

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: The Question of Providing Humanitarian Aid to Conflict Zones

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Introduction

With ongoing conflicts such as the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the Russo-Ukrainian conflict, and the Syrian civil war, the call for humanitarian aid is rising all over the world. Currently, nearly 300 million people require humanitarian aid due to tremendous conflicts. Those people in need consist of 74.1 million people in East and Southern Africa due to the Sudan crisis, 65.1 million in West and Central Africa due to the Burkina Faso and Niger crisis, 53.8 million in the Middle East and North Africa, due to the Syrian crisis, 50.8 million in Asia and the Pacific due to the Afghanistan crisis, 38.9 million in Latin America and the Caribbean region due to the Venezuela crisis, and lastly 16.8 million people in Eastern Europe due to the Ukraine war. Civilians in conflict zones are facing severe pain with experiencing such illnesses, displacement, famine, infrastructure damage, family loss, and lack of basic goods, and these poor environments are even leading to numerous deaths. According to the United Nations, citing conflicts in Gaza, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, Nigeria, the Sahel, Somalia, Syria, and Ukraine, the United Nations recorded more than 33,000 civilian deaths in armed conflict in 2023. With these current situations, the provision of humanitarian aid to conflict zones aims to save as many lives as possible and protect the basic human rights of civilians.

Definition of Key Terms

Humanitarian aid - Humanitarian aid is assistance provided to areas lacking essential properties or services, such as water, food, shelter, and medical supplies. It is provided to people who were affected by armed conflicts, violence, man-made or natural disasters and became refugees, famine, and generally living in distress regardless of reason.

Development aid - Development aid is a form of foreign assistance provided to areas under structural problems, especially poverty, that may disrupt the whole community's economic state. It is more focused on improving the systems and structures than directly helping civilians.

Conflict zones - Conflict zones refer to areas, regions, or countries where there is an armed conflict, or where there is a high probability of armed conflict happening. It is an area that has been damaged by military actions occurring due to conflicts, and those damages include deaths, health problems, displacement of population, breakdown of the economy, destruction of the city, and food insecurity. With these damages, a single armed conflict can lead to extreme impact, causing numerous people in the area to undergo hardships.

Airdrops - Numerous citizens in blockaded areas suffer from the lack of essential goods and have a great demand for humanitarian aid. However, as those areas are blockaded, sending aid through roads is usually blocked which means impossible, or too dangerous to attempt. Airdrops have been one of the ideal ways in these cases, and are frequently being used to send humanitarian aid into blockaded areas. However, airdrops do have a downside that they cannot provide as much assistance as provided by land.

Blockade - A blockade is defined as a military act where a nation blocks the trade or flow of goods of another nation. The act is usually executed in the opposing country. For instance in ongoing conflicts, Russia has blockaded Ukraine with its invasion in 2022, and Israel has blockaded the Gaza Strip.

Refugees - The UNHCR(Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) has defined refugees as people forced to flee their own country and seek safety in another country, and who are unable to return to their own country because of feared persecution as a result of who they are, what they believe in or say, or because of armed conflict, violence, or serious public disorder. Currently, there are 43.4 million refugees globally due to various conflicts. The UNHCR(Office of the United

Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) and the UNRWA(The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees) are putting in massive efforts to protect and support refugees.

Internally Displaced People - The EU(European Union) has defined internally displaced people as someone who has been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. Today, 68.3 million internally displaced people face diverse threats globally. The UNHCR(Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) has mentioned that even in cases where internally displaced people do settle, they may lack adequate shelter, food, clean water, or health care, and finding work as a displaced person will be extremely hard, leading them to have insufficient income.

Food Insecurity - Food Insecurity happens frequently along with displacement when a conflict occurs. The FAO(Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) has noted that a person is food insecure when they lack regular access to enough safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life. Various conflicts have led to an increase in the number of people suffering from food insecurity. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World Report has highlighted that 2.4 billion people have experienced moderate or severe food insecurity, and 900 million people have faced severe food insecurity. Furthermore, it has also mentioned that over 3.1 billion people couldn't afford a healthy diet.

FOOD INSECURITY BASED ON THE FIES: WHAT DOES IT MEAN?



FOOD INSECURITY BASED ON THE FIES: WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Background Information

Various conflicts resulting in harsh environments have led to active attempts to solve this situation by providing humanitarian aid. Numerous organizations including governmental and non-governmental have been newly created and have been active, as well as the United Nations with its organizations such as the OCHA(the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) and the UNHCR(United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees). In the case of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, nations such as the United States have provided 674 million dollars to use for humanitarian aid for Palestinian civilians in regions such as Gaza and the West Bank. Furthermore, the United Nations has provided humanitarian assistance through airdrops through the UNRWA(United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East), considering the situation of Gaza in the blockade. Not only in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict but also in other ongoing and past conflicts' civilians are getting assisted by the organizations and the government with humanitarian assistance.

Humanitarian Aid

The UNHCR(the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) has noted that the objectives of humanitarian action are to save lives, alleviate suffering, and uphold human dignity amid crises and their aftermath, while also focusing on the prevention of such situations and bolstering preparedness. Recently, with numerous ongoing conflicts, there have been voices calling for humanitarian aid all over the world, and the United Nations has contributed to such organizations as the UNRWA(The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees), WFP(World Food Programme), WHO(World Health Organization), to achieve its objective. Humanitarian aid is provided in various ways, such as shelter, food, water, sanitation, medical care, refugee/children care, education, and more.

- Shelter

Shelter is a vital survival mechanism in times of crisis or displacement and it is also a key to restoring personal security, self-sufficiency, and dignity according to the UNHCR. As noted, shelters are one of the most essential aid in conflict zones, where tremendous displacements and refugees occur. The United Nations provides tents and distributes plastic sheeting and matings that can be used to make simple shelters in emergency cases. Refugee camps are not preferred by the humanitarian community,

however, it is created if there aren't other alternatives. It is counted by the United Nations that more than 6.6 million refugees and people in refugee-like situations live in camps, and among them, 4.6 million live in planned or managed camps, and about 2 million people live in self-settled camps. Camps have positive effects on displaced people in the aspect that they can easily access necessities such as food, water, and medical care. However, it is not preferred by many humanitarian experts due to the downsides that it can result in aid dependency and isolation.

- Food

Conflict is the main driver of hunger in most of the world's food crises, pushing food and nutrition insecurity to historic levels according to the WFP. It is also noted that 65% of acutely food-insecure people live in fragile or conflict-affected countries. Food insecurity may lead to numerous deaths, as food is one of the most vital parts of human survival needs. Various organizations are putting efforts into providing food in conflict-affected zones, mainly by delivering food through land and sea, and if not possible, using airdrops. Furthermore, organizations also invest in agricultural infrastructure that got damaged by the aftermath of conflicts, for the nation to increase food security and maintain a source of income to recover rapidly.

- Water, Sanitation

The WHO has reported that one in four people - 2 billion people worldwide - lack safe drinking water, while almost half of the global population lacks safe sanitation. During conflicts, pathways to water sources often get destroyed or neglected, and even if they still exist, it makes it unsafe for people to gather water. Especially for women, due to the danger of increased gender-based violence and the danger of crossfires, it is nearly impossible for them to walk several kilometers for water in these situations. With no clean water and sanitation, water-borne diseases and hygiene-related diseases frequently happen, resulting in numerous deaths in conflict periods. Organizations such as ICRC(International Committee of the Red Cross) put in efforts in ways such as talking to professionals involved to see how they can best support water and sanitation services and talking to the people in charge of water systems as well as the arms bearers to guarantee civilians safe access to water and technicians safe access to installations.

Humanitarian Principles

The humanitarian principles, rooted in the International Humanitarian Law, were embraced by the United Nations through general assembly resolutions. It is divided into four major parts, humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence.

- Humanity

Humanitarian aid aims to ensure basic human rights and protect human beings' lives and health. Humanity is the main driver for responding to crises, including conflicts, that address human suffering and determine the most vulnerable region. However, humanity isn't the sole guide for decision-making, without being fulfilled by impartiality.

- Impartiality

Humanitarian actors distinguish themselves from other responders to crises through their commitment to impartiality. Impartiality emphasizes that humanitarian action is provided solely on need, without discriminating with factors such as race, nationality, gender, religious belief, political opinion, or class, and to take care of the most urgent cases.

- Neutrality

Neutrality ensures that humanitarian actions don't favor any side in a conflict or engage in political, racial, religious, or ideological controversies.

- Independence

Humanitarian activities and aid aim to prevent and alleviate the suffering caused by a crisis, and therefore, independence requires them to be not influenced by political, economic, military, or other non-humanitarian objectives, including government policies, controls, or actions.

Humanitarian Aid and Development Aid

Humanitarian aid and development aid often get confused, however, these two aids do have different characteristics. While humanitarian aid aims to save lives and alleviate suffering in disaster or conflict zones, responding to short-term incidents, development aid responds to long-term ongoing structural issues, focusing on economic, social, and political development in developing countries.

Humanitarian aid	Development aid
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• aims to directly alleviate human suffering in a short-term• provision of food, shelter, water, etc• e.g. emergency supply kits that are distributed to people displaced by a hurricane; care offered by health workers to children in malnutrition; cash transfers offered to people displaced by war...etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• aims to improve the overall quality of structure or systems in a long-term• e.g. an NGO building a new hospital in a developing nation; monetary assistance that is provided in the form of direct grants, programs, or training; educational training offered by volunteers...etc

Despite their differences, humanitarian aid and development aid remain closely related, with various linkages being drawn between the two. For instance, a long-held perception that refugees and displaced people should be addressed through humanitarian aid has been leading to protracted displacements and a dependence on humanitarian aid. However, new approaches are being tried with using development aid as an alternative, to ensure sustainable solutions to the problem, The UNDP(United Nations Development Programme) and UNHCR have mentioned that with development aid, nations or organizations can build relationships between bilateral and multilateral actors to support local processes and local ownership, and find sustainable solutions for displaced persons and local communities. With these approaches being made and efforts to strengthen linkages between humanitarian aid and development aid, the assistance itself has improved and fostered resilience in affected regions overall.

On-going conflicts

The three conflicts below are ongoing conflicts that require the most humanitarian aid currently. The common factor of these conflicts is that the tension has been held long historically, which made the conflict more complex, making it challenging to solve. As these are long-lasting conflicts, it has resulted in countless victims, mostly civilians. Civilians are sustained in extreme conditions, with numerous deaths, a lack of food, water, and sanitation, and a breakdown of

infrastructure as well as the economy. Seeing these situations, the United Nations and its specialized agencies are putting in a lot of effort to support and provide abundant humanitarian aid, in all three cases.

- Israeli-Palestinian conflict

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a historically complex story, having its origin in the conflict between Jews and Arabs. Back then when the Ottoman Empire collapsed after World War I, Palestine came under British rule. At the time, Palestine had Arabs as the majority while Jews were a minority. However, due to the Holocaust in World War II, a number of Jews immigrated to Palestine to escape from the massacre. This led to the violence between Jews and Arabs. Due to these confrontations, the United Nations announced to divide Palestine into a Jewish state and an Arab state by establishing Jerusalem as an international city, but this wasn't implemented due to the rejection by Arabs. Later when the British withdrew from Palestine in 1948, the Jewish leaders established the state of Israel, and this led to the Arab-Israeli war. This war led many Palestinians to immigrate, and after the war, Israel took over control of most of Palestine, excluding the West Bank and Gaza Strip which were each taken by Jordan and Egypt. However due to another war happening in 1967, Israel occupied the whole of Palestine. Currently, Hamas has taken over the Gaza Strip, and the conflict between Israel and Hamas is happening.

Hamas and Israel had several wars resulting in a blockade of Gaza from Israel. However, due to this blockade, Palestinian civilians are currently suffering from the damage. As the blockade restricts the flow of goods, Palestinians are lacking essential supplies. Humanitarian aid is needed in these areas, and there have been organizations sending help such as UNRWA(United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East), by holding campaigns and sending goods in ways such as airdrops.

- Russo-Ukrainian conflict

In 1949, the United States created the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to counter communism in Eastern Europe as well as to counter the military threat of the Soviet Union. Member countries of NATO have increased steadily in Eastern Europe, and after the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, with the rest of the countries in Eastern Europe joining NATO, the United States has become more influential in the European area, while Russia's influence decreased. At the time, Ukraine also sought to join NATO, however, Russia strongly opposed it, related to the fact that it was

occupying the Crimea and Donbas regions since the mid-2000s. In 2021, there were suspicions of invasion due to Russia deploying troops to the Ukrainian border. At that time, Russia denied the suspicions, however, in 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine.

By the invasion, 40% of the Ukrainian population, which is approximately 14.6 million people, needed humanitarian support according to the United Nations. Furthermore, there were 4 million people who were internally displaced, and 3.3 million people were living in the middle of the war zone. The United Nations has sent assistance from organizations such as OCHA(the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) and UNHCR(United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees).

- **Syrian Civil War**

In March 2011, anti-government protests began in Syria demanding the resignation of President Bashar al-Assad. The protests spread all across the country due to the event where several students were arrested and tortured in Dara for writing revolutionary slogans. Due to the excessive response of government forces, the protests turned into armed struggles. In 2013, over 1,000 people were killed in a sarin gas attack by government forces. The Civil War developed into a sectarian conflict between Sunni and Shia and expanded internationally as Shia countries such as Iran and Lebanese Hezbollah supported the regime, and Sunni countries such as Saudi Arabia and Qatar supported the rebels. With the military intervention of the United States in 2014 and Russia in 2015, it became a war between the United States and Russia. A temporary ceasefire was reached through an agreement between the leaders of both countries in July 2017.

The refugee issue resulting from the Syrian civil war has become an international issue, and a European refugee crisis has occurred due to border closures in neighboring countries and refugees heading to Europe. As there are numerous refugees and displaced people, the United Nations has announced that 70% of the Syrian population, which is approximately 15.3 million people, requires humanitarian aid. The United Nations has sent assistance however, it wasn't sufficient as the United Nations has only funded 47% of the response plan in 2023.

Past action: Crimean War

The Crimean War began in 1853 when Russia pressured the Ottoman Empire. Due to pressure, the Ottoman Empire declared war on Russia, however, lost. The war began in earnest in 1854 when

Britain and France joined and declared war on Russia. Countries fought over the port of Sevastopol. However, with the death of Russian Emperor Nicholas I and Admiral Nakhimov, the Russian army became increasingly disadvantaged. This led to Russia defeating the war.

During the Crimean War, Florence Nightingale, who was a nurse, was working at the Barracks Hospital of Scutari. When she first arrived at that hospital, she was surprised by the harsh and unsanitary conditions the hospital had. Using statistics, she worked hard for sanitary and made a big improvement in decreasing the death rate from 42% to 2%. Her achievements have influenced a lot of modern humanitarian aid specifically in medical areas, also emphasizing the importance of hygiene. The reasons for her efforts are a lot similar to the reason for providing sanitation and medical care as humanitarian aid. It is known that more people get killed by diseases than bullets in some conflict zones even nowadays, and the reason for the provision of sanitation and medical care is to prevent those situations. Florence Nightingale was also in a similar situation where deaths were mostly caused by diseases, not bullets. She was the one who found out about that problem and worked out to solve it, by putting efforts into sanitation and medical care. Thus, modern society now realizes the importance of sanitation and hygiene, which is why modern humanitarian aid is working hard in those areas nowadays.

International Humanitarian Law

International Humanitarian Law is defined as the very minimum rules to preserve humanity in some of the worst situations known to mankind by the United Nations, and a set of rules that seeks, for humanitarian reasons, to limit the effects of armed conflict by the International Committee of the Red Cross. As can be known by the definitions, and its nickname of 'the law of the armed conflict' International Humanitarian Law is a law usually applied in armed conflict situations to preserve basic human rights and to protect people who are not or are no longer part of the hostilities. Civilians, aid workers, schools, hospitals, and safe routes for delivering humanitarian aid are protected by the International Humanitarian Law.

Political relations and Humanitarian aid.

Humanitarian principles are fundamental factors of humanitarian aid, which is divided into four major parts, humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence. Specifically, independence means the autonomy of humanitarian objectives from political, economic, military, or other objectives. This is to ensure that humanitarian aid is not influenced by any other objectives, and that aid can be

delivered to people affected by crises in complex political environments according to the EU(European Union). However, even with these principles, numerous humanitarian aid is provided with political motivations behind them.

According to Article 1 of the 4 Geneva Conventions of 1949, governments are obliged to respect International Humanitarian Law and to ensure that it is observed, even if they are not directly involved in an armed conflict. In short, countries are not only required to provide humanitarian aid to alleviate suffering but also have legal, judicial, and moral responsibilities and are in a situation where they must provide humanitarian aid even if they don't want to. Yet, as mentioned, providing humanitarian aid also has various political objectives related to economic, social, ideological, and military areas. According to various research, countries may leverage aid to foster diplomatic relations or advance strategic interests, leading to selective support based on political alliances. Governments consider the nation's political ideologies, policies, and institutional capacities when providing aid, to decide whether they are willing to provide. Other motivations include the desire to maintain stability in the conflict regions, enhancing the nations' or the leaders of the nation's image internationally, and the desire to gain resources of the region. The provision of humanitarian aid with these political objectives behind it often distracts from humanitarian actions, creating situations where nations do not assist in areas that truly need the aid.

Possible solutions

International Funding

As the population in need of humanitarian aid is increasing, getting funding internationally could be one of the solutions. The financial aspect of humanitarian aid has always been a problem and was one of the main reasons why not every civilian was getting assistance. However, through international funding, governments or organizations can obtain sufficient funds to help more civilians in need. This way, nations can ensure the basic human rights of their citizens, even in conflict situations.

Technological Development

As methods such as airdrops are limited to sending humanitarian aid as effectively as ground access, working on developing in technological areas could be one of the solutions. The downside of airdrop methods is the fact that there are limits to the volume they can transport through the air. More effective ways or materials could be invented by researching and developing the technological spheres. This could be one of the solutions that will be actively used if successful in the blockade areas, where humanitarian aids are urgently needed.

Holding campaigns to raise awareness

Holding campaigns to raise awareness of the international community could be an effective solution. Volunteers are needed in the service aspect of humanitarian aid such as the medical services. Moreover, financial support from the international community is needed to provide sufficient support to the civilians in need. To meet both of these needs, holding campaigns is one of the most effective ways to promote this issue, and engage people to volunteer or donate.

Humanitarian Corridors for Civilians

Humanitarian corridors have been created in many conflict zones with temporary ceasefires or humanitarian pauses. This is to allow safe passage for civilians, specifically refugees and displaced people. Buffer zones and demilitarized areas such as no-fly zones and weapons-free zones are often created around the corridors so that civilians can ensure a safe path without the threat of violence and

military activities. International organizations such as the UN(United Nations), and humanitarian organizations such as the Red Cross are engaging in facilitating the designation of such corridors, and even cooperating with conservation organizations such as the WWF(World Wildlife Fund) to use human corridors as the wildlife movement routes. Therefore enhancing and developing humanitarian corridors could be one of the solutions that will save civilians first, and further accommodate migrating animals.

Major parties involved

United States of America

The United States is one of the countries that has a leading role in providing humanitarian aid. According to the U.S. Department of State, the United States is the largest provider of humanitarian aid in the world, with 13 billion dollars, including funds from the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, Migration, and the U.S. Agency for International Development, which are both governmental organizations that work for humanitarian assistance. With these organizations, the United States responds to 75 crises in 70 countries each year on average, providing such humanitarian aid as water, food, shelter, health care, and other critical aids. The United States has also provided humanitarian aid to ongoing conflict zones, such as Afghanistan, Sudan, Ukraine, Syria, and Yemen.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is also one of the leading countries in the area of providing humanitarian aid. It has assisted in such countries as Ukraine, and Afghanistan, providing over 300 million euros each. Moreover, the United Kingdom has been providing ODA (Official Development Assistance) to necessary countries, with main sectors of refugees and humanitarian aid.

Federal Republic of Germany

Germany has contributed to providing humanitarian aid for more than 50 years, standing as the world's second-largest state donor of humanitarian aid. In 2021, it provided 2.57 billion euros, which increased by 70% from 2019. Then in 2022, it marked 3.2 billion euros in the funds used in humanitarian aid. Furthermore, Germany has not only focused on providing aid but it has also been committed to developing and improving the humanitarian system and how to efficiently provide humanitarian aid, which is one of the main factors contributing to long-term assisting.

Ukraine

The outbreak of the Russo-Ukrainian conflict in February 2022 has led tremendous Ukrainians to go through hardships. In the first year of the war, more than 8,000 Ukrainian civilians were killed and 11

million civilians faced hunger. Moreover, with bombings happening in the region, 6 million people were displaced within Ukraine, and another 8 million became refugees and fled to other countries. Currently, after 2 years of conflict, over 10,000 Ukrainians have been killed, 5 million are still being internally displaced, and 6 million are refugees. Furthermore, 1 in 5 families are food insecure, and nearly a quarter of the Ukrainian population are living in poverty. Along with these situations, 40% of the Ukrainian population is demanding humanitarian aid.

Syrian Arab Republic

The impact on Syrian civilians due to the Syrian civil war has lasted long, since 2011. The Syrian civil war has resulted in the largest refugee population consisting of over a third of the global refugee population. According to research, the United Nations recorded 6.7 million Syrian refugees in 2018, which was 40% of the total Syrian population that year. Furthermore, it is estimated that approximately 6.5 million people are internally displaced in Syria, and more than 90% of the population is living in poverty. With these rates, Syria is one of the countries that require the most humanitarian aid currently, with 70% of its population in need of humanitarian aid.

Republic of Yemen

Since 2014, due to the Yemeni civil war, civilians from Yemen are undergoing harsh situations. The conflict has resulted in 4.5 million displaced people, and 17 million people facing extreme hunger. The infrastructure of Yemen has been destroyed, and its economy has collapsed. Due to the collapse of the economy, people in Yemen are even having difficulty accessing basic goods and services. Therefore, currently, 21 million people in Yemen require humanitarian aid to satisfy basic needs.

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Afghanistan, with its long-lasting conflict, has been suffering from the lack of vital supplies. Due to the conflict, there have been numbers of Afghan civilians experiencing famine, malnutrition, poor sanitation, and lack of health care. Moreover, it is known that more than half of the Afghan population is living on less than 1.9 dollars a day. Seeing these situations, the European Union has contributed in assisting, with funding of nearly 150 million euros.

Republic of South Sudan

The civilians from the Republic of South Sudan, are suffering from the damage from the crisis. There are 2.2 million internally displaced people, and over 2.2 million South Sudanese refugees. Especially, women and children are suffering in this country, with conflict-related sexual violence, and gender-based violence. Furthermore, South Sudan is experiencing a severe climate-related issue, making the transportation of humanitarian aid difficult.

Republic of Sudan

The conflict happening in its region has led Sudan to suffer from extreme impacts. Its conflict has caused the largest internal displacement crisis in the world, with over 10 million people being displaced. Moreover, more than 25 million people are in need of humanitarian aid. Furthermore, citizens are having a lack of water, healthcare services, sanitation services, and food.

Timeline Of Events

Date	Description of event
1853/Oct/05 ~ 1856/Mar/30	<p>Crimean War</p> <p>Florence Nightingale, who was active in the Crimean War, influenced a lot on modern humanitarian aid, specifically in medical areas.</p>
1864/Aug/22	<p>The creation of the International Humanitarian Law</p> <p>International Humanitarian Law is defined as the very minimum rules to preserve humanity in some of the worst situations known to mankind.</p>
1948~	<p>Israeli-Palestinian Conflict</p> <p>The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a historically complex conflict between Israel and Palestine, having its origin in the conflict between Jews and Arabs.</p>
2001/Oct/07~ 2021/Aug/30	<p>Afghanistan Conflict</p> <p>In 2001, the USA with its international coalition invaded Afghanistan to destroy Al-Qaeda due to the Taliban refusing to hand over Osama bin Laden.</p>
2011/Mar/15~	<p>Syrian Civil War</p> <p>The civil war in Syria currently is a conflict between Sunni and Shia.</p>
2013/Dec/15~ 2020/Feb/22	<p>South Sudanese Civil War</p> <p>The South Sudanese Civil War was caused by the conflict between the government forces and anti-government forces, with the major issue of petroleum.</p>
2014/Sep/16~	<p>Yemeni Civil War</p> <p>The Yemeni Civil War was caused by the conflict between the Sunni and Shia, with South Yemen believing the Sunni and North Yemen believing the Shia.</p>
2022/Feb/24~	<p>Invasion of Russia on Ukraine</p> <p>Due to the issue of Ukraine joining NATO, Russia invaded Ukraine in 2022.</p>
2023/Apr/15~	<p>Sudanese Civil War</p> <p>The civil war in Sudan is caused by conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces(SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces(RSF).</p>

UN Involvement, Resolutions, Treaties and Events

UN Involvement

The United Nations has actively participated in the area of providing humanitarian aid, with its specialized agencies. As mentioned in the background information, in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the United Nations has provided essential goods to the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip, with its specialized agency of UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East), with methods of airdrops, considering that Gaza Strip is blockaded. Moreover, in the Russo-Ukrainian conflict, specialized agencies such as OCHA (the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) and UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) have actively contributed to the provision. Other than directly influencing the issue by providing aid, the United Nations also actively promoted the issue by holding campaigns.

UN Resolutions

- Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, 17 December 2003 - 5 February 2004 (A/RES/58/114)
- Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations, 19 December 1991 (A/RES/46/181)

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