



Modelo de las Naciones Unidas para el
Estado de Guanajuato

EDICIÓN 2019

Study Guide

**The 74th United Nations
General Assembly**



The General Assembly is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, being the only one to have equal representation of all the nations; one nation, one vote. All the 193 member states of the organization are represented in a forum in order to work together and discuss the issues established in the United Nations Chapter.

As it is established in the United Nations forum “The Assembly meets from September to December each year and thereafter from January to August, as required, including to take up outstanding reports from the Fourth and Fifth Committees” (2018) the assembly is empowered to make the pertinent recommendations to all the member states on the international issues within its competence.

The General Assembly started with the creation of the United Nations after WW2 in the year 1945. The first session of the General Assembly was convened in 1946, with only 51 countries being represented.

As it is established in the A/RES/60/1 of the General assembly, the member states have the commitment to:

- to reach specific goals to attain peace, security and disarmament along with development and poverty eradication;
- to safeguard human rights and promote the rule of law;
- to protect our common environment;
- to meet the special needs of Africa; and
- to strengthen the United Nations.

As it was accorded in the Charter of the United Nations (1945) the General Assembly has the faculties to:

- Consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States;
- Elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other United Nations councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, appoint the Secretary-General;
- Consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament;

- Discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, make recommendations on it;
- Discuss, with the same exception, and make recommendations on any questions within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations;
- 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, and international collaboration in the economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, educational and health fields;
- 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.

The General Assembly also may take action if the peace is threatened by a breach of peace or an act of aggression, even recommending the Security Council to be collective and try to reach the peace.

General Assembly heads of state present in GMUN 2019:

1. Donald Trump- President of The United States of America
2. Vladimir Putin- President of The Russian Federation
3. Theresa May- Prime Minister of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
4. Xi Jinping- President of The People's Republic of China
5. Emmanuel Macron - President of The French Republic
6. Carlos Lopes- Commission of the African Union Representative (non-voting member)
7. Francisco Antonio Cortorreal- President of the Security Council (non-voting member)
8. Inga Rhonda King- President of the Economic and Social Council (non-voting member)
9. Simplice Sarandji- Prime Minister of the Central African Republic
10. Salva Kiir Mayardit – president of South Sudan
11. Félix Tshisekedi- President Of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
12. Jovenel Moïse- President of Haiti
13. Abdelfatah Al-Sisi- President of Egypt



14. Cyril Ramaphosa- President of South Africa
15. Jair Bolsonaro- President of Brazil
16. Joao Lourenço- President of Angola
17. Ram Nath Kovind- President of India
18. Sahle-Work Zewde- President of Ethiopia
19. Abdullahi Mohamed- President of Somalia
20. Andrés Manuel López Obrador - President of the United Mexican States
21. Brigi Rafini- Prime Minister of Niger
22. Valentin Inzko- high representant of Bosnia and Herzegovina
23. Salman Bin Abdulaziz- King of Saudi Arabia
24. George Weah- President of Liberia
25. Angela Merkel- Chancellor of The Federal Republic of Germany



Topic A) Sexual Allegations against UN peacekeepers

Sexual allegations in developing countries by the United Nations peacekeepers have been investigated since 1999 in countries such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Liberia, and South Sudan, among others. Thereafter, the United Nations have committed to a “zero tolerance” program established by former Secretary General Ban Ki Moon, vowing sexual exploitation and abuse made by peacekeepers will cease to exist in the foreseeable future.

In 2016, the former Secretary General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon, publicly disclosed information regarding the nationalities of the peacekeepers who are alleged to have sexually abused and exploited women and girls while wearing UN blue helmets. According to the Human Rights Watch, the lack of coordination on behalf of a UN response led to a failure to uphold international standards for protecting survivors, diverting successful operations over-seas. It is important that governments give priority to the security and well-being of survivors in its response to sexual exploitation and abuse.

However, these efforts were stymied by a lack of information about allegations and suspects, and a lack of transparency about investigations and prosecutions, which usually take place in the troop-contributing country. In many cases, there were significant political obstacles due to the UN depending on troops provided and hand-picked by the governments to staff its missions around the world.

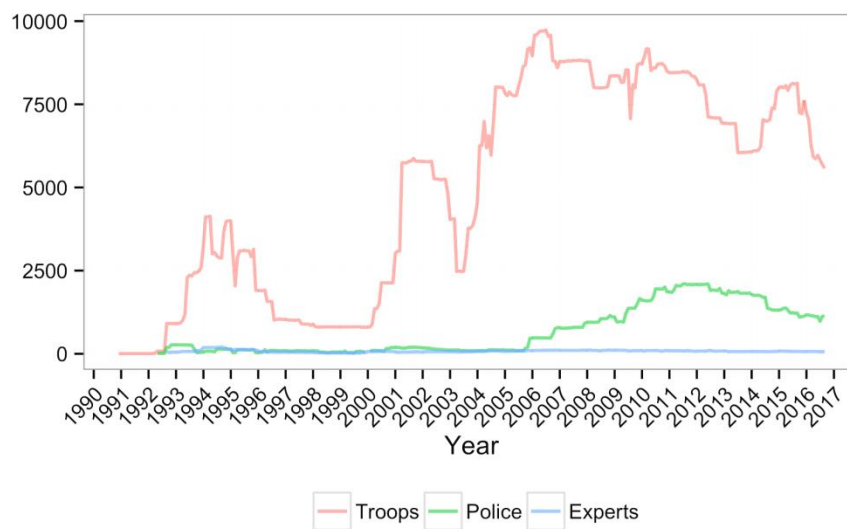
To date, there have been over 2,000 allegations of sexual abuse in the 21st century, 300 of those involving children, according to the AP report. Due to legal restrictions, however, the U.N. is not permitted to punish perpetrators, a responsibility which is left to host countries in places where those governments are often neither capable nor willing to intervene. One of the main problems is that the nations that send soldiers to become part of the peacekeeper corps often lack strict regulation and tracking whereabouts.

Non-governmental organizations such as Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, Save the Children or the Code Blue Campaign have had a vital role confronting the emergence of allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by peacekeepers.

Seventy allegations of sexual abuse and exploitation were reported thus far in 2018. Of these seventy allegations, investigations were concluded in 26 instances. 14 have been unsubstantiated. 12 allegations have been substantiated, with eight involving military personnel, three involving police personnel and one involving civilian personnel.

Dictionary:

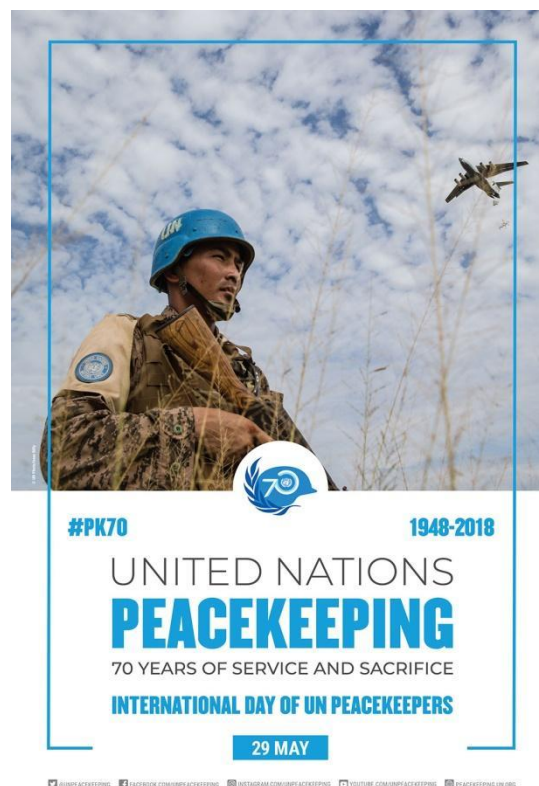
Peacekeepers: “are civilian, military and police personnel all working together. The roles and responsibilities of peacekeepers are evolving as peacekeeping mandates become more complex and multidimensional. Peacekeeping operations have developed from simply monitoring ceasefires to protecting civilians, disarming ex-combatants, protecting human rights, promoting the rule of law, supporting free and fair elections, minimizing the risk of land-mines and much more.” (2018), (<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/our-peacekeepers>)



Sexual Allegation: Sexual misconduct is a broad term encompassing any unwelcome behavior of asexual nature that is committed without consent or by force, intimidation, coercion, or manipulation. (2019), (<https://opsmanual.uiowa.edu/students/sexual-misconduct-datingdomestic-violence-or-stalking-involving-students/definitions-and-1>)

Peacekeeper's conduct: The UN expects that all peacekeeping personnel adhere to the highest standards of behaviour and conduct themselves in a professional and disciplined manner at all times. (2018), (<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/our-peacekeepers>)

Blue Helmets: UN peacekeeping forces including soldiers, police officers, and local civilian personnel. The forces are multinational, 130 nations have provided personnel to them. The Blue Helmets can be deployed both to implement and monitor peacekeeping agreements. They can undertake a wide spectrum of other activities, such as assistance after a natural disaster, overseeing power-sharing agreements, electoral oversight, and economic and social development. (2018), (<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/military>)





Important questions to consider:

- There have been some suggestions globally that an independent court or tribunal be established to address allegations in UN Peacekeeping operations. Is this a viable and desirable solution or just an unfair one?
- Should the United Nations be focused more on establishing suitable punishment for perpetrators or should it focus on preventive measures?
- Should Member States be held accountable for the actions taken by their Peacekeeping personnel?

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Topic B) New alliance to reach the development in Africa

In the past decades, the African continent has changed and made big advances, more democratization, economic growth reducing poverty, less armed conflicts and big development achievements. This is result of big demographic growth, from having 15 million total habitants in the 2000s to 25 million people in 2017 but there's a lot of new challenges yet to tackle. New problems emanated from this too such as; cities expansion, education & gender pay gap, which costs Africa 60 Billion dollars per year, deployment, climate change and people living in extreme poverty have made devastating consequences in people lifestyles.

To reach a high-profile development, it is important to understand the concept 'Development'. Although this term does not have a clear definition but is imminent that this word refers to a process of change that occurs over time. It directly depends on the ability and capacity of people to make decisions in their own lives. This comes side by side with the 'freedom' that people get when choosing over the course of their own lives which is essential. But human freedom is not only a goal of development, it is also often regarded as a means of achieving that aim. If people are unfree to use their talents, to acquire skills and knowledge or to reap the benefit from their entrepreneurship, economic growth cannot be in the long run. Only guaranteeing freedom, people are likely to make investments that may enhance their welfare in the long-term.

Images of thousands of African youth drowning in the Mediterranean, propelled by poverty or conflict at home and lured by the hope of jobs abroad, have fed a misleading narrative that migration from Africa harms rather than helps the continent. The latest edition of the UNCTAD flagship Economic Development in Africa Report takes aim at this preconceived notion and assesses the evidence to identify policy pathways that harness the benefits of African migration and mitigate its negative effects. The year, 2018, offered the international community a historic opportunity to realize the first global compact for migration, an intergovernmental negotiated agreement in preparation under the auspices of the United Nations. Our contribution to this historic process is the Economic Development in Africa Report 2018: Migration for Structural Transformation.

Statistics: Key statistics from Economic Development in Africa Report 2018

Migration benefits both origin and destination countries across Africa. The report argues that African migration can play a key role in the structural transformation of the continent's economies. Well-managed migration also provides an important means for helping to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, both in Africa and beyond. The report adopts an innovative, human-centred narrative that explores how migrants contribute to structural transformation and identifies opportunities for absorption of extra labour in different sectors across the continent. African migrants include from highly skilled to low-skilled persons, who migrate through legal channels and otherwise.

These migrants not only fill skills gaps in destination countries, but also contribute to development in their origin countries. Children remaining in the origin country of a migrant parent are also often more educated than their peers, thanks to their parent's migration. The connections that migrants create between their origin and their destination countries have led to thriving diaspora communities. They have also opened up new trade and investment opportunities that can help both destination countries and origin countries to diversify their economies and move into productive activities of greater added value. Contrary to some perceptions, most migration in Africa today is taking place within the continent. This report argues that this intra-African migration is an essential ingredient for deeper regional and continental integration. At the same time, the broad patterns of extra-continental migration out of Africa confirm the positive contribution of migrants to the structural transformation of origin countries.

We believe this report offers new and innovative analytical perspectives, relevant for both long-term policymaking and for the design of demand-driven technical cooperation projects, with a shorter time frame and will help Governments and other stakeholders in reaching informed decisions on appropriate migration policies in the context of Africa's regional integration process. It is our hope that these findings will improve policy approaches to migration for African Governments, as well as for migration stakeholders outside the continent.

Glossary:

Migration: seasonal movement of animals from one region to another.

Policymaking: the process of formulating policies, especially in politics.



Destination Country: The country in which a group of people aim to arrive

Continental Integration: The process of adding resources to a certain continent

Broad Patterns: Big loops or tendencies to repeat an action.

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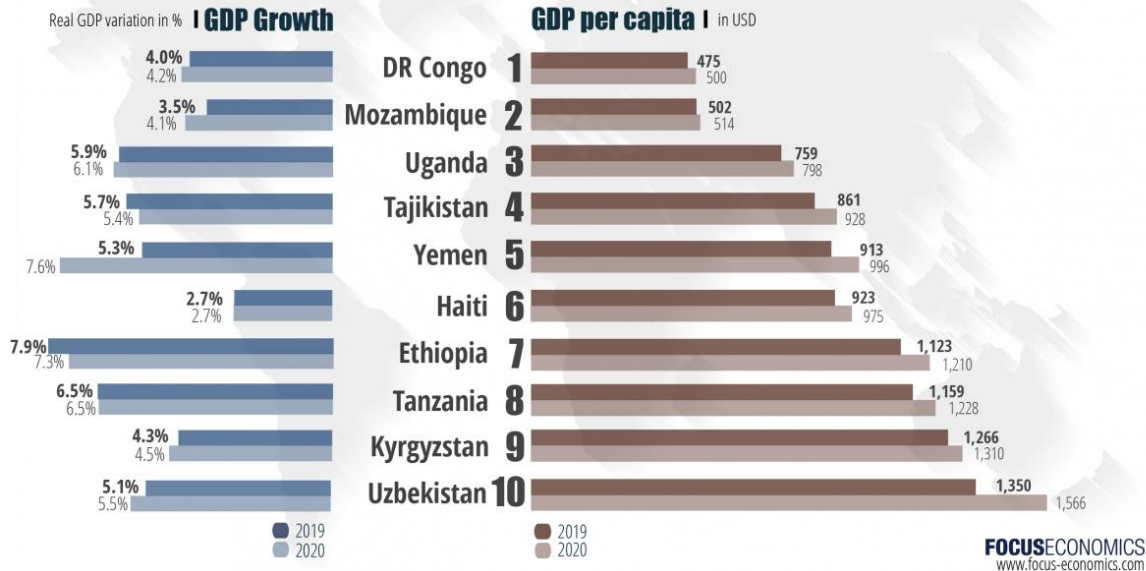
Topic C) Measures to reach the sustainable development specified in the 2030 agenda

The 2030 agenda is a plan of action for the planet and the prosperity of the people. As the official page of the sustainable development goals establishes (2019) “It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.” Promoting the development in general and seeking the greater good for everyone, the 2030 agenda is designed to eradicate the tyranny of poverty and looking to reach the real development.

Sectors that the agenda stimulates:

- People: determined to in poverty and hunger, in all the possible forms and dimensions, maintaining the potential and dignity of all the humans promoting the equality in a healthy environment.
- Planet: determined to protect the planet from the degradation caused by the humans, including the sustainable consumption and production of goods and services; managing correctly the natural resources and taking action against the climate change. Basically promoting the maintenance of the planet in order to support the actual and further generations.
- Prosperity: as the official web page establishes (2019) “We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.”
- Peace: the agenda is determined to promote the peace in order to set free the societies from the fear and the damage that the violence seeks. The peace is basic to reach the real development.
- Partnership: the agenda is determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based in a global cooperation in order to keep developing relationships in the world.

The World's Poorest Countries



The sustainable development goals (2019):

- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

- Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Recovered from:

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>





Glossary:

Development: it is the process in which someone or something grows and changes in order to become more advanced, related to the development of the nations is improving the quality of everything inside it.

Sustainable: that causes little to no damage to the environment something develops, ergo it will be able to continue developing for a long time with no harm to anything.

Equity: a situation in which everyone is treated fairly and equally, always respecting the need of everyone

Revitalize: to give new energy, new life or activity to something, recovering from any kind of damage

Inclusive: to include different types of people, and treating them equally and fairly, avoiding making a distinction.

Resilient: to be able to recover from any bad or difficult situation, being able to come back and continue improving.

Further reading:

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>

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