



Background Paper

Committee: Security Council

Topic A: Global Responsibility, Geopolitical Implications, And Economic Impacts On The Israel-Palestine Conflict

Chairs: Romina Ruiz Guerrero and Marcelo Linares Parra

On October 7, hundreds of militants infiltrated towns close to the Gaza Strip as part of an unprecedented attack on Israel by the terrorist Palestinian group Hamas. Over 200 troops and civilians, including women and children, were reportedly carried as prisoners to Gaza, according to the Israeli military, while about 1,200 people were

}. The Israeli military's retaliatory air and artillery assaults in Gaza have claimed the lives of over 14,000 Palestinians, according to the Hamas-run health ministry in Gaza. The declaration was accepted by the newly established League of Nations, which served as the model for the United Nations, in 1922 and was codified in the British mandate over Palestine. Although Palestinian Arabs also claimed the land and were against the relocation, Jews considered Palestine to be their ancient home. Jews began to arrive in greater numbers between the 1920s and the 1940s; many of them were escaping persecution in Europe, particularly the Nazi Holocaust during World War Two. There was also a rise in violence against British authority and between Jews and Arabs. The UN decided in 1947 to divide Palestine into Jewish and Arab governments, with Jerusalem becoming a global metropolis. Though it was never carried out, the Arab side opposed the idea, which was approved by Jewish officials.

Israel was created when Jewish leaders proclaimed the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 after Britain left due to its inability to resolve the issue. It was meant to serve as both a sovereign homeland and a safe refuge for Jews escaping persecution. Months of fighting had

escalated between Arab and Jewish militias, and five Arab nations launched an attack on Israel the day it became a state. There was a "Catastrophe" known to the Palestinians as Al Nakba when hundreds of thousands of them were forced to flee their homes. Israel had much of the region by the time the battle ended in a truce the following year. Egypt occupied Gaza, and Jordan occupied what became known as the West Bank. Israeli soldiers occupied the West of Jerusalem, while Jordanian forces occupied the East. In the decades that followed, there were further conflicts and violence since there was never a peace treaty. Israel captured most of the Syrian Golan Heights, Gaza, the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula, East Jerusalem, and the West Bank after a 1967 conflict. The majority of Palestinian refugees and their offspring reside in Gaza, the West Bank, and the surrounding countries of Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan. Israel maintains that allowing them or their descendants to go back to their native lands would overrun the nation and jeopardize its continued existence as a Jewish state. While the Palestinians claim East Jerusalem as the capital of their future state, Israel continues to occupy the West Bank and claims Jerusalem as its whole capital. Only a few nations accept the city as the capital of Israel, including the US. Nowadays, 700,000 Jews reside in settlements that Israel has constructed in the West Bank and East Jerusalem during the previous 50 years. Although Israel disputes this, the UN Security Council and the UK government, among others, believe that settlements are unlawful under international law.

The Gaza Strip is a tiny region of land with a short southern border with Egypt, but it is surrounded by Israel and the Mediterranean Sea. At about 41 km (25 miles) long and 10 km broad, it is one of the most densely inhabited areas on Earth, home to almost two million people. Following the 1948–1949 conflict, Egypt occupied Gaza for 19 years. During the 1967 conflict, Israel invaded Gaza and remained there until 2005, during which time it established Jewish colonies. Israel kept control over its shared border, coastline, and airspace even after it removed its settlers and military in 2005. The UN continues to see the region as being occupied by Israel.

Between the 1990s and the 2010s, there were intermittent peace negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians, interrupted with violent outbursts. In the beginning, a negotiated peace did appear to be feasible. The Oslo peace process, which began with a series of covert negotiations in Norway, was immortalized in 1993 with a ceremony led by President Bill Clinton on the White House grounds. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Israel's longtime foe,

was acknowledged by both the Palestinians and the State of Israel as the only representation of the Palestinian people on a momentous occasion. A Palestinian Authority with self-governance was established. However, soon after, there were cracks, with opposition leader Benjamin Netanyahu characterizing Oslo as a grave threat to Israel. The goal of resettling Jews in the conquered Palestinian territory was expedited by the Israelis. Hamas, a terrorist Palestinian organization that just surfaced, despatched suicide bombers to kill Israeli citizens and destroy any hopes of a compromise. Israel's climate deteriorated, leading to the killing of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on November 4, 1995, by a Jewish fanatic.

Efforts were made in the 2000s to bring the peace process back to life, and in 2003 the global powers created a roadmap with the ultimate objective of a two-state solution. However, this blueprint was never put into action. After negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians in Washington failed in 2014, peace attempts eventually came to a standstill. The US-prepared peace plan from the previous administration, which was dubbed "the deal of the century" by Prime Minister Netanyahu, was rejected by the Palestinians as being biased and never materialized. It was drafted under President Trump's administration. Currently, Hamas, an Islamist organization that the UK and many other nations have classified as a terrorist organization and is dedicated to the destruction of Israel, is in control of Gaza. The last elections held in the Palestinian territories were won by Hamas in 2006, and the movement overthrew President Mahmoud Abbas's rival Fatah movement to take over Gaza the following year. Since then, Israel and Egypt have maintained a partial restraint on the Gaza Strip to isolate Hamas and put an end to assaults, especially the random firing of rockets against Israeli cities. This has resulted in many wars between militants in Gaza and Israel. Gaza's Palestinian population claims that Israel's airstrikes and restrictions on densely populated areas are collective punishment. For Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem, this year has been the bloodiest on record. They also take issue with the limitations and military operations that are implemented there in reaction to fatal Israeli assaults. These tensions may have contributed to the most recent attack by Hamas. Militants wanted to increase their support among regular Palestinians. One possible tactic would have been to use hostages as leverage to get Israel to release some of the 4,500 Palestinians who are said to be detained in Israeli jails.

The attack on Israel by Hamas has been opposed by the US, the EU, and other Western nations. The US, Israel's closest friend, has offered more weapons, air defense missiles, guided bombs, and ammunition in addition to providing the Jewish state with more than \$260 billion in military and economic assistance over the years. In an attempt to prevent Israel's adversaries, namely the Hezbollah organization in Lebanon, from starting a second front in the conflict, it has also dispatched two aircraft carrier strike groups to the eastern Mediterranean. China and Russia claim to be engaged with both sides of the dispute but have declined to denounce Hamas. Vladimir Putin, the president of Russia, has attributed the lack of Middle East peace to US strategy. Israel's worst adversary, Iran, is a major backer of both Hezbollah and Hamas, whose fighters have been engaging Israeli soldiers in firefights virtually every day since Hamas's onslaught. Iran's involvement in the Hamas attack has come under investigation after it was reported to have given the go-ahead a few days prior.

Delegates please take into account the following questions that are expected to be the focus of our debates-

Main issues between Palestinians and Israelis:

What ought to occur with Palestinian refugees? Whether Jewish colonies in the West Bank should remain under occupation or be evacuated. Whether Jerusalem should be shared by the two parties. Should Israel be accompanied by a Palestinian state? Should sanctions be presented to any of the sides in the conflict? Should sanctions be presented to any of the countries supporting these attacks? How will this conflict have repercussions economically? What actions will therefore be taken?

"The purpose of the United Nations should be to protect the essential sovereignty of nations, large and small."

Nikita Khrushchev-first secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

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Background Paper

Committee: Security Council

Topic B: Critical Israeli-Palestine Situation Long-Term Impact: Humanitarian Consequences

Chair: Marcelo Alfredo Linares Parra and Romina Ruiz Guerrero

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict regarding Humanitarian Consequences is of high importance to be addressed because it is one of the most important historical events that has been going on through the years and has gone further this year. Understanding its long-term humanitarian impact is crucial because this has caused a humanitarian crisis worldwide that has led to a loss in healthcare, shelter, food, and education in this middle eastern zone. The repercussions of this conflict are way bigger than what we can imagine; it not only leads to a humanitarian crisis but also involves civilian suffering, PTSD (post-traumatic syndrome diseases) psychological issues; economic loss, and international attention. As war rises and issues start to develop, more countries start to get involved, which is dangerous, as more civilians get involved there are more chances for a third world war to happen, so we need to seek to ensure the protection of human rights for all involved.

This conflict has an enormous historical line that continues at the time. It started in the late 19th Century with The Zionist movement, which looked to create a Jewish state in the historical land of Israel, which was also home to Palestinian Arabs. Furthermore, conflicts continued with the Balfour Declaration, the British mandate, the partition plan, and the creation of Israel. In 1948 the creation of Israel continued along with war leading to the displacement of thousands of Palestinians, who became refugees in neighboring countries. Another important attack was in 2014 when the State of Israel invaded Gaza for 10 days with aerial bombardment, which later caused huge destruction in both; Israel and Palestine. The deadly conflict lasted

approximately 50 days and finally ended up in an agreement, which Palestine wasn't fully accepting, but after all, agreed to stop the armed conflict. By then, approximately 2,251 Palestinians died. From now on, the armed conflict has continued.

Addressing the critical Israeli-Palestinian situation and its long-term humanitarian consequences is crucial for several reasons, such as to focus on the importance to focus and help in this humanitarian urgency, preventing further suffering, conflict resolution between Israel and Palestine, Human rights and Justice for all, Stability and regional peace and International responsibility, because by engaging with the Israeli-Palestinian situation, nations can uphold their commitment to humanitarian principles and international law.

Various organizations, NGOS, and Governmental, and academic institutions have been very implicated in the Critical Israeli-Palestinian Situation. They have been researching to analyze the long-term humanitarian consequences of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. They study the impact on civilians, healthcare, education, and socio-economic conditions, as well as the impact war has on humanitarian aid and assistance which involve medical health assistance, shelter, food, and education. Campaigns have been also launched and manifestations in countries have been done as well to create awareness and raise funds for homeless and migrant people.

The Effects of the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian question according to the United Nations Office are the lack of security in the Middle Eastern countries, the ongoing conflict between borders, water rights issues, the control of Jerusalem, Israeli settlements, Palestinian freedom of movement, and the Palestinian right of return. To end this, some approaches have been involved but haven't turned out as expected. Diplomatic efforts by various countries such as the USA, have aimed to preserve peace talks, ceasefires, and negotiations between the Israeli and Palestinian governments, however, achieving this has been challenging due to their historical line that involves a conflict between geopolitical, historical, and religious factors. Due to these factors, the conflict remains constant and unpredictable, causing ongoing humanitarian crises affecting the lives of Israeli and Palestinian civilians.

A debate on the critical Israeli-Palestinian situation and its long-term humanitarian consequences should focus on humanitarian impact assessment; focusing on analyzing death,

healthcare, education, and living conditions data; as well as analyzing root causes and historical context from both countries that have led to this ongoing war. Such aspects need to be focused and debated to ensure a comprehensive and insightful discussion. On the other side, resolutions and prospects of reconciliation need to be presented and discussed to seek ways a peaceful accord can be achieved between Israel and Palestine.

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