

INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP TEXAS / OSGOOD CENTER
LONE STAR / TEXAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2024

SECURITY COUNCIL (SC)

Background Guide
November 2024

Committee Overview



U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Linda Thomas-Greenfield votes during a U.N. Security Council vote on a resolution for a cease-fire between Israel and Palestinian militants Hamas in the Gaza Strip, at U.N. headquarters in New York City, June 10, 2024.

After the world suffered two world wars, one of the greatest achievements in global history was the creation of the United Nations (UN) as an intergovernmental organization with the primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security, creating the conditions conducive to economic and social development, and advancing universal respect for human rights. The Security Council became one of the six principal organs of the UN; it was given the primary responsibility of preserving international peace and security. This changed globally the perception of wars, domestic conflicts, and regional threats from localized matters to international concerns and meant that world leaders and member states are required to act collectively. The parallel development of international principles and regional standards later reinforced this call for universal accountability.

The Security Council held its first session on 17 January 1946 at Church House in London. After its first meeting, the Council relocated to its permanent residence at the UN Headquarters in New York City. At that time, five permanent members and six non-permanent members were part of the Council. In 1965, the number of non-permanent members increased to 10 and discussions regarding a change in configuration took place frequently. As the body's structure has remained largely unchanged, debate has arisen over the Security Council's efficacy and authority as a mediator on issues of international security. Matters such as the war in Ukraine, the situation in Gaza, the Syrian Civil War, Russia's annexation of Crimea, and The Democratic People's Republic of Korea's nuclear weapons program have posed challenges to the Security Council.

Traditionally, the Security Council discusses issues related to peacekeeping missions, political processes, as well as the protection of human rights, disarmament, and humanitarian crises. However, with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by the UN General Assembly in 2015, the Security Council has begun to increasingly focus on the intersection between sustainability, peace, and security. Some important crosscutting issues the Council is currently addressing include human rights and the protection of civilians for conflict prevention and sustainable development; Women, Peace, and Security; and the prevention of conflict and sustaining peace.

Governance, Structure, and Membership

In the United Nations system, the Security Council has an exclusive power: it is the only body with the power to adopt legally binding resolutions. The decisions of the Security Council are formal expressions of the will of this body responsible of maintaining international security and peace. More importantly, the Members of the United Nations, according to article 25 of the Charter, “agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.”

The Security Council has multiple tools at its disposal to address issues on the body's agenda. For example, the President of the Security Council may issue press statements or presidential statements to communicate the Council's position. Although these are not legally binding, such statements are used to bring attention to important issues and to recommend solutions to ongoing conflicts. In addition, the Security Council can achieve its goals through various mechanisms, which have evolved in its history. It can propose peaceful settlements of disputes by diverse means, including mediation processes, negotiations, peacekeeping operations, and calls for ceasefires. The Security Council can also impose sanctions to the Member states, and ultimately, as a last resort, its members can authorize the use of military force. The traditional role of the Security Council in implementing strategies to tackle issues related to disarmament, political development, peacekeeping, humanitarian crises, and to the protection human rights has also changed and has been revitalized.



An hourglass from Thuringia ensures greater discipline. Ambassador Christoph Heusgen introduced it with a twinkle in his eye at the start of Germany's UN Security Council Presidency in April 2019. The aim was to remind Security Council members of the time limit of speeches. Members may not generally speak for longer than five minutes. CHECK: <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/service/archive/media-center/01-an-hourglass-from-thuringia-ensures-greater-discipline-ambassador-christoph-heusgen-introduced-it-with-a-twinkle-in-his-eye-at-the-start-of-germany-s-un-security-council-presidency-in-april-2019-the-aim-was-to-remind-security-council-members-of-the-time-limit-of-speeches-members-may-generally-speak-for-five-minutes-1771832>

The Security Council is a body of 15 members. There are five members which have permanent membership: China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. Along with the five permanent members, **10 non-permanent members serve in the Security Council.** The General Assembly annually elects by a two-thirds the 10 non-permanent members for a two-year term. Security Council elections are held six months before the term starts in June. This change allows Member States sufficient time to prepare for their new role.

Currently, Algeria, Ecuador, Guyana, Japan, Malta, Mozambique, Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, and Switzerland are the non-permanent members for the 2024-2025 term.



Consistent with the Council’s mandate, the essential factor for eligibility is a member state’s contribution “to the maintenance of international peace and security” reflected on the potential states’ financial or troop contributions to peacekeeping efforts or its leadership roles on regional security. Another aspect considered is the “equitable geographical distribution”. To promote geographical inclusion, since 1965 the Council includes 3 seats for the Group of African States (GAFS); two seats for the Asia-Pacific Group, one for the Group of Eastern European States (EGG); one for the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries (GRULAC); two for the Group of Western European and Other States (WEOG). Each group has its own electoral norms. An Arab seat alternates between the African and Asian blocs by informal agreement. Turkey and Israel, which has never served on the council, caucus with WEOG.



States participate in a highly competitive process to be elected for the non-permanent seats on the Security Council; this includes long campaigns and statements of interests. Once states are elected to serve on the Security Council, they are expected to represent regional interests; these states are usually influential at the international level and demonstrate leadership in specific areas of interest to their respective foreign policy regional agendas. Each member of the Security Council can be represented at all meetings. In the Provisional Rules of Procedure, Rule 13 allows for Members to be represented by an accredited representative," such as a Head of Government.

Mandate, Functions, and Powers



The Security Council today The Security Council in the past Source:
<https://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/adlaistevensonunitednationscuba.html>

The mandate of the Security Council is to maintain international peace and security and to act whenever peace and security are threatened. The Council's authority is particularly relevant with respect to the UN's four primary purposes, as specified in the Charter: maintaining international peace and security; developing friendly relations among nations; cooperating in solving international problems; and promoting respect for human rights. The Security Council's capabilities are highlighted in Chapters V–VIII. Chapter V establishes the structure, membership, functions, and powers of the Security Council. Chapters VI and VII of the Charter specifically concern the Security Council and the range of actions that can be taken when settling disputes. Chapter VI of the Charter by itself aims to settle disputes through peaceful means, such as negotiation and judicial settlement. Chapter VII explores further actions the Council can take when responding to threats to peace, breaches of peace, and acts of aggression. This chapter also authorizes the Security Council to implement provisional measures aimed to de-escalate the situation. Chapter VIII of the Charter allows the Security Council to call upon other regional agencies or arrangements to enforce appropriate operations and intervene if necessary.

Under Article 41 of the Charter, the Council can call upon UN Member States to enact economic **sanctions** and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or end violence. Some of these measures include arms embargos, enforcing disarmament, or calling upon international criminal mechanisms to become active. Regarding diplomatic tools, the Council is mandated to investigate any dispute or situation

that might lead to aggression between states, with other non- state groups, or within states’ territories. The Council may also take military action against a state or other entity threatening international peace and security and may further decide on the deployment of troops or observers.

Bangladeshi peacekeepers offer hope to villagers in Northern Mali

Source: <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/bangladeshi-peacekeepers-offer-hope-to-villagers-northern-mali>

The Council may also decide upon the deployment of new UN peacekeeping missions to be led by the Department of Peace Operations. The Security Council creates a peacekeeping operation by adopting a resolution that outlines the mandate and size of a particular mission, and UN peacekeepers are assigned to appropriate regions to address conflicts. The Council also cooperates with several international and regional organizations as well as non- governmental organizations to implement its decisions.



Voting

Every Member State of the Security Council has one vote. **Votes on all matters require a majority of nine Member States. However, if one of the five permanent members of the Security Council votes “no” on a matter of substance, such as a draft resolution, it does not pass. This is known as “veto power.”**

In the 1950s, Security Council Member States made frequent use of their veto power, but its usage declined in the 1960s—rising again in the 1970s and 1980s. Recently, the use of the veto power has raised new criticisms in the international community and has sparked discussions about the power structures within the UN system.

Since 1993, the General Assembly deliberated several proposals to reform the Security Council. Key challenges to reforming the Security Council are its membership, transparency and working methods, and the veto power of the permanent five Member States. In 2018, delegates within the UN General Assembly called for expanding the number of permanent members and abolishing the permanent member’s use of veto power.

Conclusion

The Security Council is one of the main bodies of the UN that ensures international peace and security, overseeing the admission of new members to the UN General Assembly, and changes to the UN Charter. The Council also has a unique and impactful mandate to set norms and govern state actions, as all Member States are required to comply with the Security Council's legally binding decisions under Chapter VII of the Charter, the only UN body to have legally binding decisions. The Council is the only UN body that can create legally binding decisions. Although the Security Council is the primary UN entity responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda signaled the increasing need to also discuss the linkages between peace and security, and issues of human security and development. The Council has begun looking at the intersection between the SDGs and international peace and security.



FLASH APPEAL FOR THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY 2023 EXTENSION THROUGH MARCH 2024

2023 (October-December)			2024 (January-March)		
PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS
3.1M	2.7M	\$629M	3.1M	2.7M	\$600M



Since 7 October 2023, the situation in Gaza has changed dramatically and is directly affecting the West Bank when Palestinian armed groups in Gaza launched more than 3,500 missiles and rockets towards Israel and breached the perimeter fence of Gaza in multiple locations. Members of armed groups entered Israeli towns, communities, and military facilities near the Gaza Strip, killing and capturing members of Israeli forces and civilians. The Israeli military declared a "state of war alert" and began striking targets in the Gaza Strip. Israeli authorities have confirmed that the 7 October attack is the deadliest in Israel in decades, about 1,200 Israelis and foreign nationals, including women, children, and older people, were killed in Israel by members of Palestinian armed groups.

On 12 October 2023, humanitarian partners launched a [Flash Appeal](#) with a financial requirement of \$294 million to respond to the most urgent needs of 1.26 million people in Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT, Gaza and West Bank, including East Jerusalem). On 6 November 2023, the [first update](#) of the Flash Appeal for OPT with a new financial requirement of US\$1.229 billion to meet critical needs for 2.7 million people across the OPT (2.2 million population of the Gaza Strip and 500,000 from the West Bank, including East Jerusalem) from October until end of December 2023 was launched. It outlines the minimum to prevent further loss of life considering the ongoing siege and bombardment of Gaza and the escalating situation in the West Bank. UNRWA's requirements are included.

The magnitude of this response and operational constraints are beyond what has been seen before in the OPT and other contexts. As a result, the ability of humanitarian community to fully implement this plan was based on the following changes in operational conditions:

- Safe and sustained access for humanitarian actors to all people in need, across the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.
- Availability of sufficient fuel for humanitarian operations.
- Dramatic increase in flow of humanitarian assistance into Gaza.
- Timely and flexible funding to allow humanitarian actors to adapt programming to a highly dynamic context.

Due to the continuing impediments to an effective and appropriately scaled humanitarian response, the Flash Appeal will be extended through March 2024. Humanitarian actors will continue to meet the urgent humanitarian needs identified in Gaza and the West Bank through the Flash Appeal via this no-cost extension. Decision making on the appropriate planning framework for the remainder of 2024 is currently ongoing.

	People Targeted	First Update of the 2023 Flash Appeal Requirements by Sector(US\$)	2023 (October-December) Flash Appeal Extension Requirements by Sector(US\$)	2024 (January-March) Flash Appeal Extension Requirements by Sector(US\$)
Food Security	2.34M	303.8M	155.5M	148.3M
Health and Nutrition	2.5M	227.5M	116.5M	111.1M
Shelter and Non-Food Items	1.4M	209.2M	107.1M	102.1M
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	2.5M	148.6M	76.0M	72.5M
Education	0.53M	114.5M	58.6M	55.9M
Multi-purpose Cash Assistance	1.15M	101.1M	51.8M	49.4M
Coordination and Support Services		61.9M	31.7M	30.2M
Protection	1.4M	50.6M	25.9M	24.7M
Logistics		11.2M	5.7M	5.4M
Emergency Telecommunications		0.8M	0.4M	0.4M
Cluster Total		1.229B	629.1M	600.0M



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OCHA

Access and closure data is as of June 2010. It is collected by OCHA staff and is subject to change. Aerial photos are as of June 2007.

Cartography: OCHA Information Management Unit
Map produced July 2010

Base data and statistics: OCHA, I.C.M., PA-HORC
For comments contact: ocha@un.org or tel. +972 (0) 593-9962
www.ochaopt.org

MAP IS PROVIDED FREE OF CHARGE NOT FOR SALE

GAZA STRIP: CRITICAL WATER AND WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE

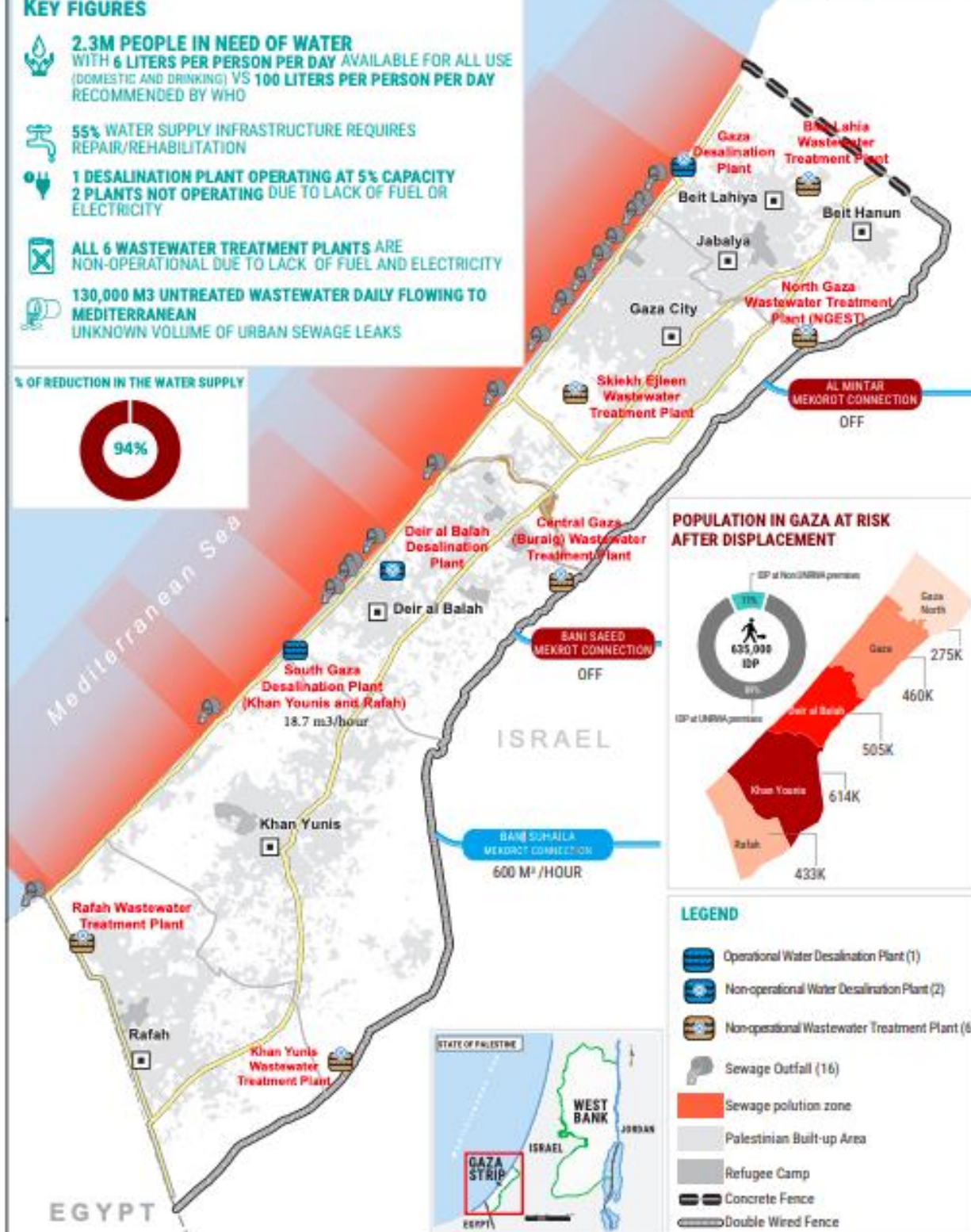
22 October 2023



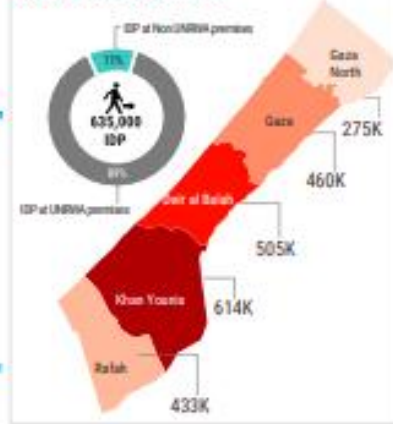
KEY FIGURES

- 2.3M PEOPLE IN NEED OF WATER** WITH 6 LITERS PER PERSON PER DAY AVAILABLE FOR ALL USE (DOMESTIC AND DRINKING) VS 100 LITERS PER PERSON PER DAY RECOMMENDED BY WHO
- 55% WATER SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURE** REQUIRES REPAIR/REHABILITATION
- 1 DESALINATION PLANT OPERATING AT 5% CAPACITY**
2 PLANTS NOT OPERATING DUE TO LACK OF FUEL OR ELECTRICITY
- ALL 6 WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS** ARE NON-OPERATIONAL DUE TO LACK OF FUEL AND ELECTRICITY
- 130,000 M3 UNTREATED WASTEWATER DAILY** FLOWING TO MEDITERRANEAN
UNKNOWN VOLUME OF URBAN SEWAGE LEAKS

% OF REDUCTION IN THE WATER SUPPLY



POPULATION IN GAZA AT RISK AFTER DISPLACEMENT



LEGEND

- Operational Water Desalination Plant (1)
- Non-operational Water Desalination Plant (2)
- Non-operational Wastewater Treatment Plant (6)
- Sewage Outfall (16)
- Sewage pollution zone
- Palestinian Built-up Area
- Refugee Camp
- Concrete Fence
- Double Wire Fence



DISCLAIMER

THE DESIGNATIONS EMPLOYED AND THE PRESENTATION OF THE MATERIAL ON THIS MAP DO NOT IMPLY THE EXPRESSION OF ANY OPINION WHATSOEVER ON THE PART OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONCERNING THE LEGAL STATUS OF ANY COUNTRY, TERRITORY, CITY OR AREA OR OF ITS AUTHORITIES, OR CONCERNING THE DELIMITATION OF ITS FRONTIERS OR BOUNDARIES.

SOURCE OF DATA: WASH CLUSTER STATE OF PALESTINE - UNICEF IS THE GLOBAL CLUSTER LEAD AGENCY (ICLAW) FOR WASH CLUSTER. MAP SOURCE: OCHA OPT.

TOPIC 1: THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN THE GAZA STRIP



Riyad H. Mansour, Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addresses the U.N. Security Council as the Council meets to discuss the issue of Israeli settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territory at U.N. headquarters in New York City, New York, U.S., February 20, 2023. REUTERS/Mike Segar/File Photo

What is the problem?

On October 7, 2023, **Hamas**, a Palestinian militant group, launched an attack on Israel that killed over 1,400 people. Since then, the conflict has expanded with the Gaza Strip caught in the crossfire. **With over 8,000 people presumed dead in the territory and many others injured, humanitarian aid workers have been working to address the damage of the war on civilian health and are working to support those in need. CHECK:** <https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/israeli-palestinian-conflict>

READ: <https://www.unicef.org.au/unicef-youth/making-sense-of-emergencies/youth-israel-palestine-crisis?srltid=AfmBOopmQ0ZC4LNYTQA2gGhJy7zaXfZueDpkAY4eZk7yoFXhc1kZgUaR>

WATCH: <https://www.cbc.ca/kidsnews/post/watch-the-gaza-strip-explained-for-kids>



CHECK: <https://www.thinkglobalhealth.org/article/gaza-photos-urgent-struggle-humanitarian-aid>



CHECK:

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/Hamas/571120#:~:text=Hamas%20and%20Fatah%20formed%20a,territory%2C%20the%20West%20Bank>
<https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/what-hamas>
<https://www.nytimes.com/article/israel-gaza-hamas-what-we-know.html>
<https://www.pbs.org/newshour/world/why-hamas-and-israel-are-both-alleged-to-have-broken-international-rules-of-war>
<https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/israel-hamas-war-frequently-asked-questions - what-is-the-history-of-the-hamas-israel-relationship>

Unfortunately, aid has been slow-coming and tied up in political situations. Limited number of trucks carrying food and supplies have been able to enter the Gaza Strip. Israel has also **banned fuel**, which is needed to keep hospitals running, from entering the Gaza Strip on the assumption, as it was mentioned of a previous video, that it could **“aid the Hamas war effort.”**

To understand these recent events and to understand the current humanitarian situation in Gaza, you need to **understand the history of Israel, Palestine, and its neighboring countries.**
WATCH: <https://unric.org/en/the-un-and-the-crisis-in-the-middle-east-gaza/>



WATCH: https://www.lemonde.fr/en/videos/article/2023/10/18/the-story-of-the-gaza-strip-explained_6184140_108.html

WHAT IS THE TWO-STATE SOLUTION?

WATCH: https://www.lemonde.fr/en/international/article/2023/10/29/israel-palestinian-peace-what-is-the-two-state-solution_6211456_4.html
CHECK: <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/article/timeline-israeli-palestinian-peace-process-1993-oslo-accord/>
CHECK: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Oslo-Accords>
CHECK: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/10/9/whats-the-israel-palestine-conflict-about-a-simple-guide>



READ: https://www.lemonde.fr/en/international/article/2023/10/20/why-is-the-state-of-israel-located-in-the-region-of-palestine_6191583_4.html

WATCH: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=G0j9sZ6j6Lo>

What is the humanitarian situation in Gaza?



WATCH: <https://www.france24.com/en/video/20231201-dire-humanitarian-situation-as-not-enough-medical-supplies-food-and-fuel-entered-gaza>

How bad is the humanitarian situation in Gaza?



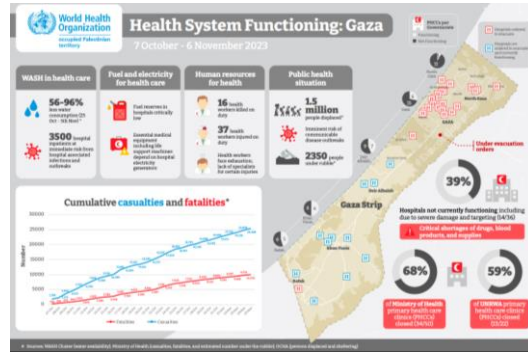
WATCH: <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/show/aid-worker-describes-life-in-gaza-amid-constant-bombardment>

CHECK: <https://www.cfr.org/in-brief/israel-hamas-war-humanitarian-crisis-gaza>

"Children in Israel and the State of Palestine continue to endure incomprehensible suffering," he stressed — "particularly in the Gaza Strip, where the scale of death and destruction is staggering".

Stating that 4,312 Palestinian and 70 Israeli children were verified as killed or maimed in 2023, he noted that this represents 37 per cent of all such verifications included in the Secretary-General's report. Most casualties were caused by explosive weapons in populated areas. However, more than 23,000 reported cases of children killed or maimed in 2023 have yet to be verified due to insecurity, movement restrictions and significant risks to humanitarian personnel operating in Gaza. The bodies of thousands of missing children remain buried under rubble, and none of this includes the thousands of violations reported so far in 2024. "After nearly nine months of horrible conflict, UNICEF and other humanitarian actors are still struggling to reach those in need," he said, pointing to continued obstacles that "are directly related to the increasing number of acutely malnourished children". Against that backdrop, he urged parties to the conflict to comply with their obligations to protect children and "immediately enter into a complete ceasefire".

CHECK: <https://press.un.org/en/2024/sc15745.doc.htm>



READ or WATCH: <https://www.csis.org/analysis/dahlia-scheindlin-israeli-opinion-gaza-human-toll>

<https://youtu.be/mKRKEPJE4UU>

READ: <https://www.nytimes.com/topic/destination/gaza-strip>

CHECK: https://e4k4c4x9.rocketcdn.me/en/wp-content/uploads/sites/15/2023/11/Health_System_Function_-_Gaza_2023_-_Nov_7b-1.pdf

CHECK: <https://euromedmonitor.org/uploads/2023/7/en-blockade-gaza-1.jpg>



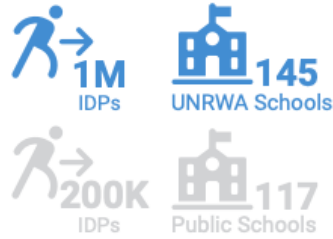
EDUCATION UNDER ATTACK In the Gaza Strip

As of 30 January 2024

More than **625,000** students and close to **23,000** teachers in the Gaza Strip have been affected by school closures and attacks on education since 7 October 2023 with no access to education and a safe place.

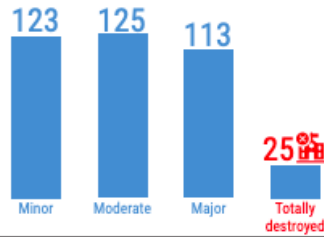


IDPs (using schools as shelters)



92% of total school buildings are either being used as IDPs shelters (almost four times their capacity) and/or sustained damage. This will constitute an additional burden to ensure the continuity of education when security condition allows, as they need rehabilitation, and cleaning works and many will continue to serve as IDPs centers for families who have lost their homes.

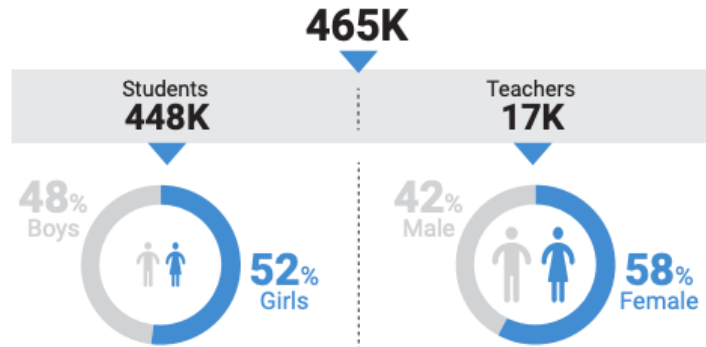
SEVERITY OF DAMAGE



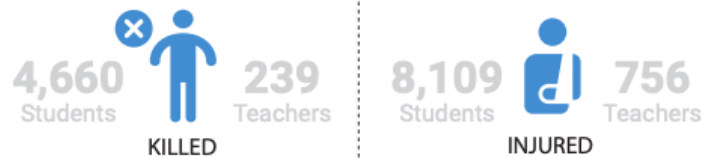
TYPE OF DAMAGED SCHOOL



AFFECTED STUDENTS AND TEACHERS (directly affected by the damaged schools)

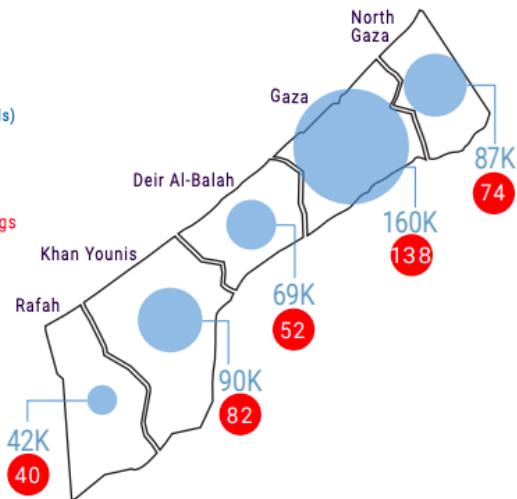


CASUALTIES (Students age group is 6-17 years old)



GOVERNORATES

448K Affected Students (by damaged schools)
386 Total Affected School Buildings



GAZA STRIP: ACCESS CONSTRAINTS ON HUMANITARIAN AID



27 March 2024



Population
2.3 million
Area
365 km²



Mediterranean Sea
ACCESS PROHIBITED

High Risk Areas: Gathering points of people awaiting or taking relief supplies, where civilians and aid workers have been repeatedly placed at risk.

Coastal Line Road: A lengthy and overcrowded route designated for the passage of humanitarian aid trucks by the Israeli authorities.

Salah Al Deen Road: An optimal route for the swift and secure passage of humanitarian aid trucks but remains prohibited by the Israeli authorities.



High Risk Areas mainly due to shooting and shelling
High Risk Areas mainly due to a breakdown in civil order

- Prohibited Road for Humanitarian Aid
- Accessible Road for Humanitarian Aid
- Alternative Road for Humanitarian Aid
- Israeli Checkpoints
- Currently Closed Crossing
- Currently Open for Pre-approved Goods and/or People
- Permanently Closed Crossing

Number of drivers and trucks cleared by Israel to use fence road is insufficient to meet demand, causing delays and fewer aid deliveries than planned.

CHECK: https://e4k4c4x9.rocketcdn.me/en/wp-content/uploads/sites/15/2024/04/GAZA_STRIP_ACCESS_CONSTRAINTS_ON_HUMANITARIAN_AID_27_March_2024.pdf

oPt Emergency Situation Update

Issue 41

7 Oct 2023 - 20 Aug 2024



Gaza Strip Overview As of 20 Aug 2024

Source: Ministry of Health



40,223
Fatalities



92,981
Injuries



+10,000
Reported missing
under the rubble

Source: Palestinian Civil Defense

Health Facility Functionality and Access



16/36 (44%)

Hospitals **partially functional (HPF)***
Bed capacity 1,490, including inpatient, maternity and ICU beds.†



58/132‡ (44%)

Primary health care (PHC) facilities are **functional**

‡ The number of PHCs includes active NGOs.



3 Accessible



1 ICU



2 Surgeries



2 FHPF



2 Inpatient



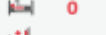
3 FHPF



0 Accessible



0 Surgeries



0 Inpatient



0 ICU



1 FHPF

1 FHPF



3 HPPF



5 FH



0 HPPF



2 FH



4 Field hospitals **partially functional (FHPF)**



4 Field hospitals **fully functional (FHFF)**

North Gaza
3 HPPF

Gaza
7 HPPF

Deir al Balah
3 HPPF
1 FH

Khan Younis
3 HPPF
5 FH

Rafah
0 HPPF
2 FH



3 Accessible



3 Inpatient



3 Surgeries



2 ICU



7 Accessible



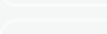
6 Inpatient



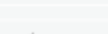
5 Surgeries



2 ICU



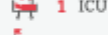
3 Accessible



1 ICU



3 Surgeries



1 FHPF



3 Inpatient



0 FHPF

* Partially functional facility when a health facility is unable to fully provide some or all of the services as normal, or there is an interruption in any of the services provided at the facility, due to various reasons.

- Of the 16 partially functional hospitals, 12 are partially accessible due to insecurity or physical barriers, such as damage to both patient and ambulance entrances, and surrounding roads.
- Thirteen health service points, including the Indonesian hospital, 4 PHCs, and 8 medical points, are within the evacuation areas announced on 16 and 17 August, affecting areas in North Gaza, Khan Younis and Deir Al-Balah.
- Al-Aqsa Hospital is approx. 850m within the evacuation area, one medical point is 30m away, and 10 other medical points are within 600m or less.



505 Health Attacks As of 20 Aug 2024



752 People killed in attacks



982 People injured in attacks



128 Health workers remain detained/arrested



110 Health facilities affected
Including **32** Hospitals damaged



115 Ambulances affected
Including **63** Sustained damage

† Source: The Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS)

How have countries and the United Nations addressed the situation in Gaza?

OPT:HUMANITARIAN FUND DASHBOARD

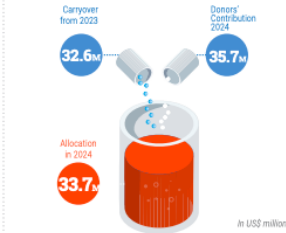
July 2024



During July 2024, the occupied Palestinian territory Humanitarian Fund (oPT HF) managed a total of 98 ongoing projects, totaling US\$81.4 million. These projects aimed to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (89 per cent) and the West Bank (11 per cent). The projects were strategically focused on Education, Food Security, Health, Protection, Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFI), Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Coordination and Support Services, Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance and Nutrition.

Of these projects, 55 projects are being implemented by international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), 31 by national NGOs and 12 by UN agencies. Notably, 32 out of the 67 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs.

TOTAL FUNDING AND ALLOCATION BALANCE



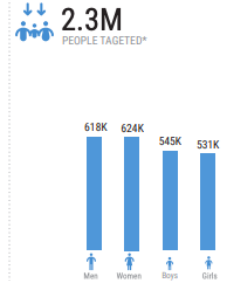
Financial data is provisional and may vary upon financial finalization. OCHA's use of financial records shown from OCHA which are only available on a routine quarterly basis, or upon request as needed.

ONGOING PROJECTS BY PARTNER TYPE



*12 INGO and UN projects are implemented in partnership with INGOs (\$7.1 M indirectly).

PEOPLE ASSISTED FROM ONGOING PROJECTS



* Some persons have been assisted through multiple projects.

ONGOING PROJECTS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS

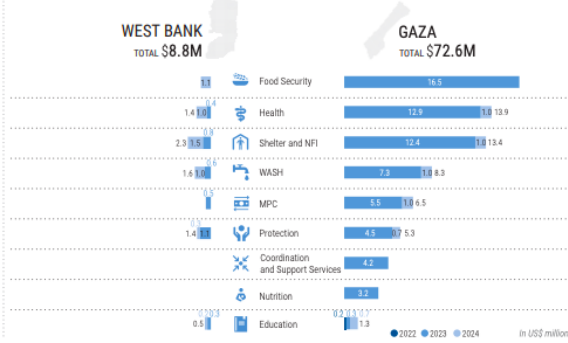


Strategic Objective 1: The rights of Palestinians living under occupation, including those living under the blockade and other restrictions, are protected, respected and promoted in accordance with IHL and IHRL.

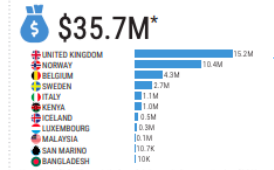
Strategic Objective 2: The basic needs of vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation are met through the provision of quality basic services and improved access to resources.

Strategic Objective 3: The capacity of vulnerable Palestinians to cope with and overcome protracted crisis, including from environmental threats, is supported.

ONGOING PROJECTS BY CLUSTER

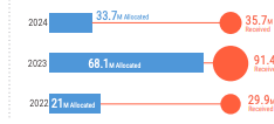


DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2024



*An additional \$1.5 million are in the form of pledges or payable payments, where \$0.2 M are pledged from the Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation (2024) while a total of \$1.3 M are in the pipeline from Ireland (\$1.4 M) and Japan (\$0.9 M).

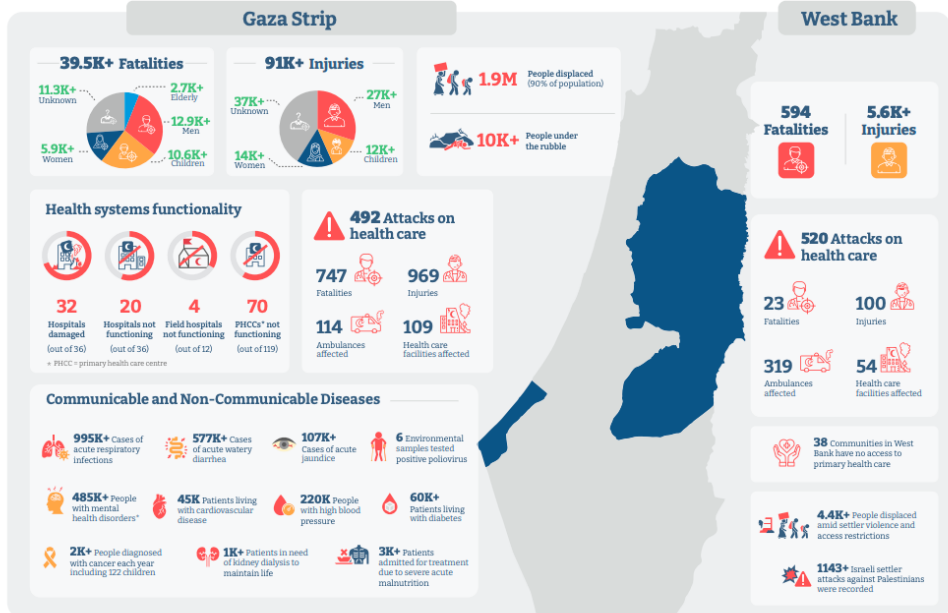
TOTAL FUNDS RECEIVED



Created: August 2024 Sources: HFU Feedback: ochaopt@un.org <http://www.ochaopt.org/content/opt-humanitarian-fund> <http://www.ochaopt.org> [facebook.com/ochaopt](https://www.facebook.com/ochaopt) [@ochaopt](https://twitter.com/ochaopt)

CHECK: https://e4k4c4x9.rocketcdn.me/en/wp-content/uploads/sites/15/2024/08/opt_humanitarian_pooled_fund_dashboard_July_2024.pdf

300 Days of War



Source: Ministry of Health (MoH), UNRWA, World Health Organization (WHO), Nutrition Cluster

Page 1 of 3

What has been the history of the Israel-Palestine situation in the Security Council?

CHECK: <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-documents/middle-east-including-the-palestinian-question/>

Monthly Period	Country and Regional Issues	Thematic and General Issues	About the UN Security Council	Global 500	Index
UN Documents for Middle East, including the Palestinian Question					
10 JUNE 2023 S/RES/1502		This resolution on the war between Israel and Hamas condemns the attack on a civilian aircraft on 10 October 2023 and condemns the killing of 120 civilians in Israel and the occupation of Gaza.		2023 Final Publication Security Council, including the Palestinian Question	
10 MARCH 2023 S/RES/1502		This resolution demands that Israel immediately cease its military operations in Gaza and that it allow the return of all displaced persons to their homes and places of origin.		Chronology of Events Security Council, including the Palestinian Question	
10 DECEMBER 2023 S/RES/1502		This resolution requests the Secretary-General to appoint a Senior Adviser on Human Rights and International Law to assist the High Commissioner for Human Rights in his or her efforts to monitor and report on human rights violations in Gaza and the West Bank.		Map Middle East, including the Palestinian Question	
10 JUNE 2023 S/RES/1502		This resolution demands that Israel immediately cease its military operations in Gaza and that it allow the return of all displaced persons to their homes and places of origin.		Map Middle East, including the Palestinian Question	



JULY 2024



Members of the Security Council observe a moment of silence for Israeli civilians and foreign nationals who lost their lives on 7 October in Israel, and all Palestinian civilians who lost their lives in the Gaza Strip and in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, as well as UN staff members and journalists who lost their lives in the Gaza Strip ahead of the Security Council meeting on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. 10 November 2023.

READ: <https://www.un.org/unispal/document/sc-press-release-17jul24/>
Delegates Warn Israel's Continuous Attacks in Strip, Settlement Expansion in West Bank, Regional Spillover Threatening Prospect for Two-State Solution

RESOLUTION 2735 JUNE 2024



CHECK the explanations in the voting process:

<https://press.un.org/en/2024/sc15723.doc.htm>

In this photo taken on March 25, 2024, US Ambassador Linda Thomas-Greenfield (2nd R) abstains during a resolution vote calling for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza. After repeatedly vetoing previous drafts, the US abstained to signal its displeasure with Israeli intransigence. <https://arab.news/wcmun>

Resolution 2735 welcomes the **new ceasefire** proposal announced on May 31, **which Israel accepted, calls upon Hamas to also accept it, and urges both parties to fully implement its terms without delay and without condition. The Resolution further notes that the implementation of this proposal would enable the following outcomes spread over three phases:**

- **Phase 1:** an immediate, full, and complete ceasefire with the release of hostages including women, the elderly and the wounded, the return of the remains of some hostages who have been killed, the exchange of Palestinian prisoners, withdrawal of Israeli forces from the populated areas in Gaza, the return of Palestinian civilians to their homes and neighborhoods in all areas of Gaza, including in the north, as well as the safe and effective distribution of humanitarian assistance at scale throughout the Gaza Strip to all Palestinian civilians who need it, including housing units delivered by the international community;
- **Phase 2:** upon agreement of the parties, a permanent end to hostilities, in exchange for the release of all other hostages still in Gaza, and a full withdrawal of Israeli forces from Gaza; and;
- **Phase 3:** the start of a major multi-year reconstruction plan for Gaza and the return of the remains of any deceased hostages still in Gaza to their families. The Resolution further rejects any attempt at demographic or territorial change in the Gaza Strip, including any actions that reduce the territory of Gaza, as well as reiterates its unwavering commitment to the vision of the two-State solution where two democratic States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side in peace within secure and recognized borders, consistent with international law and relevant UN resolutions, and in this regard stresses the importance of unifying the Gaza Strip with the West Bank under the Palestinian Authority.

This resolution was adopted with 14 votes in favor and one abstention (Russian Federation).

RESOLUTION 2728 MARCH 2024

CHECK: <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/2728>

READ: <https://press.un.org/en/2024/sc15641.doc.htm>

FEBRUARY 2024



UN Photo/Manuel Elias | Ambassador Alya Ahmed Saif Al-Thani of Qatar addresses the Security Council meeting on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question.



UN Photo/Manuel Elias | Ambassador Gilad Erdan of Israel addresses the Security Council meeting on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question.

CHECK: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/02/1146697>

RESOLUTION 2720 DECEMBER 2023



UN security council adopts resolution calling for boosted aid to Gaza

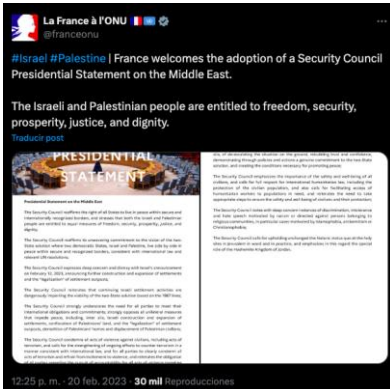


WATCH: <https://youtu.be/suDrWHofNHE>

READ: <https://www.un.org/unispal/document/security-council-resolution-s-res-2720-22dec2023/>

CHECK: <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-documents/document/s-res-2720.php>

PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT FEBRUARY 2023



CHECK:

<https://press.un.org/en/2023/sc15203.doc.htm>
Security Council Expresses 'Concern', 'Dismay' over Israeli Settlement Expansions, Adopting First Presidential Statement on Question of Palestine in Years

READ: <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n23/052/50/pdf/n2305250.pdf>

CHECK THE POSITIONS OF DIVERSE COUNTRIES LIKE THESE:

SINGAPORE

<https://www.mfa.gov.sg/Newsroom/Announcements-and-Highlights/2023/11/20231106-Parl-Sitting>

GERMANY

<https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/support-israel-2302912>

CHINA

<https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/tracking-chinese-statements-hamas-israel-conflict>

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/article/china-exploits-war-gaza-its-power-struggle-washington>

JAPAN

https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/palestine/data.html

<https://www.un.org/unispal/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Japan-MOFA.pdf>

<https://www.aa.com.tr/en/asia-pacific/japan-urges-israel-to-comply-with-world-court-order-to-halt-rafah-offensive/3232497>

What should you discuss?

Your committee should consider questions like these:

- What are the **next steps** in the Security Council to address the situation in the Gaza Strip? **WATCH:**
<https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/international-aid/103040050>



- What should be the **priorities** in the Security Council to meet the humanitarian needs in the Gaza Strip? **CONSIDER** that “On 23 August, the World Health Organization (WHO) Director-General, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, expressed grave concern about the first confirmed case of polio in Gaza in 25 years, adding that the 10-month-old unvaccinated child who had contracted the virus had developed paralysis in the lower left leg. On 25 August, UNICEF announced that 1.2 million doses of Polio Vaccine Type 2 (nOPV2) were being brought to Gaza to immunize over 640,000 children jointly with WHO and UNRWA.” **CHECK:**
<https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/humanitarian-situation-update-209-gaza-strip>

TOPIC 2: REFORMING THE STRUCTURE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL



UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe General Assembly meets on question of equitable representation and increase in membership of Security Council.

What is the problem?

The problem is that the structure of the Security Council has multiple limitations. **Why is the reform of the Security Council needed? READ:**

<https://www.passblue.com/2024/04/24/who-knew-reform-is-happening-in-the-un-security-council/>

READ: <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2022-10/in-hindsight-the-long-and-winding-road-to-security-council-reform.php>

CHECK: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/11/1143677>

CHECK: <https://carnegieendowment.org/posts/2024/07/un-reform-security-council-charter-nonamendment-veto?lang=en>

READ: <https://carnegieendowment.org/research/2023/06/un-security-council-reform-what-the-world-thinks?lang=en>

READ: <https://russiancouncil.ru/en/analytcs-and-comments/analytcs/positions-of-brics-nations-on-un-security-council-reform/>



UNITED KINGDOM:

<https://www.chathamhouse.org/2023/06/uk-foreign-secretary-james-cleverly-calls-reform-un-security-council>



GERMANY: <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/internationale-organisationen/vereintenationen/reformsfragen/231618>



INDIA: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/india-presents-detailed-model-on-behalf-of-g4-nations-for-uns-c-reform-that-displays-flexibility-on-veto/article67928010.ece>

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/india/only-comprehensive-reform-can-enable-uns-c-to-effectively-manage-global-conflicts-india/articleshow/111273671.cms>



FRANCE: <https://onu.delegfrance.org/we-need-to-reform-the-security-council>



CHECK THE JOIN STATEMENT OF THE BRICS
https://mid.ru/en/foreign_policy/news/1955719/

CHINA: ZHANG JUN (China) noted with regret that the functioning of the Security Council is currently deeply affected by geopolitical confrontation, power politics and double standards. Outlining four principles of the reform, he first pointed to the unjust composition, inadequate representation, and unreasonable structure of the Council, “where one block has been dominating its affairs”. The reform must follow the right direction, which is to effectively increase the representation and voice of developing countries, he said. Pointing to the third principle, he stressed that the reform should pursue a **packaged solution based on the five “clusters”, while at the same time the fourth principle be based on a consensus approach and “be able to stand the test of time and history”**. Highlighting the role of the intergovernmental negotiations process as the main channel for discussing Security Council reform, he warned against starting a new process during the Summit of the Future. **CHECK:** <https://www.un.org/pga/74/wp-content/uploads/sites/99/2020/08/China-Note-Verbal-Explanation-of-Position.pdf>

GERMANY: ANTJE LEENDERTSE (Germany), speaking on behalf of the Group of Four, said the urgency of reform cannot be overstated. **The current composition of the Security Council fails to reflect the contemporary geopolitical realities. It lacks the necessary representation, including permanent representation from Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean. Furthermore, it does not provide the effectiveness to address the challenges Member States face.** Thus, it is no surprise, that, time and again, the Security Council has been unable to live up to expectations in addressing some of the most serious threats to international peace and security in a timely and effective manner. Many regions remain underrepresented and unrepresented, including Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean, she said, noting that those regions have called for a comprehensive reform of the Council, including the expansion in both permanent and non-permanent categories.”

REPUBLIC OF KOREA: JOONKOOK HWANG (Republic of Korea), associating himself with Uniting for Consensus, said he supports enlargement of elected membership to a reasonable and manageable size, reflecting the increase in the UN membership by 80 countries since 1963. “We have seen enough of how things can go wrong with a system of permanent or forever membership,” he said. **The Republic of Korea remains flexible on the specific modalities for expanded non-permanent membership. However, the principle of “equitable geographical distribution” enshrined in Article 23 is the main guidance.** This principle only applies to non-permanent membership for election purposes and was used when the latest reform of the Council took place in 1963. **In today’s composition, Asia-Pacific is the most underrepresented among the five regional groups.** This fact should be duly reflected to achieve equitable geographical distribution in the next reform.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES: NEDRA P. MIGUEL (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), speaking on behalf of the L.69 group of developing countries from Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia, and the Pacific, said that the Security Council has too often found itself paralyzed by the geopolitical realities of today, which have evolved far beyond the realm of 1945. “That it is no longer fit for purpose is now a stark reality,” she stressed. **The overrepresentation of Western countries in the Council neither reflects the geopolitical diverse composition of the United Nations, nor the geopolitical realities of the twenty-first century. To preserve this current configuration is to deliberately perpetuate the exclusion of the majority of the UN membership from decisions and deliberations on issues that will most**

drastically affect them. In this context, reform of the Security Council is not only urgent, but also a precondition to international peace, stability, and security and to an effective multilateral order.

“We fail to understand what is to be expected from speaking at each other instead of with each other,” she continued, further adding: “We have repeatedly stated that the IGN [intergovernmental negotiations framework] should not be treated differently from any other process at the United Nations, which utilizes a text upon which the process of negotiations facilitates compromise that engenders an acceptable outcome.” The well-established positions of all groups and delegations must be outlined and accurately captured in a streamlined manner. Member States must recommit themselves to working constructively towards urgent reform of the Security Council, in line with the course made clear by an overwhelming number of leaders at the General Assembly high-level debate this year. This is a task that goes to the heart of credibility, legitimacy and the relevance of the United Nations, she stressed.

SIERRA LEONE: SULAY-MANAH KPUKUMU (Sierra Leone), speaking on behalf of the African Group, said that the bloc remains convinced of the need for comprehensive reform of the UN system, which will significantly contribute to upholding the principles and objectives of the Organization’s Charter. **“Africa remains the only major continent without representation in the permanent category of the Security Council, and under-represented in the non-permanent category,”** he added. **The regional group with the highest number of Member States of the UN and over 1.4 billion people is not equitably represented at the Security Council. Africa’s demand for two permanent seats — with all the rights and prerogatives of current members, including the right of veto, if retained, and two additional non-permanent seats is a matter of common justice.** “It is equally a matter of common justice to have an equal say in decision-making on issues of international peace and security, in particular, matters that affect the African region,” he stressed.

“It is evident that our call for the immediate redress of the African demand for equitable representation in the UN Security Council continues to garner wide support from the membership of the United Nations,” he went on to say. Recognizing the gains made in the seventy-seventh session, including the introduction of the webcast for the first segment of each of the intergovernmental negotiation’s meetings, and establishment of the repository, the African Group notes that divergence in the positions of Member States and interest groups on models of reform persist. There are differences as well on procedural matters, challenging the overall progress and consensus building on all the five clusters of the intergovernmental negotiations.

What should you discuss?

Your committee should consider questions like the real questions that have been considered in the Security Council.

CHECK: <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/whatsinblue/2024/08/high-level-debate-on-addressing-the-historical-injustice-and-enhancing-africas-effective-representation-on-the-un-security-council.php>

- How can the current structure of the Security Council be rectified so that the historical marginalization of Africa is addressed?
- How has the underrepresentation of Africa in the Council hindered the continent’s ability to contribute effectively to global governance?

- What are the linkages between African underrepresentation on the Security Council and the ability of regional authorities to maintain regional peace and security?
- How can the current structure of the Security Council be rectified so that the historical marginalization of other nations (Germany) is addressed?
- What additional actions should be promoted (procedural aspects (veto)?