

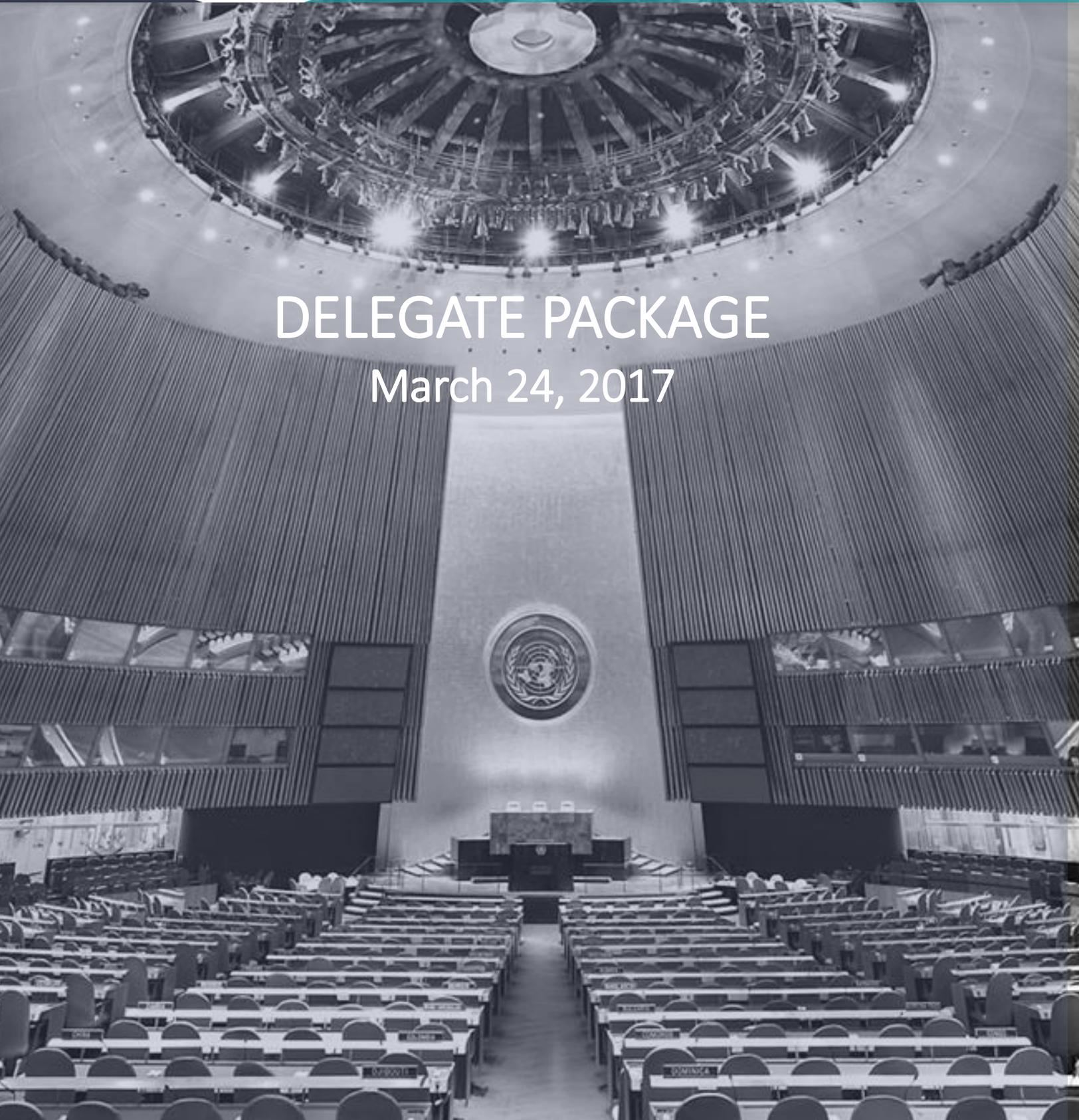


Waterloo Region High School

Model United Nations

DELEGATE PACKAGE

March 24, 2017





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WHRSMUN AGENDA

Friday, March 24, 2017

CIGI CAMPUS, WATERLOO, ON

7:30 – 8:15 AM	Pre-meeting (Secretariat/Directors/Assistant Directors)
8:00 – 8:30 AM	Registration and Light Breakfast
8:30 – 9:15 AM	Opening Ceremonies , CIGI Campus Auditorium Guest speakers: Ahsan Syed , Canada’s Youth Delegate to the United Nations 2016-2017
9:15 AM – 12:00 PM	First Break-Out Session
12:00 – 1:30 PM	Lunch , CIGI Campus Main Foyer
1:30 – 5:15 PM	Second Break-Out Session
5:15 – 5:45 PM	Health Break , CIGI Campus Main Foyer
5:45 – 6:30 PM	Closing Ceremonies and Awards CIGI Campus Auditorium

DISCUSSION TOPICS:

UN Environmental Program (UNEP)

Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change through an Integrated Policy Approach

CIGI – Multipurpose Room A120, First Floor

United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR)

Human Rights of Migrants in Developing States

BSIA – Tiered Classroom 143, First Floor

Security Council (UNSC)

Controlling the Use of Defense Weaponry for Targeted Killings

BSIA – Boardroom 123, First Floor

WRHSMUN Secretariat Meeting Room

Sunny Meeting Room, A137, First Floor

CIGI Campus Guest Wireless Access

STEP 1: Connect to the following Wireless Network Connection (SSID): **Campus_Guest**

Network Security Key: **CIGIengag3**

STEP 2: Open your Internet browser and expect the Web authentication page. Use the following credentials:

User Name: **cigiguest**

Password: **collaboration**

Note: For internet access only





LETTER OF WELCOME

FROM KATHRYN WHITE, PRESIDENT & CEO OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION IN CANADA

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Waterloo Region High School Model United Nations (WRHSMUN)! The United Nations Association in Canada (UNA-Canada) is committed to ensuring that you have a dynamic and unforgettable learning experience. More than ever before, young voices like yours play a key role in implementing the global framework for development, climate action, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Throughout the Conference, you will learn from some of Waterloo's brightest and most active young leaders such as UNA-Canada's Youth Delegates to the UN as they speak to you about their education and experience in international affairs. More importantly, you will offer your input as young scholars and future leaders into international debate. It is our hope that you seize this opportunity and develop new skills in leadership, negotiation, diplomacy, communication, writing resolution, and conflict resolution. We know that your participation in WRHSMUN 2017 will equip you with the skills to actively participate in making our world a better, safer place while meeting UNA-Canada's mandate to 'grow global citizens.'

It is imperative that you approach the various topic discussions and committee negotiations with determination, energy, and critical thinking. WRHSMUN could not be possible without dedicated and dynamic delegates. As you prepare, explore, develop and debate formal resolutions on pressing global issues, please accept our best wishes for productive and enriching deliberations. I also urge you to make at least one new friend during the Conference. That too is a big part of what diplomacy is. The success of WRHSMUN will be yours, and, on your behalf – and ours – a special thank you to our volunteer staff and the Centre for International Governance Innovation for their support and commitment to making your experience remarkable.

I would also like to thank Adil Skalli (Secretary General) and Lara Aippersbach (Deputy Secretary General) for their work on this Conference. Without their commitments and that of the Chairs, Vice-Chairs and staff members, this Conference would not be possible.

We look forward to meeting and engaging with each and every one of you during WRHSMUN 2017 and beyond.

Yours in creating a better world,

Kathryn White
President & CEO
United Nations Association in Canada





THE MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE: AN INTRODUCTION TO PARTICIPATING AT WRHSMUN

A Brief Introduction

Model United Nations (MUN) is, for many people, their first introduction to the work done by the United Nations on a diplomatic level. While there is a general understanding that the UN is involved in human rights and peacekeeping internationally, the scope of the organization comes as a surprise to many. The point of these simulations is to encourage young people to grow into global citizens – truly engaged and involved in the work being done to better the lives of all people. This guide will provide a brief overview of what Model United Nations is, how it functions, and the best ways to approach a conference. The aim is to provide you with the best possible material to prepare you for what lies ahead.

First of all: what is MUN? MUN, or Model United Nations, it is a simulation of meetings of various UN bodies coming together to address a specific problem. In the most abstract, a conference committee will contain anywhere from 15 to 193 young people, each representing a different UN member state, and will be simulating diplomatic debate and discussion pertaining to the topics set forth for their committee. Examples of this include meetings of the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly discussing the relationship between disarmament and peace, or a meeting of the United Nations Security Council discussing conflict in Syria and the humanitarian crisis created by mass migration of refugees. These topics and committees are designed to engage young people not only in realistic simulation, but to get them thinking about real-world problems, and applicable, workable solutions.

Delegates are required to be in business formal attire at all times, and not using their phones or laptops during a committee session, out of respect to their Dais and those around them. With this in mind, this guide is meant to provide an overview of what Model UN is and how to be successful, and have fun. The most important things any delegate needs to know to approach Model United Nations successfully include the Rules of Procedure that will be followed during the conference, the research necessary to prepare, and what a committee session will look like. Each of these will be discussed in detail further in this manual. Prior to these sections will be a short glossary of common terms found within Model UN.

Important Concepts and Terms

The Committee Staff

The committee staff consists of the **Chair** and the **Vice-Chair**. The Chair is the chief educator of the committee and is responsible for the substantive aspects of the committee session, the preparation of the Background Guide, and the general accuracy of the simulation. The Vice-Chair assists the Chair in his or her responsibilities and prepares the Update Papers – which provide updates on recent developments – distributed at the beginning of committee session.

Rules of Procedure

WRHSMUN will operate with some basic rules of procedure, which will be presented prior to the conference. Each delegate will receive an online kit before the conference and will be able to contact his or her Chair prior to the conference to understand fully these rules of procedure.





Blocs

During the course of the conference, delegates may find themselves working in different blocs or groups of nations that vote and/or caucus together due to a set of similar interests and common views. The reasons for this unity can be historical, political, ideological, military, geographic, or economic in nature. These blocs unite on issues of importance to use their combined strength to press for opposition or support of resolutions, amendments, or concessions primary to their national interests. States acting together in blocs can accomplish goals that as individual nations they could never hope to achieve. During caucus periods, blocs interact with one another and negotiate to further their goals--agreeing, for instance, to eliminate an unfavorable clause to gain support for their resolution, or promising to vote in favor of another bloc's position if that bloc agrees to defeat the proposal of another, opposing bloc.

Examples of regional blocs are the African or Latin American blocs; ideological blocs include the non-aligned and the Eastern blocs; a bloc formed for military (and political and strategic) reasons is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The breakdown of blocs will vary from committee to committee and from issue to issue depending on the nature of the topic under discussion and the blocs the delegates find most useful. The more political committees tend to split along regional lines (i.e. Western, African, Middle Eastern, Eastern, Asian, Latin American); however this is not universal — the non-aligned bloc tends to draw many developing and under-developed states away from their geographical bloc. One must note that regional or ideological interests are not always paramount. For example, Israel (a Middle Eastern state) traditionally votes with the Western bloc.

Role-Playing

Delegates will be expected to effectively act out the role of their assigned country representatives throughout the duration of the conference. This must be demonstrated both through proper conduct as a UN official and by the delegate's aptitude in representing the interests of his or her country. Delegates will frequently be challenged to think on their feet and it is therefore important that all delegates be well versed in their national positions and in the reasons behind those positions.

It is absolutely critical that delegates be able to distinguish between their national policies (positions) and their fundamental national interests. A national position is the stance a country takes on an issue, the policy a delegate presents when negotiating with other delegates. A national interest is what a country deems vital to its existence. To illustrate this difference one need only consider the United States' relationship with the Philippines. The US supported both the Marcos regime and its usurper, the Aquino government. This course of action by the US was largely due to the fact that the US benefits strategically by having a military base on Philippine soil. Thus, the national policy of the United States changed from supporting Marcos to Aquino but its national strategic interests remained the same.

A national position can be compromised for the sake of a greater good (especially if it achieves long-range interest goals or if it can be translated into direct benefits for the nation). A national interest cannot be compromised. Delegates should not be preoccupied with following blindly the stated positions of their country that they have come across in their research. Rather, they should identify the reasons behind those positions and extrapolate from the facts at their disposal the genuine national interest of their country beyond which they cannot compromise in negotiations. **This is readily apparent to the conference staff, and is the mark of a talented and well-researched delegate.** By recognizing the difference between a national position and a national interest, delegates will be freer to actively participate in the negotiating process while accurately representing their country. **Delegates can be creative in their approaches to problem solving and can thus get more out of their WRHSMUN experience.**





DELEGATE CODE OF CONDUCT

To ensure the success of WRHSMUN, all participants are required to adhere to a code of conduct when participating in conference events. Delegates who do not adhere to the code of conduct risk being removed from the conference.

BEHAVIOUR

Participants must always engage with delegates, faculty advisors, WRHSMUN staff and volunteers, as well as venue staff and other conference persons in a respectful professional manner. This includes being respectful and courteous of others, as well as being prepared for and committed to conference activities. Any illegal behaviour, including theft, bullying, sexual harassment, and illicit drug use, will not be tolerated.

ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION

Delegates are expected to attend all scheduled committee sessions punctually. Delegates are further expected to participate seriously in committee sessions to the best of their ability, and to seek help/advice from their chairs if they are experiencing any barriers to their participation.

DRESS CODE

Delegates are required to wear business formal attire during committee sessions, embassy visits, and ceremonies. For males, this should include a suit or jacket and dress pants, with a dress shirt, tie/bow tie and dress shoes. Females should wear a dress, suit, dress slacks or skirt with a blouse or sweater and/or blazer and dress shoes. Jeans, revealing clothing and sneakers are not acceptable as business formal attire. National costumes are not permitted. Participants should dress appropriately for social events.





WRHSMUN DISCUSSION TOPICS

United Nations Environmental Program

Topic: Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change through an Integrated Policy Approach

Climate change will have significant adverse effects on all of humanity, including threats to water and food security, agricultural production, nutrition, public health, environmental refugees and extreme weather events. Failing to avoid these threats will result in global insecurity, irreparable environmental degradation, conflict over scarce resources, spread of disease, and wide-scale migration.

Addressing the impacts of climate change will require a two-step process of both mitigation and adaptation, as policies that support each other rather than acting at cross purposes. Even if we reduced greenhouse gas emissions to zero, climate change impacts would still persist, especially as some impacts are already being felt today. Although many climate change experts point to the importance of mitigation strategies, countries must be prepared to include climate change adaptation policies to a certain degree, as this is unavoidable. As such, countries must begin preparing comprehensive decarbonisation strategies in which cover a wide range of policy areas and target all sources of greenhouse gas emissions, including energy, industry, agriculture, forest, fisheries and water systems, transport, coastal zones and other sectors.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Human Rights of Migrants in Developing States

While migration is increasing, some developing states' policies regarding migration are becoming more restrictive. Furthermore, many migrants endure human rights violations, discrimination and exploitation and can be found working in jobs that are dirty, dangerous and degrading. The High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, noted that "protection of migrants is an urgent and growing human rights challenge. Governments have obligations to ensure that xenophobic violence, racism and related intolerance against migrants and their communities have no place in their societies." However, migration can have very positive effects for both sending and receiving States.

"Migration, when governed fairly, can make a very important contribution to social and economic development both in the countries of origin and in the countries of destination," said Mr. Wu Hongbo, UN Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs. He further stated "migration broadens the opportunities available to individuals and is a crucial means of broadening access to resources and reducing poverty."

The United Nations Security Council

Topic: Controlling the Use of Defense Weaponry for Targeted Killings

Unmanned and manned Combat Air Vehicles, Special Forces, among other defense mechanism have become an increasingly preferred method for targeted killings. The growing coverage by journalists, academics and human rights organizations has "intensified the concerns, in particular, of observers preoccupied with the moral, legal, political, and operational implications of the new surveillance and combat technology."

Opponents of the targeted killing program argue that the distinction between a non-military combatant, a military combatant, and a civilian can be extremely difficult to untangle in modern battlefields. Furthermore, they warn that targeted killing is a step towards a slippery slope of increased violations of human rights in combat situations.





AN OUTLINE OF A MODEL UN COMMITTEE

Setting the Agenda

The first matter to be considered in committee following the taking of the role (and an orientation speech by the committee staff) will be the setting of the agenda. Each committee has a provisional agenda prior to the session. The provisional agenda consists of the topics presented in the Background Guide. The committee must choose the order in which to address these topics. Traditionally, the time allotted for debate at WRHSMUN provides committees with enough time to thoroughly address only one topic.

A **speakers list** will be established for the purpose of debate on the order of the agenda. Delegates may begin making motions proposing an agenda only after the chairperson has deemed that sufficient debate has taken place. The motion must include all topics on the provisional agenda (ex. a motion to address Topic B first and Topic A second, or vice versa). If the chairperson accepts the motion, it will be put to an immediate vote. If a proposed order passes, debate on the agenda is over, and debate on the first topic begins. If the motion fails, debate on the agenda continues until another motion is made and passed.

Procedure

Rules of Procedure (occasionally referred to as “parliamentary procedure”) are almost exactly what they sound like: procedures and rules used in Parliament. These are designed to govern how and when a delegate speaks. Primarily, delegates are meant to refrain from using the first person. Individuals do not exist in the same capacity in international diplomacy and relations, so all actions, speeches and decisions are made on behalf of a state. Therefore, delegates should refer to themselves and others as the “delegate/delegation of (insert state)”.

Additionally, delegates will be expected to effectively act out the role of their assigned country representatives throughout the duration of the conference. This must be demonstrated both through proper conduct as a UN official and by the delegate’s aptitude in representing the interests of his or her country. Delegates will frequently be challenged to think on their feet and it is therefore important that all delegates be well versed in their national positions and in the reasons behind those positions.

There are also a few important phrases to remember. These will allow a delegate to guide and shape discussion, raise and ask questions, or help them if they need something.

- **Point of personal privilege:** This addresses a matter of personal comfort. The temperature of the room is unsuitable, the text on the screen is too small to see, you cannot hear, etc.
- **Point of order:** A point of order may be raised if you believe the chair or a delegate has breached procedure, or if a delegate has substantially deviated from the topic. A point of order is not a matter of debate.
- **Right of reply:** If a delegate feels they have been personally insulted by another delegate, or the delegate has made an attack on their country’s character, they may exercise the right of reply at the chair’s discretion. Right of reply is not an opportunity to debate; it is an opportunity to defend against attacks on character.





- **Point of information:** If a delegate is unsure of procedure or the current business of the committee, they may introduce a point of information. A point of information is not to be used to ask for factual information regarding debate or a communiqué - it is a procedural matter.

General Debate on the Topic

Once a topic area has been opened, a new speakers list will be taken, and formal debate on the topic area will begin. Normally, debate will begin in a very general way, with delegates making policy statements and suggesting broad solutions. After the main issues have been outlined (which delegates should have been aware of before the session opened) and individual country positions established, someone will call for a caucus (see below). The formal session will recess and delegates will informally begin to discuss the issues and draft proposals. Normally, it takes the first two sessions to get the issues on the table and delegates adjusted to the committee format.

WRHSMUN attempts to simulate as closely as possible the workings of the actual United Nations. The work of the United Nations is carried out within its committees and organizations, and these bodies formulate policy by way of debate. For this reason, each Chair includes a section in his or her Background Guide on how the debate will be structured (the “Simulation” section). In a more general sense, however, a mastery and understanding of the three basic types of debate is a must for a delegate on any committee.

Moderated Caucus

A *Moderated Caucus* is carried out entirely within the Rules of Procedure. There is a suspension of speaker's list in order to have a more direct debate about a specific topic. Delegates cannot go off topic and must only speak on the topic that the committee has voted on. Speakers are chosen one-by-one. Delegates must propose a total time for the moderated caucuses and must also propose a speaking time

- For example: “The Delegate from Canada wishes to move to a moderated caucus of 15mn with 1 mn speaking time on the topic of proposed amendments to the given resolutions”. If this motion passes, delegates can only speak for 1mn each on the proposed amendments for a total of 15 mn.

Unmoderated Caucus

Also called “unmods” are most helpful for writing working papers and talking with allies. During an *unmoderated caucus*, the Rules of Procedure are suspended, there is no set topic and delegates may move around and discuss issues and negotiate freely. There is a set time limit and the Chair does not moderate the debate.

Working Papers

Before composing a formal resolution to deal with the topic problems, delegates may wish to transfer their general ideas into a working paper, or rough draft. Working papers are usually formed by a group of nations from the same geographic bloc or of similar ideological persuasion. Working papers need not be written in formal resolution format; they can be as simple as few major points neatly jotted down on paper. The purpose of a working paper is to have something in writing to serve as a starting reference point during caucus and formal debate. Though not formally introduced to the committee, working papers may be copied (by WRHSMUN administrative staff) and distributed in committee, with the Director's approval. Working papers serve to help delegates identify the different views of the countries in the committee and facilitate the negotiation process. Resolutions are usually formed by combining the content of several working papers.





Resolutions

At some point in the debate, a group of delegates (sponsors) who have been working on a proposal (perhaps in working paper form) will find they have enough support to formally bring their resolution before the committee. All this really means is that the resolution is assigned a number designator (e.g. 1.1 for the first resolution on Topic 1), typed, duplicated and distributed to the committee.

The director authorizes the copying and distribution of a resolution or working papers. To introduce a resolution to the full committee, a minimum number of signatures are needed to justify bringing it before the committee. It is important for delegates to take note that *signing* a resolution (or being a *signatory*) does not constitute *endorsing* it; by signing a resolution the delegate only indicates that he or she believes that the resolution deserves debate before the full committee. The writers of a resolution (who do endorse the content of the document) are the *sponsors*, and they are considered endorsers and proponents of all the content in the resolution. To introduce a resolution, one-fifth of the committee body must be sponsors or signatories of the documents (there must be at least one sponsor per resolution).

Voting

Generally, it becomes apparent that debate on a topic has reached some sort of conclusion, consensus, or final stage beyond which the arguments only repeat themselves. At this time the director may allow a motion that debate be closed on the topic area. Should the committee pass such a motion, debate on the topic area closes and all resolutions before the committee are brought to an immediate vote. Such a step is not to be taken lightly, for it generally means that no further discussion on the topic is possible and that the committee moves on to the next agenda item.

The committee takes two types of votes: procedural and substantive. Procedural votes pertain to logistical issues, for example the length of speaking time. Procedural votes take place routinely throughout debate, largely about motions concerning the type of debate to take place (e.g. moderated caucus). There are no abstentions to procedural matters.

Substantive votes pertain to all content-driven matters before the committee, like passing an amendment or resolution. During substantive voting procedure, the chamber, or committee room, is sealed and no one is permitted to leave or enter the room. Most voting procedures use a simple majority vote, meaning the item must pass by a majority of half the committee body plus one. Delegates may abstain from voting, and their vote is not counted in the total number of votes; to pass, a resolution only needs a majority plus one of delegates who have cast votes.





TO:	DELEGATE SAYS:	FOR/AGAINST?	NOTES
Open debate	<i>Motion to open debate</i>		
Select the topic of discussion	<i>Motion to set the agenda</i>	2	Should propose an order of topics, ie topic 1 followed by 2
Change the default speaking time	<i>Motion to change the speaking time to x</i>	2	
Enter into a moderated caucus	<i>Motion to enter into a moderated caucus of x minutes (total length) with a x minute speaking time on the topic of x</i>		Requires total time, speaking time, AND a topic proposal
Enter into an unmoderated caucus	<i>Motion to enter into an unmoderated caucus of x minutes (total time)</i>		Only requires total time
Change topics	<i>Motion to table topic x and move on to topic y</i>	2	
Introduce a document	<i>Motion to introduce draft resolution x</i>		Must specify which resolution, or all of them
Request a Q&A session	<i>Motion for a Q&A session of x minutes (total time) with a x minute speaking time</i>		The speaking time only applies to answers
Vote on documents	<i>Motion to enter voting procedure</i>	2	This permanently closes debate on the topic
Vote clause by clause	<i>Motion to vote clause by clause</i>		
Divide the question	<i>Motion to divide the question</i>	2	Breaks apart a resolution as specified
Vote by acclamation	<i>Motion to vote by acclamation</i>		If one person is opposed, the resolution fails
Roll call vote	<i>Motion to vote by roll call</i>		
Break the session for lunch/break	<i>Motion to suspend the meeting until x time</i>		
End the committee	<i>Motion to adjourn</i>		Final motion of the committee
Make a personal complaint	<i>Point of personal privilege</i>		Speaker is too quiet, room is too hot, etc
Object to procedural decision	<i>Point of order</i>		
Request procedural information	<i>Point of parliamentary inquiry</i>		





PREAMBULATORY AND OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Preambulatory Clauses

The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international action on the issue. Each clause begins with an *italicized* present participle (called a preambulatory phrase) and ends with a comma. Preambulatory clauses can include:

- References to the UN Charter;
- Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion;
- Mentions of statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency;
- Recognition of the efforts of regional or nongovernmental organizations in dealing with the issue; and
- General statements on the topic, its significance and its impact.

Sample Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Desiring	Noting with deep concern
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Nothing with satisfaction
Approving	Expecting	Noting further
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Observing
Believing	Fulfilling	Reaffirming
Confident	Fully aware	Realizing
Contemplating	Further deploring	Recalling
Convinced	Further recalling	Recognizing
Declaring	Guided by	Referring
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Seeking
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Taking into consideration
Deeply convinced	Having examined	Taking note
Deeply disturbed	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Deeply regretting	Keeping in mind	Welcoming





Operative Clauses

Operative clauses offer solutions to issues addressed earlier in a resolution through the preambulatory section. These clauses are action oriented and should include both an underlined verb at the beginning of your sentence followed by the proposed solution. Each clause should follow the following principals:

- Clause should be numbered;
- Each clause should support one another and continue to build your solution;
- Add details to your clauses in order to have a complete solution;
- Operative clauses are punctuated by a semicolon, with the exception of your last operative clause which should end with a period.

Sample Operative Phrases

Accepts	Designates	Has resolved
Affirms	Draws the attention	Notes
Approves	Emphasizes	Proclaims
Authorizes	Encourages	Reaffirms
Calls	Endorses	Recommends
Calls upon	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Condemns	Expresses its hope	Reminds
Confirms	Further invites	Requests
Congratulates	Further proclaim	Solemnly affirms
Considers	Further recommends	Strongly condemns
Declares accordingly	Further requests	Supports
Deplores	Further resolves	Takes note of





SAMPLE COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Resolution:

Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The Committee,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development.





A YOUNG DIPLOMAT'S GUIDE

PREPARING AND DELIVERING SPEECHES

Communication is fundamental for the delegate. He or she must be able to verbalize ideas and support arguments clearly and concisely to a single person as well as to large groups. Delegates should learn to speak from prepared notes as well as extemporaneously (with little time for preparation). All speeches, whether they are written weeks or minutes in advance, should be clear and concise. They should address the issue at hand, whether it is substantive or procedural, and remain relevant throughout. Written speeches will help to ensure that delegates do not leave important points out.

Writing the Speech — Although most of the speeches that a delegate gives will be delivered extemporaneously, there are occasions when formal speeches can be given. Even these prepared statements, however, may need to be altered in the course of the general debate in order to respond to points made by other delegates. This flexibility is important to keeping the main points of the speech engaging to listeners (delegates).

Generally, the speeches that are well-suited for extensive preparation are policy speeches, especially speeches establishing a country's policy at the start of debate. A good initial policy speech should meet the following requirements:

- Broad introduction of the country's goals on specific issues
- Specific positions on various aspects of the issue at hand
- Supporting arguments
- A conclusion summarizing your case

Extemporaneous Speeches — These spur-of-the-moment speeches will be the primary vehicle for the delegate's communications of his or her ideas as they develop during committee. A few minutes of planning will make the speech much more effective; a rambling delegate will quickly lose the attention of the committee. The following tips on extemporaneous speeches should be helpful:

- Make notes on opposing viewpoints while they are being given
- Answer each point *directly*
- Keep notes on the speeches of your bloc partners; bring out points which they have omitted, re-emphasize concepts which may still be unclear
- Highlight important sections of the resolutions and tell why they are important
- Use your notes so that you do not omit important points

Delivering the Speech — Good speaking skills are necessary in the United Nations because both formal and informal meetings require that your words reach a large audience. Because most people have had a fair amount of practice in speaking to small groups, this section concentrates on the skills necessary to speaking to a large group. The points made, however, can easily be applied to a small group situation. The following tips may be helpful:

- Know what you are going to say before you say it; even extemporaneous speakers should have a general outline for what they want to say.
- Speak loudly; take advantage of any available sound amplification systems
- Speak slowly; allow your words to sink in. Do not, however, fill the spaces between your words with monosyllables like "um" and "and." Silence isn't a bad thing in a speech, and it can, in fact, be quite powerful.





- Practice pre-written speeches in advance.
- Try to add some interesting points about your country to the body of your speech. This will make your speech more interesting, causing more delegates to pay attention to it.

NEGOTIATING

Delegates must develop negotiating skills so to attain their country's aims, whatever they may be. This includes adopting a strategy and using the proper tactics to accomplish the desired goal. To be an effective negotiator, delegates must be tactically and substantively prepared before the conference begins. In researching their country, committee and issues, they should, *for each agenda item*, formulate an objective, strategy, and tactics. Student's objectives should address such questions as: does my country have a specific position on this issue; does it wish to see concrete action taken?

Once a delegate has thought through the objectives of his or her country in the debate, he or she should prepare a strategy and tactics for reaching that objective. Examples range from delaying debate through procedural means to utilizing speeches in order to persuade fellow delegates. Obviously, a delegate should develop a strategy that achieves as many of his or her country's objectives as possible without losing sight of the overall goal in negotiating any one point.

To negotiate is to practice diplomacy. It is a careful balancing of the ideological against the practical, of the necessity of compromise against the policy and priorities of the nation one represents. This is not always easy, but in many ways it is one of the most rewarding aspects of the conference.

WRITING

Writing is an essential skill used to transfer acquired research and the process of debate into a usable form. Drafting and writing may result in working papers, resolutions, news articles, or court decisions. It may also result in frustration. Every word counts when composing a negotiated document. In the end, all actions of the United Nations appear in written form. If a delegate cannot write well, he or she is forced to rely on the ability of others to promote his or her ideas.

Drafting — Creating a written statement of aims, goals and a means of effective action is the ultimate goal of debate on any topic. The process that generates such a document is termed drafting. Drafting as a process is the written result of compromise and consensus built in debate and caucus. Drafting is a continual process of revision, and delegates should never view any "draft" as the finished product that the entire committee should accept.

Drafting involves building agreement through accommodating other delegate's concerns. This accommodation takes place by changing the document's operatives or elaborating on potentially confusing or misleading points. These changes are sometimes as extensive as altering the content, or sometimes as minute as substituting an alternate word choice. While certain countries may play key roles in writing a resolution, many delegates will want to have input. A bloc, for example, may designate certain countries to be part of the drafting group, but all countries expect to review the document before it comes to a vote. Many will try to make changes at that time.





Wording — Negotiations over revisions usually take the form of disputes over wording. At times, an argument over semantics (the meaning of a word in relation to others) will be one that is essential to the meaning of the document. Consider, for example, the difference between calling the Hamas a “terrorist organization” or “a collection of freedom fighters” in your resolution. The tone of the documents would be very different. Thus, delegates need to be aware of the implications of using certain crucial words.

ATTRIBUTES OF SUCCESSFUL DELEGATES

WRHSMUN gives awards to delegations that exhibit exceptional performance at the conference; however, this is only possible if delegates and delegations prepare intensely for the conference by studying their topics and country, as well as gaining effective speaking and negotiation skills.

WRHSMUN staffers are trained to recognize and encourage the following qualities in delegates, which form the basis of our awards policy. It should be noted that these qualities are hierarchical. Staffers do look for some qualities over others in order to discourage so-called “**power delegates**” from becoming a detriment to the entire committee’s experience. Collaboration, knowledge, interest in the topics, and demonstrated effort are valued more than the number of times a delegate speaks or the size of caucus blocs.

1. **Knowledge:** Fundamentally, every successful WRHSMUN delegate must be knowledgeable on the topics being discussed. Delegates should be familiar with the history and development of the topic, past UN actions taken to mitigate the problem, and should strive to be familiar with proposed solutions. However, a delegate must also be knowledgeable of his or her country’s policy on the topic; delegates cannot be true to the simulation without researching their country. Sometimes, the policy is well known and easy to research; other times, a delegate will need to infer policy based on his or her country’s history, response to similar conflicts, regional partners and interests, etc. Without having a sound knowledge of this information, a delegate cannot hope to be successful in the subsequent target areas.
2. **Clear Speech:** While knowledge of the topic and country policy is invaluable, it is not very useful unless the delegate has the ability to convey that policy to others. Delegates should be comfortable with speaking in a variety of settings, from speaking in front of the whole committee, to speaking as part of caucus blocs, as well as one-on-one communication. Using effecting speaking techniques to hold an audience’s attention is a must, as well as the ability to control the thoughts conveyed in the speech — delegates who veer off topic will not be able to use their limited time to the best of their ability.
3. **Collaborative:** Once the ideas are known and conveyed, it becomes important for delegates to take on the task of compromising their country’s policy with other countries. This task is very challenging. In order to properly compromise, delegates must have a deep enough knowledge of their policy to understand what is at the “core” of that policy and what is at the periphery. Compromising the core of a policy is unacceptable, but delegates should be willing to compromise the periphery as well as convince other delegates to compromise with the periphery of their policies. This deep analysis of a country’s policy is the mark of a well-researched and thoughtful delegate and is valued in every WRHSMUN committee.
4. **Leadership:** Leadership skills are typically the first skillset a delegate strives for, but without the previous three qualities listed here, leadership is an empty talent. In caucus bloc, while collaborating and compromising with other delegates, a good delegate will find himself or herself becoming a leader in the caucus bloc. Leadership should not be





authoritarian, though. A good leader knows how to listen to those who are following. Furthermore, a good leader is skilled at managing people. Giving other delegates levels of responsibility (such as assigning one delegate to lead a group to work on an operative clause) will make the leader much more effective and the group much more productive.

5. **Creativity:** Creativity is the highest quality WRHSMUN looks for in delegates. If a delegate has mastered the ability to be creative with his or her solutions, then that delegate truly understands the spirit of the simulation and what it means to be a UN representative. Creativity is simply the ability to understand the problems that past attempts at solving the topic have run into, then (after collaboration and leadership within a caucus bloc) solving those problems to create better solutions. This is the level that most UN representatives operate in, and so it is the highest mark we can give.

GLOSSARY OF USEFUL TERMS

Abstain: to refrain from casting a "yes" or "no" vote.

Adjourn: to suspend a session to another time or place or indefinitely.

Agenda: a list of specific items of business to be considered at a legislative session, conference, or meeting.

Autonomy: independence, self-government.

Bilateral: having or involving two sides.

Caucus: a meeting among delegates to discuss policy and topics outside of the formal meeting.

Chair/Vice-Chair: These are the people in charge of the flow of committee. Responsible for most of the background planning and design, they should be considered subject matter experts by the delegates, and are to be respected as the ultimate authority in the room. They are in charge of maintaining the flow of proper procedure. They can also be called, collectively, the **Dais**.

Coalition: combination of two or more factions or parties for the purpose of achieving some political goal.

Delegate: The young person representing a given member state. No delegate should refer to themselves in the first person, as at all times they are to be representing the foreign policy of a state, rather than their own person opinions.

Developing states: states in the process of building a stable economy, government, and/or society, usually with low per capita income and GNP.

Dilatory: causing delay, repetitive.

Foreign intervention: interference by one state into the affairs of another, usually by means of force.

Forum: an assembly for discussing questions of foreign interests.

Internal affairs: operations within a state; domestic affairs.

Jurisdiction: authority vested in a court to hear and decide certain types of cases; term literally means "to say the law."

Least developed countries (LDCs): countries whose share of output composed of agricultural products, mining, and the like is relatively high, which engage in relatively little industrial high-technology activity, and whose per capita incomes are generally comparatively low.

Mandate: a commission given to one state by a group of states to administer the government and affairs of a territory or colony.

Motion: While these will be covered more in detail during the Rules of Procedure section, a motion is meant to propose a new discussion or format of discussion.

Peace building: term connoting activities that go beyond crisis intervention such as longer-term development and the building of governance structures and institutions. It includes building the capacity of non-governmental organizations.





Peacekeeping: a United Nations presence in the field (normally involving civilian and military personnel) that, with the consent of the conflicting parties, implements or monitors arrangements relating to the control of conflicts and their resolution, or ensures the safe delivery of humanitarian relief.

Placard: A namecard indicating the member state represented. This is used to indicate a point, motion, or vote.

Point: While these will be covered more in detail during the Rules of Procedure section, a point is meant to raise a specific issue or question.

Plenary session: a session attended by all of its qualified members.

Procedural: of or relating to procedure.

Protectorate: a weak state under the protection and partial control of a stronger state. The political implications of a state being identified as a protectorate are often very ambiguous.

Sanction: an action by several states toward another state intended as a punishment for breaches or international law or acts of aggression.

Secretariat: the official office or position of Secretary-General; the department, including staff, buildings, etc. controlled by the Secretary-General.

Sovereign: independent of all others; supreme in power, rank, or authority.

Substantive: real, actual, essential.

Suspend: to cause to stop temporarily, as in a meeting; to set aside or make temporarily inoperative, as in rules.

Sustainable Development Goals: a set of seventeen aspirational "Global Goals" with 169 targets between them. Spearheaded by the United Nations, through a deliberative process involving its 194 Member States, as well as global civil society, the goals are contained in paragraph 54 United Nations Resolution A/RES/70/1 of 25 September 2015. The Resolution is broader intergovernmental agreement that, while acting as the Post 2015 Development Agenda (successor to the Millennium Development Goals), builds on the Principles agreed upon under Resolution A/RES/66/288, popularly known as The Future We Want.

Void: without legal force or effect; not binding by law.





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