

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine
Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)-Crisis Continua
Topic: Providing Humanitarian Aid to Displaced
Palestinians: Challenges and Global Responsibility

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Introduction:

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to serve “Palestine refugees” and to offer services to people who require humanitarian assistance, in emergencies and when it's required in fields of operations. It provides assistance, protection, and defence of the rights of the Palestinian refugees until the conflict is settled. More than 5 million registered refugees currently depend on the services provided by this committee, including education, healthcare, food aid, and protection.

UNRWA was founded on December 8th, of 1949, UNRWA headquarters take place in Amman and Gaza. The program is developed by divisions and is operated in specific areas in the Middle East and liaison. The offices are in New York, Washington, Brussels and Cairo. Nowadays, it is under the leadership of the Commissioner- General Philippe Lazzarini. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East was established in 1949 by the General Assembly, to bring direct relief for Palestine refugees, UNRWA provides relief, health, and education services for Palestinians who have lost their homes or have been displaced from their residence, since the conflict has forced them to move away or else most likely end dead.

Further than immediate relief to humanitarian crises, the UNRWA has been working on long-term solutions for undeveloped, debilitated refugee populations. The key postures that the organization defends are: education, healthcare, relief services, social services, protection, emergency assistance, infrastructure and refugee camps improvement. The main role of

UNRWA is to protect people. UNRWA is part of the global responsibility that the United Nations has established to bring aid and relief to populations in distress. Specifically, to those Palestinians who have been displaced because of the active conflict and the forced removal of Palestinians from their homes in the West Bank.

The UNRWA mission relies on the healthcare of refugees, it also offers help in fields like; education, assistance, medical attention, and social services, for people involved within the conflict zone. The main limitations are the political area where UNRWA is confined to, UNRWA can't act in Israel, since they have laws that prohibit the operations of UNRWA within their territory. This heavily relies on the sovereignty of a recognized nation (such as Israel), and the influence that this nation holds over the international community; this translates to the impossibility of UNRWA to take action where it is required.

The presence of UNRWA it's incredibly important, but is also heavily criticized because of its direct correlation with Israel. Palestinians have confronted the organization about the resources and services it's providing since the quality is not good, but the committee has yet to resolve problems with countries that want their help for personal benefits, like gaining more resources from it. During this conflict UNRWA is in a difficult situation since Israel and some other countries don't want their to be involved more in the conflict, and are dealing with countries quitting their support.

The topic refers to a variety of needs which are trying to be provided for the inhabitants of Palestine to understand what these needs are, we first have to understand what humanitarian aid means in this context. Humanitarian aid refers to the access to emergency clean water and food, medical supplies and treatment, shelter and sanitation, amongst other things, to the displaced Palestinians, which refers to the people who lost their home due to an attack or something similar. The humanitarian aid is compromised by things such as Israel and Egypt restricting access into Gaza during conflict, security risks (bombings or active warzones) and funding shortages.

Occupied Palestine" refers to the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and the Gaza Strip, territories captured by Israel during the 1967 Six-Day War. Since then, Israel has maintained military control over the West Bank and annexed East Jerusalem, an act not recognized internationally, but since Israel still has control in sea and air it is considered occupied.

They face many difficulties, but mainly depend on the camps UNRWA provides. In some cases some families try to rebuild their lives in another city or country but in most cases they face legal restrictions.

Gaza was part of historic Palestine under Ottoman rule and after the British occupation. In 1947, the British decided to leave the land in the hands of the newly formed United Nations, taking into account the rise of Zionism and Jewish immigration to Palestine under the British Mandate, the UN decided to divide into a Jewish state and the Arab state. Not long after, the Zionist troops started to displace thousands of Palestinians to the piece of land that is known nowadays like the Gaza Strip, other part of the displaced were forced to move to other neighbor Arab countries , becoming what we know as the first Palestinian refugees. For the quantity of the new immigrants, other countries decided to declare war against Israel in order to support the Palestinian Arabs. Jordan ended up occupying the West Bank and Egypt the Gaza Strip, however they lost to Israel.

In 1967 a new war started, Israel decided to attack Jordan, Syria and Egypt, in less than a week Israel had already captured the Gaza Strip, starting the Israeli occupation in Gaza that continues nowadays. Israel took control by land, air and sea, allowing Palestinians to travel to Israel, the West Bank and East Jerusalem. Despite being under Israeli control, in official documents they were called "non-citizens." This was at the same time that Israel began building settlements inside Gaza for Jews, which meant that more of their land was being taken away. Israel developed key agricultural industries to supply Israel and the West Bank in order to take advantage of the cheap labor market in Gaza, paying Palestinians little money. From this lack of equality, Mujama al-Islamiya was created, an organization funded by the Israeli government, with which it created schools, mosques and clinics, but there was still resistance, forcing the Israeli authorities to arrest and detain residents.

In 1987, a turning point came when an Israeli truck crashed into another civilian truck, killing four Palestinians. The Palestinians were quick to respond, asserting themselves and rising up against the uprising. This event would become known as the first uprising, or intifada. That same year, Muhammad al-Islamiyah evolved into the militant group Hamas, which sought to control the Palestinian territories and liberate them from Israeli control. The year after the start of the intifada, direct attacks on Israelis began, and violence escalated in 1991. At the same time, Israel adopted a permit system that restricted Gazans from working or accessing the West Bank or East Jerusalem. By the end of the first intifada, more than 1,000

Palestinians and at least 100 Israelis had died. The uprising ended after the Oslo Peace Accords were declared. These agreements were negotiated between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization. This organization sought to recognize Israel's right to exist, but the Hamas group strongly opposed it. The agreement also established a new governing body known as the Palestinian Authority.

A year later, following an Israeli attack on the West Bank and a bombing by the Palestinian military, the Prime Minister began construction of a fence around the Gaza Strip, effectively separating it from the rest of the world. This led to further Palestinian discontent, which marked the beginning of the Second Intifada. On September 28, 2000, the politician's visit to East Jerusalem sparked violent demonstrations and clashes, resulting in the deaths of four Palestinian children by an Israeli group, and Palestinian protesters carrying out approximately 19 suicide attacks. The government's response was to rebuild and militarize the barrier, restricting entry into the land, and destroying the Gaza airport and seaport. During the end of the second intifada in 2005, more than 3,000 Palestinians and just over 900 Israelis died.

At the end of the Second Intifada, the Palestinian Authority took over the administration of the Gaza crossing with Egypt. In the 2006 elections, the Hamas party had the majority of support, against Fatah (which led the Palestinian Authority). The government's response was counterproductive, as it banned Gazan workers from entering Israel, limited fishing to a distance of only six miles, bombed the territory, and finally, in 2007, completely sealed off the Strip when Hamas took control and defeated Fatah. This meant the closure of commercial crossings, exports, restrictions on food, medicine, and fuel, in addition to the implementation of surveillance drones, cutting off electricity, and failing to provide essential goods. What began as a defenseless military attack ended with even more counterproductive reprisals for the Palestinians.

The relevance of this issue relies on the implications and involvement of the violations of basic human rights, the use of military force and also the deprivation of basic needs. Thousands of people are being affected and this contributes to global issues like the immigration. Additionally, it brings to question the capacity of the international community to mediate and de-escalate conflicts, and questions their commitment when there is an immediate violation of human rights.

As said by Think Global Health (2024):

“Of the 625,000 school-age children who have not had access to formal education, the United Nations was able to set up temporary learning spaces serving only 5%, some 33,600 Palestinian children.

It is tempting to focus on technical aspects of the crisis in one sector, such as food or sanitation, but the fact is that the entire humanitarian aid supply chain from donor to beneficiary is plagued by much broader structural, procedural, and political challenges.”

Putting into question the capabilities and response of the international community, as well as the bureaucratic and inefficient process of de-escalating and managing a conflict that also involves issues or violations of the international humanitarian law.

Around 90% of the population or 1.9 million people across Gaza have been displaced since the escalation of the conflict, placing around 86% of the Palestinian territory into evacuation orders. In the West Bank it is estimated that 40,000 people have also been displaced while also increasing the propagation of dangerous diseases that increase the risk of well-being of the population.

There has been multiple humanitarian aid that has been provided to help the displaced people, like from the UN, European Union, and other NGOs including essential resources like food, shelter, healthcare, and cash assistance, however there has been challenges in the moment of the delivery of this aid for example: shortfalls, restricted access due to conflict, bureaucracy, and the safety of aid workers. An outstanding concern for blocking the access to aid and resources is malnutrition. Data released by the World Health Organization in July 2025 data recorded by UN, WHO and UNRWA volunteers, shows that there is an increase in the amount of children and people overall that are malnourished beyond the point of recovery. An extended period of malnourishment has life-long effects, and the amount of cases in Gaza are predicted to exponentially increase in upcoming months if aid keeps being blocked by the Israeli administration. Attempts by global volunteering organizations to deliver aid have been blocked by military tactics from the Israeli offensive.

This topic has already been discussed in the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees several times with the purpose of solving this issue, in total there have been 4 sessions in order to address this topic.

The main root causes have been the direct expulsion of the Israeli forces in the Nakba (1948) during which thousands were forced to leave their homes when the state of Israel was established, in addition to the waves of displacement that occur due to violence, the destruction of villages, terrorism, and the collapse of the Palestine leadership.

History of the Conflict:

Forced displacement in Palestine began in 1930, escalating tensions between Jewish and Arab communities. However, the crisis intensified in 1948 with the creation of the State of Israel, triggering the Arab-Israeli War. During this conflict, approximately 700,000 Palestinians were forcibly displaced. Many were driven from their homes due to direct military operations, attacks on villages, and the growing threat to their safety. This large-scale displacement marked the beginning of the Palestinian refugee crisis, a humanitarian issue that continues to this day.

The mass displacement and dispossession of Palestinians (also known as “the Nakba” “catastrophe” in Arabic) started in the 1930s with the increasing immigration of Jews. In November 1947 the UN tried to implement a resolution that aspired to divide Palestine into two states: one jew and the other Arab. The Arab world disagreed with this so they violated the UN charter, (according to: https://www.unrwa.org/who-we-are/sustainable_development_goals) and Jewish army started attacking Palestine village, forcing the displacement of thousands of Palestinians. Since recent escalations in Gaza and the West Bank how was the situation evolve (worse or better)

The situation between Gaza and the West Bank has worsened since on March 17 and 18 the Israeli military intensified, turning into thousands of civilians murder and injure, on the other side in the West Bank there have been demolition and evacuation orders leading to more displacement.

The main actors are:

- State of Israel
- Gaza Strip
- West Bank
- Islamic Republic of Iran
- Republic of Lebanon
- Republic of Yemen
- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- State of Qatar
- Arab Republic of Egypt
- The Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas)
- Palestinian National Authority (PNA)
- The Israel Defense Forces (IDF)

Most of the affected are in refugee camps in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, there are located in land placed at the disposal of UNRWA, which in most cases are temporarily loaned by the government of each country by the host government to relocate the Palestine Refugees covering all their necessities. Most of the affected population has been clearly the Palestinian civilians, being the most vulnerable the children, women, elderly people, and the people with disabilities, however some of the Israeli civilians had been affected

The Israeli government has been leading in order to enforce systematic oppression and control over the Palestinians by implementing policies and practices that empower the Jewish Israeli and promote the discrimination against the Palestinians. This affects the Palestinian authorities since they have limited autonomy and can't solve problems under Israeli rule. Since the beginning of the crisis in 1948 there have been thousands on Palestinian have been displaced . UNRWA started operations in 1950 where it was covering the necessities of 750,000 Palestine Refugees, nowadays 5.9 million can access to the UNRWA services

The internal Palestinian division, particularly between Hamas and the Palestinian Authority (PA) had leaded to a break down of public service and institutions, also has affected the health services since hospitals are working under deficiencies of power, hospitals are

postponing elective surgeries, discharging patients prematurely, and reducing cleaning and sterilizing of medical facilities.

Humanitarian Crisis:

Since the beginning of the problem, there has been existing a discrimination and exploitation in the conflict, affecting Palestinians in many ways but mainly in their social life, having to move to refugee camps or unprotected areas to survive leaving behind everything. This has happened to almost 6 million of Palestinian, who can't do anything to change their situation trying to survive with the limited aid they have available thanks to the support of UNRWA they manage to survive.

Around 60% of Palestinians had moved to external places to survive, some tried to escape to another country and some other are on refugees made up by UNRWA, based on this percentage we assume that the other 40% are still on Palestinian and couldn't "escape", from the conflict and may due to the war. The main crisis this affected was the urgent aid, since this blockade prevents the aid to come faster, so all the refugees can't receive the necessary food or medicine since there is no more left until the aids arrive that it's hard for them to deliver on time. Also the escape areas where Palestinian could escape totally from the problem are now basically impossible.

The conflict caused a big reduction of resources available from hospitals once they are at full capacity, schools closed or no longer exist so the education for kids is lost at the moment, and finally since the food is used every day and every time the price went up exponentially since the demand was too big. The conditions of the refugees are very poor in all aspects, and the health services provided are in poor condition. All the refugees are in a poverty state thanks to the conflict that has ruined lots of people's houses and lost their money depending only on the few resources UNRWA can offer to each refugee. Women and children are the most vulnerable, affected by their surroundings, psychological traumas, interruption of their education, they have less opportunities of escape and have more difficulties accessing medical treatment and basic services.

Current Happenings:

The situation in Gaza is critical due to the recent destruction caused by bombings affecting UNRWA facilities. In the west banks violence is increasing. And in countries like Lebanon,

Jordan and Syria the situation is based on lack of resources. This is directly violating the human rights of all refugees, since they don't have complete access to the right of life, safety, health, and education. About 90% of all the Palestinians that have been displaced suffer from this lack of resources, difficulty finding a new place to live and poverty since they lost pretty much everything, jobs, house, schools, some rights and even their family.

Organizations that are providing humanitarian aid or assistance and their strict purposes:

UNRWA: Offers services such as education, and medical services. For example: Set some emergency shelters in Gaza

UNICEF: Protects children's rights. Providing health services, school "kits", water and sanitation, this for kids and mothers. For example: Supplies medical kits and some fuel for hospitals.

WHO: Gives more medical support, and medical staff training. For example: delivered purified water to the west bank.

ICRC: Protection, medical help, and clean water to the refugees. For example: helped restore electricity and water infrastructures in past conflicts.

DOCTORS WITHOUT BORDERS: They provide medical care in areas in crisis. For example: Distributed food parcels.

It faces lack of resources, restricted access, and political pressure from different countries (mainly the ones that are sided with Israel, U.S.A, Germany, U.K, Canada and Italy amongst other less participating countries). Also the main threats to the refugees are, malnutrition, infectious diseases, injuries, mental health problems due to lack of food children do not take the minimum calories required , women and men need to be healthy and have their basic needs, the poor conditions the camps are in, violence suffered, and the stress, anxiety and traumas suffered in the displacement. This mostly happens to restrictions of movement and transportation UNRWA has to face, it can be due to political issues or that the country doesn't want to cooperate. More countries have disagreed, with their actions or for their own benefit the support they gave UNRWA has decreased making it harder for UNRWA to help the refugees. As also maintaining schools, clinics, and their food "programs". Not making UNRWA suffer but the refugees too.

With the lack of resources, especially money, the conditions of the camps are very lacking in resources. No clean water, electricity, or even proper bathroom to shower or do basic necessities. Also the loss of jobs makes these conditions even worse. The infrastructure may be seen as not important, but actually it is, since it includes hospitals, schools, roads and can be considered the water system around the country. Making it worse for UNRA to provide education, medical attendance, and food.

How are women and children particularly vulnerable in this issue?

Since women normally aren't able to participate in war, are obligated to go to a safe place being unable to search for her family, also without good medical treatment and no opportunity to work.

International Actions:

United Nations:

- United Nations Human Rights Office:
 - OHCHR OPT participates in all the labor of maintaining the peace and security in Palestine, it leads the Humanitarian Protection Cluster that ensures a well-coordinated and effective implementation of actions. On February 23, 2024, OHCHR issued a statement denouncing Israel's impunity. This agency works with right holders and victims of human right violations with particular attention in the vulnerable groups.

- United Nations General Assembly:
 - The General Assembly has been addressing this conflict focusing on humanitarian aid, ceasefire the crisis, have access to aid, and end Israel occupations. In June 12th, 2025 adopted a resolution demanding Israel to end the blockade of Gaza in order to ensure aid to Palestinian civilians, also had 10th emergency special sessions only focus on the Israeli-Palestinian conflicts.

- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund:
 - The occupation of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund in the conflict is to help the infants in need, it offers guidance and support to humanitarian operations and advocacy. Nowadays, UNICEF has in its possession more than 1000 trucks full of supplies, during the brief ceasefire in early 2025 the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund supported the distribution of medical assistance, nutrition, hygiene, social protection and education. However due to the bombing in main areas, most of the centers of help do not work or partially function due to the insecurity or damage, this has induced the lack of basic needs for the children.

- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs:
 - United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs is deeply concerned about the humanitarian situation in Gaza, this committee has mentioned in the article “With no safe place left in Gaza, UN and NGOs demand ceasefire and protection from forced displacement” (September 10, 2025) that this conflict has affected thousands of civilians with the destruction, suffering, displacement, and lack of their basic needs. Faced with this situation, this organization demands for ten urgent measures, for example: an immediate ceasefire, protection of civilians and infrastructure, the release of hostages, and unblocking the access for humanitarian aid. OCHA has shared that Israel as an occupying power needs to guarantee access to basic human rights to prevent a bigger catastrophe. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs currently has a donation page that seeks to provide help, deliver lifesaving food, healthcare, and protection.

- World Food Programme:
 - The World Food Programme expressed that it is deeply worried about the deterioration of food in Gaza Strip and the West, since the block of Gaza hunger and destitution has increased, the WFP has only been able to send small quantities of food supplies. It has mentioned that all the population in

Gaza suffers of acute food insecurity, WFP has mentioned that its warehouses within Gaza are completely empty, meanwhile in the West Bank the violence and restrictions has affected the market and food availability, on April 25, 2025 the food supplies of the world food program ran out, this could be recuperated once the ceasefire maintains and it would be transported using the humanitarian corridors available from Jordan, Israel and Egypt.

IGOs:

- European Union:
 - According to the European Commission, the European Union is the biggest supplier of assistance for Palestinians having a key role in humanitarian aid. The relationship between the EU and Palestine started in 1997 with the “Interim Association Agreement on Trade and Cooperations between the European Community and the Palestine Liberation Organization”. EU advocates for an autonomy Palestine, supports the essential services, creating jobs for displaced Palestinians and looks for a solution between the both states. The European Union on April 13, 2025 proposed a support program to promote the recovery of Palestine. Also has cooperated with finance aid and support for the refugees with UNRWA since this IGO is the biggest donor.

- Arab League:
 - During the last years the Arab League has been widely questioned, especially in the face of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, it has brought out its absence of effective solutions and its political inaction has been evident. The posture of the Arab League has supported the palestinian people, it has tried to solve the conflict with condemnations to Israel’s actions, requested ceasefire and protection of civilians and supports Palestine’s call to appeal to the International Criminal Court (ICC) for war crimes such as criteria that fit genocide and the violations of the international human rights. However these actions have been limited due to the structural limitations in its founding charter, like the article 5 and 6. On July 29, 2025, the Arab League held a

high-level conference at the UN headquarters in New York with the purpose of implementing a solution.

NGOs:

- Doctors Without Borders:
 - The health system has collapsed, since the Israeli blockade and the constant attacks have destroyed several hospitals not allowing the entrance of medicines and aggravated diseases. Gaza and the West Bank have faced direct attacks on hospitals, ambulances and medical personnel, in Gaza more than 1000 health workers have died and in the West Bank the personnel are harassed, detained or assaulted. Both territories suffer from the denial of entry of humanitarian aid, resulting in entire communities living without shelter, hygiene or medical care. Between June and July 2025, Doctors Without Borders treated 174 people for gunshot wounds. DWB provides surgeries, mental health attention, pediatrics, vaccination, treatment of chronic diseases, mobile clinics and food kits.
- Red Cross:
 - The Red Cross has played a crucial role in Gaza and the West Bank, the “Israel and Occupied Palestinian Territory Appeal” campaign was launched in order to provide immediate support to the affected communities, however due to the extreme deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Gaza and the West Bank, the Red Cross launched a new campaign the “Gaza Crisis Appeal” it aims to respond in a sustained the needs of the civilian population. In September 2025, the Red Cross supported hospitals in southern Gaza. Camps have been set up for internally displaced persons, food and medical supplies have been distributed.
- Save the Children:
 - Save the Children has been working in this crisis since 1953 and has implemented concrete actions like distribution of humanitarian aid of

emergency including water, food and protection articles. In 2024 it also introduced trucks with supplies in Gaza, they brought attention to more than 98,000 people, they brought education support and implemented programs of water and hygiene.

- International Rescue Committee:
 - The IRC helps the Palestinians through supporting the aid groups, delivering emergency supplies and by advocating internationally to increment safe access and civilian protection. During April, IRC supported internally displaced persons. Although it is not as big as other committees in this region, the part it plays in coordination of global support groups and filling emergency gaps is a necessity

- Norwegian Refugee Council:
 - NRC has expressed its concern for the impact of the conflict on the Palestinian population, this NGO has demanded access to Gaza and the West Bank without restriction, they denounce the increase in violence of Israeli settlers which has generated more forced displacement. Despite severe restrictions on humanitarian access, the Norwegian Refugee Council maintains the operations in the critical areas providing sanitation, rebuilding homes, delivering basic items, they offer financial assistance to vulnerable families, they train teachers and counselors in schools and camps for displaced people.

Block Analysis:

- State of Palestine:

The ongoing conflict taking place mainly on Palestinian ground, can be traced back over 80 years. Even though the conflict has taken a toll on every current and past stakeholder, the Palestinian state has, in recent statements, expressed a desire for the cease of the conflict and for peace. A recent UN meeting determined that the current

conflict checks four out of the five criteria for genocide, increasing the urgency of the aid requests made by the Palestinian state. Overall, Palestine can be considered one of the biggest or not the biggest stakeholder on the whole of the conflict.

- State of Israel:

Israel is currently one of the most controversial nations on a global note. Its military and anti-humanitarian tactics on the Palestinian state have placed it as a controversial figure. Despite the recent developments with an international participation, Israeli representation has not shown or declared any intention of reducing or changing its military operations targeting Palestinian territory, and in fact, has previously expressed its refusal to cede into a cease of the conflict until as stated before, they are in total control of the territory occupied by the Palestinian state.

- Arab Republic of Egypt:

Egypt was one of the countries to first support the creation of the Palestinian state whilst maintaining strong diplomatic relations with Israel and ever since the beginning of the increased military action, has remained a key diplomatic mediator in the conflict. Since last year, Egypt has stated that it supports a two-state solution, and has since warned Israel against continuing its anti-humanitarian tactics warning that its continuation could bring instability to the region. Furthermore, it has declared its heavy disagreement on the displacement of Palestinians or the action of disowning them from what it recognizes as their land. All of these stances have been stated by Egypt while also maintaining its diplomacy and favorable relations with Israel.

- Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan:

Since the escalation of the Palestine-Israel conflict in October 2023, Jordan has strongly spoken in favor of a ceasefire and a two-state solution. Jordan representatives have constantly stated their posture against any resettlement or displacement of the people inhabiting the Palestinian territory and have urged against the continuation of Israel's actions that attempt against international humanitarian law, against genocidal-like actions and has advocated to participate as a mediator for a diplomatic solution to the everlasting conflict.

- Lebanese Republic:

Lebanon has adopted a stance of promoting the non-escalation of the conflict and has strongly expressed and warned both parties involved to not overstep into Lebanese territory. Experts argue that this stance can be interpreted as a push into a conflict resolution. Lebanese authorities have expressed sympathy, and support towards the suffering Palestinian people, but also warned that it would not be a participant of any actions that could be seen as threatening to Israel or that would show favoritism for either nation. Lebanon has also been an active caller for peace and a ceasefire that would end the violation of international humanitarian law and would for once, bring stability to the politically and military rocky region.

- United States of America:

The U.S.A is one of Israel's strongest allies, since it provides military, economic, and diplomatic support. It also has consistently affirmed Israel's right to defend itself and often votes UN resolutions critical of Israeli actions. However, the U.S.A officially supports a two-state solution and pressures Israel to reduce civilian harm in Gaza and West Bank. American aid to Palestine flows through humanitarian channels. Overall, the posture of the U.S.A is to prioritize Israel's security while providing aid to Palestine by UNRWA.

- Canada:

Canada maintains a pro-Israel stance, emphasizing Israel's right to self-defense and constantly meeting with Israel in international mediums. Ottawa provides political support and often votes against UN resolutions. At the same time, Canada expresses humanitarian concern for Palestinians funding programs for health, education and refugee assistance, this mainly done through UN programs/agencies.

- Republic of Turkey:

Was one of the first countries to recognize Israel in 1949, for several years they maintained a political relationship against Iranian influence, however during the 2000s their relationship deteriorated causing a certain separation between them, which

in 2023 with the Israeli attack on Hama and the regional rivalry of Israel with Syria, Turkey's position changed, now defending the separation of Palestine, criticizing Israel as genocidal. Currently Turkey has the second largest force in NATO and has taken certain measures against Israel, such as the suspension of trade and military exports, review of contracts and funds, support for international causes.

- State of Qatar:

On September 9, 2025, an Israeli attack on Doha was recorded, causing six deaths, including that of a Qatari agent. The Israeli Prime Minister accepted responsibility for the attack, however Qatar categorized this attack as an "extension of the genocidal war" and a violation of international law, considering it a direct challenge to its sovereignty. Currently, the country has publicly expressed its support for the Palestinian cause. On September 15, it participated in an Arab-Islamic meeting with 50 countries present to give a clear response to the attack in Doha, calling on the international community to impose sanctions on Israel.

- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

Prior to the Hamas attack, Saudi Arabia sought to strengthen its relations with Israel, disregarding the Palestinian cause, which generated controversy in the Arab world. However, this was suspended once the war in Gaza began. This forced the country to distance itself from Israel and strengthen its support for Palestine. However, it remains firm that recognition of Israel depends on the establishment of a Palestinian state. In July 2025, it organized, together with France, an international conference to promote a two-state solution. It seeks to be a regional mediator and defender of Palestinian rights, in addition to providing maritime security.

- French Republic:

Since the beginning of the conflict, France has recognized Israel's security, but also emphasized Palestinian rights and the urgency of ending the occupation. Paris supports a two-state solution with Jerusalem, as it frequently criticizes Israeli settlement expansion as illegal under international law as well as violations to international humanitarian law. France provides humanitarian aid to Palestinian through EU and UN mechanisms, and, while it also maintains a strong relation specially based on trade, defense, and diplomatic ties with Israel, the French take a more independent stance in the UN, calling for ceasefires, negotiations, and respect for the international humanitarian law by both sides.

- Russian Federation:

In 1948, Stalin's USSR was one of the first countries to recognize Israel. In the 1950s, Moscow leaned toward Arab nationalism. After the fall of the USSR, hostility toward Israel eased, and Russian-Jewish emigration was allowed. Under Putin's tenure, at least 1 million Israelis had roots in the former USSR, which facilitated the connection between the two cultures. Russia currently seeks a balance between Israel and Palestine, but following the Hamas attack and the subsequent war, ties between the two countries cooled. Russia defends the creation of a Palestinian state as key to security in the East and maintains a mediating position. However, it is limited by the war in Ukraine, which is why it has recognized that other actors such as Qatar, Egypt, and Turkey have greater access.

- Islamic Republic of Iran:

Since the 1979 Islamic Revolution, anti-Israel has been a fundamental part of Iran's ideology. Iran has shown support for Hamas both diplomatically and militarily. Iranian leaders such as Ali Khamanei have declared their support for any group that fights Israel, despite a few countries having a favorable opinion of Iran. Currently, Iran does not have a direct vote in the Gaza situation, but through its regional allies (which depend on maintaining a common enemy) it can influence its future course.

The Iran-Palestine relationship combines strategic and ideological interests, along with a strategy to counter Israeli influence.

- Federal Republic of Germany:

Germany being one of the closest allies of Israel, supports it by the historical responsibility after the Holocaust. Berlin defends Israel's right to protect itself, supplying advanced military equipment, such as submarines but also supports the two-state solution. Germany provides humanitarian aid to Palestinian mainly through the EU and UNRWA and seeks to balance between Israel and Palestine support since it criticizes settlement expansion as a barrier to peace though peaceful mediation and understanding.

- United Arab Emirates

UAE historically has supported Palestinian cause, but after the 2020 Abraham Accords its posture shifted, normalizing relations with Israel. Abu Dhabi now engages in direct trade, technology and security cooperation with Israel, farming the partnership for the future regional stability and modernization. Even the UAE still maintains support to Palestinian rights and often calls for a two state solution. UAE maintains relations with both countries. Israel for a strategic and economic gain, and Palestine to keep the symbolic backing of Palestinian aspiration.

Key Points

- Refugee

The displacement of civilians in Palestine has been long existing. The duration of this conflict has made the Palestinian population one of the longest standing refugee populations. Analyzing the different views on other levels for the refugee situation, including international humanitarian law, access to human rights and the role of

international organizations is critical to understand the need for assistance and protection.

- Internally Displaced Person

In the case of Palestine, over 90% of its population has been internally displaced. The conflict which involves harsh military strategies from the Israel military to occupy more and more territory, has forced people to retreat as more territory is overtaken, and the risk of remaining where there is a strong military presence, is forcing Palestine's population to cram into everyday more crowded spaces. Discussing the challenges that this conflict represents such as healthcare, shelter and international participation is encouraged in order to determine the implications of each aspect.

- Humanitarian Aid

The delivery of humanitarian aid has faced serious difficulties due to security restrictions, political disputes, and logistical obstacles. During the discussions, delegates must aim to ensure an effective access to humanitarian aid for vulnerable civilian populations, while respecting international law and the sovereignty of the parties involved.

- Blockade:

The imposition of a blockade imposed on given territories, has a major economic, humanitarian and social consequences that have a major impact on the trade and population movements. Engaging in a discussion to evaluate the justification of said measures, should also lead to a determination on the compliance with international and humanitarian law.

- UNRWA Mandate:

Determining the role that the UNRWA has on a possible solution to the conflict, is relevant to analyze and conclude what the participation of this organization could mean and to what extent it could influence the outcome.

- Right of Return:

Analyzing what problems arise, when nations are faced with residents demanding their right of return, under strict circumstances is crucial for the objective granting of international humanitarian rights.

- Collective punishment:

The application of harsh, indiscriminately punishment methods such as blockades of basic needs like food, aid, or proper infrastructure can be quite concerning, especially since it violates the international humanitarian law. There should be a discussion on the protection of said rights while considering if those practices meet modern standards and demands.

- Occupation:

On an international level, it is very well known that one of the claimed main motives for the ongoing conflict is the dispute for territory. Evaluating the implications of an extended and illegitimate occupation of a territory might reflect on the population and sovereignty of the country as well as possible resolutions that fit within a legal basis.

- Forced Displacement:

The reality of those who have been forcibly displaced and the challenges they face, as well as how these immigrants have affected border countries, analyzing their impact and the reactions of both society and the government.

- International Sanctions:

Taking into account each country's position, we will explore the necessary sanctions and the purpose of each, seeking to avoid similar situations in the future. We will also explore how these sanctions would impact the countries involved and their effectiveness.

- Humanitarian corridors:

Negotiate which areas will be voluntarily lent to allow for the safe passage of humanitarian aid and civilians. Consider strategic points to ensure security for each party involved.

- Civilian protection:

Ensure the protection of civilians by seeking appropriate solutions and avenues without affecting the policies and positions of member countries. Identify which areas are necessary to guarantee their safety, and clarify which factors could be weaknesses in ensuring this protection.

Key Questions:

Some questions to explore further are:

What actions are needed to ensure the safety of women and children? What

How are International Organisms going to protect the people providing human aids in the refuges?

What funds can be mobilized to ensure education,shelter and food for the displaced ones?

Is there a way in which civilians can be involved to create a peace resolution?

How are war crimes going to be evaluated in the International Court of Justice (ICJ)?

What steps can be taken to make sure humanitarian aid reaches refugees quickly and safely without violating any regulations?

What role should host countries play in supporting Palestinian refugees alongside UNRWA?

Are there any other IGOs or NGOs that could support and make the efforts of aid relief faster, more effective, and more extended?

What are some long term actions that can be carried out by UNRWA that could potentially reinforce the efforts to achieve peace?

Should UNRWA strengthen relationships with other organizations?

To what extent would it be beneficial to increase the funds for UNRWA's activities and aims for aid relief?

How can education programs by UNRWA in refugee camps improve to give children and aspiring academics better opportunities, fulfilling one of the principal aims of the organization?

How can UNRWA support programs for refugees to become less dependent on aid in the future?

What strategies could UNRWA use to increase its outreach and voluntary participation?

How does the conflict represent the need for other IGOs and NGOs that bring support and aid to weak or vulnerable populations?

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