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UNSPECPOL STUDY GUIDE

AGENDA- **LEBANESE
CIVIL WAR**



ADITYA BIRLA
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

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Letter from the EB



Dear Delegates,

It's with great pleasure that I welcome you to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in ABMUN 2024. I'm Ruhaan Iyer, your director. As a delegate in the Mumbai Circuit, for the past 4 years I've realized that we haven't touched upon several conflicts in the last century, that have actually had a lasting impact on the entire world... One of these conflicts being the Lebanese Civil War.

Throughout my MUN career, I've predominantly served as a textbook "Crisis Delegate," specializing in UNSC and Constant Crisis Committees. However, in the past two years, I've come to appreciate that General Assemblies can also effect decisive and tangible change. This committee is an amalgamation of two different flavors of MUN. In a world where geopolitical tensions continue to rise, it's crucial to experience how a General Assembly can address situations typically handled by specialized agencies. This committee is likely to be one of the most fast-paced you've ever encountered, but that doesn't mean it isn't beginner-friendly. Who knows? You might thrive in the chaos around you.

Personally, I'm a massive music man and a sucker for a good joke. So, get creative! What's the point of being in a high-pressure environment, if we can't have fun, eh? I love a creative idea, no matter how impossible it may sound at first. As a delegate, it's your job to make the impossible... possible.

Pro tip: If everyone around you believes your idea is so unfathomable that it'll fail, you're doing something right. The difference between a failing fiasco and a marvellous military victory is in the details!

This historical agenda will push any delegate to their limits. The war ahead is long and arduous, I won't deny that. However, it won't be filled with heaps of boring and drab paperwork with little to no consequence on the conflict.

Instead, it will be a fast-paced, crisis-driven experience, demanding quick thinking, decisive action, and strategic planning, with a hint of humour. In return, as your chair, I'll ensure the committee is as entertaining as it can be, all I ask is for you to be prepared enough to enjoy the next 3 days with the rest of us.

May the most creative, detailed and unfathomable strategy come out on top.

Yours faithfully,

Ruhaan Iyer,
Director Of SPECPOL,
ABMUN 2024.



Letter from the EB

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to Aditya Birla Model United Nations, 2024. I, Suhaani Jain, look forward to serving as your assistant director for the United Nations Special Political and Decolonization Committee.

I have a passion for not only watching but also playing just about every sport you can name. Some of my hobbies include painting and singing - specifically bathroom singing. I love learning about languages and culture. The way the world and civilizations have been shaped over the years has always fascinated me, with my first conference ever being with the aim to discuss the growing dominance of China.

My favourite thing about MUNs is that it acts as a platform to not only voice our thoughts and opinions, but also to broaden our visions as we comprehend fresh perspectives put forth by fellow delegates.

On a serious note, while MUNs may seem challenging or daunting to begin with, I promise we are going to have the most fun filled and action packed committee, not to mention fruitful debate topped with crises.

I urge you to remain calm, collected and composed at all times in committee. Prepare thoroughly beforehand and be well researched. Lastly, remember to be confident and don't shy away from making your point heard, even if it means taking on other delegates

I advise you to make the most of this opportunity and use MUN as a tool in order to forge new bonds, gain new perspectives and most importantly, make new friends! Please feel free to approach the EB, with any doubts or suggestions you may have, we are more than happy to help you.

Sincerely,
Suhaani Jain
Assistant Director of UNSPECPOL
ABMUN 2024



Letter from the EB

Dear Delegates,

It is my honor and privilege to welcome you to the Aditya Birla World Academy Model United Nations 2024. As the Moderator of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL), I am thrilled to observe the depth of insight and innovative solutions you all will bring to our debates and sessions on the Lebanese War.

The Lebanese Civil War is a multifaceted conflict that draws in various national and international actors. Their complexities will assure to bring about fruitful debate in our committee which we as an executive board look forward to immensely.

To prepare for this committee i highly recommend research with historical context and the current geopolitical and socioeconomic dynamics of Lebanon. The ability to critically analyze these elements and propose actionable solutions will be key to our success.

As a football player, dancer, debater and a history and world politics enthusiast, public speaking and debating was alright but MUN has played a key factor for my confidence and my overall improvement of argumentative and persuasive skills. I am thrilled to guide you all through this challenging but extremely rewarding experience. I am confident that with your dedication and creativity, we will make this session memorable and impactful.

Additionally, personally as a debater I bring a lot of fun and energy to the committee but also a lot of competitiveness.

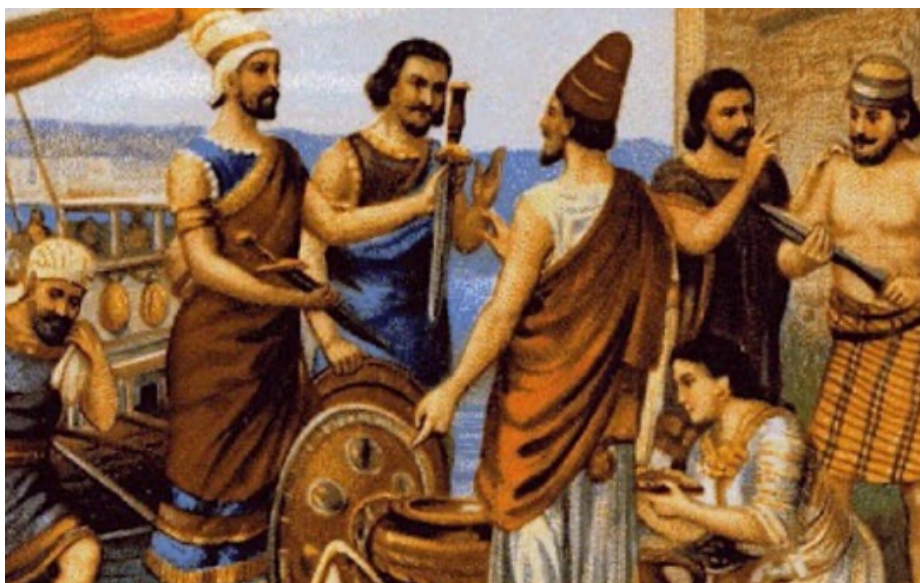
If any queries arise or guidance is needed please do not hesitate to contact our Executive Board by email:)

Thanking you,
Aanya Sheth,
Moderator of SPECPOL,
ABMUN 2024.



Introduction

The Levant has been a disputed territory for millennia, its strategic location and rich cultural tapestry has shaped the course of history for countless civilizations. Nestled within this historically contested region lies Lebanon, a land with a heritage as diverse as its landscape. From ancient Phoenician roots to periods of foreign domination under empires like the Romans and Ottomans, Lebanon's history is a mosaic of influences and struggles for autonomy. Amidst this backdrop of shifting powers and cultural exchanges, the story of the Lebanese Civil War begins in 1920, laying the groundwork for decades of conflict and upheaval...





1920 (The French Mandate)

The establishment of Greater Lebanon under the French Mandate in 1920 significantly increased the Muslim population within the new state, disrupting the previous Maronite majority and diminishing the political influence of the Sunni and Druze communities, who had been the ruling elite under previous colonial powers. The French, responding to pressure from the Maronite population, bolstered the status of their natural allies, which exacerbated Maronite resentment towards the inclusion of Muslims in their predominantly Christian state. In a confessional system, political culture and institutions are expected to mirror the state's demographic composition. However, this principle wasn't implemented in Lebanon for many decades. Instead, tensions among ethnic and religious groups intensified. Many Christians, particularly Maronites, feared the dominance of the surrounding Islamic majority and sought Western protection, aspiring to Westernize or Europeanize Lebanon while fostering Lebanese nationalism. Conversely, Muslims advocated for Arab nationalism, deconfessionalism, and the modernization of the political system. The subsequent conflict was rooted in the "French failure to develop a broad-based political system with representatives from major religious groups" and their overt favoritism towards the Maronites. This favoritism laid the groundwork for future discord within the Lebanese Republic.

1943 (The National Pact)

The Lebanese government implemented the National Pact of 1943, an unwritten supplement to the Lebanese Constitution of 1926, to mitigate conflicts among the various different factions. This agreement, made between the Maronite President and the Sunni Prime Minister, stated that Christians could not align with foreign Western nations, while Muslims would not be permitted to transform Lebanon into an Arab nation. It was as per this very pact which made it compulsory for the nation to elect a Maronite President, Sunni Prime Minister and a Shia Speaker of Parliament. The National Pact of 1943, was in accordance with the 1932 census, which indicated a Christian majority of 51%, and established a governmental framework that allocated the Presidency, the command of the Armed Forces, and a Parliamentary majority to Christians. However, the affluent Muslim population grew more rapidly than the Christian population. This trend, coupled with significant Christian emigration, diminished their slight demographic advantage, resulting in disproportionate Christian influence on power.

Timeline



1948 Nakba

At midnight on May 14, 1948, the Provisional Government of Israel proclaimed a new State of Israel. On that same date, the United States, in the person of President Truman, recognized the provisional Jewish government as de facto authority of the Jewish state. Only about a day later, i.e. the first day of Israeli Independence and exactly one year after UNSCOP was established, Arab armies invaded Israel, and the Arab-Israeli War of 1948 began. This resulted in a significant influx of Palestinian refugees into Lebanon. This sudden demographic shift added tens of thousands of refugees to Lebanon's population, straining the country's resources and infrastructure. In addition to the mounting economic strain, sectarian tensions were at an all-time high, with different religious communities worried about their political and social standing in the country.

1953:

In 1953, Prime Minister Mosaddeq of Iran was ousted in a coup, a significant event with repercussions that echoed far beyond the country's borders. History has revealed the clandestine planning and assistance from the CIA in orchestrating this coup. The motivations behind this intervention were complex, with Britain, France, and concerns about Mosaddeq's perceived alignment with the Soviet Union playing pivotal roles. The result was the removal of a democratically elected leader and the installation of a Shah-led government more aligned with Western interests.

1958:

As tensions escalated, the Chief of Naval Operations ordered the United States Naval Forces to land Marines on the beaches of Lebanon on July 15, 1958. Despite concerns, the arrival of U.S. troops initially proved uneventful, with the first day of landings passing without incident. However, as the Marines began their march on Beirut the following day, they encountered armed Lebanese forces blocking the road. A compromise was struck between American General Wade, Lebanese President Chehab, and McClintock, allowing a smaller force of Marines to advance under Lebanese escort. With the arrival of U.S. Marines and British paratroopers in the region, tensions began to ease. Nasser's proposed plan to stabilize Lebanon, which was rejected by President Chamoun, was later mirrored in a deal brokered by U.S. Special Envoy Robert Murphy. This deal saw Chamoun serving out his term until September 23, followed by the election of General Chehab as president. Chehab's election was widely accepted by both the United States and the Lebanese populace due to his restraint in deploying the Lebanese army during the civil war. With the political situation stabilized, the U.S. began its withdrawal from Lebanon, completing the removal of all military forces by October.



1967-1968

On 5th June, 1967, another Arab-Israeli War took place, known as the Six-Day War or Naksa. In just six days, Israel inflicted a decisive defeat on the combined forces of Egypt, Jordan, and Syria, seizing control of the Gaza Strip, the Sinai Peninsula, the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and the Golan Heights. This rapid and overwhelming victory reshaped the geopolitical landscape of the Middle East. For Lebanon, the aftermath of the Naksa was particularly tumultuous. The influx of Palestinian refugees into the already fragile state exacerbated sectarian tensions and strained resources. The establishment of Palestinian armed bases with Lebanon's borders further destabilized bases within Lebanon. Borders were further destabilised where neighbouring territories increased the risk of cross-border insecurity resulting from Israel's occupation conflicts and incursions, further undermining Lebanon's stability. Following the Arab states' defeat by Israel in the Six-Day War of June 1967, the PLO emerged as the recognized representative of the Palestinians, advocating for a distinct Palestinian agenda. The defeat undermined the credibility of the Arab states, prompting Palestinians to assert greater autonomy in their confrontation with Israel. In 1968, leaders of Palestinian guerrilla factions gained representation in the PNC, bolstering the influence of more militant and independent-minded groups within the PLO. Key factions associated with the PLO included Fatah, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), and al-Şāiqah. Membership within the PLO fluctuated over time due to internal disagreements and reorganization. While radical factions remained steadfast in their pursuit of Israel's destruction, factions demonstrated a willingness to engage in negotiated settlements for the establishment of a Palestinian state. The contrasting approaches have sometimes incited internal conflict within the organization.

1969-1975

In 1969, Yasser Arafat, leader of Fatah, assumed the chairmanship of the PLO. During the late 1960s, the PLO orchestrated guerrilla attacks against Israel from bases in Jordan, provoking Israeli retaliation and causing instability within Jordan. Consequently, tensions escalated between the PLO and King Hussein's government in Jordan in 1970, culminating in the PLO's forced expulsion from the country by the Jordanian military in 1971. Subsequently, the PLO relocated its operations to Lebanon, persisting in its offensive against Israel, thus intensifying the political climate in Lebanon. The escalating Maronite-Christian militancy, aggravated by the influx of Palestinian refugees and external meddling from regional powers such as Syria and Israel, alongside Lebanon's political fragmentation and economic hardship, primed a volatile powder keg in the Levant, igniting the conflict in Lebanon.

Timeline



1975

Chaos ensues as a bus carrying Lebanese and Palestinian civilians falls victim to the harrowing violence of the Ain-al- Rumannah incident on April 13, 1975. In a devastating attack, the bus is ambushed, resulting in the tragic loss of 27 lives, with 19 others left wounded. The assailants justify their actions as retaliation for a previous assault on a church within the same vicinity. This event serves as a grim precursor to the escalating tensions and bloodshed that would engulf Lebanon in the years to come. Amidst the turbulent backdrop of Beirut, the Battle of the Hotels erupts on October 24, 1975, unfolding over several relentless months. Street battles ensue, delineating demarcation lines that carve the city into East and West factions. The conflict not only symbolizes the physical division of Beirut but also marks a significant escalation in the sectarian strife plaguing the region, setting the stage for further chaos and devastation. December 6, 1975, descends into infamy as Black Saturday, a day marred by widespread sectarian violence and unfathomable loss. Throughout the day, arbitrary roadblocks become scenes of unspeakable brutality as at least 300 Muslims and an equal number of Christians are ruthlessly murdered. The streets of Lebanon run red with blood as the cycle of vengeance spirals out of control, leaving behind a shattered landscape of grief and despair. Meanwhile, Henry Kissinger as US Secretary of State logs miles and many trips between Israel and Egypt, Syria and Jordan brokering a negotiated treaty including the return of the Sinai to Egypt. The West Bank and Gaza Strip remain in Israel's hands. Despite the difficulty, finally, in the Carter administration, the nation of Egypt recognizes the right of Israel to exist.

1976

January 5: The sieges of Tal al-Zaatar Palestinian camp by the Lebanese Front commenced. Located in East Beirut, the camp became a focal point of conflict as the Lebanese Front, a coalition of right-wing Christian militias, encircled it, cutting off essential supplies and subjecting its inhabitants to relentless attacks.

January 18: The Karantina Massacre unfolded as right-wing Christian forces, including the Guardians of the Cedars, the Phalangist, and the Tigers Militia, seized control of the Karantina district in Beirut. In a brutal onslaught, hundreds of Palestinians were killed, and the remaining inhabitants fled as the shantytown was set ablaze and bulldozed.

January 20: The Damour Massacre shook Lebanon as Palestinian guerrillas and the National Movement launched a devastating attack on the Christian-populated town of Damour, located south of Beirut. The assault resulted in the deaths of hundreds of people, while thousands were forced to flee their homes, leaving behind a town in ruins.

Timeline



January 21: The Lebanese Arab Army (LAA) emerged under the leadership of Lieutenant Ahmed al-Khatib. Comprising Muslim officers and soldiers who had defected from the Lebanese army, the LAA accused the Maronite leadership of collusion with right-wing Christian militias, marking a significant fracture within Lebanon's military ranks.

June 1: The Syrian army intervened in Lebanon, halting the military advances of Palestinian guerrillas and Muslim forces against Christian militias. This intervention reshaped the dynamics of the conflict, introducing external influence and altering the balance of power within Lebanon's complex sectarian landscape.

August 12: The siege of Tal al-Zaatar camp reached its tragic conclusion as Christian militias overran the camp, resulting in the deaths of thousands of Palestinians. The fall of Tal al-Zaatar mark a grim chapter in Lebanon's civil war underscoring the brutality and human cost of the conflict

October 21: A crucial cease-fire agreement was brokered following the Arab Summit in Riyadh (November 16-17). The agreement paved the way for the formation of the Arab Deterrent Force (ADF), with Syria assuming a predominant role. Tasked with peacekeeping duties and maintaining the cease-fire, the ADF represented a significant step towards stabilizing Lebanon's volatile political landscape.

1977

On March 16, Kamal Joumblatt, the prominent Lebanese Druze leader and head of the National Movement, was assassinated. He was known for his political activism and influence in Lebanon. Joumblatt's death sent shockwaves through the country, igniting tensions and fears of further violence amidst Lebanon's already volatile political landscape. The assassination left a significant void in Lebanese politics, stirring both grief and apprehension among his supporters and the wider populace. Following the assassination of Kamal Joumblatt, the Chouf region became a scene of horror and bloodshed as massacres targeted Christian civilians. Extremist factions, allegedly retaliating for Joumblatt's death, unleashed violence on these villages, leaving a trail of destruction and loss. The attacks triggered widespread condemnation and deepened sectarian rifts in Lebanon, further destabilizing an already fragile nation. The massacres underscored the grim reality of sectarian tensions and the vulnerability of civilian populations caught in the crossfire of political strife. The Shah was forced from power in Iran after years of repression of opponents. And Islamic radicals, encouraged by Ayatollah Khomeini, stormed the US Embassy and held fifty-two people as hostages for 444 days.

Timeline



1978

March 14-15: Israel's invasion of South Lebanon transpired as a response to a PLO incursion into its territory. The Israeli army advance as far as the Litani River, approximately 40 kilometers north of the Israel-Lebanon border. The invasion aimed to dismantle PLO bases and diminish their ability to launch attacks against Israel from Lebanese soil.

March 19: Following Israel's invasion, the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 425, urging Israel to withdraw from Lebanese territory. The resolution also established a 6,000-man peacekeeping force known as UNIFIL (United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon) to oversee the withdrawal process and maintain peace in the region. In compliance with the resolution, Israel withdrew its forces from Lebanon and delegated control of the occupied area to its proxy army, the South Lebanon Army (SLA), which was predominantly composed of Christian militias.

June 13: The Massacre of Ehden unfolded when a Phalangist commando unit attacked the town of Ehden, Lebanon, resulting in the deaths of Tony Frangieh, a prominent Maronite Christian political figure, along with his family members and bodyguards. The massacre was a violent episode in Lebanon's complex sectarian conflicts, with the Phalangists targeting perceived rivals within the Maronite community.

September 17: The Camp David Accords, a significant milestone in Middle Eastern diplomacy, were signed between Israel and Egypt, marking the first peace agreement between Israel and an Arab nation. However, despite this breakthrough Palestinian factions in Lebanon expressed their vehement opposition to the accords, vowing to escalate their attacks on Israel. The Accords notably excluded provisions for Palestinian self-determination, prompting Palestinians in Lebanon to intensify their resistance efforts against Israeli occupation.

1982

June 6: Israeli invasion: On this day, Israel launched a military invasion into Lebanon, swiftly advancing and reaching the southern suburbs of Beirut. The invasion was in response to ongoing tensions and conflicts between Israel and Palestinian militants operating from Lebanon, as well as concerns about Syrian influence in the region.

August 23: Bashir Gemayel elected president of Lebanon. Following a tumultuous period of political uncertainty and violence, Bashir Gemayel, leader of the Lebanese Christian Phalange party, was elected president of Lebanon. His election was seen as a potential turning point for the country, offering hope for stability and reconciliation among Lebanon's diverse religious and ethnic communities.

Timeline



August 24: A multinational force of U.S. Marines, French paratroopers, and Italian soldiers lands in Beirut to assist in the evacuation of the Palestine Liberation Organization fighters. In response to mounting international pressure and amidst the escalating conflict, a coalition of multinational forces, including contingents from the United States, France, and Italy, landed in Beirut to oversee the evacuation of PLO fighters from the city.

August 30: PLO forces evacuate Lebanon, under the supervision of US- French- Italian forces. With the multinational forces providing security and logistical support, the Palestine Liberation Organization completed its evacuation from Lebanon, marking the end of a significant chapter in the country's complex history of conflict. September 10: Multinational force completes its withdrawal from Beirut. Having fulfilled their mission to oversee the evacuation of PL forces, the multinational coalition, comprising U.S. Marines, French paratroopers, and Italian soldiers, completed their withdrawal from Beirut, returning control of the city to Lebanese authorities.

September 14: Lebanese President-Elect Bashir Gemayel is assassinated at his headquarters in East Beirut. Tragically, just days after his election victory and amid hopes for stability, President-Elect Bashir Gemayel was assassinated at his headquarters in East Beirut. His death plunged Lebanon into further turmoil and uncertainty, leaving a void in the country's leadership and deepening divisions among its people.

Let the Games begin.....

Committee is set to begin on September 14th, 1982, the eve after President Gemayel's demise. The world is on the brink of collapse, with one of the Maronite Christian's most formidable leaders being assassinated... For too long, has the Levant (and the Middle East) been a land of dispute, devastation, and, death... Lebanon's fate rests in your hands... Will our committee finally manage to find some form of common ground in this volatile desert of beliefs? Or will history repeat itself? History is in your hands, delegates... choose wisely.

1. What measures can be implemented to ensure an immediate ceasefire?
2. How can the Lebanese government be stabilized and supported to prevent future conflicts?
3. What steps are necessary to facilitate national reconciliation and social cohesion?
4. How can humanitarian aid be effectively delivered to those affected by the war?
5. What strategies can be employed to rebuild the Lebanese economy post-conflict?
6. How can other international peacekeeping forces or military coalitions, ensure lasting peace in Lebanon and the Levant at large?
7. What governing body can be put in place to ensure a situation like the issue with the French Mandate does not arise?
8. What frameworks can be established to prevent external interference in Lebanon's internal affairs?

Paperwork pointers



Communiques

Communiques are the only method to develop the Crisis. They consist of a text, submitted by participants to the Executive Board, through a platform that will be made available at the beginning of the simulation. A communique elaborates on a decision or command by the respective authority to be implemented by the Executive Board.

Communiques must be specific. If they are not, they may not produce the expected results, or the Executive Board may even consider them inadmissible.

Delegates are encouraged to be creative during the submission of any form of paperwork. Participants should, however, also consider economic, institutional and military restrictions. Said restrictions may weaken the communique or even declare it completely inadmissible. There are two main types of communiques: covert and overt COVERT/OVERT communiques:

Delegates are advised to adhere to this format throughout the committee.

Covert/Overt Communique: To – From – (your delegation)

Examples of Communiques:

Action to be taken

Example of a bad military movement: "I want to move my fleet from the United Kingdom to Israel"

Why is this bad? It does not explain which fleet, or whether you mean the entire fleet or just two ships. What kind of ships? Where are you moving them exactly and when? And what are they going there to do: Attack Israel, defend Israel, etc.?

Kindly Note: All Communiques will need to be ratified in by the EB before they appear in a future crisis update.

Position papers:

Position papers are the best and most concise ways for delegates to clarify their stance on the topic to the EB. Each position paper shall consist of four sub-categories: Statement of the problem, Causes, Country policy and Solutions.

Format:

Statement of the problem: Under this category, we expect delegates to give a concise summary of the problem at hand. This statement must be from the perspective of your individual allocations and reflect the situation in a clear and concise manner. The problem statement is essentially a short summary of the problem that should be conveyed in roughly two-three paragraphs.

Paperwork pointers



Causes: Under this category, delegates must state and expand on the causes leading to this particular problem being discussed. The causes must be in line with the country's policy. These causes should not exceed more than four in number. Delegates are advised to present these problems after thorough research.

Portfolio Policy: This is the most important category for every delegate. This portfolio policy should convey the country's stance in a clear, concise manner not exceeding two paragraphs. Any past action taken by your country can be cited in this category so long as they remain valid in the current scenario.

Solutions: This is the last category for the position paper. In this category, we urge the delegates to put forth their solutions. These solutions should serve to solve short term as well as long term problems discussed in the study guide. We urge delegates to put forth feasible solutions that can be easily implemented.

Directives

Directives are decisions made by the Committee as a whole. In the case of a split within the house, the role and authorship of directives may be amended at the EB's discretion. Directives may be automatically submitted if no Cabinet member introduces an objection. If an objection is introduced, the directive will be voted upon through a show of placards. For it to pass, it requires a simple majority of all participants and the approval and signature of the committee Director.

Due to their consensual nature, collective actions are more effective than individual actions and are not restricted to any specific field of competence. However, the Executive Board will process them more slowly.

Other paperwork related actions:

Press Release: Used to convey a public message in the name of the respective government. This message will reach all cabinets and all actors managed by the Executive Board.

Official Executive Action: Used to make coordinated military campaigns or establish particular nationwide policies.

Paperwork pointers



Resources

Countries possess a limited yearly amount of resources at the beginning of the crisis. This amount may shrink or grow during the crisis, depending on the actions undertaken by the committee.

Participants should take aid resources into consideration, since they may lead to unwanted effects, if not taken seriously. A specific list of available resources will be made available to the cabinet at the beginning and at several stages of the crisis. Since this is a historical committee, delegates are expected to have some sense of the current level of resources (in terms of GDP, economic growth, military strength, estimated number of troop strength etc.)

A delegate cannot claim for his/her delegation to have an unrealistic number of resources, For Example: Somalia nuked the United States of America.

Any and all actions undertaken by an individual actor or committee as a whole, must be ratified by the executive board, before appearing in any crisis update, whatsoever.

Important terms for troop movements

Delegates are expected to follow only these parameters throughout the conference to avoid any confusion whatsoever

1. Fire-Team: 5 Troops
2. Regiment/ Brigade: 3600 Troops
3. Squad: 10 Troops
4. Division: 14,400 troops
5. Platoon: 30 Troops
6. Corps: 44,000 troops
7. Company: 100 Troops
8. Field Army: 90,000 troops
9. Battalion: 600 Troops
10. Army Group: 2+ Field Armies

Tips for Delegates



Regardless of your level of experience, we strongly recommend each one of you have a clear idea of the Lebanese situation as a whole, along with your nation's/organization's role in particular. This particular agenda can be easily confused with past conflicts or more recent conflicts post 1982, so tread carefully.

We advise you to keep only key points handy when speaking in committee, rather than having come prepared with 3 to 4 pre-written and learned speeches, considering that the situation as per the agenda will be subject to change depending on the actions you delegates take in the coming days.

Quality always triumphs over quantity, and that goes for your speeches and paperwork. Keep your speeches concise and to the point, leaving enough room for some points of information or further discussion.

Most crises will be based on the paperwork you submit in the committee, via communiques. A vague piece of paperwork is worse than no paperwork at all. Ensure it's detailed enough to ensure there aren't any unaccounted mishaps. As mentioned before, creativity in anything will be looked favorably upon by the EB. While outright slang and unparliamentary language will get you barred, a dash of humor is always appreciated:)

Ensure that you submit communiques only when communication lines are open. The EB will open comm lines for about 5 to 10 minutes at their discretion. Feel free to approach the EB regarding this.

Most importantly, if you want to build relationships that may last you a lifetime, we strongly recommend participating in MOE.

And with that, we at the executive board, wish every single one of you the very best. Feel free to reach out regarding any issues or concerns you may have.



Closing Remarks

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/mde180191997en.pdf>
<https://lebanonunsettled.org/archive/lebanons-popular-uprisings-ammiyya>
<https://2009-2017.state.gov/outofdate/bgn/lebanon/7929.htm>
<https://uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/middle-eastnorth-africapersian-gulf-region/lebanon-1943-present/>
<https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/citations/ADA591429>
<https://aub.edu.lb/libguides.com/srch.php?q=lebanon>
<https://webarchive.archive.unhcr.org/20230520200415/https://www.refworld.org/docid/469f38b3c.html>
<https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/document/cia-rdp79r01142a000600100001-1>
<https://www.cia.gov/resources/map/lebanon/>
<https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP85T00314R000100070001-4.pdf>
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Phalangist-Party>
<https://www.the-map-as-history.com/History-of-Middle-East-20th-century/war-in-the-lebanon-1975-1989>
<https://unifil.unmissions.org/unifil-documents?page=14>
<https://www.encyclopedia.com/politics/dictionaries-thesauruses-pictures-and-press-releases/lebanese-national-movement-lnm>

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