



**PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN**  
**ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE DE LA MEDITERRANEE**  
**الجمعية البرلمانية للبحر الأبيض المتوسط**

**PAM HIGH-LEVEL MISSION TO THE MIDDLE EAST**

**Amman, Ramallah and Jerusalem**

**16 – 19 July 2017**

**EXECUTIVE REPORT**

As decided at the 11<sup>th</sup> PAM Plenary Session in Porto, a high-level delegation of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (PAM) conducted a mission to the Middle East from 16 to 19 July 2017. Delegates spent 16 and 17 July in Jordan, where they held meetings with representatives of UNRWA, the Government, the Senate and the Royal Court, and visited the Za'atari refugee camp. On 18 July, the delegation met with representatives of the Palestinian Authority in Ramallah. On 19 July, the last day of the mission, the delegation held meetings in Jerusalem with senior officials from UN agencies and secretariat, the Israeli Government and the Knesset.

During the meetings, PAM President Hon. Pedro Roque, on behalf of the delegation, stated the position of PAM on the key issues, namely:

1. On the Israeli-Palestinian peace-process:
  - a) Two-state solution as the only possible way forward;
  - b) Importance of moderate actors to prevail, in order not to leave any room for extremism, radicalism and violence;
  - c) Commitment to use PAM's instruments of parliamentary diplomacy and its privileged channel with the UN in order to facilitate and promote the peace process;
2. On the Syrian crisis:
  - a) The need to find a political solution to the crisis;
  - b) The urgency of providing humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced;
  - c) The importance of shared efforts with regards to shouldering the burden of the crisis on neighboring countries;
  - d) PAM readiness to continue its efforts and activities, in cooperation with the UN and other regional parliaments, to ensure a harmonized and coherent approach, at the legislative level, to counter terrorism and FTFs.

The PAM delegation included MPs from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Jordan, Israel, Italy, Monaco, Morocco, Palestine, Portugal, Romania and Turkey, as well as its international secretariat.

## 16 July – Amman

The delegation was received by **H.E. Mr. Omar Al Nahar, Director of the European Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Jordan**. Topics discussed included:

1. The recent closure by the Israeli authorities of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, following the events that led to the death of two Israeli policemen and three Palestinians. Mr. Al Nahar underlined that such an event was unprecedented and that the MFA was already operating to contribute to normalize the situation in Jerusalem. This event was the last episode of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. On this, the position of Jordan was very clear: Jordan supported the two-state solution with Jerusalem as the capital of both states. The positive effects that this solution would have, not only for Palestinians and Israeli people, but also for the whole Islamic world and the entire international community were underlined.

On this topic, it was also noted that:

- a) With reference to the relations between Hamas and the Palestinian Authority, a unified Palestinian entity would be extremely useful, and would give the Palestinian cause more contractual power in the negotiations;
  - b) The water crisis in Gaza needed to be addressed urgently, in order to avoid further turmoil and severe health conditions in the Gaza strip, which could lead to a major humanitarian crisis,
2. The Syrian crisis, with focus on the effort made by Jordan to assist the refugees in the country. Figures shared with the delegation were source of severe concern: Jordan was currently hosting almost 1.5 million refugees, which amounted to 20% of the national population. This massive flow of refugees had severe impacts on infrastructure, on resources availability (mainly water), on employment (due to a remarkable increase of working force) and on the social texture of the Jordanian society, due to the fact that most of the refugees were in urban areas and had therefore impacted the Jordanian social structure. Particular relevance was given to the efforts made by Jordanian authorities to provide education to children.

On this matter, it was also noted that:

- a) Concerning Foreign Terrorist Fighters, Jordan had zero tolerance for any kind of terrorist, and was doing its utmost to avoid the return of FTFs to Europe or other regions.
- b) The European Union was aware that Jordan had reached its maximum capacity in terms of refugees, and this determined a sharp decline of the economic growth, which was at 2% compared to the 8% recorded before the Syrian crisis started.

After the visit to the MFA, the delegation met **Mr. Hakam Shahwan, Special Advisor of UNRWA Executive Office**. He explained that after its establishment in 1950, UNRWA started to operate in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, West Bank and Gaza, providing education, healthcare and social services to Palestinian refugees in host countries. In particular UNRWA counts 32,000 hired employees, 22,000 teachers for almost half a million students going to 700 schools, and continues to deliver services in some of the most dangerous situations, such as Gaza and Syria. He described the difficult situation of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, Gaza and West Bank,

praising the Palestine refugees for well performing in the host countries and continuing to attend schools and invest in education, seen as the only opportunity for a better life. On the financial side, he explained that UNRWA depends entirely on voluntary contributions and that its budget amounts to 700 million dollars only for the programs. Moreover, UNRWA has started discussions with the World Bank, to receive contributions, while the report of the UNSG states that it should also receive funds from the UN regular budget.

**Mr. Roger Davies, UNRWA Field Director in Jordan**, explained that Jordan hosts 2.2 million Palestine registered refugees, representing a quarter of the total population, and that the Government of Jordan has been a huge supporter of the organization. He gave some figures on education services provided by UNRWA (120.000 children in schools) and Palestine refugees that have fled the Syrian crisis (30.000 fled to Lebanon, while 17.000 to Jordan).

Financial support was not to be considered the only support needed, political one is equally important, while UNRWA tries not to get involved in politics but keeps saying that political solutions are needed to solve the main issue.

The delegation subsequently met with **H.E. Dr. Marouf Al Bakhit, Acting President of the Senate of Jordan**, and Sen. Naser Al Louzi and Sen. Hasan Abu Nimah, President and Rapporteur of the Arab and International Affairs and Expatriates Committee, respectively. From the discussion, it emerged that:

1. With regards to Syria, the solution had to be political. It was recalled that, at the beginning of the crisis, people calling for reforms were labeled as terrorists, and not demonstrators. The Jordanian Senate would imagine a solution that includes a constitutional reform that shifts the Syrian Republic from presidential to parliamentary. This would have several positive effects, such as making the Sunni community (60% of the population) not afraid of retaliation. On the same issue, it was also underlined that:
  - a) The closure of the borders had severe impacts on trade and population movements;
  - b) With regards to the refugees, Jordan had received only half of the aid that was pledged by the international community;
2. On the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, H.E. Dr. Al Bakhit stated that, some years ago, there was tangible hope for the reaching of the two-state solution, in the current situation and with the current Israeli government there was no hope for such a solution, and that the one state – two people is a realistic option. Other issues relative to this agenda item were:
  - a) The position of the European Union, which was called to a more active role in the conflict;
  - b) The recent events in Jerusalem. Similar events had already happened, for instance in 2000 when Prime Minister Sharon visited the Islam holy site;
  - c) The importance for negotiations to be led by moderate people. On this, reference was made to the Arab Proposal that was endorsed and supported not only by the League of Arab States, but also by the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The attitude of Israel, which refused the offer and responded to it with more settlements, was short-sighted.

The following meeting for the PAM delegation was with **H.E Dr. Fayez Tarawneh, Head of the Royal Court of the Hashemite Kingdom and Former President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean**. He addressed the delegation by praising Jordan's activism and commitment for peace and stressing the need to solve the crises in Iraq, Syria, Libya, Yemen and all the other causes of conflicts. He referred to terrorism and radicalization as the top challenge the region is facing, carried out by Daesh but also by Boko Haram, Taliban, and its cultural and civilizational roots. He emphasized the need to cooperate and coordinate between countries and powers to fight terrorism in order to solve the main issue, and underlined the importance and necessity of proper communication between the United States and the Russian Federation in this regard. He referred to the Gulf crisis as a distraction of the main fight against terrorism and the Israeli-Palestinian peace process.

Questioned on the relationship between secularism and Islam, H.E. Tarawneh emphasized the importance of separation between State and religion, and the fact that Jordan's Constitution is not fully Qur'anic, although the King is descendent of Prophet Mohamed, stressing that being secular does not mean being unreligious.

The discussion that followed focused on the peace process between Israel and Palestine, and the phases of the negotiations to achieve the two States solution. In particular, H.E. Tarawneh stressed that the condition for peace is East Jerusalem being the capital of Palestine, stating that all parameters for peace are there, but there is a lack of political will.

### **17 July – Visit to Za'atari Camp**

Colonel Dogan Obeidat, Director of the Za'atari Camp, welcomed delegates and explained that the camp had been established in July 2012; its total area is 5.3 km<sup>2</sup> and it is divided into 12 sectors, accommodating at present 80,019 Syrian refugees, living in containers. The camp has 29 schools, where 760 Jordanian and Syrian teachers are working, and 21,587 students are attending. Curricula are being supervised by the Ministry of Education of Jordan. Moreover, the camp hosts 2 hospitals (the Italian-Jordanian Hospital and the Moroccan Military Hospital), 10 medical centers run by NGOs and other international organizations working in the camp, around 3000 small shops managed by the refugees themselves, a "sharia court" ruling only for Syrian refugees girls on marital issues, one civil defense center, a company of the Jordan Gendarmerie and an integrated police center. The camp is located in the middle of the desert, thus leading to difficulties in controlling the movement of refugees in and out of the camp. Moreover, there is a very high pressure on the infrastructure of the camp because of the high number of population of the camp who has a high demand of water, sewage and electricity. Therefore administrators are trying to re organize the sectors to distribute refugees fairly in each sectors, accomplish the projects run by co-partners, look for more staff, and establish a database of refugees out and in the camp. Refugees are permitted to visit the cities of Jordan and work there for periods of one month at the time. 425,000 refugees passed through the camp, which is managed in cooperation between the Government and UNHCR. Some 45 organizations are working in the camp, including UN agencies and NGOs, each of them is responsible for a sector.

UNHCR is in charge of protection, health, school, registration, higher education and energy. A solar energy plant is being constructed and will hopefully be completed by November. In Jordan, the majority of refugees are not living in camps but in urban areas (only 20% out of 660,0000 are living in camps, mostly are Muslims Sunni from Daraa). In 2016, thanks to the Jordanian Compact, Syrian refugees are allowed to get into the labour market in the sectors that are not occupied by the Jordanians, such as construction, agriculture, food processing. Moreover, a Za'atari employment office has been recently opened to facilitate work access to refugees. UNHCR is managing 27 communities around the Za'atari Camp, for recreational activities, such as sport, art, as well as a clinic. A limited number of students can acquire scholarship to go to University, which is very expensive in Jordan. Only 25 scholarships are available in the camp, therefore there is a need for more scholarships. Moreover, UNHCR is advocating with Government to open other professions to refugees, such as medical doctors and engineers.

UNICEF delivers water, sanitation, hygiene and education programmes, and child protection. In terms of education, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education it established 29 schools, covering all grades. In total 22.500 students are receiving formal and informal education for all children in camp. In terms of child protection, there are 26 spaces where children can play and be involved in social support program, life skills programmes. For water and sanitation, UNICEF provides drinking water to all refugees in the camp, 35 lt. per person per day, while is working on waste-water treatment projects.

Food Security Programme provides 3 main services in the camp: distribution of fresh daily bread; school meals for all children attending formal education, thus generating around 250 small jobs for people inside the camp to produce these meals; and food distribution, through contracts with 2 supermarkets where refugees can shop. Moreover, 20 Jordanian dinar are transferred every month for every person in the camp to be used to buy food items. Monthly 1.5 million Jordanian dinars (about USD 2.1 million) are transferred to the people in the Za'atari camp.

The delegation had a tour of the camp and had the opportunity to visit a school and two hospitals (the Moroccan Military Hospital and the Italy/Jordan Hospital) to better understand the activities that the UN, the Jordanian State, other donors and all the NGOs that operate in the camp carry out on a daily basis. The delegation also saw one of the main road of the camp, where some commercial activities were put in place by the refugees.

## **18 July – Ramallah**

The PAM delegation started its program in Ramallah by paying tribute to the Mausoleum of President Yasser Arafat.

After this, it was received by **H.E. Dr. Abdullah Abdullah, Chairman of the Political Committee of the Palestinian Legislative Council**. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict was the main topic discussed. In particular, it was noted that:

- a) With regards to the events in Jerusalem, it was crucial to keep the conflict at a political level (on the land) and not to take it on at a religious level, because no one, being them

Christian, Muslim or Jewish, should be forbidden to practice their religion, and that would lead to tensions and would not be conducive for a satisfactory solution;

- b) The international community, notably the UN, the UNSC, the EU and the EP recognize that East Jerusalem and the West Bank are occupied territories. It was also added that the current policies of the Israeli government would make of Israel an apartheid state;
- c) The role of the new US Administration. Following the recent statements made by President Trump on an historical deal, Dr. Abdullah underlined the readiness of the Palestinian Legislative Council to negotiate, recalling the 1967 borders. The deal should be respectful of international law, agreed upon by both Palestine and Israel and clear in the terminology used;
- d) Settlements were defined as “stolen land” and therefore the buildings in that land were “stolen buildings” as well;
- e) The disparity of treatment vis-à-vis the same crime committed. It was stated that, when the offenders were Palestinian, they would appear before a military court, while in case of an Israeli citizen, he/she would appear before a civilian court. The international community was called on holding Israel accountable for this Human Rights violations.

In the working lunch that followed, the PAM Delegation was addressed by **H.E. Nabil Shaath, Advisor of President Abbas on Foreign Affairs**. In his statement, he underlined that:

1. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict was at a stalemate, and he hoped for a key move of an international leader, being it President Trump, President Macron or Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu;
2. The world was shifting from an unipolar system to a multi-polar system. Therefore, these changes had determined a widespread instability and uncertainty because the world had not yet adapted and found a new balance, following these major changes that occurred;
3. The starting point for the negotiations should be the two-state solution with Jerusalem as capital, and the Palestinian side would be ready to show flexibility on the rest, such as water and economy. Such a solution would also lead to the end of terrorism, to stability in the whole region and to revitalized economic conditions for all citizens.
4. Israeli cannot get rid of the Palestinians, and vice versa. Therefore, the only applicable solution is a two-state solution.
5. It is in the interest of Israel to strike a deal with Palestine, since this is the only condition for Israel itself to enjoy good relations with all its Arab neighbors.

In the afternoon, the PAM delegation met with **H.E. Dr. Saeb Erekat**, Secretary General of the Executive Committee of the PLO and Chief Negotiator. Dr. Erekat, stressed that it is not a religious conflict, and that ISIS terrorists are not Muslims but murderers. He further explained that in order to defeat ISIS two things are needed: 1) peace between Israel and Palestine, and the two states solutions with 1967 borders, thus building relations between neighbors and not occupiers and restoring trust between the parties, which is now absent. The USA is called to take a position to stop settlement activities, although it will be a long process. 2) Democracy in the Arab world, rule of law, human rights, good governance and accountability.

- a) With reference to the economic development, Dr. Erekat explained that 39% of the population in Gaza is unemployed, and that 65% of the land has to be regained in order to talk about the economic development, stressing that desperation leads to desperate acts. In fact, Israel needs peace as much as Palestine and the two state solution is the only option and solution.
- b) With reference to the water problem in Gaza, Dr Erekat stressed that water is a right according to international law and that there will be no Palestinian State without Gaza. Dr Erekat called the European Union to be committed for the two state solutions and stop settlements.

PAM Vice-President, Sen. Lmarbough suggested for PAM to organize a dedicated meeting for Israeli and Palestinian MPs and other personalities from Europe and USA, and reminded that PAM is committed to contributing to solve the water problem in Gaza.

PAM Honorary President, Sen. Amoruso, referred to the fight to terrorism as a priority for PAM and its activities on the issue based on the cultural aspect (social media, spread of positive values), economic aspect (youth and development to prevent and fight extremism), and cooperation between States through a common legal framework.

PAM Roving Ambassador and Senior Adviser for the cooperation with UNSCO, Hon. Majalli Wahbe, stressed the need to contain extremism on both sides.

Questioned about the economic development in Ramallah, Dr Erekat explained the more than 90% of the Palestinian population is literate and that 12 million live outside, saying that Ramallah is the showcase of the potential of a future independent Palestine, since Palestinians are hard workers and have know-how and technology. He concluded by encouraging PAM's engagement for the peace process and thanking the Assembly for giving the opportunity to Israel and Palestine to be equally treated.

## 19 July – Jerusalem

The mission in Jerusalem started with the visit to the UNSCO Headquarters. The first meeting was scheduled with **OCHA**. PAM was welcomed by **Ms. Sheri Ritsema-Anderson, Deputy Head of Office, and Mr. Ezekiel Lein, Head of the Research and Analysis Unit**. They briefed the PAM delegates on recent developments and criticalities in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT). The main points of the presentations were:

1. OCHA has been present in the OPT since 2002, the year of the second Intifada and has a mandate over the Palestinian citizens in Gaza (2 million), West Bank (3 million) and East Jerusalem;
2. On Gaza, the following issues were identified:
  - a) The blockade of the borders made entering Gaza almost impossible. Although following the cease-fire in 2014, movements has been increasing, the present situation is still far away from the pre-blockade levels. This creates restrictions in terms of right of movements but also in terms of economic development: unemployment in Gaza reaches 40%. The same applies for the maritime activities: 70% of the area that belongs to Gaza is not accessible due to the presence of the Israeli navy.

- b) The internal Palestinian divide. The fact that Gaza is controlled by Hamas, while the West Bank is under Fatah does not help the Palestinian cause. In addition, since last May, a domestic escalation of tension has been registered, with severe consequences on electricity supply and water availability in Gaza.
- 3. With regards to the West Bank, one of the main problem was the fragmentation of territories, with many areas that are not connected with each other. The ongoing settlements policy contributes to increase tensions;
- 4. As far as East Jerusalem is concerned, it was noted that:
  - a) The 300,000 Palestinian citizens living in Jerusalem enjoy more freedoms in terms of movement and services: they can move more freely and can access healthcare services in the hospital of East Jerusalem (certain services are provided only by hospitals in Jerusalem, therefore Gaza citizens are not able to enjoy them). The general situation still remains fragile;
  - b) Discrimination vis-à-vis Israeli citizens are very marked: the lack of urban planning, the difficulties to obtain a building permit and the ongoing settlements significantly reduce the possibility for Palestinians to build. Space is further limited by the areas that have been declared “military areas” and those called “natural reserves”.

The PAM delegation was subsequently briefed by **Ms. Jody Barrett and Mr. Jonathan Lincoln, Chief of the Political and Coordination Units**, respectively, **of UNSCO**. The main points that emerged were:

- 1. The main issues identified by OCHA (blockade and Palestinian divide) reduced the chances to obtain the two-state solutions;
- 2. Current political conditions are not favorable for any improvement;
- 3. However, the following factors indicated that some steps forward are being made:
  - a) Electricity and water issues are being tackled;
  - b) The recent meeting of the Quartet shows that the international community is still committed. The re-appointment of the US representative in the Quartet in spite of the change within the US administration is to be considered an important sign of continuity;
  - c) The decision to held, within a couple of months, another meeting of the Quartet is undoubtedly good;
- 4. The following issues were highlighted:
  - a) The crescent tensions in Jerusalem;
  - b) Monitoring the situation in Gaza, where the cuts on the budget might generate a decrease of popularity for Hamas; the other side of the coin, in this case, is that even this situation might lead to tensions;
  - c) Sewage: every day, the equivalent of 40 Olympic swimming pools of contaminated water reaches the sea in Gaza. This, although extremely polluting and dangerous, is still considered the best solution, as if the sewage was to be released on shore, the population would be at risk of epidemics;

The presentation was concluded by an overview of the UN Country Team, with a breakdown of UN agencies involved in the process.

The last meeting at the UN HQ in Jerusalem was **Major-General Michael Beary, Commander of UNIFIL Force**. He welcomed PAM delegates and Hon. Amir Peretz, Head of the Israeli Delegation and Former Minister of Defence, and gave a detailed presentation of UNIFIL and briefed the delegation on the most recent developments in the area. The main points were:

1. Although in the last 11 years there have been no rocket launches, no explosions and no military activity, Israel and Lebanon were still at war, with Lebanon that does not recognize the State of Israel and the absence of diplomatic relations;
2. UNIFIL is the largest UN military mission to the Middle East: it has a budget of EUR 483 millions and a mandate over an area that is 1/6 of Lebanon, with 450,000 inhabitants. It is a unique mission because it is the only one also with military ships (7 in total) that are used to both patrol the area and to train the Lebanese navy;
3. UNIFIL's mandate is not to find political solutions, but to avoid that increased violence jeopardizes the possibility of reaching the basic conditions to pave the way for the talks for a political solution;
4. The main priority of UNIFIL is to avoid that a non-state actor, such as Hezbollah, takes a country to war. Its presence in South Lebanon (where Hezbollah was born and it is still present) aims at ensuring that no military activities are carried out in the area that borders with Israel.

Major-General Beary also provided the PAM delegation with detailed information on the area and on the working methods of UNIFIL, including the ongoing works for the construction of the so-called land Blue line, which are half way through to be completed.

The PAM delegation then went to the Knesset for a meeting with **H.E. Tzachi Hanegbi, Minister of Regional Cooperation of Israel**.

The Minister welcomed the PAM delegation and presented the Ministry as a vision of former President Perez to focus on partners for peace, such as Egypt, Jordan, the Mediterranean countries, the Palestinian Authority. He then referred to the desalination project serving the Dead Sea, and supplying Egypt and the Palestinian Authority with water, stating that there are many other projects on which cooperation could be helpful. He then explained that there had been no real dialogue with the Palestinians in the last seven years, recognizing it as a mistake from both sides and saying that the good way is the negotiation with the enemy. He then reviewed the negotiations process phases, including the recent statement by the new American Administration.

Questioned on the water problem in Gaza, a humanitarian issue but also an economic problem, the Minister referred to the withdrawal of Israel from Gaza in 2006, describing such action as a mistake, and explained that Gaza enjoys a treasure, which is its long coastal beach, that can allow desalination plans, build and solve the problem of demography, as well as tourism. In fact there are two million people ready to work, but a leadership for peace and development is needed and which Hamas is lacking. He stressed the fact that nobody sees the fruits of international help which goes to fund rockets, and stated that Israel will not do the same mistake in the West Bank and will not do any unilateral move without a final settlement, though being ready to negotiate with the Palestinians. Israel agrees on the two states solution but with conditions that are hard for the Palestinians, and this time is not good for Palestine to negotiate, while Israel is developing in a high speed and moving forward.

With reference to the Al Aqsa Mosque, the Minister explained that after the recent attacks for the Mosque, Israel had taken technical security measures, which are used also in the Vatican and Mecca. The Minister concluded by saying that PAM is the best way to contribute to projects and is the leading forum in which he will be happy to help and make sure that Israel participate and contribute.

In the afternoon, the delegation visited the Vad Yashem, the Holocaust memorial. After the visit, it returned to the Knesset for a **meeting with the Speaker, H.E. Yoel Edelstein.**

The Speaker welcomed the PAM delegation, stating that things are becoming worse everyday, and expressed his disappointment for the decision of the Moroccan delegation not to take part in the meeting. He praised the efforts by PAM to promote peace and security in the region. PAM President called for moderation from all parties, which should prevail on radicalization, and referred to the crisis of Al Aqsa Mosque and the need to leverage the escalation. He called on the Speaker to achieve the two state solutions and to solve the water problem in Gaza. Reference was also made to the UNSC request to PAM to help adopt national laws to fight terrorism and FTFs.

The Speaker stated that international aid is not being used for its highest purpose, but for rockets against Israel, and that security is needed, since we are all victims of terrorism and even some Israeli citizens have joined Daesh. He concluded by expressing his readiness to meet with any PAM MP and delegate to advance in the peace process and in regional security.

## **Conclusions**

The PAM delegation, in the course of the meetings, agreed with its interlocutors on a second round of discussions to take place as soon as possible, in a restricted format, to explore a series of possible actions to promote the resumption of talks. It was further agreed that the PAM Secretary General will return to the region as soon as the situation of the Mount Temple / Al-Aqsa Mosque is normalized to prepare, together with the PAM Senior Adviser in Jerusalem, for this meeting with Israeli and Palestinian counterparts. PAM Secretary General will also consult with the US Administration and UN DPA.

## **PROGRAM**

### **Saturday 15 July**

Arrival of participants in Amman

### **Sunday 16 July - Amman**

- 09.00** Meeting with H.E. Mr. Omar Al Nahar, Director of the European Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates of Jordan
- 10.30** Meeting with Mr. Hakam Shahwan, Special Advisor of UNRWA Executive Office, and Mr. Roger Davies, Jordan UNRWA Field Director
- 12.00** Meeting with H.E. Dr. Marouf Al Bakhit, Acting President of the Senate of Jordan
- 14.00** Meeting with H.E. Dr. Fayez Tarawneh, Head of the Royal Court and PAM Honorary President
- 15.00** Break for Lunch and free afternoon and evening

### **Monday 17 July - Amman**

- 08.15** Transfer to the Syrian refugee camp "Za'atari"
- 10.30** Visit of the camp
- 13.00** Transfer back to Amman
- 14.30** Break for Lunch and free afternoon
- 19.00** Dinner offered by Sen. Alia Bouran, PAM Vice President and President of PAM 1<sup>st</sup> Standing Committee, in honor of the PAM delegation

### **Tuesday 18 July - Ramallah**

- 11.30** Visit to the Mausoleum of President Yasser Arafat
- 12.30** Meeting with members of the Palestinian Legislative Council
- 14.00** Working lunch with H.E. Nabil Shaath, Advisor of President Abbas on Foreign Affairs, and other members of the PLC
- 16.00** Meeting with H.E. Dr. Saeb Erekat, Secretary General of the Executive Committee of the PLO and Chief Negotiator

### **Wednesday 19 July - Jerusalem**

- 08.15** Meeting with Ms. Sheri Ritsema-Anderson, Deputy Head of Office, and Mr. Ezekiel Lein, Head of the Research and Analysis Unit, UN-OCHA
- 09.00** Meeting with Ms. Jody Barrett, Chief of Political Affairs, and Mr. Jonathan Lincoln, Chief of Coordination, UNSCO
- 09.45** Meeting with Major-General Michael Beary, Commander of UNIFIL Force
- 11.00** Meeting with H.E. Tzachi Hanegbi, Minister of Regional Cooperation of Israel
- 12.00** Lunch
- 13.15** Visit of Yad Vashem
- 15.30** Meeting with H.E. Yuli Yoel Edelstein, Speaker of the Knesset
- 16.45** Visit to Mobileye High-tech facility
- 20.30** Dinner offered by Hon. Amir Peretz, PAM Vice President, in honor of the PAM delegation with members of the Knesset

### **Thursday 20 July**

Departure of participants and end of the mission

## **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

### **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

- Hon. Semsudin Mehmedovic, Head of Delegation to PAM
- Hon. Mirsad Isakovic, MP
- Ms. Tea Mandilovic, Secretary of Delegation
- Ms. Dubravka Istuk-Pavlovic, Interpreter

### **CYPRUS**

- Hon. Georgios Georgiou, MP [17-19 July]
- Ms. Georgia Neophytou, Secretary of Delegation [17-19 July]

### **EGYPT**

- Mr. Mourad Youssry, MFA, Advisor to PAM Delegation

### **ISRAEL**

- Hon. Amir Peretz, PAM Vice President [19 July]
- Hon. Majalli Whbee, PAM Roving Ambassador

### **ITALY**

- Sen. Francesco Amoruso, PAM Honorary President
- Hon. Giorgio Girgis Sorial, MP [17-19 July]
- Ms. Susanna Radoni, Secretary
- Ms. Rania Kattan, Interpreter [16-18 July]
- Ms. Micol Nizza , Interpreter [19 July]

### **JORDAN**

- Sen. Alia Bouran, PAM Vice President [16-17 July]

### **MONACO**

- Hon. Nathalie Amoratti Blanc, Head of Delegation to PAM
- Mr. Huber Francis Paul Blanc, Accompanying person

### **MOROCCO**

- Sen. Lhou Lmarbouh, PAM Vice President [16-18 July]
- Sen. Mohammed Alami, MP [16-17 July]
- Hon. Mohamed El-Hejira, MP [16-17 July]

- Hon. Amam Chokrane, MP [16-17 July]
- Ms. Karima Benhellal, Secretary [16-18 July]
- Mr. Mohcine Mounjid [16-17 July]

#### PALESTINE

- Hon. Belal Kasem, PAM Vice President [16-17 July]

#### PORTUGAL

- Hon. Pedro Roque, PAM President

#### ROMANIA

- Hon. Florin Iordache, Head of Delegation to PAM
- Hon. Florin Urcan, PAM Senior Adviser
- Mr. Andrei Popa, Parliamentary Adviser

#### TURKEY

- Hon. Hasan Özyer, MP, Head of Delegation to PAM [16-17 July]
- Hon. Yilmaz Tezcan, MP, Deputy Head of Delegation to PAM
- Hon. Atay Uslu, MP [17-19 July]
- Hon. Mustafa Akaydin, MP
- Hon. Altan Tan, MP
- Ms. Neslihan Temelat, Specialist
- Ms. Keziban Tezcan, Accompanying person
- Ms. Hatice Merve Tezcan, Accompanying person
- Ms. Emire Tan, Accompanying Person

#### PAM SECRETARIAT

- Amb. Sergio Piazzi, Secretary General
- Mr. Andrea Nurchi, Deputy to the SG a.i.
- Ms. Fatima Khachi, Program Officer

## PHOTOS







