

ACADEMIC GUIDE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY



UNITED NATIONS





Welcoming letter

United nations model GCBMUN XXIV

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Dear delegates,

Please receive a warm welcome from your presidents: Paloma Cabrera and Luciana Garcia. It is an honor for us to be your dais at the General Assembly Committee and to be part of this 23rd edition of the GCBMUN.

In a world where so many unresolved conflicts are evident, this committee will bring together all the countries that are part of the United Nations and discuss the problematic that right now is one of the biggest issues worldwide.

We hope that during the model you gain the ability to find solutions to the conflicts that are affecting the modern world, that it will motivate you to be curious about what is happening around the world, that you will become a leader during the debate, and most importantly that you enjoy every second of the debate.

We will be discussing the topic such as the refugees in Palestine. We hope that as the days go by you will be able to come up with great solutions for these conflicts.

If you have any questions or concerns, do not doubt to contact us and we will be happy to answer any questions you may have. Once again thank you for letting us be your dais in the General Assembly committee.

Yours Sincerely,

Paloma Cabrera (paloma.cabrera@gcb.edu.co)

Luciana Garcia (luciana.garcia2013@gcb.edu.co)

HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE

The Assembly reunites every year from September to December (primary session), and then again from January to September (resumed session), depending on what must be discussed, including the consideration of unfinished business from the Fourth and Fifth Committees. In the lead-up to the adoption of new resolutions, the Assembly customarily holds informal consultations on a broad variety of important subjects during that time.

Foundation

The General Assembly, which was founded in 1945 in accordance with the UN Charter, holds a important role as the organization's principal policy-making, deliberative, and representative body. It offers a singular platform for multilateral discussion of the entire range of international issues specified by the Charter and is made up of all 193 Members of the UN. It is also essential to the process of creation of international law and creating standards. Also, the general assembly is the main organ of the United Nations since it manages its other seven organs such as (Security council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the UN Secretariat) (United Nations, s. f.)

General Assembly focus's:

Based in the United Nations “The Assembly makes recommendations to States on international issues within its competence. It has also taken actions across all pillars of the United Nations, including regarding political, economic, humanitarian, social and legal matters.” (United Nations, s. f.) Meaning that it is meaning that it proposes solutions and, based on these, advises countries that are experiencing problems.

Through the years, the General Assembly has focused on:

- Peace and security (with disarmament, recommendations, action, and discussion)
- Human Rights and humanitarian issues (through its Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Affairs Committee)
- Sustainable development (through Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), artificial intelligence, and health)
(United Nations, s. f.-b)

COMMITTEE SPECIFICATIONS

In the General Assembly committee, the procedure proposed in the GCBMUN XXII handbook, will be followed. This committee is expecting an active participation of the delegates, their ability to negotiate, and their ability to create solutions towards global problematics.

This committee “Discuss any question relating to international peace and security, Consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament.” (United Nations, s. f.-b) Meaning that its main goal is to find peaceful solutions and protect each country, and to discuss any problematic that main thread these two principles.

Also, the main task of this committee is:

- Consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States
- Initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- Make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation that might impair friendly relations among countries.
- Consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs. (United Nations, s. f.-b)

Finally, the documents that must be required is an opening speech.

OPENING SPEECH:

• The opening speech lasts one and a half minutes (60 seconds) and is read before starting the discussion of the topics (After the opening session, but before opening the agenda).

• For this edition of the GCBMUN only ONE opening speech will be requested for both topics.

• The opening speech is a diplomatic document intended to convey to the committee your delegation's point of view.

- The opening speech should have a structure like this:

- ❖ **Header:**

- The header includes an image of the flag of the delegation.
- Likewise, the logo of the committee in which you are must be there.
- It is recommended to include the following information as well:
 - » Name
 - » Delegation
 - » Committee
 - » Topic

- ❖ **Greeting:**

- Its purpose is to greet the other attendees.
- It usually has the following structure (important to consider the hierarchical order of the people presents when making the greeting since the most important ones will go at the top):
 - » Honorable table, respected delegates, sponsors, observers, and others present in the room, receive a cordial greeting from (the full name of the delegation).

- ❖ **Introduction:**

- The introduction introduces the delegation to the rest of the committee.
- It is useful to mention important aspects of the delegation that could influence the debate during the committee.

- ❖ **Body:**

- In the body is an introduction to the topics and the position of your delegation.
- We recommend that you include specific statistics and facts in this part.

- It is also good that in this part of the speech you relate the two issues in some way.

❖ **Conclusion:**

■ It is the closing of the speech. It is suggested to put one or two of the proposals that you are going to develop during the debate.

• Some speeches are usually accompanied by a famous phrase related to the topic at the beginning or end of the speech

GENERAL MISSION

Their mission is to find world peace and security, by advising countries and with the help of the other committees. As well, the general assembly focused in the 17 sustainable development goals. However, in this edition of the GCBMUN (due to the topic that is going to be treated) the most important are:

- 4. Quality education
- 8. Decent work and economic growth
- 10. Reduced inequalities
- 11. Sustainable cities and communities
- 16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions
- 17. Partnerships for the goals



[Image 3] (Sustainable Development Goals - Google Search, s. f.)

TOPIC A

Palestine Refugees



[image 4](*Palestine Refugees - Google Search, s. f.*)



INTRODUCTION

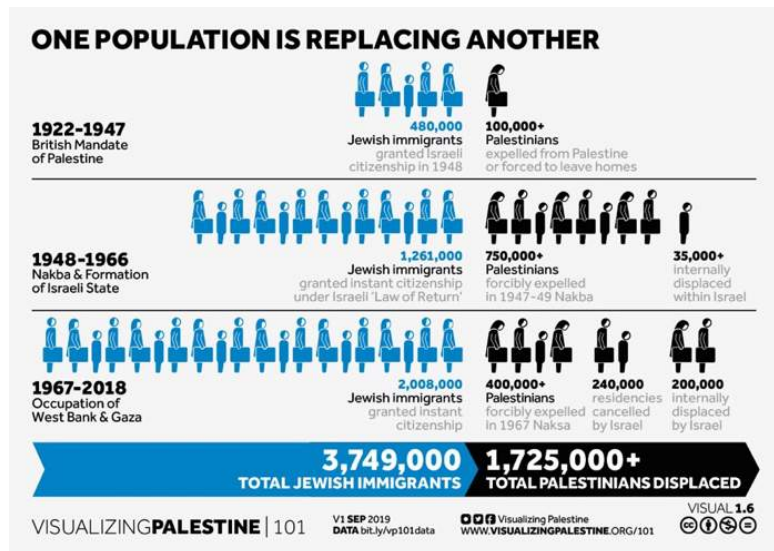
The high number of migrant Palestine is a consequence of the conflict between Israel and Palestine. First it is important to mention that the main religion in Palestine is the Arab religion. In 1917, the British government projected to give a home to the Jewish positioning them in the Palestine country. By this incrementing the population of Jewish in 1917 to 1947 to 6% to 33%. After World War II, the state of Israel was created (taking a



[Image 5](Latin-Americans Summary)

huge part of Palestine to create this state) because of these tensions between both countries increased and developing a war that Israel ended with its victory in 1949. The territory that has been taken through the years is shown in [Image 5] (Background: The Question Of Palestine, 2024)

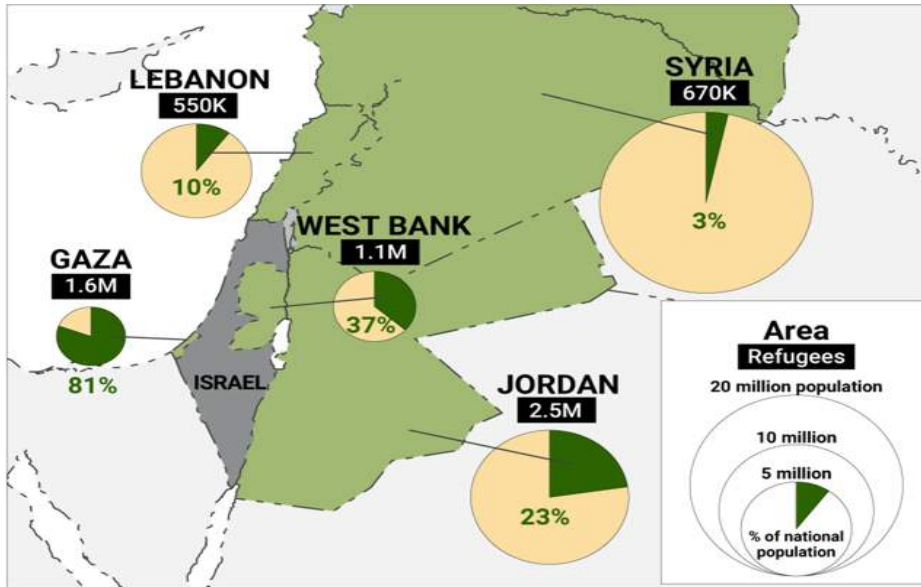
After the Israel victory in 1949 these countries have been in a constant fight were Israel almost always ends up being the victor. As consequence there has been a huge number of migrations towards Palestine citizens, most of this being refugees. In 2023 the situation worsened after the attack of a Palestine terrorist group towards Israel citizens were kidnap, seriously injured and even murdered. After this attack Israel started attacking the Palestine country with fire weapons, and explosive weapons, this increasing the migration rate and the Palestinians quality of life.



[Image 6](1.6 One Population Is Replacing Another, 2019)

Based on an investigation made by lancet towards the Palestinians quality of life mentions that “We found poor overall quality of life, characterized by chronic daily uncertainty, insecurity and heightened vulnerability, leading to stress and reduced wellbeing.” (Shiraz

Nasr, 2021) This caused since most of the labor of the Palestinians has a dependence to the Israel market and Israel has not been supporting the Palestines workers, causing this poor quality of life.



[Image 7] Sources: UNRWA, UN, US State Department (2023)

ACTUAL STATUS

Currently, there are about 6 million Palestinian refugees due to their displacement during these conflicts or because they descend from families who were forced to leave their homes at that time (E. Davis. 2024). These refugees are majorly throughout refugee camps across Jordan, Gaza and West Bank.

In recent years, according to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), the economic situation has been getting worse, with poverty rates among Palestinian refugees increasing to 30%, and unemployment rates standing at approximately 52% in Gaza. Additionally, access to healthcare and education has been severely limited, increasing the precarious living conditions of the Palestinians.

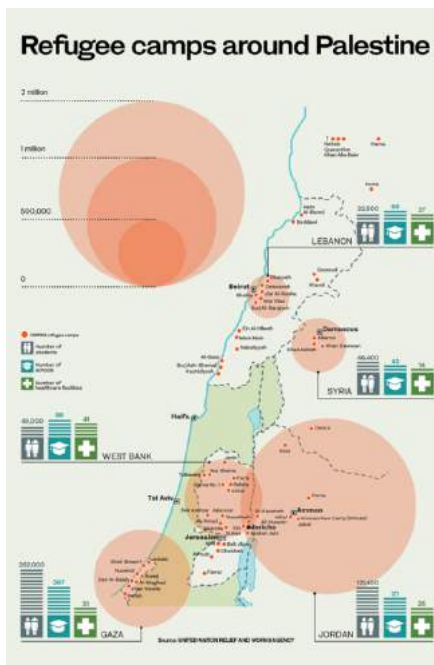
The rights of Palestinian refugees are consistently violated, including their right to return to their homes and properties, as stated in international law. Furthermore, they often face discrimination, restricted freedom of movement, and are subjected to various forms of violence and harassment. The denial of basic human rights perpetuates their vulnerability and marginalization. (B. Frelick. 2024).

This issue is relevant as it belongs to fundamental human rights and international humanitarian law. It is essential for promoting stability and peace in the region. Today, the situation for Palestinian refugees remains difficult. There are ongoing conflicts because of political arguments, like not making progress in peace talks at all, building more settlements, and intermittent outbreaks of violence, contribute to their continued displacement and suffering.

ANÁLISIS

The Palestinian refugees conflict remains a deeply entrenched and complex issue with far-reaching humanitarian implications. Decades of displacement and dispossession have created a big challenge, impacting the lives of millions and perpetuating regional tensions. Resolving this crisis requires a concerted international effort, emphasizing diplomacy, empathy, and a commitment to justice. However, the prospects for a resolution vary among nations, reflecting divergent perspectives and geopolitical interests.

Countries such as the United States may prioritize alliances and stability in the region, potentially influencing a position favoring Israel. Whereas, nations in the Middle East, like Iran and some Arab states, might encourage the Palestinian cause as a symbol of regional solidarity against perceived injustices. Bridging these differences requires of an objective and inclusive global debate, encouraging dialogue that acknowledges historical grievances while fostering a shared vision for a sustainable and equitable future. Ultimately, a comprehensive resolution demands a collective commitment to human rights, international law, and a lasting peace in the Middle East.



[Image 8] Source: United Nation Relief And Works Agency (2019)

Important Documents:

GCBMUN XXII HandBook (Parliamentary language, procedure and rules)

UN charter (United Nation official webpage)

General Assembly (The official webpage of general assembly)

Al Jazeera (Its in-depth and frontline reporting particularly in conflict zones, such as Palestine)

Britannica (the most trusted encyclopedia)

PREPARATION QUESTIONS

1. What is your country's opinion about the Palestinian Refugees?
2. Have more solutions been proposed, and what are their limitations?
3. Are there other negative/positive consequences that the conflict has generated?
4. How have human rights organizations contributed to a solution?
5. What are the country's priorities in the region?
6. What are the country's concerns regarding the conflict?
7. Has your country proposed solutions for the conflict?
8. Has your country provided humanitarian assistance to Palestinian Refugees?
9. What is the country's position on the right of return for Palestinian Refugees?
10. How does the country balance its support for Palestinian refugees with its diplomatic relations with Israel?

GLOSSARY

Refugees: Someone that has been forced to leave their home due to persecution, seeking international protection.

Displacement: Forcing someone to leave their home or usual environment.

Descend: To come or develop from a particular ancestor or source.

Outbreaks: Sudden ideas, occurrences or instances of something, often negative like diseases or conflicts.

Blockade: An act of sealing off a place to prevent goods or people from entering or leaving.

Ongoing: Continuing without interruption; in progress.

Volatile: Tending to change rapidly and unpredictably.

Advocating: Publicly supporting or recommending a particular cause or policy.

Alongside: Beside or next to something; in cooperation with or together with.

Entrenched: Deeply ingrained and difficult to change.

Dispossession: Deprivation of property or rights, often involving forced removal.

Perpetuating: Sustaining or prolonging, especially something negative or problematic.

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