

# UNSC

*United Nations Security Council*



PALESTINIAN

PEOPLE ARE

COLLATERAL



**Committee:** Security Council (SC)

**Topic:** Addressing the migrant crisis in the West Bank, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan due to the Gaza Strip conflict.

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Welcome delegates to SPIMUN del Paseo 2024! We hope you have an amazing time debating the topic we have put together for you, we expect excellent behavior in the simulation. You moderator Ana Julieta Gonzales, director Mateo Huertas, and secretary Carolina Gómez Yépez hope you enjoy this simulation, have fun, and learn something new. We aspire that you all show your enthusiasm towards MUN in this simulation. We are so excited to hear your amazing ideas in the debate!

If you have any questions or comments, please don't hesitate to reach any of your chairs

If you have any questions, feel free to contact us at:

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Sincerely,

Julieta González.

## **I. COMMITTEE BACKGROUND**

The first meeting of the Security Council Committee was held on January 17, 1946, but it was formally established on October 24, 1945, after the League of Nations' attempt to keep the peace failed. The committee was formed after



World War II to ensure security and peace. The Security Council takes action when there are any security-threatening situations and is the main organ of the United Nations.

The council has fifteen members. China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States are the permanent members, and they have the power of veto. Every year, elections are held to replace the remaining members. The Security Council Committee is crucial to the process of making decisions and carrying out actions about international peace and security because it was established to address specific issues.

## **II. HISTORY OF THE TOPIC**

The recurring conflict guided the continuous refugee crisis in the Gaza Strip seeking refuge in neighboring countries which contributed to the migrant crisis in these regions. This started in a Gaza Strip conflict in the mid-20th century which sadly guided the displacement of many individuals and the creation of refugee populations. In 1949, they established the UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for

Palestine refugees in the Near East) to assist refugees affected by Gaza Strip conflicts.

Millions of people are currently refugees and have lost their homes since the conflict erupted, leaving millions of people displaced. Jordan has had experience in the area of refugees fleeing from the conflict and responds with the expansion of humanitarian assistance and seeks support internationally in the form of aid. Neighboring countries like



Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan have helped refugees for decades, which has strained their resources. The recent increasing tension in Syria has led to Lebanon officially hosting approximately 850,000 registered Syrian refugees and 650,000 who didn't register.

Not forgetting to mention the Palestinian refugee situation which has lasted for decades. In Syria itself, there is a severe crisis of displacement, with over 15 million Syrians in need of assistance. The situation has been extremely difficult for countries like Jordan and Lebanon accepting Syrian refugees.

In Lebanon, things have seen a severe effect. A large number of people in that area can't get necessities like food, water, or healthcare. The UN shared that around 93% of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon were living in poverty as of 2022. A cycle of displacement has ended from the lasting conflict in the Gaza Strip, which is characterized by frequent disagreements and political tensions.

Refugees have been kept in neighboring countries in search of safety and stability for decades. Jordan has shown determination in its humanitarian response, realizing the difficulties presented by the overflow

of refugees. Not neglecting its financial constraints, the nation has helped refugees by giving them access to healthcare and education, confirming its recognition of the value of international cooperation and aid in handling this difficult situation.

### **III. CURRENT ISSUES**

Because of the Gaza Strip tension, their migrant crisis developed in countries like the United States where they have increased humanitarian assistance to communities to displaced populations and funding essential services. The US currently supports refugee resettlement programs.

Syria has been very affected by this crisis as there has been a large scale of migration into Syria which has further strained its already limited resources, humanitarian aid is constantly being sent to Syrians who have been impacted, however, these are provided by international organizations.



Lebanon has hosted a significant number of refugees for decades and has settled Palestinian refugees in camps. Despite challenges, Lebanon tries to integrate Palestinian refugees into societies by allowing them some services and work opportunities, however, they are limited. Jordan, which has been a significant host to Palestinian refugees, has seen an economic downfall since the drain of resources, seeing the struggle to provide service and assistance to citizens and refugees. This is not only affecting refugees but also Jordan's citizens.

As much as NGOs are helping some neighboring countries, refugees still have the daily challenge of getting access to vital supplies. Additionally, other recent global economic challenges have worsened vulnerabilities because of the COVID-19 pandemic and its effects. And the country's public services are being drained creating economic challenges and contributing to tensions within countries. Many refugees in Lebanon have to face legal restrictions that limit their access to certain opportunities and without the proper documentation, there are even more limited opportunities limiting their future. As well as the need for immediate solutions seeing the severity of this situation, but considering the consequences the only way this can be resolved is most likely to be through long-term solutions.

#### **IV. UN ACTION AND RESOLUTIONS**

The UNRWA (UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East) currently gives Palestinians refugees in the West Bank. UNRWA offers these refugees medical care, education, support, and other vital essentials.

Resolutions endorsing humanitarian aid, civilian protection, and refugee rights have been passed by the UN General Assembly. The General Assembly has agreed on resolutions that call for humanitarian aid, protection of civilians, and support for the rights of refugees.



The afflicted inhabitants in the region receive humanitarian relief from the UN through its many organizations and programs. It campaigns for more support from member states to lessen the suffering of refugees and internally

displaced people, mobilizes resources, and organizes relief operations.

The UNRWA has also provided services such as mental health support to address trauma, vocational training programs to try to ensure better opportunities, and social services to cover vulnerable topics. GA has provided humanitarian assistance and civilian protection, especially in conflicted areas.

## **V. ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS**

1. What are some effects neighboring countries are being affected by this migrant crisis?
2. What are some long-term implications of being a host for a large population of refugees?
3. What consequences is the economy of these countries facing trying to support both its citizens and refugees?
4. What role do international organizations play an important role in providing assistance and resources?
5. How have the opportunities and education for young refugees been affected by their future
6. What mental health approaches are necessary for refugees affected by losing their homes?
7. How can families preserve their heritage and cultures while adapting to new environments?
8. How will the solutions presented be different from the many presented in past years in this migration crisis?
9. What are the effects of this migrant crisis?

## **VI. CONCLUSION**



The United Nations has made a huge effort to address the migrant crisis caused by the Gaza Strip tension in neighboring countries like Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria, but the ongoing crisis has gone on for decades and has not been reduced in any way. The number of migrants has increased extremely as tension rises. Organizations such as the UNRWA have been working with it and have been an extreme help to alleviate the situation however, this is far more complicated than it might seem, and not only are the refugees being affected but the countries who are hosting them by trying to keep providing support to its citizens while supporting refugees too.



## VII. REFERENCES

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