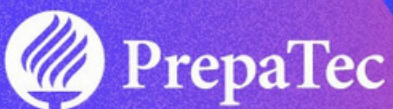




SECURITY COUNCIL



MORELIA 2024

Dear delegates,

The Dais of the Security Council extends a cordial welcome to all delegates participating in the UN Model MUN Morelia, 2024. We are pleased to introduce ourselves: Luz Paulina Albarrán Arreola as your president, Diana Laura Gutiérrez Reyes as your moderator, and Efraín Macías Ruíz de Chávez as your conference officer.

Committee



The Security Council was created on the 24th of October, 1945, after the end of World War II. Since its foundation, it has retained five permanent members, also known as the P5: the United States, China, Russia, France, and the United Kingdom. There are ten additional members elected periodically by the Council. After its first session in London, the Security Council took permanent residence at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City.

The main purposes of the Security Council are:

- Maintaining international peace and security
- Developing friendly relations among nations
- Cooperating to solve international problems and promoting respect for human rights
- Determining the existence of a threat to peace or an act of aggression and recommending appropriate actions
-

Topic B

“Protection protocols for the humanitarian crisis in the Israeli-Palestine conflict”

Abstract

The Israel-Palestine conflict has been escalating in recent months, resulting in numerous war crimes and an alarming number of humanitarian violations. This crisis is urgent, as security is difficult to ensure, and human rights are constantly at risk. In such a violent conflict, it is vital to create protection protocols that prioritize civilian safety, ensure access to humanitarian aid and healthcare, and establish safe zones.

The design of these protocols should focus on two key areas:

1. Civilian Protection:

2. Innocent civilians are at great risk of being attacked, injured, or killed. To protect them, protocols should establish safe zones where civilians can seek refuge, alongside ongoing efforts to achieve a ceasefire.

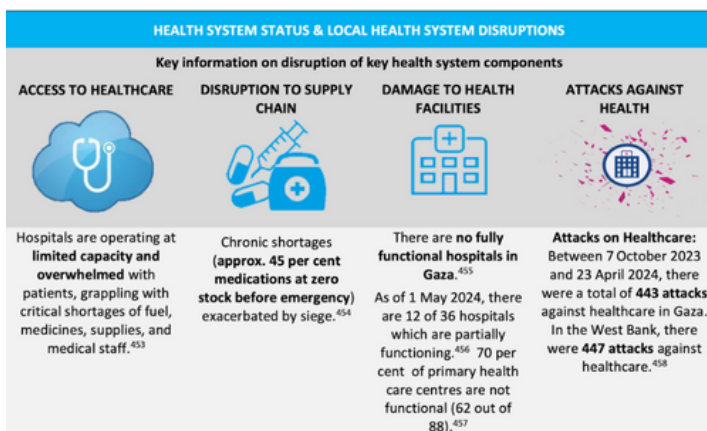
3. Humanitarian Aid:

4. Despite the United Nations' efforts, humanitarian aid has repeatedly failed to reach its destination. On August 28th, UN aid sent to Gaza on a diplomatic mission was attacked by Israel. Neutral corridors must be established to ensure that humanitarian aid can reach those in need.

All actions that violate these protocols and international law must be documented and punished, ensuring that the parties to the conflict respect the Geneva Conventions, which "establish protections, standards of humane treatment, and fundamental guarantees of respect for individuals victimized by armed conflicts" (Cornell Law School, 2017).

The ongoing conflict between Israel and Palestine underscores the urgent necessity for the Security Council to ensure a better life for civilians. It is therefore vital to bring to the forum the discussion of new protection protocols that can offer hope to those trapped in the conflict. Despite persistent political differences, collaboration and commitment to these protocols are essential to making a real impact on the lives of thousands of civilians.

General Data



United Nations | WHO (2024, May 2). *Public Health Situation Analysis on Hostilities in the occupied Palestinian territory*. United Nations. <https://www.un.org/unispal/document/public-health-situation-analysis-on-hostilities-in-the-occupied-palestinian-territory-opt-02-may-2024-who-report/>


THE GAZA STRIP

RISK OF FAMINE AS 495,000 PEOPLE FACE CATASTROPHIC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY (IPC PHASE 5)

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS

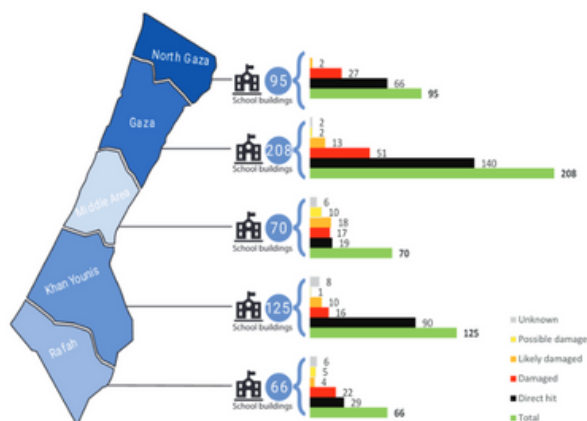
MAY - SEPTEMBER 2024

Published on 10 July 2024

CURRENT: 1 MAY – 15 JUNE 2024		PROJECTED: 16 JUNE – 30 SEPTEMBER 2024		
 <p>2.13M 95% of the population analysed People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION</p>	Phase 5	343,000 People in Catastrophe	Phase 5	495,000 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	643,000 People in Emergency	Phase 4	745,000 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	1,148,000 People in Crisis	Phase 3	913,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	108,000 People Stressed	Phase 2	98,000 People Stressed
	Phase 1	10,000 People in food security	Phase 1	0 People in food security
<p>2.15M 96% of the population analysed People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION</p>				

The present table shows the collected data and projections of the levels of nutrition, food consumption, and food availability, divided into: Phase 1 (Adequate), Phase 2 (Minimally Adequate), Phase 3 (Moderately Adequate), Phase 4 (Inadequate), and Phase 5 (Very Inadequate/Extremely Inadequate).

IPC Global Initiative - Special Brief. (2024). *The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification*. IPC. [https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC Gaza Strip Acute Food Insecurity Jun Sept2024 Special Brief.pdf](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Gaza_Strip_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Jun_Sept2024_Special_Brief.pdf)



Graphic demonstration of Palestinian schools that have suffered damage to their infrastructure and the total number of schools affected in each region.

Occupied Palestinian Territory. (2024). *Preliminary school damage assessment*. Education Cluster. <https://educationcluster.app.box.com/s/231cnzxfyeqz4ftipms3wbf90oo72uts>

Data	Citation
<p>Since the beginning of 2024, 560 Palestinians were displaced in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, due to the demolition of their homes.</p>	<p>United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (2024, March 11). <i>Hostilities in the Gaza Strip and Israel Flash Update #136</i>. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs - Occupied Palestinian Territory. https://www.ochaopt.org/content/hostilities-gaza-strip-and-israel-flash-update-136</p>
<p>As of 31 March 2024, an estimated 8,000 people needed to be evacuated, including over 6,000 with severe injuries and at least 2,000 patients with chronic medical conditions that require ongoing health services not currently available in the country.</p>	<p>WHO. (2024). <i>WHO Operational Response Plan: Occupied Palestinian Territory</i>. World Health Organization. https://www.emro.who.int/images/stories/palestine/WHO_WHO_oPt_Operational_Plan_April_2024.pdf</p>
<p>As of 30 July 2024, all the 625,000 enrolled students in Gaza have lost one full scholastic year. 39,000 students missed the Tawjihi (12th grade official exams) for the first time in decades.</p>	<p>. Occupied Palestinian Territory. Education Cluster. (2024, 3 August). <i>A Year of Silence in Gaza's Classrooms: The Urgent Need for Educational Revival</i>. Occupied Palestinian Territory. Education Cluster. https://educationcluster.app.box.com/s/75wwad0n5wc94o1htglf70zcv2e3lkww</p>
<p>Up to 24 January 2024 a total of 690,000 menstruating women and adolescent girls in Gaza face limited access to menstrual hygiene products in addition to inadequate wash.</p>	<p>United Nations Population Fund. (2024). <i>UNFPA Palestine Situation Report</i>. UNFPA. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/Palestine%20Situation%20Report%20-%20January%202024.pdf</p>

Existing Solutions

The **Protection Cluster** was established in January 2009, led by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Its purpose is to coordinate protection activities, humanitarian rights, and the application of international law in crisis situations.



The cluster serves as an inclusive platform bringing together United Nations agencies, local and international NGOs, working in both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

Since **October 2023**, the **International Rescue Committee (IRC)** has partnered with organizations such as Juzoor for Health and Social Development, Anera, and the Welfare Association to address the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Palestine. Achievements from this collaboration include:

- Supporting 3,500 households with food distribution through Tawoon.
- Deploying eight emergency medical teams.
- Delivering 46 metric tons of medical supplies.
- Providing psychosocial support for 9,000 children in partnership with Anera.

The **IRC** was founded in 1933 by Albert Einstein and a group of humanitarians, aiming to assist those affected by crises.

Treaties and alliances

Egyptian territory has been receiving more than 390,000 refugees and asylum seekers in the border of Razah crossing with Gaza.

Some of the organs of the United Nations such as UNICEF have been providing essential goods and services like medical support, fuel and emergency assistance.

The same way international organizations such as Doctors Without Borders are involved in the supplying of humanitarian aid to the affected territories.

Most of the Palestinian refugees were displaced from Syria to the Jordan Territory, causing more than 2 million Palestinian refugees to be registered in the country.

Since its incorporation in 2003, the Alliance for Peacebuilding has been working continuously to end violent conflict and build sustainable peace; now including all its members, they are searching principally for urgent humanitarian access to deliver much-needed assistance in the West Bank. This peacebuilding organization has many members in its program, including individuals, local organizations and countries, some of these are: United States of America, Kenya, Iraq, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Chad, Haiti and many others, with which added gives a total of 181 member countries.

Key Questions

1. Has your country provided humanitarian aid or diplomatic support to either side of the conflict? If so, in what form?

1. What specific humanitarian aid has your country provided to civilians affected by the conflict, and how has it ensured that the aid reaches those in need?
2. What protocols does your country advocate for the protection of healthcare workers, journalists, and aid workers in conflict zones?
3. What measures does your country propose to support internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees affected by the conflict?
4. How does your country engage with regional actors such as the Arab League, the European Union, or other Middle Eastern countries to protect civilians?
5. What strategies does your country propose to overcome political and military barriers to ensure the uninterrupted flow of humanitarian aid to civilians?
6. What specific actions does your delegation propose to ensure the protection of civilians caught in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict?
7. How does your delegation plan to ensure the long-term protection and rehabilitation of displaced populations affected by the conflict?

Support Links

- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/state-of-palestine/situation-reports>
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs: <https://response.reliefweb.int/palestine/protection>
- Integrated Food Security Phase Classification: <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1157065/?iso3=PSE>
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: <https://www.unrwa.org/>

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- Cornell Law School. (2017). *Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols*. LII / Legal Information Institute. <https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/geneva-conventions-and-their-additional-protocols>
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- IRC (2024, July 5). *Crisis in Gaza: What is happening?* International Rescue Committee. <https://www.rescue.org/article/crisis-gaza-what-you-need-know>

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 4. United Nations. (2024, July 17). *Humanitarian Situation in Gaza “a Moral Stain on Us All”, Secretary-General Tells Security Council, Stressing International Law Must Be Respected by All*. United Nations. <https://press.un.org/en/2024/sgsm22310.doc.htm>
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-

Topic A

“Addressing the upsurge of war crimes in the Israeli-Palestine conflict”

Abstract

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is one of the most violent and tragic conflicts in modern history and has been discussed in UN forums for many years in search of solutions. The issue began after World War I with the British Mandate over what is now called Palestine. Tensions arose between the predominantly Arab population and a Jewish minority, escalating as Jewish migration increased due to political persecution in Europe.

By 1947, the United Nations voted to divide Palestine into a Jewish and Arab state, with Jerusalem remaining an international city. The borders have since changed due to ongoing conflicts. During these confrontations, war crimes have been committed by both sides. The UN defines war crimes as “serious violations of the international rules of war, such as mistreating captured enemy soldiers, or

killing, raping, torturing, or deporting civilians during armed conflict” (Nations, 2024). Numerous investigations have been conducted into possible war crimes by both nations.

Nowadays

On the morning of October 7, 2023, Hamas and other Palestinian groups launched an attack from Gaza into Israel, firing thousands of rockets and crossing the border. They attacked towns including Be’eri, Kfar Aza, Nir Oz, and others, committing executions and kidnappings, primarily targeting civilians at a nearby musical festival. On October 9, Israel initiated a siege on Gaza, cutting off electricity and food supplies, resulting in a humanitarian crisis for the 2.2 million residents of Gaza.

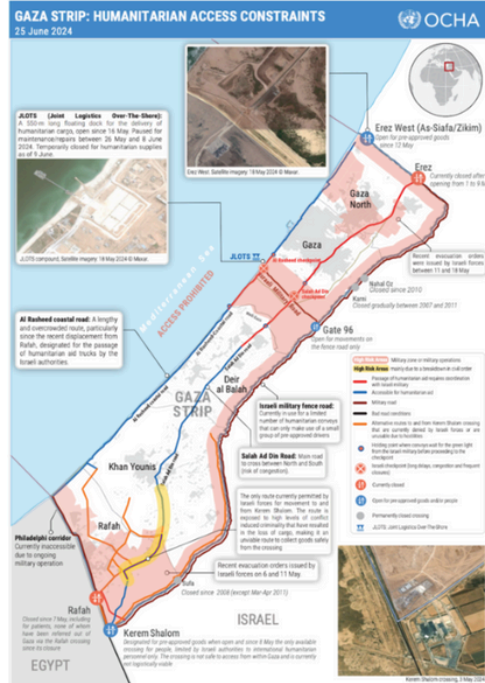
As of September 18, 2024, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reported 41,272 Palestinian fatalities. Amnesty International also maintains there is irrefutable evidence of war crimes being committed.

Despite numerous attempts to broker peace, such as the Security Council resolution during Ramadan, efforts have been hindered by ongoing violence. For instance, on August 28, 2024, a UN humanitarian vehicle delivering food to Gaza was struck by Israeli forces.

Both Israel and Palestine have been found guilty of war crimes, including targeting civilians, killing prisoners of war, breaching medical neutrality, attacking journalists, and committing acts of genocide.

General Data:





OCHA. (2024, 25 June). *Gaza Strip: Humanitarian access constraints* | 24 June 2024. United Nations Office For The Coordination Of Humanitarian Affairs <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/gaza-strip-humanitarian-access-constraints-24-june-2024>

Data	Source and Citation
<p>By 18 September 2024; 95,551 Palestinians were reported injured.</p>	<p>OCHA United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (2024, September 18). Reported impact snapshot Gaza Strip. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. https://www.ochaopt.org/content/reported-impact-snapshot-gaza-strip-18-september-2024</p>

<p>Since the conflict started, nearly 300 humanitarian aid workers have been killed.</p>	<p>REUTERS Nichols, M. (2024, September 12). <i>UN chief says lack of accountability on UN staff killings in Gaza “unacceptable.”</i> Reuters. https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/un-chief-says-lack-accountability-un-staff-killings-gaza-unacceptable-2024-09-11/</p>
<p>As of 18 September 2024, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs registered 41,272 Palestinian fatalities.</p>	<p>MoH Gaza United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (n.d.). <i>Data on casualties</i>. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. https://www.ochaopt.org/data/casualties</p>
<p>At least 95 journalists were killed in Gaza.</p>	<p>The Associated Press Frankel, J. (2024, April 6). <i>Half a year into the war in Gaza, here’s a look at the conflict by the numbers</i>. AP News. https://apnews.com/article/israel-hamas-gaza-war-statistics-95a6407fac94e9d589be234708cd5005#</p>
<p>Around 1.9 million people – nine in 10 Gazans - who have been displaced during the conflict.</p>	<p>United Nations Population Fund UNFPA. (2024, 3 September). <i>Crisis in the occupied Palestinian territory</i>. United Nations Population Fund. https://www.unfpa.org/occupied-palestinian-territory#:~:text=Around%201.9%20million%20people%20%E2%80%93%20nine.place%20can%20survival%20be%20guaranteed</p>
<p>List of Israeli War Crimes since Oct. 7 up to December 30, 2023:</p>	<p>Institute of Palestine Studies. Sayegh, N. (2023, December 30). <i>No Justice, No</i></p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Genocide 2. Intentional Harm of Protected Persons 3. Violation of Treaties Regarding Vulnerable Individuals 4. Disproportionate Response 5. Forced Displacement and Land Annexation 6. Perfidy 7. Desecration and Mutilation of Corpses 8. Destruction of Cultural Property 9. Food, Medical Supplies, and Humanitarian Aid 10. Defaulting on Obligations as an Occupying Power 	<p><i>Peace: A list of Israeli war crimes since Oct. 7.</i></p> <p>Institute for Palestine Studies.</p> <p>https://www.palestine-studies.org/en/node/16549</p> <p><u>22</u></p>
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Existing solutions

Since July of this year, several meetings have been held globally to address the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, involving organizations like the UN Security Council and leaders such as U.S. Vice President Kamala Harris and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. Harris reaffirmed her support for a two-state solution, which she described as the only way to ensure Israel’s security and democracy while allowing Palestinians to achieve the freedom and prosperity they deserve. Many leaders are actively working towards finding a resolution to the conflict and rebuilding Gaza.

The **Oslo Accords** were a series of peace agreements in the 1990s. Several meetings took place between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), facilitated by the Clinton administration. Two major agreements were reached: the 1993 accord, which established mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO, and the 1995 agreement, which divided the West Bank into three areas under varying degrees of Palestinian and Israeli control. However, challenges arose, and a final agreement was never reached.

The **Arab Peace Initiative**, proposed by Saudi Arabia in 2002 and endorsed by the Arab League, offers Israel normalized relations with Arab states in exchange for a full withdrawal from the territories occupied in the 1967 Six-Day War, the establishment of a Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital, and a just solution for Palestinian refugees. Although Israel has not fully accepted it, particularly due to concerns over the right of return for refugees and security issues, it remains a key reference point in discussions on resolving the conflict.

The **Abraham Accords**, signed on September 15, 2020, normalized relations between Israel and the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Morocco. These agreements have led to new opportunities for direct flights, cultural exchanges, business partnerships, and government collaborations, driving investment and growth in the region

Treaties and alliances

Egypt was involved in the Oslo Accords agreement of 1993.

Oman has participated in several diplomatic initiatives to support peace processes in the conflict and has served as a mediator between the two involved nations.

Qatar has acted as a mediator between Hamas and Israel, focusing on the safety of women and children. In August 2020, the United Arab Emirates became the third Arab country to recognize Israel, signing a deal with U.S. assistance. Since then, trade has grown, and many Israelis have visited the UAE.

Iran is heavily involved in the conflict, historically supporting Israel on some occasions but currently aligned with Hamas.

Jordan and Israel have had diplomatic relations since 1994, despite past conflicts and regional tensions. Jordan oversees holy sites in Jerusalem, while Iran opposes Israel and supports groups like Hezbollah and Hamas, challenging peace in the region.

Iraq opposed Israel's creation and fought against it in 1948 but lost. Its role in the conflict weakened after the 1991 Gulf War and Saddam Hussein's fall in 2003. However, Iraqi groups linked to Iran have threatened U.S. interests over Israel's conflict with Hamas.

Turkey's President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan has offered to mediate the Israel-Hamas conflict after October 7, criticizing Israel's actions in Gaza. Turkey once had strong ties with Israel, but relations soured under Erdoğan's leadership. However, they restored full diplomatic ties in 2022 after years of tension.

Yemen's role in the Israel-Palestine conflict is limited, but Houthi leader Abdel-Malek al-Houthi threatened to target U.S. interests if it intervened following Hamas's October 7 attacks.

- Key Questions
- How has your delegation been affected by the conflict?
- What is your delegation's position, and what measures has it taken in response to the conflict?
- What are the diplomatic, military, or economic ties between your country and Israel or Palestine?
- Has your country supported any UN Security Council or General Assembly resolutions on the conflict?
- What mechanisms does your country support for investigating and prosecuting war crimes in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict (e.g., the International Criminal Court, special tribunals)?
- How does your country view arms sales or military aid to either side? Does it provide any form of military assistance?
- Has your country historically supported either Israel or Palestine? If so, why?
- What are the key legal definitions and frameworks regarding war crimes, especially under international humanitarian law and the Geneva Conventions?
- What is the historical background of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict?
- What is your country's position on mitigating the conflict?

Support Links

Security Council Report:

https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/?s=israel&post_type%5B%5D=monthly_forecast_new&post_type%5B%5D=research_reports&post_type%5B%5D=un_documents&post_type%5B%5D=working_methods&post_type%5B%5D=update_report&post_type%5B%5D=chronology&post_type%5B%5D=whatsinblue&x=0&y=0

Anadolu Ajansı:

<https://www.aa.com.tr/en/middle-east/israels-occupation-76-years-of-palestinian-tragedy/3217700>

Integrated food security Phase Classification:

https://www.un.org/unispal/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/IPC_Famine_Committee_Review_Report_Gaza_Strip_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Feb_July2024_Special_Brief.pdf

Council on Foreign Relations:

<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/israeli-palestinian-conflict>

- Has your country supported any UN Security Council or General Assembly resolutions on the conflict?
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Support Links

Security Council Report:

https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/?s=israel&post_type%5B%5D=monthly_forecast_new&post_type%5B%5D=research_reports&post_type%5B%5D=un_documents&post_type%5B%5D=working_methods&post_type%5B%5D=update_report&post_type%5B%5D=chronology&post_type%5B%5D=whatsinblue&x=0&y=0

Anadolu Ajansı:

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Council on Foreign Relations:

<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/israeli-palestinian-conflict>

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