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**Topic A: "Protection of the Palestinian  
Civilian Population."**



# Welcoming letter

On behalf of the CFMUN team, we would like to warmly welcome you as a delegate to our committee.

We are delighted that you are joining us in our noble endeavor to protect and promote human rights around the world.

At UNHRC, our mission is to ensure that all people are treated with dignity, equality, and respect.

We firmly believe that every person, regardless of race, sex, religion, or any other characteristic, deserves to live a life free from discrimination, oppression, and injustice.



By joining this committee, you have taken a courageous step to positively impact the lives of countless people who desperately need our support.

Your commitment to human rights, is commendable, and we are delighted to have you on board.

If you have any questions, please don't doubt to contact us at:

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We are honored to have all delegates by our side since our main purpose is to create a world where justice, fairness, and equality prevail.

Warm regards,

Victoria Garcia & Isabella Aguilar



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# I. Committee Background

The Human Rights Council, is the main intergovernmental body within the United Nations (UN) system responsible for “promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all” and for addressing human rights violations, including gross and systematic violations.

Regularly, the council meets in Geneva to discuss and address the previously mentioned violations.

It was established in 2006, and replaced the Commission on Human Rights.

## II. Introduction to the Topic

The protection of the Palestinian civilian population is a critical and complex issue within the broader context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Considering decades of historical and geopolitical complexities, this topic highlights the challenges and humanitarian concerns surrounding the safety, well-being, and fundamental rights of Palestinian civilians living in the midst of protracted tensions.

The current situation of Palestine is quite alarming. Since most healthcare and water systems fail very often which would be considered an emergency since 80% of population need humanitarian aid to survive.

At least 10,328 Palestinians, of which 4,237 children, have been affected due to Israeli attacks since the start of the armed conflict.

The Palestine Health Center, had several minor injured civilians and the others deceased, with an alarming increase of 306 victims after the latest attacks.





## III. Evolution of the Topic

These armed conflicts have a complex and multifaceted history that spans over a century. The conflicts have evolved through various phases, shaped by political, social, and historical factors.

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict continued with subsequent wars and periods of violence, including the *Suez Crisis* in 1956, the *Six-Day War* in 1967, the *Yom Kippur War* in 1973, and the First and Second *Intifada* in the late 20th century.

These conflicts further deepened the divide between Israelis and Palestinians and led to significant loss of life and displacement.





Efforts have been made to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through peace negotiations, such as, the *Oslo Accords* in the 1990s. However, the conflict remains unresolved, with ongoing tensions, sporadic violence, and disagreements over issues such as borders, settlements, and the status of Jerusalem.



## IV. Relevant Events

### A. Panorama

The armed conflict was officially triggered on October 7th by the Hamas attack in southern Israel.

The Palestinian death toll exceeds 10,800, including more than 4,400 children, according to the Hamas-run Health Ministry in Gaza.

Israel claims sovereignty over the city and claims it is its capital after taking East Jerusalem in 1967. On the other hand, Palestinians want East Jerusalem to be their capital.



## **B. Points of view**

The President of Egypt, previously stated that it won't allow the relocation of Palestinians to its territory, Egypt has unusually vivid memories of how Palestinians were forced to abandon their homes and cities after the Nakba (Arabic for catastrophe) in 1948, which meant that they would not be able to return after the war ended. (Holleis, 2023)

The United States, has voted in favor of a resolution submitted by Brazil to the Security Council searching for the revocation of Israel's order for civilians and United Nations personnel to evacuate all areas from the north of Wadi Gaza, to relocate by the south of the strip.



# V. UN and External Actions

## A. UN Actions

The United Nations, has been actively involved in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, with the UN Secretary-General calling for a ceasefire and expressing concern for the civilian population affected by the conflict.

UN experts, have urged the international community to prevent genocide against the Palestinian people and called for immediate action to achieve an immediate ceasefire.

It has also warned about the risk of the conflict threatening the stability of the wider region and expressed support for Palestine's full membership in the UN, and the early resumption of direct negotiations between Palestine and Israel.

## B. External Actions

The Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) is the leading provider of emergency medical services in Gaza and the West Bank. (Israel and Occupied Palestinian Territory Appeal, n.d.) The ICRC is also providing humanitarian assistance as required on both sides.

The measures taken to mitigate the economic impact of the conflict on Palestine have been limited. The Palestinian Authority has been criticized for inconsistent implementation of necessary reforms, and the occupation and related restrictions have long affected both potential and actual growth and fiscal sustainability.



## VI. Conclusion

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has had a profound and far-reaching impact on the civilians of Palestine by placing them at risk of displacement and various other hardships. The United Nations Human Rights Council, must commit to seeking a resolution to assist the Palestinian civilians and ensure safety. Since it is an urgent issue that needs to be addressed by the international community. Considering that the ongoing conflict has resulted in a massive amount of suffering for innocent men, women, and children, who became victims of violence and had their human rights gravely violated.



## VII. Committee Focus

The United Nations Human Rights Council must find a solution to guarantee the security of all Human rights for Palestinian civilians, although there is an ongoing-armed conflict with Israel.

When considering the possible solutions to the committee's topic, the following points must be considered:

- How can you ensure the security of the children?
- What is being done to address the high levels of violence that Palestinian children are exposed to in their schools and communities?
- What does the UN say about the protection of Palestine?





- Which institutions or associations have addressed the protection of Palestinians?
- What is Palestine doing to protect civilians in their country?

## VII. Participation List

- Arab Republic of Egypt.
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Federative Republic of Brazil
- French Republic
- Iceland
- Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
- The Kingdom of Norway
- State of Palestine
- People's Republic of Bangladesh
- People's Republic of Burkina Faso
- People's Republic of China
- Plurinational State of Bolivia
- Republic of Albania
- Republic of Benin
- Republic of Cabo Verde
- Republic of Iraq
- Russian Federation
- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- The Kingdom of Sweden
- State of Israel



- The Swiss Confederation
- Syrian Arab Republic
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

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