**FORUM:** Human Rights Council

**QUESTION OF:** Measures for Addressing the Refugee Crisis Resulting from the Palestinian Conflict

**MAIN-SUBMITTED:** China

**CO-SUBMITTED BY**: Venezuela, Djibouti, USA, Romania, United Kingdom, Italy, Australia, Finland, Philippines, Côte d’Ivoire, Senegal, Uruguay

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

*Call Upon* all Member States to cooperate to find a feasible resolution for the crisis resulting from the war between Palestinian and Israel, resisting past the resolution from the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization Committee) to solve the Palestinian refugee crisis in December 2021 has been failed due to excess of political disagreement between mid-Eastern nations,

*Fully Aware* the conflict between Palestinian and Israel has lasted for over seven decades and is still an ongoing event, causing immense suffering for Palestine and highly contributing to the instability,

*Bearing in mind* the number of refugees has constantly increased for decades due to the recurring conflict between regions, displacement, and lack of durable political solutions, and has now exceeded nearly 7 million around the world,

*Deeply Conscious* about the majority of the country illustrated a positive attitude towards supporting the principle of giving refuge to people escaping war or persecution, but support has dampened in a number of countries compared to 2022,

*Alerting the* majority of refugees from Palestine are living in overcrowded refugee camps near the Middle Eastern and beyond are inhibiting under conditions that fail to meet basic humanitarian standards,

*Reaffirming* the role of Member States’ international diplomacy, including establishing the affair between the Middle Eastern countries, facilitating the peace negotiations aimed at constituting the solution for granting both Israel and Palestine’s benefit,

*Highlighting* the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goal 7, which emphasizes solving the worldwide issue of refugees, is a critical step toward achieving the goal,

*Acknowledging* the right of refugees to repatriate or gain an advantage if unachievable, followed by General Assembly Resolution 194 (III) of 1948, which fabricates the right of return for Palestinian refugees

1. Calls Upon all Member States to provide funding for Palestinian refugees by cooperating with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and other relevant Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in such a way but not limited to:
   1. Encourage all Member States to volunteer on annual contributions to the budget of UNRWA and NGOs in ways such as but not limited to:
      1. Varying the amount of monetary support according to the nation’s economic situation,
      2. Highly recommend the member states settle the tiered contribution model where higher income countries are more encouraged to donate a larger monetary supply,
   2. Recommend establishing special funding programs with UNRWA targeting areas such as education, infrastructure, health, or economic development expecting:
      1. Allowing donors to contribute to more direct causes that align with their interests or strategic priorities,
      2. Encouraging member states to sponsor specific projects, enabling donors to take part in the ownership to foster the donations,
   3. Making partnerships with International Finance Institutions such as the World Bank, Federal Bank, and European Central Bank (UCB) for such a reason but not limited to:
      1. Secure funding or loans at favorable rates for projects supporting Palestinian refugees,
      2. Establish long-term projects aiming to accelerate the economic independence of Palestine’s refugees,
   4. Calls Nations to Implement matching fund schemes where government funds match contributions from private donors or non-governmental organizations for expecting:
      1. Increasing the extrinsic motivations for private donors further increases the impact of individual donors such as promoting crowded funding from other nations.
      2. Offering lower tax advantages to businesses and individuals who participated in matching fund schemes to encourage greater participation and larger donations in the future;
2. Encourage all Nations to collaborate with international humanitarian organizations to provide basic medical and relief services to Palestinian refugees in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. Organizing mental health support programs targeting trauma and post-conflict stress among refugees, especially children and women,
   2. Facilitating the distribution of medical supplies, including vaccines and medications, in cooperation with international health organizations in such ways but not limited to:
      1. Establishing supply chains through collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to ensure delivering medical supplies to refugee camps,
      2. Developing emergency teams to handle spontaneous medical crises, particularly in overcrowded refugee camps where disease outbreaks are common,
   3. Coordinating Member States’ efforts to ensure clean water and proper sanitation of the facilities in refugee camps, preventing disease outbreaks;
3. Highly Recommends Member States to increase foreign affairs and political engagement to solve the Palestinian refugee crisis in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. Cooperation with regional organizations such as the Arab League, the European Union, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation,
   2. Suggests the regional peace talks that prioritize the solution to the refugee crisis, making sure that the opinion of refugees and host countries are concerned in the negotiations in such ways but not limited to:
      1. Engage individuals with unbiased perspectives about the issue and discuss possible solutions,
      2. Conduct regular surveys among the refugees and prioritize specific issues to be discussed in peace talks,
   3. Promoting conferences between host countries to develop a fair and equitable burden-sharing agreement to accommodate refugees in such ways but not limited to:
      1. Encouraging the establishment of resettlement programs across various nations to provide refugee housing and care,
      2. Discuss possible compromises between host countries;
4. Calls for protection of the rights of Palestinian refugees by cooperating with international legal organizations, such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. Ensuring the right to work, healthcare, and education for Palestinian refugees by international human rights law such as:
      1. Encouraging the hosting countries to pass legislation that protects the labor rights of refugees, preventing discrimination,
      2. Establishing the partnership between host countries and international health organizations to foster support and protect the Palestinian refugees’ healthcare rights,
   2. Monitoring and reporting on the living conditions and rights of refugees to ensure regulations with international refugee protection standards in such way but not limited to:
      1. Collaborate with local NGOs to collect data regarding human rights violations and ensure responsibility through international mechanisms.
   3. Cooperate with WCK(World Central Kitchen) to provide an adequate amount of food supply to refugee camps,
      1. Affirming that the food meets global health standards,
      2. Regulates food nutrition value;
5. Encourages Member States to facilitate employment opportunities for Palestinian refugees by collaborating with international organizations and private sector companies in such ways but not limited to:
   1. Developing public and private partnerships to offer trainees, internships, and job placements in various industries, helping refugees integrate into local labor markets such as but not limited to:
      1. Encouraging the member states’ governments and companies to establish job fairs, especially targeting the refugee population to provide them with employment, opportunities, and support for their future career,
      2. Partnering with diverse nations’ corporations to provide internships in sectors such as technology, healthcare, and agriculture, allowing refugees to develop valuable skills,
   2. requiring host countries to offer work permits to refugees, enabling them to participate in the formal economy while not interrupting the local labor market conditions;
6. Calls for the development of sustainable infrastructure with refugee camps through partnerships with international development agencies and environmental organizations in such ways but not limited to:
7. Cooperation with development agencies and environmental organizations such as:
   1. The United Nations Environmental Programme,
   2. The World Bank and Regional Bank,
8. Implementing renewable energy technologies such as solar and wind power to ensure a reliable source of electricity and reduce dependency on financial aid
9. Collaborate with Consolidated Contractors Company (CCC) to increase the refugee capacity in crowded refugee camps;
10. Highly requesting the Member States to develop long-term resettlement plans for Palestinian refugees in such ways but not limited to:
    1. Enhancing the cooperation between host countries and international organizations, such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to seek safe and voluntary resettlement options for refugees while being aware of:
       1. United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Fourth Committee’s 2021 effort to seek a solution for the Palestinian refugee crisis failed due to political disagreements toward the settlement of refugees,
       2. Possibility of challenges by host countries in handling the economic, social, and infrastructural burden of accepting a large number of
       3. Importance of ensuring the voluntary nature of resettlement,
    2. Creating pathways to citizenship for Palestinian refugees in host countries with assistance from UNHCR and Amnesty International, ensuring refugees’ basic human rights and protection
       1. Provide refugees support with organizing their documentation for citizenship,
       2. Suggest long-term resettlement to reduce burdens for host countries;
11. Encourages host countries to adopt policies that promote socio-economic inclusion for Palestinian refugees, specifically by:
    1. Establishing legal frameworks that enable refugees to participate in the workforce and contribute to the economic growth of host countries, including:
       1. Offering work permits or employment authorization to qualified refugees in various sectors based on local labor market needs,
       2. Providing skills training programs to increase refugees' employability and adapt their skills to the local job market,
    2. Facilitating access to public healthcare services for Palestinian refugees to address pressing health needs, by:
       1. Integrating refugee health programs within national healthcare systems to reduce barriers to medical services,
       2. Prioritizing funding for mental health and trauma support services tailored to refugee experiences,
    3. Strengthening social support networks for refugees to encourage community integration, including:
       1. Promoting community centers that offer social, cultural, and educational activities to foster cohesion between refugees and host communities,
       2. Supporting local initiatives to address social challenges, such as discrimination or stigmatization, faced by refugees,
    4. Encourage all Member Nations to establish educational institutions focusing on young teenagers’ rudimentary knowledge in such ways but not limited to:
       1. Improve the educational facilities and infrastructures in refugee camps to provide children with an adequate environment to get an education,
       2. Provide qualified teachers and educational staff to ensure to eliminate the possibility of misinformation,
    5. Establish partnerships with universities to educate the Palestinian refugees in such a way but not limited to:
       1. Providing full or partial scholarships to refugees enables them to pursue undergraduate and graduate that match their future careers,
       2. Developing the online education infrastructure to educate the Palestinian refugees in quality education, especially for those who are in refugee camps with a lack of mobility,
    6. Constituting the educational corporation to mentor unemployed Palestine refugees outside of refugee camps in such ways but not limited to:
       1. Collaborating with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations agencies, and host countries’ educational institutions to provide the opportunity to get certification supporting refugees to develop their skills for employment,
       2. Provide career counseling and mentorship programs to help refugees develop the sight of the market, interview skills, and apprehend the job opportunity that corresponds to their abilities;
12. Suggest the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) create an International Refugee Data Network to improve how refugee data is collected and shared, enabling more effective assistance while upholding privacy and data protection standards in such ways but not limited to:
13. Establish stringent data privacy and protection protocols to ensure that all data gathered on Palestinian refugees adheres to international privacy standards, preventing misuse of sensitive information,
14. Encourage the development of a standardized data framework and protection collection across the country and other nations allowing a consistent and accurate enumeration of Palestinians displaced by the conflict,
    1. Involve Palestinian refugee communities in data collection
    2. sharing processes to build trust, gain accurate insights
    3. foster transparency in how refugees’ data will be used to aid refugees;
15. Recommends that countries strengthen border protocols and establish safe entry points, reducing risks of irregular migration and trafficking such as:
16. Implementing biometric and non-intrusive identification methods coll IOM(International Organization of Migration) and OCHA(United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs), helping to accurately document refugee's identities,
17. Collaborate with host countries to ensure proper border crossing without the violation of regulations and policies while providing humanitarian aid:
    1. Coach border personnel and soldiers to provide support for refugees crossing borders,
    2. Provide information to the citizens of bordering cities/countries about the situation of refugees and how to inform local refugee authorities,
18. Working with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to provide Palestinian refugees safe passage away from conflict.