



SOCHUM

Agenda Item:

**Transportation of humanitarian aid to
the Gaza Strip and reconstruction of the
region**

BOARD MEMBERS

NEHIR KURAN AHMET EREN YILDIZ

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Terminology

Administration: A country holding main power over an area, or a period of government

Infrastructure: the basic systems and services, such as transport and power supplies, that a country or organization uses in order to work effectively. Infrastructure includes schools, tools of transportation, hospitals and healthcare facilities, residential housing, water and and it’s cleaning systems, and providing of electricity.

Confederate: someone who works together within a secret, sometimes illegal activity

Blockade: The situation in which a country or place is surrounded by soldiers or the hips to stop people or goods from going in or out

Hamas: The Islamic Resistance Movement –or in its shortened name, Hamas– is a Sunni Islamist Palestinian Nationalist political organisation with a military wing known as the al-Qassam Brigades. Hamas was first created in 1987 after the outbreak caused by the Israeli occupation. It has governed the Israeli occupied Gaza strip since 2007. It is important to understand that Hamas is not the same thing as the Palestinian government.

Fatah: Fatah officially the Palestinian National Liberation Movement is a Palestinian Nationalist and social democratic political party. It is the largest faction of the confederated multi-party and the second largest party. (PLO and PLC) Mahmoud Abbas, the president of the Palestinian Authority, is the chairman of Fatah.

Territory: An area of land or sea that is controlled by a particular country.

West Bank: The West Bank is a landlocked territory in the west of the Jordan River in the middle east. It has been occupied by Israel since 1967, the west bank is home to

over 3 million Palestinians and roughly 700,000 Israeli settlers. The West Bank is also where the Palestinian Government is located.

Introduction to The Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee

Welcome to the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM). As members of this distinguished committee, you are well-positioned to address some of the most important worldwide issues that influence the human condition. Within the UN, SOCHUM is a crucial forum devoted to social, humanitarian, and cultural concerns that have a significant impact on people's lives all over the world. The United Nations General Assembly, Third Committee is one of six main committees at the General Assembly of the United Nations. First convened in 1945, the Third Committee of the General Assembly, deals mainly with issues in the social and cultural framework and collaborates with various organizations to implement the GA resolutions. It is a forum where member states of the UN can discuss and coordinate a wide range of humanitarian issues. The mission of SOCHUM encompasses a broad range of important issues, from cultural preservation and sustainable social development to human rights and refugee crises. Delegates convene here to discuss issues, work out resolutions, and develop plans of action for promoting equitable development, defending human rights, and promoting cultural variety. Through its work, the committee aims to promote and protect the rights and well-being of individuals and communities around the world and to support the development of policies and programs that advance these objectives

Introduction to The Agenda

The agenda item of this committee, transportation of humanitarian aid to the Gaza strip and the reconstruction of the region, is a very important topic constantly being discussed by everyone worldwide. Gaza has long been an area that is the centre of the main crisis in the world. With Gaza strip being destroyed over the many years of war it has faced including right now, providing humanitarian aid to the area and working to reconstruct it is a crucial matter that has to be addressed in order to ensure the basic human rights (such as the right to live or the right to access education and proper healthcare) of the people still living there are provided.

The other aspect of the agenda item, the reconstruction of the Gaza Strip remains an equally urgent and difficult issue. Rebuilding homes, hospitals, schools, and public infrastructure requires a large amount of financial resources, coordinated international support, and sustainable planning. However, recurring conflict, limited access to construction materials, political instability, and governance challenges continue to slow reconstruction efforts, leaving many communities in states of vulnerability for a long time.

A considerable amount of people affected by the war have been displaced and sought refuge in order to find better standards of living. While a few were able to do this, a large portion of the people fleeing the area are still struggling with homelessness and hunger and are forced to live in horrible conditions.

In this committee, we expect delegates to find sustainable solutions for the problem Gaza is facing considering the current war, the problem faced on the borders due to political tensions, political instability in the area, and the repeated cycles of destruction the area has faced until today by ensuring international cooperation. Delegates are encouraged to consider not only logistical and political barriers but also the human rights implications of restricted aid and delayed reconstruction.

History of the topic

The humanitarian situation in the Gaza strip is directly related to the Palestinian Israeli conflict which began in the 20th century during the final years of the Ottoman rule and later, British mandate. In 1947, the United Nations offered to split the region between Jewish and Arab States. After the Arab Israeli War of 1948 Gaza was under Egyptian administration. Afterwards, during the Six Day War in 1967, Israel occupied the Gaza strip and kept that control for decades.

In 2005, Israel withdrew settlements and consistent military presence from Gaza. This led to Hamas gaining control of Gaza after clashes with Fatah. In response to Hamas gaining control over the Gaza territory, Egypt applied restrictions on the movement of items and people due to security concerns. As stated previously, Gaza has been attacked many times over the past century, causing wars to harm the infrastructure in the city. This harm has increasingly roused from 2008 to 2022. Up until now, humanitarian assistance has been coordinated primarily through international actors and UN bodies such as OCHA (United Nations Office for Humanitarian Coordination), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the International Committee of Red Cross. Though International Organizations help, the reconstruction of damaged areas progress very slowly due to political instability, funding shortages, and restrictions over bringing items to reconstruct from different countries such as steel and cement.

The need for reconstruction became more serious on 7th of October in 2023, when Hamas launched a large-scale attack inside Israeli territory. In response to this new development, Israel started bombing Gaza, harming the territory even more. This attack caused a level of destruction in the area that was never seen before and was classified by the UN to be a genocide. The main humanitarian consequences included a near total destruction of residential housing and civilian infrastructure, mass internal and international displacement and migration, severe shortages of basic needs such as water, food, electricity and fuel, complete collapse of the healthcare capacity.

Organizations Helping With the Reconstruction Of the Area

There are several organizations helping with the reconstruction of the Gaza strip, some of which have been doing this for many years. They help reconstruction in different ways such as providing emergency aid, advocacy, infrastructure, social services, and education. It is important to keep in mind that very little of this help arrives in Gaza, because Israel controls the borders and refuses to let most aid through, citing security concerns.

UNRWA

UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees) is a UN body specifically helping the Palestinian refugees. The UNRWA was founded on the 8th of December in 1949, and started operating on the 1st of May, in 1950. UNRWA aims to help Palestinians who fled or were expelled during the Nakba, the 1948 Palestine War, and later conflicts. As of 2026, more than 5.9 million Palestinians are registered within the UNRWA as refugees. When first established, the UNRWA's main aim was to provide employment and direct relief, but over the years its help has grown to a far larger extent, now providing Palestinians with education, health care, social services, emergency response, and micro-financial assistance. UNRWA runs schools, health clinics, social service centers across the Gaza strip while also employing thousands of local staff. The UNRWA serves a large portion of the population. Keeping all of the mentioned information in mind, when there is a discussion about the reconstruction of the Gaza strip, the UNRWA is often involved in needs assessment, damage reporting, and rebuilding its own facilities.

ICRC

The International Red Cross Organisation (ICRC) is a neutral, independent humanitarian organization founded in 1863. Its headquarters are in Switzerland. It is a body of a larger organization named International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The principles of this organisation are neutrality (not taking sides), impartiality (aid based only on need), and independence (operates separately from political agendas). The ICRC's work was grounded in the Geneva Conventions which define protection of civilians and prisoners during armed conflicts and wars. The ICRC has been present in Israel and the occupied territories since 1963. The ICRC has offices in Tel Aviv (Israel's cultural and economical centre), Gaza and across the West Bank including East Jerusalem. The ICRC works in coordination with partners, the Palestine Red Crescent Society and Magen David Adom. In the Gaza strip, ICRC works to provide protection of the civilians by following international humanitarian guidelines. The ICRC works to ensure protection of civilians by monitoring treatment of civilians, documenting violations of humanitarian law, providing advocacy for civilian protection and safe access to humanitarian aid, and being in direct touch with the actors of the conflict. Another way the ICRC helps in Gaza is by providing medical and health support as healthcare systems in Gaza are often overwhelmed. The ICRC helps by supplying hospitals with medicine and other necessary equipment to perform medical procedures, supporting emergency response during escalations, training

medical personnel for the area, and running or assisting rehabilitation centres, usually targeting amputees and war wounded patients. The ICRC provides help with the damaged infrastructure and providing water as well, as both are a very big issue in the Gaza strip. Most systems of infrastructure has been damaged by armed conflicts. ICRC projects could be named as repairing water pipelines and sewage systems, supporting electricity supply to essential facilities such as healthcare facilities, improving access to clean drinking water. Perhaps the help with the infrastructure and water is one of the most important help if not the most, as it supports basic living conditions and prevents disease outbreaks. The ICRC provides emergency relief during escalations as well, such as food assistance, hygiene kits, shelter materials, and in some cases cash assistance.

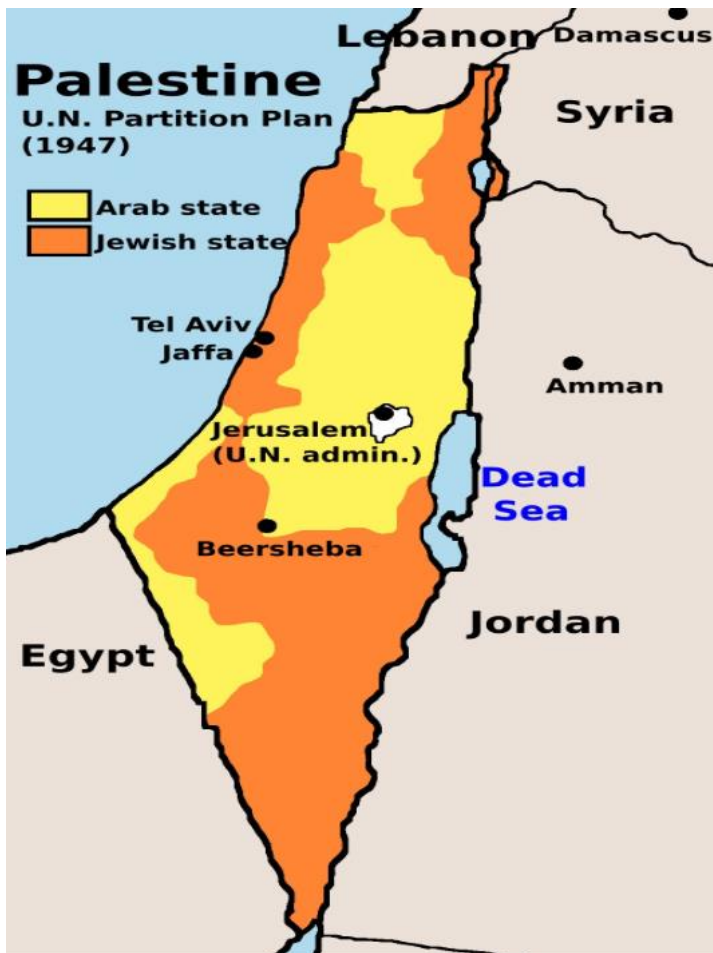
Displaced population and their rights for humanitarian aid

Displaced populations are people who are forced to leave their homes because of war, violence, or natural disasters. Many of these people become refugees or internally displaced persons, and they often live in very difficult conditions. For example, in places like Gaza Strip and West Bank, many people have been displaced due to ongoing conflict. These people may lose their homes, jobs, and access to basic services such as clean water, food, and healthcare. Because of this, they depend on humanitarian aid to survive. International law, including rules supported by the United Nations, says that displaced people have the right to receive help and protection. This includes access to food, safe shelter, medical care, and education. Organizations like the International Committee of the Red Cross and UNRWA work to provide this support in many regions. However, delivering aid is not always easy. In conflict zones, roads may be blocked, and fighting can make it dangerous for aid workers to reach people in need. Sometimes, there are also political problems that slow down or limit the delivery of aid. As a result, many displaced people do not receive enough help and continue to live in poverty and insecurity.

In addition to basic needs, displaced people also have important human rights. They have the right to be treated with dignity and respect, and they should not face discrimination because of their nationality, religion, or background. Children in displaced communities have the right to go to school, and families should be able to stay together safely. Another important right is the right to return home when it is safe, or to find a new permanent place to live. Unfortunately, in many cases, these rights are not fully protected. Many displaced people live for years, or even generations, in refugee camps without a clear future. This situation can create long-term social and economic problems. By 2026, the number of displaced people around the world remains very high due to ongoing conflicts and climate-related disasters. This shows that the international community still faces major challenges in protecting displaced populations and making sure they receive the humanitarian aid and support they need to live safe and stable lives.

Historical Background:

In the 1910s to 1940s Palestinian state belonged to Great Britain. Since the population the Great Britain defenced the two nation one state country both Jewish and Arab ,country. Israel was established on 14th of May 1948 (UN PARTITION PLAN 1947) although the population of Arabs was way more crowded than the Jews UN have gave much more places to the Jews. As you can see from the map below..



Since the date that plan was established both sides behaved with each other aggressively via media, via UN arms and via conflicts.

In 1947, the United Nations proposed a plan to divide Palestine into two states: one

Jewish state and one Arab state, while Jerusalem would be controlled internationally. Jewish leaders accepted this plan, but many Arab leaders rejected it because they believed it was unfair, since Arabs were the majority population. In 1948, Israel declared independence, which led to a war between Israel and neighboring Arab countries. After the war, Israel controlled more land than it was given in the UN plan. Around 700,000 Palestinians were forced to leave or fled from their homes. This event is known as the Nakba. Many Palestinians became refugees and moved to nearby countries or to areas like the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

In 1967, during the Six-Day War, Israel captured the West Bank, Gaza, and East Jerusalem. This event is very important because these territories are still at the center of the conflict today. After 1967, Israel started building settlements in the West Bank, which Palestinians and much of the international community consider illegal. Palestinians want these lands to form their future independent state, but control over these areas remains disputed. Over time, there were several wars, protests, and uprisings. For example, the First and Second Intifadas were major Palestinian protests against Israeli control.

In 1993, an important step toward peace happened with the Oslo Accords. These agreements created limited Palestinian self-rule under the Palestinian National Authority in parts of the West Bank and Gaza. However, these agreements did not solve key issues like borders, refugees, and the status of Jerusalem. In 2005, Israel withdrew its settlers and soldiers from Gaza, but it still controlled borders, airspace, and access. In 2006, Hamas won elections, and in 2007 it took full control of Gaza. Since then, Gaza has been under blockade, and there have been several wars between Israel and Hamas, causing destruction and civilian suffering.

In the 2010s, tensions continued to grow. Israel expanded settlements in the West Bank, and clashes often happened in Jerusalem, especially around religious sites. Peace talks did not lead to a final agreement. In 2023, a major and deadly war began between Israel and Hamas, leading to large-scale destruction in Gaza and many civilian deaths on both sides. The humanitarian situation became very serious, with shortages of food, water, and medical care. By 2026, the conflict is still ongoing, with no permanent peace agreement. The main issues—such as borders, security, refugees, and the future of Jerusalem—remain unresolved, making this one of the most difficult and long-lasting conflicts in the modern world.

Questions to be Answered.

How can UN arms act and work properly in order to save the issue?

How can humanitarian aid be provided?

Does the ICC and ICJ must be working upon the issue?

How did the conflict affect the social life of the domestic construction of the local area?

What kind of work must be done in order to reconstruct the local area?

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