



SRMUN Charlotte
March 26-28, 2021
Unity: Coming Together to
Address a Changing World

Draft Resolution 1-1

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Subject: Expanding Access to Relief Programs for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Noting that United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) services including education, healthcare, and living facilities comprise a key part of the health and safety of the five million Palestinian refugees globally,

Understanding the current living conditions of Palestinian refugees do not align with the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, nor do they align with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals,

Highlighting the global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the urgent need for response to tackle this issue,

Recognizing with satisfaction the continued successes UNRWA has had despite a lack of funding in the last few years of operation,

Expressing its appreciation to the World Health Organization's Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) and the European Union's (EU) Gender Equality Strategy for their ongoing support for women,

Reiterating the body's dedication to Article 13 of the UN Declaration of Human Rights,

Fulfilling the UNRWA's Medium Term Strategy (MTS) for 2022,

Deeply concerned that the UNRWA currently has a budget deficit of about USD 1.17 billion with 679 million of that requested for the general programme budget and the rest through emergency appeals,

1. *Encourages* all Member States to contribute additional monetary funds and personnel to the UNRWA in order to allow them to fulfill their goals and initiatives by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to provide monetary and humanitarian aid in promotion of human development, and,
 - b. Ensuring proper management of UNRWA funds to benefit Palestinian refugees, funding all programs;
2. *Promotes* the wellbeing of female Palestinian refugees by encouraging refugee camps to:
 - a. Provide female health supplies and services including but not limited to menstrual products, birth control, family planning information, and maternal healthcare, and,
 - b. Combat the disproportionate female dropout rate in education by:

- i. Ensuring an apolitical curriculum as opposed to the current inconsistent and politically skewed curriculum,
 - ii. Calling upon humanitarian organizations currently in charge of refugee camp education to increase accessibility through language, school supplies, and flexible hours, and,
 - c. Incorporate public awareness campaigns aimed at minimizing domestic violence and Gender Based Violence (GBV) that call attention to the normalization of violence and subvert the expectations for women to remain in the domestic sphere through the use of SRHR and the EU's Gender Equality Strategy;
3. *Calls upon* the UNRWA to re-evaluate methods and establish additional initiatives towards bringing refugee camps and other areas to become fully self sustainable to better allocate resources efficiently;
4. *Reaffirms* the need to expand healthcare access to refugees including:
 - a. Further access to COVID-19 aid in refugee camps including masks, sanitizer, vaccines etc. through a recommended contribution from Member States,
 - b. Expanding access to families by making family health teams mobile and seeking out refugee families in need of aid,
 - c. Providing more medical centers to less-populated areas including diagnosis, quarantine, and treatment centers, and,
 - d. Ensuring that mental health needs are also covered under the expansion of healthcare access to refugees;
5. *Acknowledges* other long-term solutions necessary for the implementation of lasting peace and the end of the Palestinian refugee crisis, such as:
 - a. Encouraging an increase in existing microfinance programs in the Near East for the development of new businesses and providing aid to existing struggling business by:
 - i. Asking Member States and banks to make long-term investments in the developing economy, and,
 - ii. Asking United Nations organizations, namely the World Bank and United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), to invest in refugee businesses, and,
 - b. Increasing investments by Member States into sustainable power and water infrastructure in the Near East region, and,
 - c. Working to increase the amount of traded goods flowing to and from Palestinian refugee camps by:
 - i. Asking the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to identify key exports that can enter the global market, and,
 - ii. Asking United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to assess and aid in the development of trade infrastructure, most notably the expansion of the Port Of Gaza;
6. *Encourages* the idea that Members States can contribute towards the UNRWA in ways that are not monetary by implementing and expanding established refugee commissions with intentions of working alongside the UNRWA and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to pool resources, opportunities, and support for the Palestinian refugees' humanitarian crisis;
7. *Promotes* increased security support forces to provide a safer environment for vulnerable women, children, and elderly as ensured by the UNRWA's Medium Term Strategy (MTS) for 2016-2021;

8. *Affirms* the continued emphasis on education, developing trade knowledge, and access to employment opportunities for Palestinian refugees through:
 - a. UNRWA Technical and Vocational Education and Training programme (TVET) that offers trade courses, semi-professional courses, and short term-courses,
 - b. Expanding available trade-schools in the region, and
 - c. UN Women created public awareness campaigns to encourage education for women in the Far East region.