



**MMUN 58 General Assembly
Plenary Packet**

Topic: Nuclear Non-Proliferation in the Middle East

Submitted to: General Assembly Plenary

Submitted by: General Assembly First Committee



**MMUN 58
GA Plenary**

1 COGNIZANT of Article 2.7 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which states that nothing contained in
2 the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within
3 the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Member States to submit such matters to
4 settlement under the present Charter, especially as it relates to nuclear non-proliferation,
5

6 UNDERLINING the importance of international peace and security, particularly as it relates to the non-
7 proliferation of nuclear weapons, as stated within *S/RES/2310*, as well Article 1 of the *Charter of the*
8 *United Nations*, which calls for the maintenance of international peace and security, which is especially
9 pertinent within the Middle East,
10

11 REITERATING the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism Border Security Initiative, which helps
12 Member States implement the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant Security Council
13 Resolutions and assists with cooperative border management, cross-border surveillance, and the
14 prevention of travel of foreign terrorist fighters,
15

16 RECOGNIZING the emergence of non-State actors in the Middle East and the dangers presented by
17 their possible access to nuclear and fissile materials, especially through the vulnerability of transnational
18 nuclear trade, as noted by the 1540 Committee,
19

20 FURTHER COGNIZANT of Article 4 of the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*
21 (NPT), which emphasizes the fact that peaceful uses of nuclear technology is an inalienable right of all
22 Member States, as well as the need to protect and secure such peaceful uses through competent
23 legislation as stated in the Sustainable Development Goal 16.a, especially as relates to the Middle East,
24

25 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the need for increased border security to prohibit the illicit movement and
26 transfer of nuclear material across borders, especially as it is related to non-State actors, as emphasized
27 within *S/RES/1624*, which calls on all Member States to cooperate in order to strengthen the security of
28 their international borders by enhancing counter-terrorism efforts,
29

30 NOTING *A/RES/72/31*, which outlines the importance of enhancing the confidence of Member States to
31 improve their ability to establish a nuclear weapon-free-zone (NWFZ) within the Middle East, including
32 by encouraging normal relations between Member States which will help uphold international peace and
33 security,
34

35 RECALLING *S/RES/1540* and the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Report of the
36 Working Group on Preventing and Responding to Weapons of Mass Destruction Attacks, entitled
37 *Interagency Coordination in the Event of a Terrorist Attack Using Chemical or Biological Weapons*,
38 which highlights the importance of Member States working together to combat terrorism related to the
39 nuclear proliferation,

40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86

REAFFIRMING the importance of Article 3 of the NPT, which emphasizes that States Party to the treaty should enter into comprehensive safeguard agreements with the IAEA to ensure compliance with the treaty as well as ensure that all nuclear programs are of peaceful nature and contributing to the growth and development of nuclear science and technology,

DEEPLY CONCERNED with the IAEA Incident and Trafficking Database *Incidents of nuclear and other radioactive material out of regulatory control 2017 Fact Sheet* that contained 270 incidents since 1993 that involved a confirmed or likely act of illicit nuclear material trafficking,

OBSERVING the fact that State actors pose as much of a threat to world peace as non-State actors and reaffirms SDG 16.6, which sets an international goal of developing effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels,

UNDERSTANDING the primary goal of the establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East, as reaffirmed by *A/RES/72/38* which is the primary source of preliminary disarmament strategy and the cutoff of fissile materials,

FULLY AWARE of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research Meeting Series on the Verifiable Declaration of Fissile Materials Stocks: Challenges and Solutions where they examined challenges to declarations of fissile material stocks, REAFFIRMS the international framework of the NPT, being mindful of all articles and facets of the treaty, including the goal of total disarmament amongst all signatories, including those in the Middle East;

1. RECOMMENDS a series of regional workshops to discuss strategies of combating border management and dual-use export controls, as modeled by the United Nations Counter Terrorism Center workshops in Morocco, Australia, and Austria discussing cooperative border management practices for enhanced border security;
2. CALLS FOR the increased cooperation between the IAEA and Member States to create capacity building measures that better enable Member States to participate in multilateral export control regimes, including regimes established by the Australia Group and the Nuclear Suppliers Group, to better enable the implementation of guidelines for control of nuclear and nuclear-related exports;
3. WELCOMES further cooperation between the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) School for Drafting Regulations on Radiation Safety as well as the IAEA's Legislative Assistance for Nuclear Security program, to ensure that all Member States have the capacity to implement safe and secure peaceful uses and regulations within national legislation, especially as it pertains to Member States within the Middle East;
4. ENCOURAGES INTERPOL's Integrated Border Management Task Force to develop and enhance existing efforts to mitigate the transfer and trade of illicit fissile materials and equipment, thus contributing to the non-proliferation of such nuclear materials, and in the end, enhancing confidence building within the Middle East and securing international borders;

- 87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
5. CALLS UPON the United Nations Office on Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to establish an UNODA regional disarmament branch within the Middle East, modeled after the African Regional Center for Disarmament and the Regional Center of Peace, Disarmament, and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, to facilitate confidence building measures between Members within the Middle East, with the end goal of furthering negotiations, including those that may result in the establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East;
 6. ASKS the UN Counter Terrorism Task Force to implement regional workshops to assist Member States through training and logistical support in building secure border forces to combat non-state actors from moving freely within the region and to limit the potential proliferation of illicit nuclear material and equipment;
 7. REQUESTS that all Member States adhere to the IAEA's additional protocols and work to increase transparency efforts in ensuring their compliance with IAEA comprehensive safeguards agreements, and whenever ever possible enter into voluntary IAEA safeguards to promote confidence building measures throughout the international community;
 8. SUGGESTS Middle Eastern States partner in software-based simulation exercises of theft of radioactive sources based on the Middle East Scientific Institute for Security as a training program with a view to raise capacity, build confidence and increase transparency;
 9. ENDORSES the adoption of the *Chemical Weapons Convention*, particularly Article 9, which address consultations, cooperation and fact finding, as well as the Organizations for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons' Rapid Response and Assistance Mission in relation to the IAEA and its purview over nuclear weapons, in order to further bolster cooperation and transparency from all Member States and further sharing of best practices;
 10. FURTHER RECOMMENDS the establishment of a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in the Middle East as it is vital to guarantee extra attention and safeguards in the region, not only to promote nuclear non-proliferation, but also monitoring and securing fissile materials which cannot fall into the hands of non-state actors;
 11. FURTHER ASKS the Missile Technology Control Regime to work in coordination with Member States within the Middle East to establish annual reporting mechanisms.

Topic: Nuclear Non-Proliferation in the Middle East

Submitted to: General Assembly Plenary

Submitted by: General Assembly First Committee



**MMUN 58
GA Plenary**

1 EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION for Article 13 of the *Charter of the United Nations*,
2 which promotes global cooperation in the development of international law and with respect to
3 the United Nations values of transparency and international engagement for solving global
4 issues, such as nuclear weapons in the Middle East,
5

6 HAVING EXAMINED Article 29 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which allows the
7 Security Council to establish the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, an action that
8 was taken under *Security Council Resolution 621*, and the possibility of repurposing this for the
9 Middle East Region in line with Rule 28 of the *Provisional Rules of Procedures of the Security*
10 *Council*,
11

12 GUIDED BY *S/RES/1540* and its establishment of the 1540 Committee and relevant regional
13 and sub-regional organizations, through which the United Nations Office of Disarmament
14 Affairs (UNODA) assists Member States in their efforts to fully implement the key
15 requirements of the resolution including the preparation of voluntary national implementation
16 and capacity building plans,
17

18 RECOGNIZING the importance of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Article IV
19 of the *Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*, where in all parties are allowed the
20 right to obtain nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and the commitment to its *Medium Term*
21 *Strategy* that is focused on facilitating access to nuclear energy powers and using transparency
22 throughout the development and improvement of nuclear programs among all Member States,
23

- 24 1. RECOMMENDS the creation of an ad-hoc working group to be overseen by the
25 United Nations General Assembly for the purpose of creating regional, open
26 discussion about nuclear technology, weapons, and disarmament between the Middle
27 Eastern region;
28
- 29 2. ENCOURAGES the Security Council to exercise its ability to call for a Special
30 Representative from the Secretary-General to be sent to the Middle East to oversee
31 and maintain relationships with the Member States concerned, and promote
32 cooperation and confidence building, as has been done with the Security Council,
33 most recently between 1985 and 1988;
34
- 35 3. ENDORSES the 1977 resolution put forward by the Security Council entitled *Trust*
36 *Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities*, which was implemented in
37 *S/RES/1540* in 2004 by UNODA for the purpose of incentivizing Middle Eastern
38 nations to refuse to provide resources for non-State actors who are attempting to
39 abuse nuclear weapons;

40
41
42
43
44
45
46

4. FURTHER INVITES the usage of financing through the Nuclear Power Program in accordance with the IAEA to gain financing abilities to build safe nuclear power plants and promote the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 7, which promotes the access to affordable and sustainable energy, and Sustainable Development Goal 9, which focuses on building resilient infrastructure and promoting inclusive sustainable industrialization and fosters innovation.

**Topic: Ensuring Access to Affordable, Sustainable, and
Reliable Energy for All**

Submitted to: General Assembly Plenary

Submitted by: General Assembly Second Committee



**MMUN 58
GA Plenary**

1 NOTING that 85% of rural populations lack access to energy, as outlined within the
2 International Energy Agency's (IEA) *Energy Access Outlook 1017*, and the need for increased
3 access to affordable sustainable and reliable energy as stated within target point 7.1 of
4 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7,
5
6 FURTHER NOTING the need for investment in green energy technology, as noted within the
7 *Accra Agenda for Action*,
8
9 RECALLING the need for financing for sustainable, renewable, and affordable energy to ensure
10 that all people have access to energy as stated in *A/RES/72/224*,
11
12 AWARE that deficient access to energy can impede efforts to strengthen human development as
13 reference in the *Energy Access Outlook 2017*,
14
15 REAFFIRMING the internationally agreed upon SDG 5, as well as *A/RES/72/224*, which links
16 the need for increased participation of all populations in sustainable development efforts,
17 including sustainable energy while ensuring the international community is bridging the social
18 inequalities in all current environmental and energy related endeavors,
19
20 RECOGNIZING the need for collaboration at multiple levels as addressed in the Rio+20 final
21 document *The Future We Want*, in order to promote the integration of energy technology
22 through the avenue of public-private partnerships,
23
24 FURTHER RECALLING the European Commission's analysis on the promotion of the use of
25 energy from renewable resources, supported by the IEA in 2008, which concluded "well-
26 adapted feed-in tariff regimes are generally the most efficient and effective support schemes for
27 promoting renewable electricity,"
28
29 REITERATING the precedent set in *Agenda 21*, which states the need for increased cooperation
30 at all levels in efforts to promote sustainability, including within energy sectors, thus further
31 achieving international sharing of best practices,
32
33 RECOGNIZING renewable energy resources and facilities are expensive and sometimes
34 unaffordable to many low-income Member States, as noted by the World Bank's report
35 *Towards a Sustainable Energy Future for All*,
36
37 COGNIZANT of the ongoing global efforts to mobilize additional resources for development
38 and contributing to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals for
39 2030, and *the Paris Agreement*,

40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84

FURTHER RECALLING the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs' report on improving Sustainable Energy Access to Rural Areas, which emphasizes 1.8 billion people that do not have access to stable, clean, and affordable electricity,

ENSURING that national development plans include the development of clean energy technology in accordance with the *Paris Agreement*, stating differentiated capabilities of Member States,

HAVING EXAMINED the global impact of non-renewable, non-sustainable sources of energy, as highlighted by the *Paris Agreement*,

NOTING the varying transition times for Member States to move towards renewable sources, and certain regional drawbacks,

1. ASKS the World Bank to expand its existing Lighting Africa Programme, especially within developing regions, in an effort to better assist Member States in providing renewable energy, into rural areas;
2. ENCOURAGES the implementation of private public-partnerships in developing Member States, similar to the Karot Hydroelectric Project, which encourages investment in sustainable energy tax breaks, in order to increase access to sustainable energy for all;
3. INVITES the World Bank to further partnerships with regional development banks, in order to mobilize finances in efforts to increase energy access, especially within developing countries;
4. CALLS UPON a partnership between UN Women and UN Energy, to provide the education necessary to implement sustainable energy technologies, with an aim to furthering household access to sustainable energy;
5. FURTHER CALLS UPON the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's STEM and Gender Advancement Programme to include more vulnerable populations as educators, such as women, as Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics is essential to the creation of new energy technologies that are essential when accessing energy;
6. FURTHER ENCOURAGES Member States to seek the World Bank as well as regional banks guarantee to foster trust within public-private partnerships and to further foster the markets for sustainable energy sources;
7. RECOMMENDS that all willing and able Member States establish low cost energy contracts, similar to feed-in tariffs, which spur continued growth and development of renewable energy sources;

- 85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
8. FURTHER RECOMMENDS regional organizations to create programmes modeled after Turkey's TiKA programme, which aims to increase public-private partnerships and cooperation to bring energy infrastructure, and thus further access to energy to all;
 9. SUGGESTS that Member States that are able incorporate domestic government treasuries-issued bonds as an alternative to fund efforts to adopt renewable energy sources, especially when it is inconvenient or intangible for Member States to use international and global financial institutions;
 10. FURTHER INVITES the United Nations Organization on South-South cooperation to ensure energy know-how to build up the capacity of Member States to ensure access to sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy for all in line with SDG 7;
 11. REQUESTS UN Energy in collaboration with the GEF to create a programme modeled after France's Airline Solidarity Tax to be utilized for ensuring renewable and sustainable energy to developing countries;
 12. FURTHER RECOMMENDS Member States implement organizations similar to Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland, which provides energy grants to promote sustainable energy in rural areas;
 13. FURTHER SUGGESTS Member States incorporate national policies that ensure access to sustainable and renewable energy sources within their national development plans, in an effort to promote sustainability and ensure the reduction of greenhouse emissions, thus better implementing nationally determined contributions and further achieving the SDGs by 2030;
 14. SUPPORTS regional organizations in aiding Member States to establish renewable, sustainable means of energy by the implementation of programs, such as Germany's Energiewende Programme, that supplement fossil fuels for renewable fuels in a stepwise fashion;
 15. FURTHER SUGGESTS expanding funding mechanisms such as Global Partnership on Output Based Aid that helps fund and design specific programs to promote sustainable development projects.

**Topic: Ensuring Access to Affordable, Sustainable, and
Reliable Energy for All**

Submitted to: General Assembly Plenary

Submitted By: General Assembly Second Committee



*MMUN 58
GA Plenary*

1 ACKNOWLEDGING *A/RES/64/640*, which endorses an accountability system for the United
2 Nations Secretariat and states the importance of strengthening accountability systems,
3
4 HAVING CONSIDERED the work of the former Secretary General Ban-Ki Moon in launching
5 the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative (SE4ALL) in 2011, which lead to the creation of the
6 *Global Tracking Framework*, a 5-tier measurement that tracks progress on sustainable energy
7 goals, in 2013,
8
9 UNDERSCORING the relationship between energy access and the United Nations Industrial
10 Development Organization (UNIDO) mission, as outlined in the *Lima Declaration* of 2013, to
11 build resilient infrastructure and promote sustainable industrialization,
12
13 GUIDED BY the South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange System for the South
14 (SS-GATE) that provides a global and sustainable platform for exchanges of technology, assets,
15 services, and financial resources among all sectors for inclusive growth of developing and
16 developed Member States,
17
18 NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the implementation of renewable energy, including solar, in
19 educational facilities, which promotes primary and secondary school attendance and completion
20 in various Member States from less than 50 percent to almost 100 percent,
21
22 NOTING Sustainable Development Goal 9, to facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure
23 development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical
24 support,
25
26 SEEKING the help of SE4ALL Global Tracking Network to create an accountability pathway
27 and act as a platform to share information,
28
29 RECOGNIZING the need for a facilitation of effort between the public and private sectors of
30 Member States to expand grids for strengthening infrastructure and further development,
31
32 BEARING IN MIND that *A/RES/72/224* mentions over 3 billion people in developing
33 countries, especially in rural areas, rely on biomass for cooking and heating despite the adverse
34 health effects and the impact it has on rural populations,
35
36 UNDERSTANDING that intergovernmental cooperation across all sectors, including
37 international, national, and regional, institutions are crucial to creating funding mechanisms for
38 Member States,
39

40 GRAVELY CONCERNED that an estimated 70% of Pacific Islander households do not have
41 access to electricity, which is equivalent to access rates in sub-Saharan Africa and slightly
42 below the average for low income countries,
43

44 RECALLING the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* which provides a new global framework for
45 financing sustainable development by aligning all financing flows and policies with economic,
46 social and environmental priorities,
47

- 48 1. RECOMMENDS that Member States abide by their respective nationally determined
49 contributions set forth in the 2015 *Paris Climate Change Agreement* to ensure that
50 global commitments are met in coordination with Member States' efforts to ensure
51 access to energy for all;
52
- 53 2. IMPLORES all willing and able Member States to contribute information to the
54 SE4ALL Global Tracking Framework in order to share information on the level of
55 energy development and foster accountability to uphold the previously agreed upon
56 goals and initiatives with reports on said information shared by means of a bi-annual
57 meeting;
58
- 59 3. CALLS UPON UNIDO to work with Member States to implement economic
60 diversification plans in order to assist them in creating national energy policies and
61 strategies to promote sustainable development;
62
- 63 4. REQUESTS SS-GATE to work in cooperation with Member States to foster South-
64 South, North-South, and triangular cooperation by means of sharing of best practices and
65 technology transfer in order to foster development and alleviate poverty in rural areas;
66
- 67 5. FURTHER REQUESTS that UN-Energy help Member States facilitate the
68 implementation of education for sustainable development, especially education in
69 energy, as a means to make sure those traditionally more susceptible to access
70 inequalities are accounted for;
71
- 72 6. CALLS UPON the International Energy Agency to further provide access to capacity
73 building programmes for all willing and able Member States in order to assist in
74 implementing energy infrastructure projects and policy to continue the provision of
75 sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy for all;
76
- 77 7. ENCOURAGES every Member State to create an individualized energy profile that:
78
 - 79 a. Is drafted by their governments,
 - 80
 - 81 b. Consists of fuel imports, exports, renewable energy used, amount of energy used,
82 statistics on energy access, and carbon intensity information,
 - 83
 - 84 c. Accessible through the SE4ALL Global Tracking Framework,
85

- 86 d. Allows for analysis that can lead to better use of available energy resources and
87 employment of new methods;
88
- 89 8. FURTHER REQUESTS UN-Energy to facilitate the coordination of Member States’
90 public and private sectors such that they can develop and expand an advanced on-grid
91 energy network project to help Member States develop and maintain the necessary
92 infrastructure to ensure sustainable development;
93
- 94 9. FURTHER ENCOURAGES the UNDP to expand their renewable energy distribution
95 programs to rural areas that are heavily reliant on the burning of biomass in order to
96 reduce the negative health impacts of such fuel usage and provide sustainable,
97 affordable, and reliable alternatives to energy for all;
98
- 99 10. WELCOMES the support of international, regional, and national financial and private
100 institutions to provide Member States the financial capacity to fully implement each
101 Member State’s respective energy access plans and sustainability programs;
102
- 103 11. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the UNDP aid developing states, including Least
104 Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and land-locked
105 states, in implementing on-grid systems as a means to increase the access to reliable and
106 sustainable energy;
107
- 108 12. FURTHER ENCOURAGES the Global Environment Facility, under the United Nations
109 Framework Convention on Climate Change, to assist with the financial implementation
110 of energy projects and policy in order to ensure access to sustainable, reliable, and
111 affordable energy for all.

**Topic: Ensuring Access to Affordable, Sustainable and
Reliable Energy for All**

Submitted to: General Assembly Plenary

Submitted by: General Assembly Second Committee



**MMUN 58
GA Plenary**

- 1 ACKNOWLEDGING the need for an appropriately paced implementation of the objectives set
2 out in the *Paris Agreement* as well as the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, which
3 allows Member-States to individually determine appropriate infrastructure development and
4 energy security measures in order to protect national and international economic stability,
5
6 EMPHASIZING the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7, specifically the
7 importance of encouraging Member States to create or develop efforts to ensure access to
8 affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy for all,
9
10 RECALLING the forward-looking platform for International Concerted Disaster Reduction
11 developed by the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction emphasized in the
12 *Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World*,
13
14 UNDERSTANDING the necessity to organize the independent efforts of Member States into a
15 cohesive network for technological and data sharing to facilitate economically sustainable
16 energy development initiatives and ensure global progress and efficient resource allocation,
17
18 NOTING the United Nations Development Program’s *2017 Strategy Note on Sustainable*
19 *Energy*, which emphasizes the importance of affordability, reliability, and sustainability of
20 energy for the poor and the role of individual energy solutions for developing nations, especially
21 in light of conflict and disaster recovery efforts aimed at improving livelihoods and social
22 inclusion,
23
24 FULLY AWARE of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs’ 2017
25 thematic focus on recognizing the importance of energy’s role in eradicating poverty, advancing
26 healthcare, providing education, ensuring water supply, and the industrialization of countries in
27 the light of climate change,
28
29 1. CALLS UPON relevant United Nations bodies and programs to facilitate the
30 coordination of Member States such that they can work together to develop and advance
31 electricity grid infrastructure projects and to help Member States meet economic and
32 technological sustainability objectives, through the creation of the Energy Infrastructure
33 Development Committee under the United Nations Department of Economic and Social
34 Affairs that will:
35
36 a. Be a centralized and standardized funding pathway for energy infrastructure
37 development projects within individual developing Member-States, encouraging
38 those particular Member-States to further develop their energy reliability through
39 infrastructure investment, in hopes of developing safe and reliable energy

40 infrastructure, provide funding and an international cooperation framework for
41 support, and delve into research for future development,

- 42
43 b. Work to improve international cooperation in electricity grid infrastructure
44 research and development and disaster preparedness technologies, including the
45 development of renewable and non-renewable energy production methods,
46 energy storage banks, micro-grid development, cybersecurity measures, and anti-
47 terrorism protections,

- 48
49 2. AUTHORIZES the creation of an Energy Infrastructure Development Committee under
50 the parent organization of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social
51 Affairs, which will be:

- 52
53 a. Funded by the existing UNDESA budget;
54
55 b. Headed by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs;
56
57 c. Have membership to be selected from Member-States or existing UNDESA
58 personnel by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs;

- 59
60 3. URGES the Energy Infrastructure Development Committee to develop a standardized
61 project development proposal process to allow Member States to apply for support or
62 funding and to designate project outcomes and goals, therefore implementing consistent
63 and equal practices and procedures into the framework for all Member-States,

- 64
65 4. RECOMMENDS cooperation between the World Bank, the Energy Infrastructure
66 Development Committee, the International Energy Agency and the Sustainable Energy
67 for All Global Tracking Framework to create an Energy Infrastructure Development
68 Assessment Report for each Energy Infrastructure Development Project financed by
69 UNDESA through the Energy Infrastructure Committee throughout the duration of the
70 project and upon project completion, aimed at assessing:

- 71
72 a. The degree to which the project achieved its objectives and outputs as set out in
73 project documents and plans to rectify project shortcomings in case of failure to
74 meet predetermined objectives designated within the project proposal,
75
76 b. Other significant outcomes and impacts that can contribute to global data and
77 information sharing in order to increase the Energy Infrastructure Development
78 Committee's ability to effectively help other Member-States with potential
79 Energy Infrastructure Development Projects;

- 80
81 5. ENCOURAGES international cooperation in the sharing of best practices, research, and
82 development, and the promotion of efforts to grow the global electrical grid
83 infrastructure's reliability and security through any applicable initiatives, especially in the
84 face of increasing environmental and economic instability affecting all Member States;
85

- 86 6. RECOMMENDS that all willing and able United Nations Member States contribute
87 expertise, knowledge, and additional funding, but notes that all Energy Infrastructure
88 Development Projects selected to receive funding and support from the Energy
89 Infrastructure Development Committee will be designated for developing nations;
90
- 91 7. CONFIRMS the funding source for the Energy Infrastructure Development Committee
92 is the existing budget of the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs
93 and allows for additional voluntary contributions from United Nations Member States;
94
- 95 8. TRUSTS the Energy Infrastructure Development Committee to review and select
96 proposed projects on an annual basis and in order to do so requests that the Committee
97 convene tri-annually.

Topic: Literacy, Education, and the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 4.

Submitted to: General Assembly Plenary

Submitted by: General Assembly Third Committee



*MMUN 58
GA Plenary*

- 1 CONVINCED that Member States must remain cognizant of their cultural values, yet respect,
2 recognize, and consider the concerns of other Member States in regards to educational
3 frameworks,
4
- 5 REITERATING the importance of individual national cultural values in the achievement of
6 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4,
7
- 8 AFFIRMING the much-needed global awareness and need for educational options, such as
9 vocational training, that are marketable and economically relevant for people as explained by
10 the United Nations Counter Terrorism Center,
11
- 12 ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of achieving SDG 4 through accessible educational
13 frameworks for underprivileged populations while respecting national sovereignty,
14
- 15 RECOGNIZES the need to respect and include diverse cultural values and the societal
16 importance of vocational training as per the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
17 Organization *UNESCO-UNEVOC Biennial Report 2014-2015*,
18
- 19 BELIEVING that technical and vocational education and training (TVET) is a form of
20 education that not only provides access to life-long skills but also maintains the ability of
21 Member States to produce effective, skilled populations from a young age,
22
- 23 1. ASKS Member States to emphasize the importance of early childhood education by:
24
 - 25 a. Supporting the implementation of these programs where they are scarce due
26 to lack of government funding and/or necessary monies to accomplish such
27 programs,
28
 - 29 b. Recognizing the importance of primary education and promoting literacy to
30 encourage better-educated populations while ensuring safety,
31
 - 32 c. Drawing attention to the lack of safety, which previously prevented a variety
33 of nations from providing accessibility to any type of education;
34
 - 35 2. ENDORSES the need to immediately create safe school environments before
36 implementing any sort of educational framework by:
37
 - 38 a. Imploring Member States to prioritize the safety that must be implemented
39 along with the educational frameworks,

40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66

- b. Urging domestic action to provide safety to ensure a healthy learning environment by having private sector actors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) further invest in safety resources within local communities within Member States;
- 3. ENCOURAGES Member States and private sector actors, such as businesses and organizations, to promote training, teaching, and employment, and community-based organizations for the development of educational infrastructure;
- 4. CALLS UPON the United Nations Children’s Fund to oversee that SDG 4 is on track to be met by:
 - a. Recommending the domestic application of TVET in accordance with each Member State and their own values and needs,
 - b. Helping Member States create TVET programs that are beneficial in ensuring that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote a sustainable development starting with youth,
 - c. Recommending the pursuit of ongoing education if so chosen by each Member State;
- 5. RECOMMENDS that Member States consider alternative educational frameworks, such as TVET, in order to eliminate disparities in education through vocational training for vulnerable populations by participating in domestic TVET programs that preserve cultural values.

Topic: Literacy, Education, and Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 4

Submitted to: General Assembly Plenary

Submitted by: General Assembly Third Committee



*MMUN 58
GA Plenary*

- 1 GUIDED BY the *Charter of the United Nations*, specifically Article 1.3, which establishes the
- 2 need to engage in international cooperation to solve issues of a social, humanitarian, and
- 3 cultural nature, and recognizing the previous work done to achieve the Millennium
- 4 Development Goals regarding education,
- 5
- 6 FULLY AWARE that at least 750 million youth and adults cannot read and write, according to
- 7 the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) *Literacy*
- 8 *Report of 2017*,
- 9
- 10 NOTING the importance of comprehensive mechanisms to measure progress of educational
- 11 outcomes as established in the *Incheon Declaration*,
- 12
- 13 CONSIDERING the need for funding and resources to support educational programs in
- 14 developing countries and the need for the developed countries of the world to increase
- 15 contributions to these developing countries through organizations such as the Global Partnership
- 16 for Education (GPE),
- 17
- 18 AWARE that, according to a UNESCO fact sheet on teacher shortages, 69 million teachers must
- 19 be recruited to achieve universal primary and secondary education by 2030,
- 20
- 21 EMPHASIZING the need to assist Member States with the provision of health products such as
- 22 vaccinations for effective educational facilities where families and children could benefit from a
- 23 healthy environment,
- 24
- 25 UNDERSTANDING that the key to promoting cooperation and peace between nations is the
- 26 understanding of the cultures and identities of the peoples of those nations, as stated in the
- 27 *UNESCO World Report on Cultural Diversity*,
- 28
- 29 DECLARING the importance of safety within schools through the use of local and national
- 30 security when called upon and following protocol with corresponding issues,
- 31
- 32 RECOGNIZING that access to sustainable transportation, such as road development and
- 33 improved systems of transportation, creates security in accessing schooling opportunities,
- 34
- 35 FURTHER RECOGNIZING that information and communications technologies (ICTs) often
- 36 yield the opportunity for vital education-focused programs supported by non-governmental
- 37 organizations (NGOs), such as Teachers Without Borders and the International Council for
- 38 Open and Distance Education,
- 39

40 REALIZING the importance of equipping youth to be digitally literate, as indicated in target
41 4.4.1 of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4, increasing the proportion of youth and adults
42 with ICT skills,

43
44 AFFIRMING SDG 4, specifically target 8, and the need to create inclusive opportunities for all
45 peoples when creating educational infrastructure,

46
47 RECALLING the *Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers*, which states that the
48 quality of education lies in the hands of the teachers, and that teachers need to be qualified in
49 order to promote better learning within the classroom,

50
51 FURTHER REALIZING the importance of providing educational supplies to teachers, and the
52 need for cooperation between UNESCO and education ministries,

53
54 FULLY AWARE of the importance of cultural values, norms, traditions, preservation, and
55 appreciation as well as their contribution to producing global citizens in order to achieve the
56 SDGs, as is mentioned in target 4.7,

57
58 UNDERSTANDING that the key to promoting cooperation and peace between nations is the
59 understanding of the cultures and identities of the peoples of those nations, to be achieved
60 through multicultural exchanges,

61
62 NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that according to the World Health Organization (WHO)
63 factsheet on human right to water, over 90 percent of child mortality cases are related to
64 contaminated water and inadequate sanitation,

65
66 OBSERVING the progress and sentiments made by UNESCO in line with the *Convention on*
67 *the Rights of the Child* in regards to ensuring all basic rights are met, including food security
68 and combating malnutrition, a barrier to education for children,

69
70 RECOGNIZING the importance of ensuring adequately trained teachers in order to promote
71 quality education for students by fostering inclusive learning environments, as noted in Article
72 57 of the *Incheon Declaration*,

73
74 EXPRESSING its appreciation for the efforts of UNESCO and the work they have done in the
75 past,

76
77 RECALLING Article 26 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which ensures the right
78 to education and the full development of the human personality and the strengthening of respect
79 for human rights,

80
81 RECOGNIZING the necessity of data collection through sector analysis of educational facilities
82 to assess funds according to needs of Member States, as stated in the *Incheon Declaration and*
83 *Framework for Action*,

84

85 ALARMED that 69 million teachers are needed by 2030 to continue with the growing
86 population according to UNESCO’s report, *Massive Teacher Shortages at the Primary and*
87 *Secondary Levels*,
88

89 FURTHER ALARMED that 5.1 million teachers leave the profession every year, in addition to
90 40 percent to 50 percent of teachers will leave the profession within their first five years,
91 according to a UNESCO fact sheet *Teacher Gap*,
92

93 REALIZING the importance of trust between students and teachers, and the importance of the
94 locality of teachers,
95

96 ACKNOWLEDGING that education for sustainable development will be crucial in maintaining
97 current standards of living, as indicated in the *Aichi-Nagoya Declaration on Education for*
98 *Sustainable Development*,
99

100 NOTING the importance of technical and vocational education and training (TVET), and the
101 necessity for specialized technical skills within both developed and developing countries and the
102 ability for one to pursue unique and improved opportunities through their increased skill set,
103

104 REAFFIRMING the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against*
105 *Women*, stating that all women are entitled to have equal rights, opportunities and access to
106 resources, including education,
107

108 NOTING that early childhood education and childcare facilities enable children within the
109 international community to have greater learning opportunities by preparing them for further
110 educational levels, as mentioned in Section 2.D of the *World Conference on Education for All:*
111 *Meeting Basic Learning Needs*,
112

113 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the shared responsibility that Member States and local
114 communities have in providing early childhood education, as described in the *Moscow*
115 *Framework for Cooperation and Action*,
116

117 AWARE that there are currently close to 3 million child marriages a year, which may hinder
118 young girls from pursuing and/or continuing their education,
119

120 RECOGNIZING the importance of local and community education and its role in increasing
121 awareness for gender equality issues as states in the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for*
122 *Action*,
123

124 1. ENCOURAGES Member States to intensify efforts towards increasing contribution to
125 global education through organizations such as the GPE in order to strengthen education
126 systems in developing countries for teacher training, and to increase the number of
127 children who are in school and learning;
128

- 129
130
131
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
148
149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
2. REQUESTS Member States to allocate funding to their respective Ministries of Education in order to help facilitate progress towards universal access to free primary education in least developed countries by:
 - a. Abolishing school fees,
 - b. Increasing the enrollment and retention rates,
 - c. Investing in teaching infrastructure and resources,
 - d. Increasing access to secondary, tertiary and vocational education and skill development training,
 - e. Expanding access to remote and rural areas;
 3. INVITES the UNESCO Institute for Statistics to provide technical assistance to National Education Ministries in creating and implementing national grade-specific assessments on student learning outcomes in order to guide educational policy making, so as to track progress towards achieving SDG 4;
 4. CALLS FOR evaluations of student learning and resource allocation through regional examination councils such as the Programme for the Analysis of Education Systems used previously to conduct education sector diagnoses in sub-Saharan Africa;
 5. ENCOURAGES UNESCO to assist Educational Ministries within Member States to implement annual workshops to disseminate information to train existing and future teachers to ensure that educators have relevant knowledge and experience in order to best meet the needs of students as noted in SDG 4.c;
 6. REQUESTS the Gavi Alliance to further efforts to provide assistance to Member States in the dissemination of essential health products such as vaccinations within schools, especially within primary educational facilities to further incentivize families to send their children to school;
 7. ENDORSES the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to assist Member States in implementing the Care for Childhood Development Package through the establishment of culturally-appropriate workshops that promote stronger relationships among families to enhance the early learning opportunities for children to increase their social development regarding SDG target 4.2.1;
 8. WELCOMES the WHO and the UNESCO to provide technical and logistical assistance to developing Member States in implementing water, sanitation and hygiene initiatives within educational facilities to promote the health and wellbeing of children in schools;
 9. RECOMMENDS the UN Office on Drugs and Crime to provide adequate resources and training opportunities to national Ministries of Education to share best practices on how

175 to guarantee children's safety in schools through forums such as the African Union
176 Commission, including how to best equip school administrators with the knowledge on
177 emergency preparedness, especially within regions experiencing conflict;
178

- 179 10. ENCOURAGES the UN Development Programme (UNDP) to provide expertise on
180 public transportation and infrastructure to Member States that are in line with national
181 development plans to ensure access to schools and learning opportunities, especially for
182 those in hard to reach areas;
183
- 184 11. APPROVES of additional efforts by the UNDP to assist Member States in developing
185 new or improving existing energy infrastructure to grant greater access to ICTs so that
186 there are formal and informal education programs made available by relevant NGOs;
187
- 188 12. SUGGESTS that UNESCO introduce and broaden access to ICTs in regions with less
189 access to technology to assist in the training and provision of ICTs in the classroom and
190 further the implementation of SDG 4, specifically target 4;
191
- 192 13. ENCOURAGES the UNDP to work with Member States on new construction of school
193 facilities to ensure that they are accessible to all and provides specialized facilities to
194 accommodate all peoples, especially those with disabilities;
195
- 196 14. REQUESTS Member States to work with UNESCO to integrate teacher training and the
197 equitable hiring of teachers within developing nations in order to improve the overall
198 quality of local teachers and to ensure educational access to all;
199
- 200 15. ENCOURAGES UNESCO to work with National Education Ministries in incorporating
201 and adapting the UNESCO World Heritage in Young Hands teacher resource kits, which
202 serve as professional development tools to implement culturally relevant
203 multidisciplinary curriculum, to provide teachers with creative resources in order to
204 foster students' appreciation of culture and its contribution to sustainable development,
205 furthering the realization of target 4.7 on education for sustainable development and
206 global citizenship;
207
- 208 16. RECOMMENDS educational exchange between Member States to facilitate
209 multicultural interaction and understanding on the regional and global levels, as modeled
210 after ELAN-Afrique Initiative;
211
- 212 17. ASKS that World Food Programme expand its School Canteen via Cash Vouchers
213 initiative within Member States to enable equitable access to nutritious food delivered in
214 a culturally sensitive manner;
215
- 216 18. CALLS UPON Member States to implement policy guided by UNESCO's Teacher
217 Policy Development Guide to create and implement annual quality assessment measures
218 for teacher training regarding professional guidelines and skills-based curriculum to
219 ensure high quality education at all levels;
220

- 221 19. FURTHER CALLS UPON UNESCO to work as a point of contact for Member States
222 wishing to utilize programs in this resolution, selecting the most appropriate experts to
223 work with each individual country, and collaborate with appropriate non-governmental
224 organizations and other UN bodies to implement the clauses of this resolution, by:
225
- 226 a. Establishing an educational reform program, UNESCO will select experts in
227 educational reform and establish them in Member States who desire educational
228 reform,
229
 - 230 b. Collaborating with Member States to establish experts in educational reform
231 within their government and work with said experts to establish a cohesive
232 educational framework that fits the Member State's priorities and cultural values,
233 Members States not being required to opt into this program,
234
 - 235 c. Allocating resources on a country by country basis, with no Member State denied
236 this program;
237
- 238 20. URGES UNESCO to work with national educational ministries to provide educational
239 supplies with awareness to regional necessities in order to implement bilingual
240 educational programmes within Member States, in line with Article 26 of the *Vienna*
241 *Declaration*;
242
- 243 21. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that regional development banks work with Member
244 States to provide monetary aid to facilitate the creation of pre-primary education for the
245 full development of the child;
246
- 247 22. FURTHER INVITES UNESCO to expand its Local Education Group to all Member
248 States, working specifically with training teachers locally, in order to improve the
249 accountability of teachers and teacher training programmes and to meet the regional
250 goals outlined in the *Dakar Framework*;
251
- 252 23. URGES the UNESCO International Institute for Education Planning to work with
253 education ministries to create policy that assures benefits to teachers, including regular
254 and equitable payment and access to healthcare and child care services, providing
255 incentives for individuals to seek employment in the education sector in order to
256 increase the teacher retention rate and provide students with a more permanent
257 educational influence in order to meet target 4.C.1;
258
- 259 24. URGES UNESCO's International Taskforce on Teachers for Education to focus efforts
260 on recruiting and training early childhood education teachers, especially in rural areas,
261 so as to prepare students for success in primary school and reduce student dropout rates;
262
- 263 25. CALLS UPON UNESCO to work with national education ministries to facilitate the
264 creation of primary education frameworks that address national sustainable educational
265 goals within Member States in order to address SDG 4;
266

- 267 26. CALLS UPON the International Labour Organisation to work with the UNESCO
268 International Centre for TVET to promote public private partnerships focused on
269 offering hands-on career training, such as TVET programs, as alternatives to traditional
270 secondary education programs, in order to achieve targets 4.3 and 4.4;
271
- 272 27. ENCOURAGES UNESCO and UN-Women to work together to assist Member States in
273 drafting and implementing national legislations that prohibit discrimination against
274 women in education in order promote women and girls' participation in education at all
275 levels;
276
- 277 28. SUGGESTS that UNICEF model a program after Kidogo, a NGO working in Eastern
278 Africa, after the Hub and Spoke model to better implement SDG target 4.2, by:
279
- 280 a. Focusing on providing childcare and early education opportunities through Hubs,
281 or centers for childcare,
282
 - 283 b. Implementing Spokes, which are social-franchising programs to support local
284 women that provide dual entrepreneur opportunities as well as teacher and
285 childcare provider training for women;
286
- 287 29. RECOMMENDS that UNESCO create programs modeled after those such as
288 HerVOICE that will educate women in local communities about the importance of
289 education, including effects that child marriage can have and how women can participate
290 in politics for the benefit of education, while being culturally sensitive and respecting
291 Article 2.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*;
292
- 293 30. ENCOURAGES UN-Women to model programs after CARE, an education-based NGO
294 that focuses on the education of men and boys on the importance of women in the
295 community and how they can positively impact the communities in which they live
296 through furthered education, as well as how child marriage can negatively affect the
297 prosperity of communities;
298
- 299 31. INVITES UN-Women to work with Member States to implement programs like
300 Education is Power in order to educate women on how to be teachers and include topics
301 like gender-based violence and cultural sensitivity into student and teacher curricula in
302 order to achieve SDG target 4.6.

Topic: Human Rights of the Palestinian People in the Occupied Territory, including East Jerusalem

Submitted to: General Assembly Plenary

Submitted by: General Assembly Fourth Committee



**MMUN 58
GA Plenary**

- 1 REAFFIRMING Article 2.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* as it pertains to the sovereign
2 equality of all Member States, as well as Article 1.2 as it pertains to the self determination of
3 peoples and respect of nations equally,
4
- 5 RECALLING the *Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements* and the
6 *Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip*,
7
- 8 RECOGNIZING the existence of United Nations bodies that provide aid such as the United
9 Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children’s Fund, and
10 the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),
11
- 12 NOTING that access to natural resources can help to create a sustainable environment and
13 society that is conducive to development, as outlined in the *Vienna Declaration and Programme
14 of Action*, particularly for fragile States,
15
- 16 AWARE OF the importance of supporting basic human rights such as education as previously
17 defined by Article 26 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and the rising of security
18 threats posed by youth populations, who are predisposed to take up arms when they are not in
19 school,
20
- 21 ACKNOWLEDGES the existence of the *UNESCO Convention against Discrimination* and
22 *A/RES/137* that supports the rights of children, as well as the right to education for those in
23 need,
24
- 25 AFFIRMING the importance of vulnerable populations and their access to health services in
26 accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions,
27
- 28 GUIDED BY *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,
29 specifically Sustainable Development Goal 2, as it pertains to assuring the basic human right of
30 access to food,
31
- 32 12. URGES all Member States to remain cognizant of the purposes and principles of the
33 United Nations, including sovereign equality, and to abide by mutually agreed upon
34 international documents pertaining to human rights, and the respect of sovereignty of
35 all Member States;
36

- 37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
13. RECOMMENDS that, in order to ensure the continued development of the peace process between Israel and Palestine, the *Oslo Accords* be reaffirmed by its signatories;
 14. CALLS UPON willing and able Member States to contribute financially, educationally, or in an advisory manner to relevant UN bodies to further humanitarian aid to the people in the occupied territory;
 15. ENCOURAGES collaboration between the United Nations Development Programme, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and civil society organizations such as EcoPeace in the Middle East and Solaraid, to ensure equitable access to means for development, including natural resources, and thus assuring the right to development for all people in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, with Israeli cooperation and approval;
 16. CALLS UPON the UNESCO to support and encourage both party's ministry of education to take into consideration the implementation of cross culture in their educational curriculum so as to build a rapport between the Palestinian and Israeli children through the comprehension of each other's cultures;
 17. FURTHER CALLS UPON United Nations office of Counter Terrorism and the UNESCO to help the security of both Israelis and Palestinians by empowering youth to be educated so as to discourage them from taking up arms or causing any acts of terrorism;
 18. SUGGESTS that United Nations bodies and programs that specialize in health, such as the World Health Organization, and NGOs such as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, continue to improve accessibility to health services for all people within the region;
 19. REQUESTS the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to bolster the food security cluster of their cluster approach in order to increase levels of humanitarian aid dissemination, including by leveraging the UNHCR to provide food provisions for those in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and improve overall access to food.

**Topic: Human Rights of the Palestinian People in the
Occupied Territory, including East Jerusalem**

Submitted to: General Assembly Plenary

Submitted by: General Assembly Fourth Committee



MMUN 58

GA Plenary

1 DEEPLY CONCERNED that, according to a 2013 World Bank study, Palestinians lose
2 resources worth at least 3.4 billion USD per year due to Israeli diversion of humanitarian aid,
3
4 REITERATING Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), which
5 establishes that everyone has the right to access to food, water, and shelter, which undoubtedly
6 applies to the 1.6 million Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East
7 Jerusalem (oPt) who are food insecure as was noted in the UN Office on the Coordination of
8 Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) *2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for the occupied Palestinian*
9 *territory*,
10
11 BEARING IN MIND the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, which states
12 that access to safe water and sanitation and sound management of freshwater ecosystems are
13 essential to human health, environmental sustainability, and economic prosperity,
14
15 RECALLING Goal 2 of the SDGs, as well as the fact that 815 million individuals go hungry
16 every day, and that all Member States and territories have a right to adequate food and
17 agricultural practices in order to facilitate proper food security for all,
18
19 BEARING IN MIND the difficulties that the Palestinian peoples face in accessing clean water
20 as stated in the OCHA *Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Report*, as well as *Gaza: 10 Years Later*,
21 which highlights that only 3.8 percent of water needs are being met in the Occupied Palestinian
22 Territory (oPt) and that 26 percent of all diseases within Gaza originate due to polluted water
23 supply,
24
25 ALARMED by the fact that up to 95 percent of the population residing in Gaza may be at risk
26 for water-borne diseases, according to *A/72/90-E/2017/71*,
27
28 DEEPLY CONCERNED by the prediction that by 2020, zero percent of the water in the Gaza
29 Aquifer will be safe for drinking, according to the July 2017 UN Country Team report *Gaza:*
30 *Ten Years Later*,
31
32 FURTHER ALARMED by the number of Palestinian workers from the West Bank having to
33 enter Israel through 15 different checkpoints along the Green Line, with checkpoint 300 alone
34 receiving over 15,000 workers daily,
35
36 FURTHER RECALLING SDG 8 with calls for the promotion of sustained, inclusive and
37 sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all,
38

39 FURTHER REITERATING SDG 7, which seeks to Ensure access to affordable, reliable,
40 sustainable and modern energy for all,
41

42 FURTHER EMPHASIZING Article 17 of the UDHR concerning the right to own property,
43

44 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and its
45 role in the development of the Palestinian economy and ensuring the freedom for the movement
46 of Palestinian refugees,
47

48 NOTING Article 23 of the UDHR, that indicates everyone, without discrimination, has the right
49 to equal pay for equal work,
50

51 FURTHER NOTING that in the oPt, in 2015 alone, 38.6 percent of wage earning employees
52 working in private sectors earned less than the minimum wage in Palestine, according to the
53 Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics *Labour Force Survey Results During, 2017*,
54

55 FURTHER EMPHASIZING Article 15 of the UDHR, which states that everyone has the right
56 to a nationality, and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the
57 right to change his nationality,
58

59 HIGHLIGHTING *A/RES/72/134*, which notes the need to protect the resources of the
60 Palestinian people as lack of access to resources hinders development,
61

62 SUPPORTING the recognition by the international community of the legitimate plight of the
63 Palestinian people in procuring a sovereign Palestinian State, as noted in *A/RES/43/177* and
64 *A/RES/72/240*, as well as *S/RES/181* and *S/RES/242*,
65

66 RECOGNIZES that to date, 136 of the 193 Member States of the United Nations recognize
67 Palestine as a sovereign nation within the region of the Middle East,
68

- 69 1. SUGGESTS that the occupying power create a hospitable environment for entities such
70 as the World Food Programme and their Network, Humanitarian Response Depot
71 (UNHRD), in order to provide for the right to a sustainable livelihood, to establish:
72
- 73 a. An environment conducive to pre-positioning by the Network to store emergency
74 supplies and support networks for at-risk areas including the oPt,
75
 - 76 b. The ability to provide items including those necessary for a sustainable
77 livelihood such as medical kits, shelter necessities, and ready to consume food,
78
 - 79 c. The sites necessary, including, but not limited to, for providing humanitarian aid
80 in all socioeconomic sectors within a territory;
81
- 82 2. CALLS FOR UNRWA to promote agricultural development and food security within
83 the oPt and other regions hosting Palestinian refugees by partnering with organizations,

84 including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), that operate within the region,
85 particularly by:

- 86
- 87 a. Taking in the recommendations on food security as proposed by the Committee
88 on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, particularly
89 expanding into other areas hosting Palestinian refugees, such as the occupied
90 Syrian Golan Heights,
91
- 92 b. Furthering partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil
93 society organizations (CSOs), such as Gaza Urban and the Peri-Urban
94 Agriculture Project, to further their efforts to provide producers in urban settings
95 with an improved agriculture processing sector, train these producers, and
96 advocate for public policy that supports urban agriculture initiatives in the oPt;
97
- 98 3. FURTHER CALLS FOR Member States to increase their voluntary financial
99 contributions in order to strengthen and better support the UNRWA and its programs in
100 order to offer aid, relief, and assistance to Palestinian refugees in the oPt;
101
- 102 4. REQUESTS for the Israeli government to work in tandem with UN bodies and NGOs to
103 ensure water security for Palestinians by:
104
- 105 a. Allowing UNRWA to create a program modeled after successful NGOs,
106 including Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor, to provide for greater access
107 to clean water in the oPt through their distribution of water purification and
108 management systems,
109
- 110 b. Providing access to the minimum amount of 7.5 liters of clean, drinkable water
111 required for survival per day as specified by the World Health Organization
112 (WHO) 2013 report on *Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*,
113
- 114 c. Allowing Palestinian access to water resources such as the central grid in order to
115 help develop the agricultural business and production sectors;
116
- 117 5. CALLS UPON UNRWA to partner with relevant NGOs and CSOs, such as those
118 supported by the UN Global Protection Cluster, to educate Palestinian civilians on
119 proper management practices for water treatment facilities, and focusing on:
120
- 121 a. Equitable water distribution between Israel, the Gaza Strip, and the West Bank
122 based on population, in order to equitably provide water resources,
123
- 124 b. Transportation of clean water to isolated rural and urban areas by UNICEF's
125 partners and volunteers as seen in operations in Syria and Sudan, as UNICEF has
126 provided sanitarian aid to refugee camps in Syria, and can do the same for the
127 refugee camps in Palestine and for its general population,
128

- 129 c. Education for Palestinians on the proper use of water, sanitation, and hygiene
130 resources, in order to uphold the human right of the Palestinian people to access
131 water freely,
132
- 133 d. The ability for existing UN bodies, such as the UNDP, to collaborate with the
134 aforementioned entities to encourage educative efforts through the use of
135 demonstrations and the distribution of instructional pamphlets,
136
- 137 e. Providing instructional pamphlets be constructed for ease of use by both literate
138 and illiterate Palestinian persons within their respective communities, to offer a
139 more egalitarian solution;
140
- 141 6. RECOMMENDS that the WHO's Regional Center for Environmental Health, which
142 works in the Eastern Mediterranean region to reduce premature death and morbidity due
143 to environmental factors, partner with NGO's such as the Cooperative for Assistance and
144 Relief Everywhere, which operates to provide clean water and sanitation infrastructure,
145 to provide the people in the oPt with conditions that would provide potable water in the
146 long term;
147
- 148 7. ASKS the government of Israel to allow for the unrestricted freedom of movement for
149 the Palestinian people within and between the oPt, especially as it relates to accessing
150 healthcare, education, and employment, particularly by the gradual deconstruction of
151 checkpoints and movement blockades, limiting the construction of new checkpoints, and
152 ensuring the expediency of processing at checkpoints, in order to uphold the right of the
153 Palestinians in the oPt to the freedom of movement;
154
- 155 8. APPROVES of the generous offer by certain Member States to provide financial,
156 technical, and logistical assistance towards the UN Development Programme's work in
157 the oPt, which will be earmarked for increasing access to energy for the Palestinian
158 people, particularly those in the Gaza Strip, by rebuilding critical energy infrastructures
159 and power grids;
160
- 161 9. FURTHER ASKS the Security Council to review the mandate of the UN Truce
162 Supervision Operation (UNTSO) and ensure that peacekeepers are authorized to protect
163 energy infrastructure built in the oPt, including considering:
164
- 165 a. An increase of peacekeepers and uniformed personnel to UNTSO,
166
- 167 b. Increased efforts to train such personnel in the protection of rebuilt critical
168 infrastructures, including power grids;
169
- 170 10. URGES all willing and able Member States to increase financial and logistical assistance
171 to UNRWA in order to ensure that UNRWA will have the capacity to adequately
172 provide aid to Palestinian Refugees, as UNRWA plays a crucial role in promoting the
173 Palestinian people's right to development;
174

- 175
176
177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211
212
213
214
215
216
217
218
219
11. RECOMMENDS that the Human Rights Council establish a Palestinians Properties Rights Protection Committee (PPRPC) under its own auspices, which will discuss methods for the international community to:
 - a. Work with the government of Israel current existing laws that prevent arbitrary control and takeover any Palestinians’ property to more fair laws that protect the sovereignty of Israel while protecting peaceful Palestinians rights as well,
 - b. Rebuild or re-establish any property or infrastructure destroyed by the occupying power;
 12. FURTHER INVITES cooperation with the UNRWA in the assurance of equal employment opportunities between Palestinians and Israelis, including by:
 - a. Enabling Vocational Training Centers to include necessary sharing of best-practices of relevant TVET trainings to assist Palestinians in getting better vocational jobs,
 - b. Calling for equal remuneration for Palestinians and Israelis holding the same jobs,
 - c. Providing equal representation in labor unions;
 13. URGES the World Bank to review regional and national development banks that provide funding for projects in the oPt as well as in other regions to find new and innovative ways to assist marginalized and vulnerable Palestinian groups to increase their economic independence;
 14. FURTHER ASKS UNRWA to work with local communities to house volunteers from UNICEF working in the oPt towards education for the Palestinian people, so as to find new and cost-effective methods of education, while focusing on science, reading, writing, and vocational skills;
 15. CALLS UPON the UN Office on Drugs and Crime to assist the Palestinian Authority to improve judicial infrastructure, such as the building of courthouses, and promote access to information and communication technologies for the creation of identification documentation, in order to promote freedom of movement of the Palestinian people as well as creation conditions conducive to self-determination and right to a nationality;
 16. REQUESTS that the Security Council review all applications submitted by the Palestinian government for Statehood to ensure the application of Palestinians’ human rights;
 17. EMPHASIZES the need for all Member States to continue to provide assistance and support to the Palestinian people in their realization of self-determination, independence,

220 and freedom through international cooperation and aid from the United Nations Security
221 Council on issues that may arise in this discussion;

222

223 18. FURTHER ASKS all willing Member States to continue to respect the responsibility to
224 protect and ensure that the human rights of the Palestinian people are realized through
225 access to water, food, infrastructure, health care, and education is refined until the
226 establishment of a sovereign Palestinian state;

227

228 19. FURTHER EMPHASIZES that the right to health has been recognized by all Member
229 States via one or more international human rights treaties and the importance of the use
230 of programs modeled after the Venezuelan-Cuban Barrio Adentro program, which
231 provides medical assistance through health educational activities through collaboration
232 between developing countries, to increase access to healthcare resources and personnel
233 in the oPt;

234

235 20. CONDEMNS Israel for the continuous neglect and mistreatment of thousands of
236 Palestinian people over the last decade, including approximately 150 missiles launched
237 into the Gaza strip per day, and shames them for refusing to take ownership for the
238 human right violations produced by the Israeli government;

239

240 21. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to submit a report on the topic of “The Human
241 Rights of the Palestinian People in the Occupied Territory, including East Jerusalem,” to
242 the next session of the General Assembly to ensure ongoing international discussion on
243 the topic.