

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND DECOLONIZATION (SPECPOL)

STUDY GUIDE

Reviewing the Political and Humanitarian
Situation in the Occupied Palestinian
Territories.

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İZMİR FEN HIGH SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE'26

**THE SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION
COMMITTEE**

STUDY GUIDE

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Letter from the Secretary General

Dear Delegates, Esteemed Academic Team, Hardworking Organization Team, Advisors, Staff and Partners,

I would like to welcome all of you to the third official session of the Model United Nations of Izmir Science High School! I am Hazal KUŞ and I am more than proud to serve as your Secretary General in this amazing conference.

Our aim is to ensure that all of your needs are covered. While preparing for the conference, our executive, organization and academic teams worked really hard to provide you with everything and I would like to express my biggest appreciation to them for their efforts. We are sure that MUNIFL'26 will be the best conference you've ever been in!

During the conference, you will not only be a part of diplomacy and discussing current topics, but you will also engage in meaningful debates, exchange diverse perspectives, and develop critical thinking and communication skills. At the same time, you will create strong bonds with others, build lasting friendships, and gain unforgettable experiences that go beyond the formal sessions.

As the Secretary General of this conference, I suggest you to read your study guides properly and do research about your agenda item as it will make your experience even more productive. I hope you all will have a fantastic conference full of unforgettable memories.

Best Regards!

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Letter from the Under Secretary General

Most esteemed delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you all to our committee SPECPOL and to the MUNIFL'26. I feel honored to be part of this amazing conference. I am Ela Karatay and I will be serving as your Under Secretary General during the conference.

These conferences take such special part of my heart and mean so much to me with all its fun, excitement, tragedy, frustration, tears and of course all of the new friends that came into my life.

I am really excited to meet all of you, if you need any guidance or questions please don't hesitate to contact me. Study and have fun.

Sincerely,
Ela Karatay
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Letter from the Academic Assistant

Fellow delegates,

I welcome you all to the Izmir Fen High School Model United Nations Conference 2026 and our committee, the Special Political and Decolonization Committee, SPECPOL. I am Ceren Çiftçi, the Academic Assistant responsible for this committee. I am currently a junior at Izmir Kız High School. I am extremely excited to conduct this committee and meet with you. Reading the study guide is the primary responsibility of a delegate to be able to understand the agenda item and actively work in the committee. So I believe this study guide will help you to come prepared and knowledgeable to our committee. Furthermore, additional research, especially about your allocation, will be beneficial for you. I highly recommend that you complete these two tasks before the conference.

If you have any questions or need guidance, please don't hesitate to contact me or the Under-Secretary General. I wish all of you a fruitful and enjoyable three days at the conference. See you soon!

Sincerely,

Ceren Çiftçi

Key Words

Aliyah: The Hebrew word meaning “going up” that primarily refers to the immigration of Jews to the Land of Israel or the Palestine territory

Anti-Semitism: Hostility towards and discrimination against Jewish people

Fatah: Political and military organization of Palestinians founded by Yasser Arafat and Khalil al-Wazir. By the end of 1960’s it was the largest and best-funded of all the Palestinian organizations and had taken over effective control of the PLO

Gaza Strip: The smaller of the two Palestinian territories that make up the State of Palestine in the Southern Levant region of West Asia.



Golan Heights: A basaltic plateau at the southwest corner of Syria



Hamas: Palestinian Sunni Islamist political and militant organization that has governed the Gaza Strip since 2007

Holocaust: Systematic, state-sponsored genocide of approximately 6 million European Jews by the Nazi regime between the years 1933 and 1945

Intifada: The Arabic word meaning “shaking off” and described as the uprisings against the decades of brutal Israeli military rule.

Israel Defense Forces (IDF): The national military of the State of Israel

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO): A Palestinian nationalist coalition that is internationally recognized as the official representative of the Palestinian people

Question of the Palestine: The longstanding, unresolved international and political conflict over the right of Palestinians to self-determination and statehood in their historical homeland

Sinai Peninsula: Sparsely populated desert between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea



Status of Jerusalem: A heavily contested geopolitical issue which Israel claims the entire city as its undivided capital, while the State of Palestine claims East Jerusalem as its future state capital

The Oslo Accords: A pair of landmark agreements between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization

West Bank: The larger of the two Palestinian territories that make up Palestine



Yom Kippur: Holiest day of the year in Judaism that is primarily centered on atonement and repentance

Zionism: Nationalist and political movement that emerged in late 19th century Europe advocating for the establishment and support of a Jewish homeland in the historic region of Palestine

Introduction to the Committee: SPECPOL

- **Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL) and Its Role**



The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL) is also named as the United Nations General Assembly Fourth Committee and it is one of the main committees of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). The SPECPOL mainly focuses on the reviews of global special political missions and peacekeeping operations. It also aims to eradicate colonialism in all its forms and deal with Non-Self-Governing Territories. The SPECPOL is responsible for cooperating member states for the peaceful uses of outer space and addressing the impact of atomic radiations. Moreover, the SPECPOL acts as a primary UN venue for reviewing the humanitarian and legal aspects of the Question of Palestine as its most emphasized concern since the conflict broke out. It provides an international platform to debate the legality of the actions taken during the conflict and monitors the violence of human rights and the conditions in the West Bank and Gaza. Its main involvements in the region are based on peaceful strategies by condemning the violence of the human rights, especially for women and children and the devastating living conditions and encouraging a possible ceasefire between two sides. However, the SPECPOL operates as a forum for the creation of resolutions recommending actions to the UN General Assembly, rather than implementing active peacekeeping forces.

- **Relations with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)**

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) was established in 1949 by the UN General Assembly. Its funding mechanism depends on purposes that provide relief to the Jewish and Arab Palestine refugees inside the State of Israel. Its actions and annual reports become one of the agendas of the SPECPOL since the armed conflict in the Promised Land recently occurred again. The SPECPOL supports the expansion of UNRWA's mandate to provide relief, health care, basic needs and the education to millions of registered refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Except for the support to the UNRWA for the essential enhancement in the living conditions and the lack of safety of the Palestinians, the SPECPOL analyses the annual reports and updates on significant developments presented by the UNRWA Commissioner-General.

The UNRWA relies primarily on voluntary contributions from UN Member States and intergovernmental organizations to carry out its mandate and operations. The UNRWA mobilized approximately 887 million US Dollars in confirmed pledges and received 829 million US Dollars in contributions, including 76 million from the UN Regular Budget in 2025. Even though the recorded financial support in 2023 and 2024 had decreased in 2025 there is still a continued commitment of the international community to the sustaining work of UNRWA during a time of immense humanitarian need. Exciting donors had increased their contributions and new donors had joined UNRWA but since the two major donors terminated their contributions. In 2025, that led to a significant budget deficit in one of the most needed times. While the deficit was a serious problem the Agency mobilized critical support from individuals and private donors. Despite these efforts, the scale of needs across the region remained unparalleled. The total budgetary needs underscores both the immense pressures facing the humanitarian response and the continued importance of sustained international support for UNRWA's mandate.

In summary, the UNRWA is an international organization under the UN and related to its 4th Committee in order to assist and protect the Palestinian refugees by following humanitarian principles, primarily with voluntary financial contributions.

Information Regarding the Agenda Item: Reviewing the Political and Humanitarian Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

A. Political Aspect of the Conflict

Background of the Israeli-Palestinian War

1. The Jewish Immigration to Palestine

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has a rooted history however, the beginning of it can be based in the late 19th and early 20th centuries with growing Zionism and the arrival of Zionist settlers to Palestine.

In the 20th century Palestine was the Ottoman territory while World War I and the Ottoman Empire and Great Britain were the opposing sides, Ottoman Empire being in the Central Powers and Great Britain Empire being in the Allied Powers. Great Britain formed a crucial alliance with Arab leaders most notably, with Sharif Hussein bin Ali of Mecca and Great Britain used this alliance for its own interest; however, they were successful at hiding their purpose by pledging an independent Arab state to their leaders in exchange for an Arab uprising against Ottoman rule. Great Britain's plan was to take control in the Middle East, the Suez Canal and oil resources. And **the Arab Revolt** began in 1916 against the Ottoman Empire, Arab forces in coordination with British troops captured Aqaba in 1917 and entered Damascus in 1918 therefore, they were successful to end the 400 years of Ottoman rule in the region. Since France was another ally of Great Britain they shared the regions with the secretly made Sykes-Picot Agreement that are not an Ottoman territory any more as the result of the Arab Revolt as Iraq, Palestine and Jordan being Britain territory; Syria and Lebanon being France territory.

In 1917, Great Britain officially pledged British support to Jewish people to establish their national home with the **Balfour Declaration**. Great Britain secured its interest once again and laid the foundations of the establishment of the State of Israel. Therefore, the mandate of Great Britain in Palestine became stronger and the declaration became an effective factor in the beginning of the migration of the Jewish people from Europe, to Palestine.

Many centuries before the Holocaust, Jewish people in Europe were subjected to antisemitic persecution and often deadly violence. And as a response to antisemitism the Zionist movement was founded. During the years of Holocaust many Jews were desperate to leave Europe. After Holocaust ended with the end of the World War II and the survivors started to seek a secure place to live and since they maintained the connection to the land, Eretz Yisrael (the central to Jewish identity and religious, theological texts) and they had the British support they

completed Aliyah with the Jews coming from other states such as other Arab regions besides of the ones coming from Europe and started to settle in the Palestine.

The Aliyah process was a long-term migration process and had specific time periods named the First Aliyah, the Second Aliyah etc. And the immigrants especially, the ones who arrived in Palestine during the Second and the Third Aliyah established the foundational infrastructure for a future state. They caused various changes in the social, economic and political structure of the region. The rise of the Hebrew culture, increased the tension between the local Arab population and the Jews. In 1909, the first modern all-Jewish city was founded and this city grew into Tel Aviv in later years. The Jewish immigrants rented lands from the Arab farmers when they first arrived in Palestine but after they started to adopt the region they created a policy of Hebrew Labor which displaced Arab farmers. Initially, co-existence occurred, but as land purchases increased and the Zionist goal of a national home for Jews became clear, Arab opposition intensified and as the result of that protests and eventually riots arose.

2. Past Israeli-Arab Conflicts

After the tensions reached their peak, the United Nations intervened and adopted Resolution 181, known as the Partition Plan, which sought to divide the British controlled Palestine into Arab and Jewish states, with areas of religious significance in Jerusalem remaining under international control. The Resolution was accepted by the Jewish community and rejected by the Arab League and Palestinian Leaders. And on May 14, 1948 leaders of the Jewish community in Palestine declared the independence of the State of Israel. One day later, the Arab states attacked Israel so they sparked **The First Arab-Israeli War**. The war ended in 1949 with the military superiority of the Israeli forces. And both Palestinians and Jews were displaced from the regions they lived in. And Egypt maintained control of the Gaza Strip, Jordan took over the West Bank and East Jerusalem.

Over the following years, the **1956 Suez Crisis** rose between Egypt and Israel. And Britain and France were the hidden main characters of this crisis. The Israeli block had the dominance, they were almost successful at gaining and keeping Sinai Peninsula, the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. Egypt lost the war and a great number of soldiers but with the support of the Soviet Union and the United States to Egypt, they had control of the Suez Canal; it was clear that the once dominant powers Britain and France had lost that power and reputation.

After that the **Six-Day War** started in 1967. Several Arab nations, primarily Egypt, Jordan and Syria had played a role in this conflict. The war started with Israel's strike against Egyptian airfields. On the first day Israeli forces neutralized the Egyptian air force which marked

a turning point allowing for rapid ground advances in the Sinai Peninsula, West Bank, and Golan Heights. Over the course of just six days, Israel captured substantial territories, including East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, while suffering few casualties compared to the Arab forces. The main results of the conflict were significant loss of lives, displacement of Palestinians and the rise of Palestinian nationalism. The war concluded with a UN-mandated ceasefire and laid the groundwork for the future negotiations.

In 1973, the fourth Israeli-Arab War named **Yom Kippur War** occurred. Since Israel had captured several Arab territories including the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights in the Six-Day War, Egypt's president had declared that if Israel would follow the UN Resolution 242 which says Israel should return the territories it had captured, Egypt would follow a peaceful negotiation strategy with Israel. However with Israel's rejection the fighting developed into a full-scale war. Egypt and Syria attacked Israel simultaneously on two fronts. The intensity of the Egyptian and Syrian assaults rapidly began to exhaust Israel's reserve stocks of munitions. And Israel turned to the United States for aid while improvising a battle strategy. Against this union the Soviet Union commenced its own resupply effort to Egypt and Syria. The US president countered by establishing an emergency supply line to Israel and Israel Defense Forces (IDF) rapidly turned the tide and the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 338, which called for an immediate end to the war and after that Resolution 339 and 340 which called for a ceasefire. With international pressure mounting, the war finally ceased. Israel had signed a formal ceasefire agreement with both Egypt and Syria.

The 1982 Lebanon War was a three-month conflict precipitated by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, designed to militarily and politically debilitate the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and turn the Lebanese Civil War in favor of Israel's allies. This war led to an Israeli occupation of parts of Southern Lebanon that lasted until 2000 and a massive setback for the PLO and its leader who was forced to leave Lebanon and establish new headquarters in Tunis. Lebanese Forces that were supported by Israel murdered more than 3000 Palestinian civilians in the war which is known as the Sabra and Shatila Massacre. Israel hoped to achieve a deal by expelling the PLO, eliminating Syrian influence over Lebanon and establishing a pro-Israel Maronite Christian government under the formal Lebanese president. This invasion ended with the Lebanese Civil War and the South Lebanon State ended as a result.

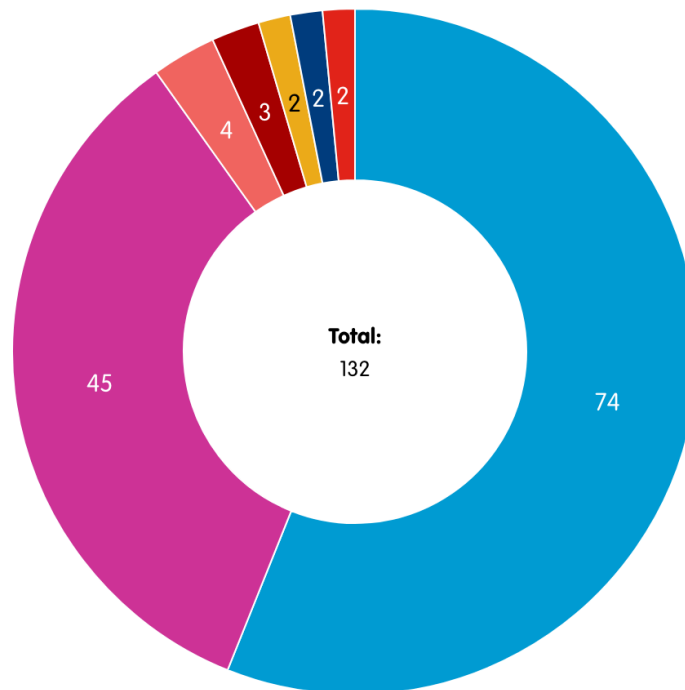
In the years 1987-1993 **The First Intifada** showed itself against Israel's then 20-year-old military occupation of the West Bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza. This rebellion sparked by an incident in which four Palestinians were hit and killed by an Israeli driver in Gaza. Palestinian frustration at living under racist and oppressive Israeli military rule boiled over and started the First Intifada. Palestinian protesting tactics were organized largely by grassroots and ad hoc committees of Palestinians in the occupied territories not by the PLO. Israel's occupying army used brutal violence to suppress the mostly unarmed popular rebellion. Israeli soldiers and

settlers killed more than 1100 Palestinians during the intifada including 250 children. It ended in 1993 when the first of the Oslo Accords were signed by Israel and the PLO. And in the years 2000-2005 **The Second Intifada** also known as the Al-Aqsa Intifada rose as a major uprising. Initially sparked by civilian protests in Jerusalem. The uprising escalated into a period of violence in Israel which included shootings, suicide bombings and military operations until the Sharm el-Sheikh Summit of 2005. 3000 Palestinians and 1000 Israelis were slaughtered in the Second Intifada.

In 2005, the tensions between Fatah and Hamas began to rise after the death of Yasser Arafat, who was the chairman of the PLO from 1969 until his death in 2004. Hamas had instigated a series of protests and called for an intifada against Yasser Arafat in the past. And in 2006, Legislative Elections for the Palestinian Legislative Council were held for second time and Hamas won the election.

Distribution of seats in the 2006 Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC)

Change and Reform (Hamas) Fatah Independents Martyr Abu Ali Mustafa (PFLP)
Third Way (Fayyad) Alternative (DFLP, PPP, Fida) Independent Palestine (Mustafa Barghouti)



The 2006 elections used a mixed system of voting. This combines both simple majority (districts) and proportional representation (lists) systems.

Source: Central Elections Commission Palestine
ECFR · ecf.eu

After the elections two main political parties Fatah and Hamas failed to reach a deal to share governmental power. On the other side, Israel responded it would begin economic sanctions unless Hamas agreed to accept prior Israeli-Palestinian agreements, forswear violence and recognize Israel's right to exist, all of which Hamas rejected.

In 2007, Hamas was successful in taking over Gaza. And Israel imposed a naval blockade on the Gaza Strip and made a cooperation with Egypt that allowed a ground blockade of the Egyptian border. In 2008, Israel started **the Operation Cast Lead**. After the Israeli military operation, the UN reports noted that the continuation of the blockade that jeopardizes fundamental human rights, hinders reconstruction and repair of vital civilian infrastructure. 1400 Palestinians were killed including 300 children and hundreds of other unarmed civilians during the 22 days of Operation Cast Lead. By February 2009, a ceasefire was signed with international mediation between the parties, though the occupation and small eruptions of violence continued.

3. 2023-present Gaza War

On October 7, 2023 Hamas launched a land, sea and air assault on Israel from the territory and the Israel-Hamas War started. The next day, Israel declared war for the first time since the Yom Kippur War. The assault began about 6:30 AM with a barrage of at least 2200 rockets launched into Israel in just 20 minutes. As the rockets rained down on Israel, at least 1,500 militants from Hamas and the PIJ infiltrated Israel at dozens of points by using explosives and bulldozers to breach the border, which was heavily fortified with smart technology, fencing, and concrete. They disabled communication networks for several of the Israeli military posts nearby, allowing them to attack those installations and enter civilian neighborhoods undetected. Militants simultaneously breached the maritime border by motorboats near the coastal town of Zikim. Others crossed into Israel on motorized paragliders. About 1,200 people were killed in the assault, which included families attacked in their homes in kibbutzim. More than 240 people were taken into the Gaza Strip as hostages.

On October 9, 2023 the Defence Minister of Israel announced a total blockade of the Gaza Strip. They put a complete siege on Gaza with no electricity, no food, no water and no gas. A few weeks after October 9, Israel eased the complete blockade after receiving pressure from the US, but still continued to severely restrict the amount of aid entering the Gaza Strip. On October 12, Israel stated that lifting of the Gaza Strip blockade would not occur until the hostages were safely returned to Israel. The first supplies entered on 21 October 2023. And in January 2024, Israeli authorities blocked %56 of the humanitarian aid to northern Gaza. In October 2024, the UN found that Israel had arbitrarily blocked 83% of aid entering Gaza in the prior year.

On January 19, 2025 Gaza War Ceasefire went into effect to exchange hostages and prisoners between two sides. The proposal was first drafted by mediators from the US, Egypt and Qatar and it was accepted by Hamas on May 5, 2024. Later in 2024 Israeli prime minister Benjamin Netanyahu rejected a permanent ceasefire. But under pressure from the US, a variation of the proposal was accepted by Israel and Hamas on January 15, 2025. During the first stage, both sides released some hostages in exchange. And Israel agreed to provide sufficient quantities of humanitarian aid, allowing displaced Palestinians to return home. In the second stage, Israel stated if Hamas would release the remaining living male hostages both civilians and soldiers, for an exchange of Palestinian prisoners, they would accept a permanent ceasefire. Hamas released the remains of the hostages but Israel didn't lift the blockade on the Gaza Strip. In February, the tensions rose again about the hostage issue. And on March 1, which is the day that was scheduled as the end of the ceasefire Hamas rejected an Israeli proposal to extend it to release more hostages because of many violations and delays of the pledges of Israel. On March 18, Israel launched surprise airstrikes on Gaza, breaking the ceasefire with Hamas. Netanyahu stated the airstrikes were the response to Hamas's refusal to release hostages and its rejection of proposals to extend the ceasefire.

B. Humanitarian Aspect of the Conflict

As a result of the conflict before the ceasefire agreement, especially in Gaza, the civilians suffered and lived in indecent conditions that can be called a humanitarian crisis. Hundreds of thousands of families remain displaced without proper access to basic needs of human-beings. Between 7 October 2023 and 6 May 2026, according to the Ministry of Health, as reported by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 72,619 Palestinians were killed in the Gaza Strip and another 172,484 injured. Since the entrance of humanitarian aid to Gaza and the releasing of the hostages was only allowed after the ceasefire in 2025, the living conditions of many innocent civilians are still unsafe and devastating. Furthermore, both civilians but especially Palestinian people live the exhaustion of the conflicts ongoing for years.



- **Healthcare of civilians**

Gaza is experiencing a severe and systemic public health emergency driven by the ongoing conflict, resulting in the near-total collapse of its healthcare infrastructure. Over 90% of hospitals are out of service or damaged, with less than a dozen remaining partially operational to treat mass casualties, chronic illnesses, and trauma cases. A comprehensive study has evaluated the pressing mental health, water and sanitation, access to healthcare and infectious disease challenges plaguing the region. Mental health issues, particularly among children and adolescents, have surged in the wake of the conflict, with trauma-related symptoms expected to persist. The water and sanitation crises pose severe public health hazards, with an overwhelming majority of water unfit for consumption and escalating infectious diseases. Shortages of medicines, fuel and breakdowns have profoundly affected access to healthcare in healthcare facilities, significantly impacting women and girls. The UN has a vital role in providing aid to the region and monitoring human rights and health situations. This includes working closely with local and international NGOs and other UN agencies to ensure a coordinated and effective humanitarian response.

The conflict has overwhelmed hospitals, imposed movement restrictions and caused a lack of hospital space, all contributing to the deterioration of the health situation. Women, children and newborns in Gaza suffer both as casualties and due to limited access to essential maternal, newborn and child services. Another result of the conflict was the rise in infectious diseases like diarrhea and chickenpox. Not only physical health but also psychological health of the people living in the conflict area is affected in a terrible way. Children in Gaza with pre-existing mental health problems now have a higher risk of developing long-term post-traumatic stress and other mental health issues due to the conflict.



- **Safety of civilians**

The attacks on protected zones and civilians in the Gaza Strip is continuing without considering the well-being of thousands of innocents. The war has led to deaths and displacements of many Palestinians. The majority of the city's water, electrical communications and healthcare infrastructure are damaged beyond repair according to a report from 2023. In January 2024, researchers estimated that 50 to 62 percent of all buildings in the Gaza Strip were damaged or destroyed. By October 2025, the UN estimated 83% of all structures and houses have been destroyed or damaged. For children and families across the Gaza Strip, everyday life is shaped by severe and compounding harms, as the systems they use for survival have been decimated. Grave violations against children and protection risks remain widespread. Systematic attacks on schools - many serving as shelters for internally displaced people- have severely hampered the resumption of learning.

- **Food and clean water crisis**

With the conflict in Gaza, malnutrition became a serious issue even though it was seen rarely before the conflict. Children, pregnant and breastfeeding women are the most affected civilians from the lack of food. In the Gaza Strip, the starvation of children is not a consequence of scarcity, it is the result of sustained blockade-induced deprivation. In August 2025 alone, over 12 800 children were identified as acutely malnourished, with 23% of those admitted for treatment suffering from severe acute malnutrition based on the UNICEF report. Childhood malnutrition disrupts brain development, impairs physical growth and predisposes to chronic disease. Malnutrition is also a critical biological factor influencing neuronal development and deeply embedded within the territory's psychosocial status in areas with armed conflict. It

frequently coincides with displacement, violence, lack of healthcare services and psychosocial trauma.

Gaza is facing a severe water and sanitation crisis. Less than four percent of fresh water is drinkable, and the sea is polluted by sewage. The chronic water crisis in Gaza predates the war and requires a massive injection of funds and equipment to provide clean water and sanitation facilities. Since the conflict began, the average water usage for all purposes in Gaza has dropped significantly to between two and three liters per person each day.

Establishment of humanitarian corridors, unabated access for food, clean water and development programmes are urgent imperatives. Even though many long-term impacts of childhood malnutrition are irreversible interventions that will ensure a sustainable and adequate food supply can shorten the duration of undernutrition and thereby reduce irreversible outcomes.

- **Education of children**

Gaza's education system stands on the brink of collapse. More than 97% of schools have been damaged or destroyed, and 92% of all education facilities will require either full reconstruction or major rehabilitation to become functional again. Even though there are former UN-run schools in the region they are now being used as shelters for displaced people. To prevent a lost generation organizations, the UN, including crucial transitional volunteers have established makeshift and tent classrooms in Gaza. However, they face massive resource limitations in which basic necessities such as water, hygiene products and structural protection harsh weather are largely absent.



- **Cooperation to Help Gaza**

There are various ongoing humanitarian programs aiming to provide life-saving relief to Gaza, focusing on critical needs like emergency food, clean water, healthcare and child protection. Major initiatives include international food distribution, trauma care for blast-injured children, shelter material supplies and cash assistance for vulnerable families. Even though the SPECPOL is not directly related with the humanitarian help campaigns and programs, it can collaborate with related organizations that are running an international program or a donation or have the potential such as the World Food Programme, the UNICEF, the World Health Organization, the UNRWA, the NGO's or the independent, private or voluntary organizations. With international cooperation and peaceful strategies, the safety and the protection of civilians, children and women, clean water and hygiene sources, food assistance, education and healthcare rights of civilians can be provided.

Questions to Ponder

- How can the international community build a more resilient and less politically vulnerable funding structure by UNRWA for refugee relief ?
- How can the SPECPOL effectively collaborate with specialized agencies to create a framework that addresses healthcare, food security and education in a war zone?
- What structural flaws in past peace negotiations such as, Oslo Accords that temporarily paused violence but left the underlying Question of Palestine unresolved, should be avoided when drafting new resolutions ?
- How does the geopolitical leverage of external superpowers impact the likelihood of a permanent ceasefire today considering their impact in the past ?
- How do the historical and political divisions between Fatah and Hamas complicate the international community's effort to negotiate a singular representation for the Palestinian people ?
- What specific enforcement mechanisms can be written into a resolution to hold both sides accountable to their promises ?
- Does the use of total blockade as a military strategy inherently violate international humanitarian law regarding the safety of civilians?
- Is it ethically justifiable for a state to tie the lifting of a humanitarian blockade directly to the safe return of hostages, or should humanitarian aid always be treated as an unconditional right?
- How can international law better protect humanitarian supply corridors from being manipulated during active warfare?

- Can makeshift or tent classrooms successfully prevent a lost generation of children when basic human necessities like water and hygiene are largely absent?
- How can the systemic, long-term public health hazard of widespread psychological trauma among children be addressed?
- Is a sustainable two-state solution still viable when the physical structures, boundaries and trust between the populations have been entirely fractured?

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