



Committee Name:

CRISIS

Topic:

**Negotiating Peace in a Tense Region: The Aftermath of Recent
Airstrikes in the Middle East.**

Chairs:

Jimena Rubin, Anais Rivon and Sergio Sainz



Committee background:

The Crisis Committee is a dynamic and fast-paced forum designed to simulate real-world crises, allowing delegates to employ their diplomatic skills, critical thinking abilities, and improvisational capacities to navigate complex scenarios. Delegates are expected to respond swiftly to evolving situations, strategize effectively, and collaborate with fellow delegates to address the crisis at hand.

In this committee, delegates will be tasked with assuming the roles of key stakeholders involved in the aftermath of recent airstrikes in the Middle East. Whether representing states, non-state actors, international organizations, or other entities, delegates will have the opportunity to shape events, negotiate agreements, and influence the course of action in response to the crisis.

Delegates are encouraged to conduct thorough research, familiarize themselves with the positions and interests of the entities they represent, and utilize creative problem-solving techniques to achieve their objectives. The Crisis Committee provides a dynamic platform for delegates to engage in high-stakes diplomacy, negotiate compromises, and work toward the peaceful resolution of the crisis.

Delegate Position and Use of Time:

Delegates are afforded the time and flexibility to articulate their positions, present proposals, and engage in negotiations aimed at addressing the crisis in the Middle East. Each delegate should utilize their allocated time wisely, employing persuasive



arguments, diplomatic rhetoric, and strategic maneuvers to advance their interests and achieve their objectives.

Delegates are encouraged to actively participate in committee proceedings, seize opportunities to form alliances, and respond effectively to developments as they unfold. Whether advocating for diplomatic dialogue, military intervention, humanitarian assistance, or other courses of action, delegates should leverage their expertise, influence, and persuasive abilities to shape the outcome of the crisis.

In this dynamic and challenging environment, delegates must remain adaptable, resilient, and proactive in their approach to crisis management. By collaborating with fellow delegates, demonstrating leadership, and seeking common ground, delegates can contribute to the negotiation of peace in a tense region and foster greater stability and security in the Middle East.

Topic Background:

The Middle East has long been a region fraught with tension, conflict, and geopolitical complexities. Recent airstrikes in the area have only exacerbated these issues, threatening regional stability and international peace. The aftermath of these airstrikes has led to increased hostilities, retaliatory actions, and the potential for further escalation.

These airstrikes have not only caused significant damage to infrastructure and civilian lives but have also reignited long-standing grievances and rivalries among various



actors in the region. The involvement of multiple state and non-state actors further complicates the situation, making negotiations for peace challenging and delicate. Considering these developments, the international community must come together and engage in constructive dialogue to de-escalate tensions, address underlying grievances, and work towards a sustainable and lasting peace in the region.

Key Focus Areas (Subthemes):

1. Humanitarian Crisis Management in Conflict Zones:

- Delegates should prioritize discussions on providing urgent humanitarian assistance to civilians affected by the conflict, including access to food, shelter, medical care, and other essential services.
- Consideration should be given to addressing the protection needs of vulnerable populations, including refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), women, children, and minorities, and ensuring their safety and well-being in conflict-affected areas.
- Efforts to facilitate humanitarian access and delivery of aid should be explored, including the removal of barriers and restrictions imposed by parties to the conflict and the establishment of safe corridors for humanitarian operations.

2. Diplomatic Efforts to De-escalate Tensions:

- Delegates should engage in diplomatic dialogue and negotiation to defuse tensions, prevent further escalation of violence, and promote peaceful conflict resolution.
- Emphasis should be placed on building trust, fostering dialogue among conflicting parties, and exploring confidence-building measures to facilitate communication and cooperation.



- Consideration should be given to the role of regional and international actors in mediating conflicts, facilitating negotiations, and promoting diplomatic solutions to the crisis.

3. Reconciliation and Rebuilding Efforts in War-torn Communities:

- Delegates should focus on promoting reconciliation, healing, and rebuilding efforts in communities affected by war and conflict.
- Strategies for promoting social cohesion, transitional justice, and community-based reconciliation initiatives should be discussed, including efforts to address grievances, promote dialogue among conflicting parties, and foster trust and understanding.
- Consideration should be given to supporting post-conflict reconstruction and development efforts, including infrastructure rehabilitation, economic revitalization, and capacity-building initiatives to promote long-term stability and prosperity.

Major Positions of Countries:

1. United States:

- **Position:** The United States conducted the airstrikes as part of its efforts to counter terrorist threats and protect its national security interests in the region. It emphasizes the need for decisive action against militant groups that pose a threat to stability and peace.
- **Objective:** To ensure the elimination of terrorist threats, support regional allies, and promote stability in the Middle East through a combination of military and diplomatic measures.



2. Iraq:

- **Position:** Iraq condemns the airstrikes, emphasizing its sovereignty and territorial integrity. It seeks assistance in addressing internal security challenges and rebuilding infrastructure damaged by the attacks.
- **Objective:** To restore stability, sovereignty, and security within its borders, while advocating for international support for reconstruction and counter-terrorism efforts.

3. Syria:

- **Position:** Syria denounces the airstrikes as a violation of its sovereignty and accuses the United States of aggression. It highlights the need for a political solution to the ongoing civil war and calls for the withdrawal of foreign military forces from its territory.
- **Objective:** To preserve its territorial integrity, regain control over all Syrian territory, and promote a political settlement to the conflict that safeguards its interests and sovereignty.

4. Jordan:

- **Position:** Jordan condemns the attacks and calls for regional de-escalation to prevent further destabilization. It seeks security guarantees and assistance in managing potential refugee flows resulting from the crisis.
- **Objective:** To protect its borders, enhance regional security cooperation, and mitigate the impact of the crisis on its stability and socio-economic development.

5. Russia:

- **Position:** Russia condemns the airstrikes as a violation of international law and supports Syria's right to defend itself. It emphasizes the need



for dialogue and cooperation among regional stakeholders to resolve the crisis peacefully.

- **Objective:** To maintain its influence in the region, support its ally Syria, and promote a political settlement that safeguards Russian interests and regional stability.

6. Iran:

- **Position:** Iran condemns the airstrikes and accuses the United States of destabilizing the region. It asserts its influence over various militias and calls for the withdrawal of foreign forces from the region.
- **Objective:** To protect its strategic interests, support allied militias, and counter perceived threats to its security and regional influence.

7. Turkey:

- **Position:** Turkey expresses concern over the airstrikes and emphasizes the need for dialogue and cooperation to address regional security challenges. It advocates for a political solution to the Syrian conflict and seeks to protect its own national interests.
- **Objective:** To maintain stability along its borders, support efforts for a political resolution in Syria, and safeguard its interests in the region.

8. China:

- **Position:** China calls for restraint and de-escalation in the region, emphasizing respect for sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs. It seeks to protect its economic interests and promote diplomatic solutions to the crisis.
- **Objective:** To safeguard stability in the Middle East, protect its investments, and enhance its role as a global mediator in conflict resolution.



9. France and United Kingdom:

- **Position:** France and the United Kingdom express concern over the escalation of violence in the region and emphasize the importance of international cooperation and diplomacy in resolving the crisis. As permanent members of the UN Security Council, they advocate for a multilateral approach to peacekeeping and conflict resolution.
- **Objective:** To promote stability, uphold international law, and facilitate diplomatic efforts to address the root causes of the crisis and prevent further escalation.

10. Lebanon:

- **Position:** Lebanon expresses concern over the potential impact of the crisis on its stability and security. It calls for regional de-escalation and international support to manage refugee flows and address humanitarian needs.
- **Objective:** To protect its sovereignty, stability, and national unity, while advocating for diplomatic solutions to regional conflicts and crises.

11. Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates:

- **Position:** Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates condemn the airstrikes and express solidarity with regional allies. They advocate for collective action to counter terrorism and promote stability in the region.
- **Objective:** To protect their interests, support allied governments, and combat extremist threats through military, diplomatic, and economic means.

12. Israel:



- **Position:** Israel views the airstrikes as necessary for its security and defense against regional threats. It emphasizes the need for continued vigilance and proactive measures to counter terrorist organizations and hostile actors.
- **Objective:** To safeguard its security, prevent the proliferation of weapons to hostile groups, and maintain its qualitative military edge in the region.

13. Qatar:

- **Position:** Qatar advocates for dialogue and diplomatic solutions to the crisis, emphasizing the importance of regional cooperation and conflict resolution mechanisms. It offers support for humanitarian aid and mediation efforts.
- **Objective:** To promote stability, foster dialogue among regional actors, and enhance Qatar's reputation as a mediator and peacemaker in the Middle East.

14. Egypt:

- **Position:** Egypt calls for regional de-escalation and emphasizes the importance of political dialogue and reconciliation in resolving conflicts. It offers to mediate between conflicting parties and support efforts for peace and stability.
- **Objective:** To protect its national security interests, promote regional stability, and assert its role as a key mediator and stabilizing force in the Middle East.

15. Germany:



- **Position:** Germany condemns the use of force and advocates for peaceful resolution to the crisis through diplomatic means. It offers support for humanitarian aid, reconstruction efforts, and multilateral diplomacy.
- **Objective:** To promote stability, uphold international norms and values, and contribute to efforts for peace, security, and development in the Middle East.

16. Japan:

- **Position:** Japan expresses concern over the escalation of violence and emphasizes the importance of humanitarian assistance and reconstruction efforts. It offers support for diplomatic initiatives and peacebuilding activities.
- **Objective:** To contribute to regional stability, support humanitarian relief efforts, and promote peacebuilding and reconciliation in conflict-affected areas.

17. South Korea:

- **Position:** South Korea advocates for regional stability and de-escalation of tensions, emphasizing the importance of dialogue and confidence-building measures. It offers assistance in areas such as economic development and technology transfer.
- **Objective:** To protect its interests, promote peace and stability in the region, and enhance cooperation with neighboring countries for mutual benefit.

18. India:

- **Position:** India calls for respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of states in the region and emphasizes the need for dialogue and



diplomatic solutions to conflicts. It offers support for regional stability and counter-terrorism efforts.

- **Objective:** To safeguard its strategic interests, promote peace and stability in the Middle East, and strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation with regional and international partners.

19. Brazil and South Africa:

- **Position:** Brazil and South Africa advocate for peaceful solutions to the crisis, emphasizing the principles of sovereignty, non-interference, and respect for international law. They offer support for diplomatic initiatives and humanitarian assistance.
- **Objective:** To promote peace, stability, and development in the Middle East, while upholding the principles of sovereignty, equality, and non-aggression among nations.

Switzerland:

- **Position:** Switzerland expresses concern over the escalation of violence in the Middle East and emphasizes the importance of dialogue, diplomacy, and peaceful conflict resolution. It offers its services as a neutral mediator and humanitarian actor in the region.
- **Objective:** To promote respect for international law, protect civilians affected by the conflict, and support diplomatic efforts aimed at de-escalating tensions and promoting dialogue among conflicting parties.

Canada:

- **Position:** Canada condemns the use of force and calls for a diplomatic solution to the crisis in the Middle East. It emphasizes the importance of upholding human rights, international law, and the principles of democracy and good governance.



- **Objective:** To promote peace, security, and stability in the region through diplomatic engagement, support for humanitarian assistance, and advocacy for respect for human rights and democratic values.

Italy:

- **Position:** Italy expresses concern over the humanitarian impact of the conflict in the Middle East and calls for immediate cessation of hostilities and the protection of civilians. It advocates for a political solution to the crisis through inclusive dialogue and reconciliation efforts.
- **Objective:** To support efforts for peace, stability, and reconstruction in the region, including through diplomatic initiatives, humanitarian aid, and support for post-conflict rebuilding efforts.

Mexico:

- **Position:** Mexico condemns the use of force and calls for respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states in the Middle East. It advocates for dialogue, diplomacy, and multilateral cooperation as the preferred means of resolving conflicts and addressing security challenges.
- **Objective:** To promote peaceful conflict resolution, respect for international law, and the protection of human rights in the Middle East, while upholding Mexico's commitment to non-intervention and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

Australia:

- **Position:** Australia expresses concern over the escalation of violence in the Middle East and calls for a diplomatic solution to the crisis. It emphasizes the importance of regional stability, counter-terrorism efforts, and respect for international law and human rights.



- **Objective:** To support diplomatic initiatives aimed at de-escalating tensions, promoting dialogue among conflicting parties, and addressing the root causes of the conflict, while also providing humanitarian assistance to affected populations and supporting efforts for peacebuilding and reconstruction.

Key terms

1. **Airstrikes:** Military attacks conducted from the air using aircraft, typically targeting specific locations or enemy assets.
2. **Regional Security:** The collective security arrangements and measures taken by countries within a specific geographic region to address common security threats and challenges.
3. **Diplomacy:** The practice of conducting negotiations and maintaining relations between states or other entities through dialogue, negotiation, and compromise.
4. **Geopolitical Complexities:** The intricate interplay of geographical, political, economic, and social factors that shape the behavior and interactions of states and other actors in the international arena.
5. **Retaliatory Actions:** Measures taken in response to an attack or provocation, typically aimed at inflicting harm or sending a deterrent message to the aggressor.
6. **State Actors:** Sovereign entities recognized by the international community as having legitimate authority and control over a defined territory and population, typically represented by governments.



7. **Non-state Actors:** Entities that operate outside the control of traditional state authorities, including terrorist organizations, insurgent groups, militias, and transnational criminal networks.
8. **De-escalation:** The process of reducing tensions, violence, or hostility in a conflict situation through diplomatic, political, or military means.
9. **Sovereignty:** The principle that states have supreme authority and control over their own territory, government, and affairs, free from external interference or intervention.
10. **Civil War:** A prolonged and violent conflict between organized groups within a country or region, typically seeking control over territory, resources, or political power.
11. **Territorial Integrity:** The inviolability and preservation of a state's borders and territory against external threats or encroachments.
12. **International Law:** The body of rules and principles that govern relations between states and other international actors, including treaties, customary practices, and conventions.
13. **Humanitarian Assistance:** Aid and support provided to alleviate the suffering of civilians affected by conflict, natural disasters, or other emergencies, including food, shelter, medical care, and protection services.
14. **Reconstruction:** The process of rebuilding and restoring infrastructure, institutions, and communities that have been damaged or destroyed by conflict, disaster, or other crises.
15. **Transnational Terrorism:** Acts of violence and intimidation carried out by non-state actors to instill fear, advancing ideological goals, or coercing



governments into political concessions, often crossing national borders and targeting civilian populations.

Guiding questions:

1. What were the specific motives and objectives behind the recent airstrikes in the Middle East, and what are the potential consequences for regional stability and security?
2. What are the primary grievances and grievances of the various actors involved in the conflict, including states, non-state actors, and regional powers?
3. How have past diplomatic efforts to resolve conflicts in the Middle East influenced the current situation, and what lessons can be learned from previous peace initiatives?
4. What are the key challenges and obstacles to achieving a peaceful resolution to the crisis, including issues related to sovereignty, territorial integrity, and geopolitical rivalries?
5. What role can international organizations, such as the United Nations and regional bodies, play in facilitating dialogue, mediation, and conflict resolution in the Middle East?
6. How can humanitarian organizations and agencies effectively address the immediate needs of civilians affected by the conflict, including access to food, water, shelter, and medical care?
7. What are the potential risks and implications of further escalation in the region, including the spread of violence, displacement of populations, and destabilization of neighboring countries?
8. How can efforts to rebuild and reconstruct war-torn communities be coordinated and implemented effectively, including strategies for promoting reconciliation, social cohesion, and economic recovery?
9. What opportunities exist for diplomatic engagement and confidence-building measures among conflicting parties, including track II diplomacy, dialogue forums, and peacebuilding initiatives?



10. How can the international community support long-term peace and stability in the Middle East, including through diplomatic initiatives, security assistance, and development aid?

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