent with prior agreements, are urgently needed in order to stabilize the situation and to reverse negative trends on the ground,

Reiterating its vision of a region where two states, Israel and Palestine, live side by side in peace within secure and recognized borders,

1. Strongly supports a stable and recognized Palestinian National Authority (PNA) government to be determined through a general election with the aid of UN- sponsored organizations, such as the UNDP and the UNDEF providing electoral assistance, which would solve the PNA's Fatah-Hamas internal conflict and ensure the safeguarding of Palestinian national unity;
2. Requests that efforts be focused on creating interim agreements between Israel and Palestine with the intercession of such Arab nations and unions as Jordan, Egypt, and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in order to provide Israel with a guarantee of Palestinian stability and willingness to cooperate, therefore rethinking the resolution of this conflict in terms of a stable regional collaboration in the Arab world;
3. Calls upon Jordan, Egypt, and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to become partners in Palestinian-Israeli accords in the hopes of creating uniting and bilateral Arab-Israeli agreements focused on pressing short term issues such as:
 - a. the war against fundamentalist terror groups,
 - b. blocking Iran's expansion in its quest for regional dominance, nuclear program development, and the support of terrorism;
4. Invites the disarmament of Israeli forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territories as well as the disarmament of the Hamas forces in the Gaza Strip under the supervision of the Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to ensure no violence or bloodletting;
5. Emphasizes the importance of fostering stability in the Gaza Strip via a deployment of the PNA-Jordan-Egypt-GCC military team, using forces to accomplish the following prior to formalizing any final agreement between Israel and Palestine:
 - a. disposal of any rockets,
 - b. cessation of any tunnel digging,
 - c. creating a port in the Gaza Strip,
 - d. reopening the Rafah crossing;
6. Urging the establishment of permanent passages in the Occupied Palestinian Territories to ensure the universal right to freedom of movement be accessible to all peoples in the region by:
 - a. easing the land and sea restrictions imposed by Israel that have heightened concern regarding the protection of Palestinian civilians,
 - b. creating a safe connection channel for Palestinian people between and within the Gaza Strip and the West Bank,
 - c. ensuring secure Israeli passage in the West Bank to continue maintaining its legitimacy,

- d. placing these channels and their establishment under the jurisdiction of impartial authorities such as the Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO);
7. Further requests that any violence on either side of this conflict, whether said violence is committed by a Palestinian against an Israeli or vice versa, continue to be investigated with transparency and impartiality by:
 - a. following the guidelines of the International Court of Justice,
 - b. relying upon the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (The Special Committee) to investigate specific cases of:
 - i. treatment and status of prisoners and detainees in Israeli and Palestinian prisons and detention centers,
 - ii. escalation of violence toward civilians, human right defenders, journalists and medical personnel in both Israel and Palestine,
 - iii. destruction and blockage of Palestinian and Israeli homes, roads, and properties,
 - iv. needless raids on school premises, the arrest and detention of teachers, and intimidating checkpoints on the road to the schools;
8. Calls upon the illegal Israeli settlement in Palestinian Occupied Territory, including East Jerusalem, to be stopped, with full respect of all of the Israeli 1967 legal obligations;
9. Encourages the continual involvement of UN-sponsored organizations for helping affected peoples in the Occupied Palestinian Territories in the area of social services by:
 - a. recommending the involvement of the United Nation Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to provide emergency relief response as well as housing and infrastructure improvements,
 - b. proposing the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to extend their aid in basic schooling for all Palestinian children deprived of the basic human right to education in order to encompass values such as peace, non-discrimination, equality, justice, non-violence, tolerance and respect for human dignity in the generations to come;
10. Affirming that access to health and basic medical aid is a fundamental human right that needs to be made available to all peoples in the Occupied Palestinian Territories by:
 - a. endorsing the involvement of the World Health Organization (WHO) to provide health care to affected populations in the region,
 - b. urging the Israeli government to immediately cease preventing medical aids from reaching and providing help to civilian peoples in the respect of its moral and legal obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) relative to the protection of civilian persons in times of war;
11. Encourages the involvement of international funding organizations, such as the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as well as other Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to provide financial assistance for the

establishment of political, social and economic rebuilding programs in the Occupied Palestinian Territories;

12. Recommends the placement of Jerusalem under the jurisdiction of the United Nations in order to:
 - a. guarantee Jerusalem's neutrality, both politically and religiously,
 - b. ensure the cessation of conflict within the holy city of Jerusalem.