

BACKGROUND GUIDE



GIISMUN
TOKYO2024
CHAPTER 4

Committee:

DISEC

Disarmament & International Security
Committee

Agenda:

Addressing the humanitarian crisis caused by the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, focusing on civilian protection, access to essential services, and reconstruction efforts

DISEC

Disarmament and International Security Committee

Committee Overview

History of the Committee

The Disarmament and Security Council (DISEC) is the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, established in 1945. Due to the atmosphere of international politics of the post-Second World War era, DISEC was tasked mainly with maintaining the fragile military and political balance between the allies of the United States and those of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. During the Cold War, the committee proved effective in assuring that an escalation of the military and technical rivalry between the US and USSR and ongoing shifts in their respective spheres of influence did not endanger the peace of the international community at large.

The committee played a significant role in the adoption and implementation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), as well as various bilateral agreements between the US and USSR on the reduction of nuclear weapon stockpiles, Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) and international conventions and agreements on reducing stockpiles of chemical and biological weapons.

Since then, DISEC has largely shifted its focus away from maintaining a stalemate between superpowers to preventing regional conflicts by concentrating efforts on the dissolution of illegal arms trade in conventional weaponry as a means of preventing the proliferation of precursors to armed conflict. The committee has also maintained its focus on nuclear proliferation by recommending the establishment of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), banning all nuclear explosions in all environments for any purpose.

The more recent activities of the committee have mainly addressed the role of military forces and technology in global security, advocating a decrease in military spending by individual states and encouraging the role of the UN Register of Conventional Arms in providing the sort of military transparency which promotes international and regional trust-building and public oversight of military affairs.

Background information

DISEC contains two main bodies that report to it: the Disarmament Commission (UNDC) and the Conference on Disarmament (CD). DISEC mainly deals with the broad issues of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, outer space, conventional weapons, regional disarmament and security and other disarmament measures and international security.

DISEC was formed to respond to the need for an international forum to discuss peace and security issues among members of the international community. According to the UN Charter, the purpose of DISEC in the General Assembly is to establish ‘general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments and also to give “recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or the Security Council.” Although DISEC cannot directly advise the Security Council’s decision-making process, the UN Charter explains that DISEC can suggest specific topics for Security Council consideration.

Key Definitions

Meanings of some terms you may come across related to the conflict. More terms are briefly explained in later sections.

Administrative detention: The imprisonment of Palestinians by Israel without charge or trial.

BDS/boycotting: BDS refers to Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions. This is a tactic used by pro-Palestinian activists and groups to pressure Israel into action. The idea is to boycott Israeli goods and sometimes even people, thus weakening the economy and isolating the country.

Blockade/Closure: Israeli-imposed restrictions on freedom of movement in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. There are three basic forms of blockade imposed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT) since 1967: internal, external and international.

Ethnic cleansing: A policy or political/military strategy that seeks the expulsion, by force, if necessary, of a particular ethnic group.

Green line: A term that emerged in the wake of Israel's establishment in 1948, whose proper name is the 1949 Armistice Line. It refers to the border separating pre-1967 Israel from the Occupied Palestinian Territories and constitutes an internationally recognised border.

Separation wall/Apartheid wall: Since 2002, Israel has been constructing a wall that stretches for more than 700 kilometres, annexing Palestinian land inside the occupied West Bank.

Intifada: Intifada means 'uprising' in Arabic. This refers to two or three periods in the history of the conflict in which Palestinians rose against the Israeli occupation.

Zionism: Refers to a worldwide Jewish movement that resulted in the establishment and development of the state of Israel and that now supports the state of Israel as a Jewish homeland.

For many Israelis and their supporters, Zionism is the safe return of the Jewish people to their homeland after centuries of persecution, granted with the approval of the United Nations in 1948 and defended on repeated occasions against its enemies in surrounding countries that wish to destroy the state and its people. For many Palestinians and their supporters, the aims and objectives of Zionism as embodied in the Zionist Congress are that the goal was to establish an exclusivist state that necessitated mass immigration, settlement, and subsequent occupation of the land where this goal was to be realised.

Agenda overview

Main events

After World War II, nearing the end of the British Mandate for Palestine, the United Nations General Assembly in 1947 passed Resolution 181, urging the partition of the land into two independent states — one Arab and one Jewish. Religiously significant Jerusalem is to be under special international administration. The plan is not implemented after the Arab side rejects it, arguing that it is unfavourable to their majority population. Violence in the regional conflict grows.

1948: Israel declares independence

Israel declared independence in May 1948. The next day, a coalition of Arab states, allied with Palestinian factions, attacked Israeli forces. Israel gains control of an even larger portion of territory. An estimated 700,000 Palestinians flee or are driven from their land in what Palestinians refer to as the “Nakba”.

July 1956: The Suez Crisis

Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalised the Suez Canal, a vital trade route connecting the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. Israel invaded Egypt, followed by forces from Britain and France. A peace deal, backed by the United States and the Soviet Union, ended the fighting. But the canal is blocked by sunken ships and doesn’t reopen until 1957.

June 1967: 1967 war

“Six-Day War” or the 1967 Arab-Israeli War broke out amid lingering conflicts, including Egypt’s continued blockade of shipping into the Gulf of Aqaba. Israel takes control of the Gaza Strip, Sinai, the West Bank, the Golan Heights and predominantly Palestinian East Jerusalem.

October 1973: Yom Kippur War

A coalition of Arab nations, led by Egypt and Syria, launched a surprise, coordinated attack on Israel on Yom Kippur, a Jewish holy day. The Arab forces initially gain ground but are driven back

by an Israeli counteroffensive aided by supplies from allies, including the United States. Both sides see heavy death tolls.

September 1978: Camp David Accords

A peace agreement between the Egyptian President and the Israeli Prime Minister brokered in September 1978 by U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

December 1987: First intifada

Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation in the West Bank, Gaza and Israel, leading to harsh Israeli military crackdowns.

1993: Oslo Accords

The first of two pacts are signed between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), setting out a peace process based on previous U.N. resolutions and charting the expansion of a limited Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

2000: Second intifada

After riots broke out following a visit by right-wing Israeli political figure Ariel Sharon to a compound in Jerusalem that is venerated in Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

December 2017: U.S. recognizes Jerusalem as capital

The Trump administration recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and announces that it plans to shift the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv, stirring outrage from Palestinians.

October 2023: Israel says it's 'at war' after Hamas attack

Netanyahu formally declared war on Hamas on Oct. 8 following a surprise assault by Hamas militants on Oct. 7. It saw gunmen hunting down Israeli civilians in their homes around border areas. Israel responds with major airstrikes in Gaza.

Geopolitical Dimensions and Regional Implications

The Gaza Strip, a small coastal territory on the eastern Mediterranean, holds significant geopolitical importance within the context of the Israel-Palestine conflict. Understanding the dynamics surrounding the Gaza Strip is crucial for comprehending the broader regional implications. Key elements regarding the Gaza Strip include:

1. **Israeli Occupation and Disengagement:** Following the 1967 Six-Day War, Israel occupied the Gaza Strip along with other territories. However, in 2005, Israel unilaterally disengaged from the Gaza Strip, evacuating Israeli settlements and withdrawing its military forces.
2. **Hamas and Palestinian Authority:** The Gaza Strip came under the governance of the Palestinian Authority (PA) after the Israeli disengagement. However, in 2007, the militant group Hamas seized control of the territory in a violent conflict with the PA. Since then, Hamas has been the de facto governing authority in Gaza.
3. **Blockade and Humanitarian Crisis:** In response to security concerns and rocket attacks, Israel, with support from Egypt, imposed a blockade on the Gaza Strip, severely restricting the movement of people, goods, and humanitarian aid. This blockade has had a profound impact on the socio-economic conditions and humanitarian situation in Gaza, exacerbating the ongoing crisis.
4. **Conflict and Violence:** The Gaza Strip has been a hotbed of conflict, witnessing several rounds of violence between Hamas and Israel. This includes intermittent rocket attacks from Gaza into Israeli territory and military operations launched by Israel in response, resulting in casualties and infrastructure damage.
5. **International Engagement:** The situation in the Gaza Strip has garnered international attention and engagement. Various international actors, including the United Nations, have been involved in efforts to alleviate the humanitarian crisis, promote peace negotiations, and advocate for a resolution to the conflict. Understanding the geopolitical dimensions and regional implications surrounding the Gaza Strip is crucial for addressing the complexities of the Israel-Palestine conflict.

Delegates should explore the impact of the Gaza Strip on regional stability, consider the humanitarian consequences, and propose viable solutions that address the unique challenges presented by this particular area.

Issues faced by the committee

Many factors contribute to the difficulty in dealing with the conflict.

1. **Indivisible objectives.** Israelis and Palestinian nationalists both want to live in and control the same piece of territory, and each side believes it is rightfully theirs, having a basis for their claims, and believing their position should trump the other side's. These are "indivisibility" problems: It's harder to settle a dispute if the issue(s) at hand cannot be divvied up in a way that is acceptable to both parties. The complex and contested status of Jerusalem—a sacred site for three major religions adds to this.
2. **The security dilemma.** Zionist leaders recognized the difficulty of creating a Jewish-controlled state with a sizable Arab minority. That belief led to acts of ethnic cleansing. Israel's small population and vulnerable geography provided an incentive to make the country more secure by expanding its borders. Israeli negotiators insist that any future Palestinian entity must be effectively demilitarised, with Israel retaining substantial control of its borders and airspace to ensure that a Palestinian state is never able to seriously threaten Israel. But such an arrangement would leave the Palestinians permanently vulnerable.
3. **Unhelpful outsiders.** Third parties whose self-interested interventions have usually been counterproductive. Britain during the 1917 Balfour Declaration, mismanaged its League of Nations mandate and then passed on the problem to the UN after World War II. After 1948, competing Arab states backed separate Palestinian factions as part of a recurring series of inter-Arab rivalries, which undermined Palestinian unity. The United States armed Israel and the Soviet Union armed several Arab client states during the Cold War for their self-interested reasons, without sufficient attention to the festering Palestinian issue or to reversing Israel's decision to build settlements throughout the West Bank. Then Iran

backed Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, and Hezbollah in Lebanon, largely to derail U.S. efforts to reorder the region in ways that Tehran regarded as threatening.

4. **Extremists.** The Oslo peace process in the 1990s was the closest the two sides ever came to achieving a workable end to the conflict, but extremists on both sides helped undermine this hopeful path to peace. A series of suicide bombings by Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad undermined the pro-peace camp in Israel, an Israeli-American settler murdered 29 Palestinians in 1994 in a deliberate attempt to halt peace efforts, and another Israeli fanatic subsequently assassinated Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, thereby indirectly helping Benjamin Netanyahu become prime minister. Opposition to a two-state solution has been the lodestar of Netanyahu's entire political career
5. **The Israel lobbies.** Groups like AIPAC, the Anti-Defamation League, and Christians United for Israel have been serious impediments to progress. In addition to indoctrinating the American body politic with a one-sided view of the conflict, these groups have actively worked to obstruct every serious attempt by a U.S. president to bring it to an end. But despite the enormous potential leverage at their disposal, none of these presidents was willing to put serious pressure on Israel (i.e., by making U.S. military aid and diplomatic support contingent on reaching a fair deal). They could not even make U.S. aid and diplomatic protection conditional on Israel halting settlement construction and beginning to dismantle the apartheid system in the occupied territories. Even prominent pro-Israel organizations that supported a two-state solution didn't until recently call on U.S. leaders to take this step.

The Humanitarian crisis

(As of February 9th 2024) Almost two million Gazans, more than 85 per cent of the population, have fled their homes since Israel began its military operation. More than a million are crammed into Rafah, a tiny sliver of land with a population that is now five times larger than it was before the war. Attacks on medical infrastructure and a lack of basic supplies have reduced the number of functioning hospitals to only nine, all of which are in the south, and the World Health Organization has warned of disease spread in addition to mounting civilian casualties.

Of Gaza's 2.2 million people, more than 1.9 million have been displaced, including many who have fled multiple times. The carnage has given rise to a public health disaster, even as "medical facilities are under relentless attack", officials state. The entire population is experiencing crisis levels of food insecurity or worse, the World Food Programme (WFP) reports, with the risk of famine looming on the horizon.

UN Response (Actions taken)

"Hostilities in Gaza and Israel have created appalling human suffering, physical destruction and collective trauma across Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The international community has a responsibility to use all its influence to prevent further escalation and end this crisis.."

- UN Secretary-General António Guterres

The UN urges parties to ...

Allow Humanitarian Access

The UN chief underscored that UN premises, hospitals, schools and clinics must never be targeted, and stressed the urgency of humanitarian access to the enclave. "Crucial life-saving supplies – including fuel, food and water – must be allowed into Gaza. We need rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access now," he stated.

Avoid 'collective punishment'

Since Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad launched an attack including thousands of indiscriminate rockets that have reached central Israel, the UN warned against indiscriminate or disproportionate action against Gaza and expressed concern over the "full siege" of the territory ordered by the Israeli authorities, shutting off electricity, water, food and fuel supplies.

Release Hostages

Mr Guterres reiterated the need to always protect civilians, as guaranteed by international law. "I call for the immediate release of all Israeli hostages held in Gaza," he said.

Scope of debate

Possible Moderated Caucus topics

Delegates can use the following questions during moderated and unmoderated caucuses, to encourage discussion during committee sessions.

1. How can humanitarian aid organisations be better supported and empowered to operate effectively in assisting those affected by the conflict?
2. What measures can be implemented to prevent the exploitation and abuse of civilians, particularly women and children, in conflict-affected areas, and how can perpetrators be held accountable?
3. In what ways can reconstruction efforts be expedited and coordinated to facilitate the rebuilding of infrastructure and homes destroyed by the conflict?
4. What innovative approaches or technologies can be utilised to enhance humanitarian assistance and response efforts in conflict-affected areas?
5. What strategies can be employed to address the psychological trauma and mental health challenges faced by individuals, particularly children, living in conflict zones?

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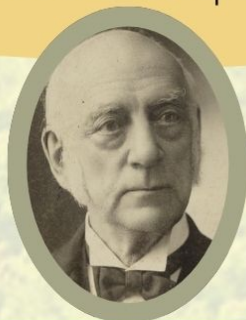
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