

Security Council

“The first casualty of war, is innocence.”

-Platoon

Welcome to your committee, the Security Council. As you all know, the target of the Security Council is to achieve peace and ensure security around the world. Your mission is to achieve solutions with the mutual agreement of all nations. This handbook will give you a complete background of the problem, and it will serve you as a guide to debate. If there is something you don't understand, the chair will be glad to answer your questions before, or during the breaks of the debate.

It is a pleasure to have you in the Colegio Carol Baur BIMUN 2017. We hope your ideas emerge from the insides of your mind, and hopefully evolve during the development of the debate. Good debate!

Members of the Security Council

BIMUN 2017

TOPIC A: Israel - Palestine conflict

The Palestinian region was originally ruled by the Ottoman Turkish Empire, which had the unfortunate idea of allying itself with Germany in the First World War. As a result of its defeat during that war, the Empire had to yield the territory to the victors, so that France and England distributed the old Ottoman territory and the land of both sides of the Jordan River happened to British hands. After World War II (between 1939 and 1945) one of the great issues to be resolved was England's mandate over Palestinian territory. The Arab nationalists believed it was logical that Palestine should be declared independent, something the British had promised, but the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had also agreed, in 1917, to give a land in the Palestinian region to the Jews, with whom Arabs Ancient religious rivalries. The world-wide Zionist organization that brought together Jews fighting for the re-establishment of a homeland for the Jewish people, through the formation of a modern state in what they considered to be the Jewish Land - until then Palestine – with this promise. The movement called Zionism began to form in the late 1800s and influenced many Jews around the world to return to Palestine and reclaim their former right over those lands. The UN General Assembly endorsed the partition plan for Palestine, to be carried out in conjunction with the withdrawal of Britain, which could no longer contain the situation. This separated the Palestinian territory in a Jewish and an Arab State. Something that in practice was not fulfilled, since only Israel was born, because the Palestinians rejected the plan of the organization. It is here that we start talking about the Arab-Israeli conflict. From 2008 to the present there has been a series of wars in the Gaza Strip, between Israel and the Palestinian group Hamas. Since 1994, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank (the Palestinian territories), which were already separated geographically, also split politically, due to the conflict of their two political-military organizations: Fatah and Hamas, following Hamas' triumph in elections Municipalities of 2005. The West Bank continued to be governed by the Palestinian National Authority (which since 2013 began calling itself Palestine) and is led by Mahmud Abbas, a member of the more moderate Fatah. The Gaza Strip, however, has been controlled since 2007 by Hamas Islamist radicals. This group is considered a terrorist organization by the United States, the European Union and even some countries of the Middle East. And although Hamas came to power in a democratic way, Fatah does not support the current escalation of violence that has unleashed the group. Hamas fights against the Israeli state using terrorist methods such as suicide bombings and Israel considers this group to be responsible for all attacks from the territory from the Gaza Strip. This group also refuses to acknowledge the agreements reached earlier between Palestinians and Israelis, with the peace negotiations between the two peoples being suspended.

Countries Involved.-

- Transjordan
- Egypt
- Lebanon
- Iraq
- Syria
- West Bank
- Gaza Strip
- Palestine
- Great Britain
- Jordan
- United States

Topic B: Conflict in Syria

Syria has been involved in one of the cruelest and devastating civil wars of human history. Not only involving a civilian-government conflict, but the entrance of the extremist group ISIS has enlarged the fight, making support from other countries as well as the UN practically useless. Buildings are ruin now, schools have been destroyed and more than 250,000 civilians have lost their lives because of the armed conflict. The religious influences, the pro-absolutist government of Al-Assad and the fight against the terrorist group in continuous expansion ISIS, is just an example of the situation in which Syria is not living, but surviving.

In March 2011, during the government of the current president of Syria Bashar al-Assad, pro-democracy protests erupted in Daraa because of the torture of teenagers that painted revolutionary slogans in the street. The government opened fire against the rebels and started planting security in areas of Syria to avoid future uprisings. The protests demanding President Assad's resignation ended up in the use of force from the government to crush the protests.

Rebel's supporters began taking up arms, first to defend themselves and later to expel security forces from their local areas. Fighting reached the capital Damascus and second city of Aleppo in 2012 and the violence that ascended in the country ending up in a civil war.

The humanitarian crisis has also been a consequence of the conflict in Syria, the migration has increased gradually since 2011. More than 4.5 million people have left the country, with a majority of women and children. Countries are having discussions about letting refugees stay in their countries because of the infrastructure they need to give them a good treat. Countries like Greece have had to accept more refugees than a developed country like Germany. Up to 4.5 million people in Syria have

difficulties to reach safe areas. The way they travel is extremely risky, having to swim, to go by boat, and many of them have died trying.

The extremist group ISIS has capitalized the chaos and taken control of large areas of Syria and Iraq, where they proclaimed the creation of a "caliphate" in June 2014. In September of the same year, a US-led coalition launched air strikes inside Syria in an effort to affect ISIS. But the coalition has avoided attacks that might benefit Governor Assad's forces. Russia began an air campaign targeting terrorists in Syria, but the strikes have mostly killed rebels and civilians.

Your job as the Security Council, is to find a viable solution to solve this conflict. Although, because of the nature of the council, you have access to weapons, remember that our main priority is to end this conflict in a peaceful way. The international community concluded that only a political solution could end the conflict. The Security Council has already called for the implementation of the 2012 Geneva Communique, which places a provisional government on the area affected until the conflict is solved with a basis of mutual consent. But the negotiations from Syria's government and extremist groups have stopped this solution.

Talks in early 2014, known as Geneva II, broke down after only two rounds, blaming the Syrian government's refusal to discuss opposition demands. What began as another Arab Spring uprising against an autocratic ruler has mushroomed into a brutal proxy war that has drawn in regional and world powers.

This conflict affects children, women, and men. It privates them to have food, education and technology. It is our job to reach an agreement between countries to solve the country the fastest way possible.