



SECURITY COUNCIL

Topic: The Question of the Rebuild of Governance, Infrastructure, and Public Services to Maintain Peace and Justice in Post-Conflict Gaza

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I. Introduction

The question of rebuilding governance, infrastructure, and public services in post-conflict Gaza touches on one of the most urgent geopolitical crises of our time. As of early 2026, over 80% of buildings in Gaza have been destroyed, there is a governance vacuum following Hamas's sidelining after the 2023–2025 war, and public service has been dismantled, wherein 2.3 million residents are displaced and risk famine and unrest. Chairs Juliet Vess and Soheila Rastegar-Nahvi encourage resolutions that can balance justice mechanisms with reconstruction, and ultimately aim to foster sustainable peace as presented in the UN Charter principles of self-determination and human rights.

II. Definition of key terms

Post-Conflict Gaza: Following the 2025 Ceasefires, Gaza has now entered a phase of transition that is supported internationally. This calls for an emphasis on reconstruction, security and governance. Specifically, it involves phased Israeli withdrawals, and recovery methods authorized by the Security Council.

Rebuild of Governance: Rebuilding governance in post-conflict Gaza means that Hamas authority would be replaced with an honest local government that could manage efforts for reconstruction and establish security and public services. There are conflicting proposals for frameworks, namely US- and Arab-led plans.

Infrastructure: Key resources such as water plants, electricity lines, street ports, airports, lost homes, and internet, are all essential in order to rebuild the economy.

Public Services: Getting back hospitals, schools, clean water, welfare, and emergency help in order to reduce the spread of diseases and begin to increase literacy and quality of life.

III. General overview

This is Gaza's fifth major attempt at rebuilding since 2008. In the past, there have been small improvements in reconstructing buildings, but rebuilding the job market, government, and society more broadly has often fallen short and ultimately bred further instability. As of February 2026, damage costs anywhere from sixty to ninety billion dollars, 70% of citizens are unable to find work, and there is a fundamental need for aid.

IV. Major parties involved and their views

- **Palestinian Authority (PA)** - An expert team working on Palestinian self-governance, initially demanding aid from the United Nations. Prioritizes aid for homes and ports, health and schools for all, and a return of all refugees to a Palestinian-owned state.
- **Israel** - Israel is open to slowly allotting power to the PA, considering that Hamas is eradicated. Until Hamas is dismantled and sufficient security pacts are made, they remain set on a blockade. They maintain the framework of security-conditioned reform in terms of reconstruction efforts as well.

- **United States (Trump Administration)** - The United States aims to provide WHO/UNRWA reforms meant for aid efficiency, strengthen peace deals such as the Abraham Accords, and pursue a two-state path economically. The U.S. additionally proposed the “Board of Peace” which would be a U.S. oversight with broad participation.
- **Egypt** - Egypt supports the reconstruction of Gaza under the Palestinian Authority, and opposes the forced displacement of Palestinians into Egypt. Additionally, Egypt is home to many refugee camps which can be upgraded into permanent services.
- **Arab States (Saudi Arabia/UAE/Qatar)** - While the Arab States support rebuilding Gaza and offering humanitarian aid, they believe that reconstruction should come with political and economic security. Saudi Arabia and the UAE most strongly believe that reducing militant influence must be prioritized in this process.

V. Relevant UN documents and articles

- 1. UNSC Resolution 2025/XX (Resolution 2803, November 2025):** Demands a ceasefire, reconstruction, and demilitarization, with oversight from the Board of Peace.
- 2. UN Charter Articles 24–25, 39–51:** Gives the Security Council the primary responsibility for international peace, most notably the power to determine threats and enforce actions.
- 3. UNRWA 2025 Assessments:** Provides details on the destruction of infrastructure and services, casualties, and the humanitarian crises as a whole up to mid-2025.
- 4. Geneva Conventions Additional Protocol I (1977):** Details the protections given to civilians during international conflicts.

VI. Questions to consider

- Is it possible for the Palestinian Authority to obtain political legitimacy without elections, and in such insecure conditions? If so, how?
- Can funding be secured in sustainable ways, through Gulf investments or bonds, without falling into debt traps?
- Which should be prioritized: immediate demands (healthcare), or long-term investments (i.e., education)?
- What guidelines are needed for stabilization forces?
- What guidelines are needed for Israeli withdrawal?
- How will U.S. policy evolve under Trump? How will this affect reconstruction economically and politically?

VII. Conclusion

A comprehensive Security Council resolution is necessary in order to establish and maintain legitimacy, re-establish infrastructure, and improve public service in post-conflict Gaza. Historical failures establish just how vital transparency and inclusion are in order to create precedents while

grappling with instability. Sustainable peace in Gaza depends on addressing humanitarian needs and political solutions, wherein the Security Council can critically coordinate international support, ensure accountability, and prevent continued conflict.

VIII. Bibliography

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