UADYMUN
2020

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL (UNSC)

MANUAL DE LAS delegaciones

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Letter from the Secretary-General

Delegadas y Delegados del Modelo de Naciones Unidas de la Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán 2020.

Hoy vivimos en tiempos complicados. Este ha sido un año diferente y sin precedentes. A nosotras y a nosotros nos toca entablar el diálogo desde casa. Es indispensable prepararnos para trabajar en medio de las circunstancias más adversas. No importa si es en un mismo auditorio o a través de una pantalla. Lo que verdaderamente importa es mantener el enfoque en aquellos valores que se encuentran fundamentados en la Carta de Naciones Unidas: aquellos valores que tienen que ver con la paz, la seguridad, el desarrollo sostenible e inclusivo, con una globalización justa, pero, sobre todo, aquellos valores tan íntimamente relacionados con los Derechos Humanos.

Hoy nos encontramos ante la mayor crisis que el mundo ha vivido en el pasado reciente. Y aunque esta pandemia ha puesto en pausa al mundo entero, los problemas sociales continúan e incluso aumentan y, se requiere que la juventud no se detenga. Por esa razón, pido a todas y todos que trabajemos con un mismo propósito. Hagamos de este modelo un espacio en donde el diálogo y la diplomacia sean herramientas fundamentales para llegar a acuerdos que beneficien a todas las personas en cada esquina del mundo y, sobre todo, que procuremos la cooperación internacional para intensificar los esfuerzos con tal de alcanzar los objetivos plasmados en la Agenda 2030.

Habiendo dicho lo anterior, solo me resta compartir que nunca he tenido mayor esperanza sobre el futuro de nuestro mundo, no porque crea tener todas las respuestas, ni porque sea ingenuo respecto a la magnitud de nuestros desafíos, más bien, tengo esperanza debido a ustedes.

Adolfo Calderón Galán
Secretario General
UADYMUN 2020

Words from the Chair

Letter from the president

Dearest delegates,

It is my utmost pleasure to be this year's chair president of the United Nations Security Council. I would like to thank and congratulate each one of you on your willingness to dedicate your time and take part in this event. Rest assured that it will be worth it. Models of United Nations are so much more than a competition to see who is best and showcase specific abilities. They are preparation forums for the present and future bound to follow you for life, and opportunities to bring change forward. Make the best of them, UADYMUN 2020 included. Work hard and smart as you know you can, but do not be scared of reaching out when doubts present themselves, as your chair is here, rooting for you.

With everything going on in the world right now, solutions are needed, and they come from daring minds like yours that take a moment to think globally and help under all circumstances.

Best of lucks and success,

Cristina Denis Burgos

Letter from the moderator

Greetings delegates:

My name is Alejandro Preciat and I will be your moderator for this model. I am pleased you could all join us in this edition of UADYMUN. We are all thrilled to see your participation in this very important event for the development of young voices.

We are glad that you decided to join this event, because this world is always in need of people who are willing to raise their voices against injustice, be it in the international level, or on a more local scale, and because now more than ever the world needs a solid framework of cooperation to fight for a better world.

I know the topics chosen for you to debate might seem a little challenging, but I have full confidence that each one of you is capable of getting into an effective resolution that will address some of the most pressing problematics faced today by the international community.

I sincerely hope you can all cherish the work we have put on this edition of UADYMUN's Security Council, because everything we prepared was made with you, the delegates, in mind.

Letter from the conference official

Dear delegates,

I'm honored to be part of this year's United Nations Security Council chair as the conference official. I'm very excited to be working with all of you in this model and I can't wait to get started.

There are many challenges in today's world since it is very polarized with hate, discrimination, violence and poverty; we can't keep our voice down, we have to take a stand in order to make a difference, and what better way to start now.

We will try to be the best help you can get and make this experience the greatest you'll ever had.

I am sure you will give your full potential and have a great time.

Lucrecia Álvarez

The Security Council

About

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC), as founded in 1945, has 15 Members, of which 5 are permanent (People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America) and 10 are elected by the General Assembly on a geographical basis for two-year periods. Each Member has one vote and non-members can assist the sessions without one, but only the permanent members have the right to veto. Under the Charter of the United Nations, all Member States are obligated to comply with the Council's decisions.

As defined by said Charter, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has four purposes:

1. To maintain international peace and security.
2. To develop friendly relations among nations.
3. To cooperate in solving international problems and promoting respect for human rights.
4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations.

Geographically, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is composed by the 5 permanent members, 2 members corresponding to Asia, 3 from Africa, 2 hailing from Latin America and the Caribbean, 1 from Eastern Europe and 2 from Western Europe and other countries. Following this, its current composition consists of China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States, Belgium, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Germany, Indonesia Niger, Saint Vincent and The Grenadines, South Africa, Tunisia, and Vietnam.

Objective and General Information

This Council takes the lead in determining the existence of an international threat to peace or act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. Its main objective is to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security.

Functions and powers

- To impose sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.
- To investigate any dispute or situation that might lead to international friction.
- To recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement.
- To formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments.
- To determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken.
- To call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force including complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations to prevent or stop aggression.
- To take military action against an aggressor.
- To recommend the admission of new Members.
- To exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in "strategic areas".
- To recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice.

Votes

1. Each member shall have one vote.
2. Decisions on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.
3. Decisions on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

The Right to Veto

The creators of the United Nations Charter conceived that five countries — China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States —, because of their key roles in the establishment of the United Nations, would continue to play important roles in the maintenance of international peace and security. They were granted the special status of Permanent Member States at the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), along with a special voting power known as the "right to veto". It was agreed by the drafters that if any one of the five permanent members cast a veto in the 15-member Security Council, the resolution or decision would not be approved. All five permanent members have exercised the right of veto at one time or another. If a permanent member does not fully agree with a proposed resolution but does not wish to cast a veto, it may choose to abstain, thus allowing the resolution to be adopted if it obtains the required number of nine favorable votes.

Topics

TOPIC A: Attending to the rise and practice of extremist ideologies that promote toxic narratives and violence towards migrants and refugees

The recent years have seen an increase in political extremism on a global scale, causing, among other issues, a growing animosity between nations and their inhabitants. As expected, feelings of racism, xenophobia, and general intolerance towards "otherness" and its signs have risen with the aforementioned, especially given the current panorama in which mass media and digital services enable information and opinions to have a higher outreach than ever before. Public discourse is being weaponized for political gain with incendiary rhetoric that stigmatizes and dehumanizes historically oppressed groups, including migrants and refugees; harming people in their situation further by contributing to the toxic narratives surrounding them and fueling acts of violence.

It is a current reality that the number of people in situations of human mobility has increased drastically throughout the last two decades, reaching 272 million by the end of 2019, an unprecedented number that includes 26 million refugees and continues growing by the day as crises unfold worldwide. This has gradually made the challenges migrants and refugees face more evident, allowing the international community to monitor them more accurately and act in response. On its behalf, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has worked tirelessly alongside its subsidiary organs to secure these people's wellbeing on the international stage, making efforts to protect them from human trafficking, smuggling, and crimes against humanity, as well as engaging in the prevention and resolution of disputes that cause people to be displaced in the first place. However, the rise of toxic narratives against migrants and refugees globally is erasing the progress made in the protection of their wellbeing, increasing the violence they face, and making them endure more hardship

by adding public displays of opposition against their existence to their daily life and causing trauma. Seemingly, the world has reached a point in which the success of advocacy on behalf of refugees and migrants relies heavily on the prevailing public and political attitudes towards them.

The growing intolerance-fueled hostility targeting people in situations of human mobility can be seen throughout the world's current panorama. In Latin America social networks are being used to propagate hate towards Venezuelan refugees according to a report from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); these expressions of hate have led to attacks like the one perpetrated against Venezuelan residents in Cucuta, Colombia with Molotov bombs in 2018. In the United States, certain political factions have weaponized hate and fear towards foreigners, creating a bellicose environment for migrants and refugees, with hate crimes spiking in recent years. In Germany, areas with a higher portion of their populations on Facebook saw up to 50 percent more anti-refugee incidents than the national average, including violent crimes, like refugees' homes being set on fire. These attacks were attributed to the wider spread of hate comments on social media. Vast amounts of similar cases are present in Bangladesh towards Rohingya Muslim refugees, in Libya towards sub-Saharan African migrants and refugees, in Slovenia towards migrants, and many other nations.

The United Nations, noting this panorama with deep concern, has been taking action since 2001 when the surge grew in noticeability, discussing the situations in question and setting building blocks for solutions. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has organized panel discussions for experts and leaders on Shaping the public narrative on migration quite regularly and created material for media promoting a more humane, informed, and accurate view of migrants and refugees alongside the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), while the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) has released reports -A/70/59 for

example- with important points to take into account while deconstructing the narratives in question and a draft resolution on some extremist ideologies. Furthermore, UN-based prejudice reduction and anti-segregation interventions including initiatives like inter-group contact, diversity training, and peer learning have been implemented in many countries to counter the spread of toxic narratives towards migrants and refugees promoted by extremist ideologies, but their effects remain largely unknown and there is still insufficient evidence to understand which interventions are most likely to be effective in different contexts despite the active research work in place.

Now, mindful of all the information in place, it is your turn as delegations to propose further ways of attending to the rise and practice of extremist ideologies that promote toxic narratives and violence towards migrants and refugees by building agreements as united nations and working for the greater good and human rights at all times. There is still a vast area for you to work in, as unregulated hate speech, the spread of misinformation, and extremism through media and incitement to violence are huge factors contributing to the matter that can be managed through political compromise, international law, and cooperation.

Objectives

Although the current focus of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for the circumstances surrounding people in situations of human mobility is working directly with the states most affected by their influx and outflux and against the conflicts promoting it, it is also cognizant of the necessity in combating the spread of harmful narratives and ideas towards migrants and refugees -especially those powered by extremist ideologies- to safeguard their human rights worldwide. Therefore, it has as an objective to have delegates explore new, internationally applicable methods for combating said discourses through peace-seeking dialogue and cooperation, as they can potentially have heavily positive repercussions, provide much-needed aid and help make advances in the world's journey towards the full

implementation of Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 2030 Agenda, giving particular attention to the Sustainable Development Goals number 10 (reduced inequalities), 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions) and 17 (partnership for the goals).

Guide Questions

- Does your country have any regulations regarding hate speech?
- How can hate speech be prevented without interfering with people's right to freedom of expression?
- Are the citizens of your nations often victims of violence when in situations of human mobility?
- How can extremist ideologies with negative views on migrants and refugees be tackled from the international arena?
- How are refugees and migrants portrayed in the media?
- How do extremist ideologies around the world contribute to toxic narratives about refugees and migrants?
- How can the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) use its functions and powers to counter both extremist ideologies and toxic narratives about refugees and migrants?
- How can toxic narratives towards migrants and refugees put international peace and cooperation at risk?

Important Terminology for the Topic

- *Refugees:* people fleeing armed conflict or persecution.

Their situation is often so perilous and intolerable that they cross national borders to seek safety in nearby countries, and thus become internationally recognized as "refugees" with access to assistance from States, UNHCR, and other organizations.

- *Migrants:* people who choose to move not because of a direct threat of persecution or death, but mainly to improve their lives by finding work, or in some cases for education, family reunion, or other reasons.

Unlike refugees who cannot safely return home, migrants face no such impediment to return. If they choose to return home, they will continue to receive the protection of their government.

NOTE: At the international level, no universally accepted definition for "migrant" exists. The one presented was formulated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

- *People in situations of human mobility: an* umbrella term for people who for different reasons move from their city or country of residence to another one. This includes migrants and refugees, as well as people in other situations like asylum seekers and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

- *Displacement:* the moving from one place to another, mainly for natural, technological or deliberate events.

- *Toxic narratives:* narratives and sentiments centered on a phobia of the outsider, promoting it in itself.

- *Extremist ideologies:* a set of beliefs, especially political, with the premise of bringing about change by using violent or extreme methods.

NOTE: At the international level, no universally accepted definition for "extremist ideologies" exists. The one presented was formulated by the chair for this specific topic, taking into account information provided by several international dictionaries.

- *Hate speech:* any kind of communication, in speech, writing, or behavior, that attacks or uses pejorative or discriminatory language regarding a person or a group based on who they are, in others words, based on their religion, ethnicity, nationality, race, color, descent, gender or other identity factors.

- *Incitement to violence: a* dangerous form of speech that explicitly and deliberately aims at triggering discrimination, hostility, and violence, which may also lead to or include terrorism and atrocity crimes.
- *Xenophobia:* prejudice and dislike of people from different nations, commonly as a result of feelings of superiority from a group.

Sources

Refugees, migrants and the narratives surrounding them + measures taken

- United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)'s Leaflet "Public perceptions, migration and human rights" (2011)
    - https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Migration/LeafletPublicPerceptions.pdf
- Report A/70/59 of the Secretary-General and the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) "In safety and dignity: addressing large movements of refugees and migrants" (2016)
    - https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/59

How extremist ideologies can escalate to violence

- United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) Trends Alert "Member States Concerned By The Growing and Increasingly Transnational Threat of Extreme Right-Wing Terrorism" (2020)
    - https://www.un.org/sc/ctc/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/CTED_Trends_Alert_Extreme_Right-Wing_Terrorism.pdf
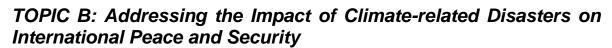
Hate speech

- "The Wildfire of Hate Speech" by United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres (2019) <u>and the initiatives mentioned</u>

    o https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/articles/2019-06-18/the-wildfire-of-hate-speech

TOPIC B: Addressing the Impact of Climate-related Disasters on International Peace and Security

Climate-related disasters such as climate change, extreme weather events, environmental degradation, natural disasters, and their multiple effects have been a topic of critical importance for the international community during the decade. The impact of these phenomena can be analyzed from a wide variety of angles, through sociological, climatological, and geographical lenses. Particularly, this topic seeks to approach the discussion from the standpoint of international relations and conflict management, taking into account its interaction with refugee movements and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has recently recognized the adverse effects of climate-related disasters on international stability: it multiplies existing risks and exacerbates factors -like the vulnerability of communities- that can lead to insecurity. It is rarely the main driver of conflict, but it heavily contributes to its formation by preparing the ground for it, as can be read in the following case studies.

In the Sahel, Syria, Iraq, and Sudan, for instance, climate change has heightened competition for diminishing land and water resources, fueling tensions, and in the Lake Chad Basin, it contributes to unpredictable rainfall patterns that impede traditional livelihood options, and reduce the opportunity costs of joining armed groups. Similarly, natural disasters and extreme weather events in Central America and the Caribbean, have brought destruction, devastated critical infrastructure, and spiked crime rates. All these situations and those akin around the world have derived into some sort of violence, with some even escalating to armed conflict, hinting towards the risk of a vicious cycle of climate-related disasters and insecurity, both causing and maintaining each other. It is no coincidence that among the 20 countries most vulnerable to climate change according to the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative, half are also dealing with violent armed conflict.

Reportedly, armed conflicts -including those that stem from climate-related disasters- and their respective military activities emit greenhouse gases and cause pollution and resource depletion, adding to the factors perpetuating climate change and thus the aforementioned disasters fueling the conflict in the first place.

Preventing this cycle is crucial not only for the safeguarding of global peace but to manage the displacement it causes, as it is putting people in situations where their human rights are likely to be at risk. Both Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees from climate-related conflict tend to live in areas prone to disaster -including informal settlements that lack adequate shelter, infrastructure, and basic services- and often lacking natural resources even for the host communities, increasing their chance of further displacement, fueling tensions that originate new conflicts, and speeding up environmental degradation.

General action taken on the matter can be divided into four main areas: the response to climate catastrophes, the development of legal frameworks for protection, the anticipation and prevention of related conflict and displacement, and the mitigation of environmental impact. Each has had its advancements, mainly driven by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR)'s actions and its faculties. It is now your turn as delegations to analyze these actions and the current panorama, alongside the functions, powers, and focus of your Council, developing innovative solution proposals that can bring change forward.

Objectives

Each type of conflict, dispute, or situation requires specific forms of management with thoroughly studied backgrounds and this reality is no different for those arising from climate-related disasters. It is a responsibility of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and therefore your mission to re-examine underlying assumptions on the causes and consequences of conflict, its prevention, and the sustaining of peace to develop applicable and effective measures against this increasingly common type of situation that is not only countering the efforts

made towards the achievement of global peace but also putting people in perilous situations where their human rights may be compromised. Taking action, peacefully discussing and cooperating as a council on this topic will contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda -especially the 15th and 16th Sustainable Development Goals- and the full implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as to the practice of the United Nations' current focus on prevention.

Guide Questions

- Has your country ever been part of a climate-related conflict? If so, how was that conflict managed? What actions were taken for the people displaced?
- What challenges and opportunities do the linkages between conflict, instability, and climate risks present for the creation of solutions? How is it possible to explore them?
- How can the Security Council use its functions and powers to help address climate-related risks, preventing further conflict? How can it cooperate with other United Nations systems?
- Is there a need for a new legal framework for people displaced due to climate change?
- How can displacement movements fueled by climate change and environmental catastrophes be better anticipated and prevented?
- How can tensions or conflicts that may arise between displaced communities and host communities as a result of competition over natural resources be prevented?

Important Terminology for the Topic

- *Climate-Related Disasters:* an umbrella term for catastrophes involving climate patterns and natural factors. This includes climate change, extreme weather events, environmental degradation, and natural disasters.

- *Climate Change:* a change of climate attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere.
- *Extreme Weather Event:* severe, unusual, unexpected, or unseasonal weather at the extremes of its historical distribution in an area.
- *Environmental Degradation:* the deterioration of the environment derived from pollution, nature destruction, wildlife extinction, and the depletion of natural resources.
- *Natural Disaster:* an unforeseen and often sudden natural event that causes great damage, destruction, and human suffering.
- *Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs):* people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.
- *Refugees:* people fleeing armed conflict or persecution.

Their situation is often so perilous and intolerable that they cross national borders to seek safety in nearby countries, and thus become internationally recognized as "refugees" with access to assistance from States, UNHCR, and other organizations.

  - o "Climate refugee": a term often used by media to refer to people fleeing across borders with climate change or natural disasters as a motive.

  This term does not exist in international law and its description does not fall into the category of "refugee" when it is not related to conflict or persecution.

- *Displacement:* the moving from one place to another, mainly for natural, technological or deliberate events.
- *Host community:* the country of asylum and the governmental, social, and economic structures within which refugees live.
- *Displaced community*: a group of displaced people living within a host community.

Sources

Climate Change and Security

- Monthly Forecast on Climate Change and Security provided by the Security Council Report (2019)
  - https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2019-01/climate -change-and-security.php
- Summary of the debate of the Security Council held on 11 July 2018 on the subject "Understanding and addressing climate-related security risks" (2018)
  - https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9 C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_2018_749.pdf
- Concept note for the Security Council open debate "Addressing the impacts of climate-related disasters on international peace and security" (2019)
  - https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_2019_1.pdf
- Under-Secretary-General Rosemary A. DiCarlo's remarks at the Arria Formula meeting on "Climate and Security risks: the latest data. What can the UN do to prevent climate-related conflicts and how can we climate-proof UN in-country activities?" (2020)
  - https://dppa.un.org/en/climate-change-multiplying-factors-lead-to-insecurity-millions-rosemary-dicarlo-tells-arria-formula
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)'s data on Climate change and security risks (2015)
  - https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/disasters-conflicts/what-we-do/risk-reduction/climate-change-and-security-risks

Displacement and refugees

- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)'s Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951)
    - https://www.unhcr.org/3b66c2aa10
- United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)'s study "In Harm's Way: International Protection in the Context of Nexus Dynamics Between Conflict or Violence and Disaster or Climate Change" (2018)

    - https://www.unhcr.org/5c1ba88d4.pdf

SDGs

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as established in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, are a compilation of 17 major objectives for the world with the common purpose of building a better and more sustainable future for all. They provide a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future.

The image below, as originally provided by the United Nations, presents them visually.

For more information visit https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/

MUN Data and Tips

MUN Glossary

- *Floor:* the opportunity to speak. If the floor "is open" it means delegates can speak and introduce motions.
- *Roll call:* The Chairperson will announce each country's name, after a delegate hears their country being called, they should answer whether if it is present or present and voting.
- *Speakers' List:* the established order in which delegations will address the committee.
- *Caucus:* opportunity for a less formal debate. There are two kinds:
  - *Moderated Caucus:* the speakers' list is abandoned; delegates raise their placards to speak and the Chairperson chooses the next speaker. The delegate is required to specify the topic and its duration.
  - *Unmoderated Caucus:* delegates are free to discuss without the guidance of the Chairperson. The delegate is still required to specify the topic and the time the caucus will last.
- *Motion:* a suggestion to the committee for action.
- *To be in order:* if a point or motion is said to be "in order" it means that the rules allow you to make such point or motion, on the other hand, if it said to not be "in order" it means it is inappropriate at the time and will not be considered.
- *Yield:* transferring the rest of one's speaking time (during the speaker´s list). A delegate may yield their time to other delegation, to questions or to the Chairperson.
- *To have the floor:* To have been given the right to speak in debate.

- *Working Paper:* Precursor to the draft resolution, backbone to the resolution. Document containing the solution ideas discussed during the sessions with no specific need for format. It is further worked on and presented to the chair.
- *Resolution Project:* a working paper that has been approved by the chair and the delegates. It must display a resolution format.
- *Resolution:* the final product of the committee; a document with signatories, sponsors and clauses that presents the solutions proposed in session to solve the issue discussed and has been approved by the chair and Secretary-General.
- *Signatories:* delegations that support the draft resolution.
- *Sponsors:* delegations that mainly author a resolution and/or are committed to supporting it financially.

Vocabulary Used in MUN

One of the core values of any academic activity simulating the inner workings of United Nations organs is diplomacy. Since the dawn of international relations, diplomatic communication has been a way of preserving a country's well-being in the eyes of the outside world. Though most of what we consider diplomacy is normally presented in formalities like speech, intonation, poise, and tone of voice, there are still some very important phrases and vocabulary used -alongside third person speech- to sound more respectful and diplomatic.

Instead of	Use
War	Armed conflict
Deaths	Casualties
Rich countries, first world countries	Developed countries*
Poor countries, third world countries	Developing countries*
Black	African, African American, etc.
Army	Armed forces
Minority **	Historically oppressed groups or people, Marginalized groups or people, etc.

*With the sole purpose of facilitating debate in the committee, though they are terms with a heavy cultural baggage that must be thoroughly analyzed before using elsewhere.

**Only use if that is exactly what is being meant: a group that is smaller in proportion. If that is not what you are trying to convey, use a more specific term that is suitable.

Clauses

When writing a resolution paper, preambulatory and operative clauses are used as a way of either introducing certain previous ideas, resolutions, projects, conventions, and treaties, or to propose new insight, policies, projects, or sanctions on the situation that is being discussed.

Preambulatory clauses are historic justifications for action. You may use them to cite previous resolutions, precedents, and statements about the purpose of the action in place. On the other hand, operative clauses are policies that the resolution is designed to create. You may use them to explain what the committee will do to address the issue at hand.

Phrases for Preambulatory Clauses	Phrases for Operative Clauses
• Acknowledging	• Accepts
• Affirming	• Adopts
• Alarmed by	• Affirms
• Anxious	• Appeals
• Approving	• Appreciates
• Aware	• Approves
• Bearing in mind	• Authorizes
• Believing	• Calls upon
• Cognizant	• Commends
• Concerned	• Concurs
• Confident	• Condemns
• Conscious	• Decides

• Considering	• Declares
• Contemplating	• Deplores
• Convinced	• Designates
• Declaring	• Directs
• Deeply disturbed	• Draws the attention
• Deeply concerned	• Emphasizes
• Deeply conscious	• Encourages
• Deeply convinced	• Endorses
• Deeply regretting	• Expresses its appreciation
• Desiring	• Expresses its hope
• Determined	• Further invites
• Emphasizing	• Further proclaims
• Encouraged	• Further reminds
• Endorsing	• Further recommends
• Expressing appreciation	• Further requests
• Expressing satisfaction	• Further resolves
• Expressing deep appreciation	• Instructs
• Expecting	• Invites
• Fulfilling	• Notes with appreciation
• Fully aware	• Notes with satisfaction
• Fully believing	• Proclaims
• Grieved	• Recognizes
• Guided by	• Recommends
• Having adopted	• Regrets
• Having approved	• Reiterates
• Having considered	• Repeats
• Having further examined	• Solemnly affirms
• Having received	• Strongly condemns

• Having reviewed	• Suggests
• Keeping in mind	• Supports
• Mindful	• Takes note of
• Further noting	• Trusts
• Noting with approval	• Urges
• Noting with concern	• Welcomes
• Noting with deep concern	
• Noting with grave concern	
• Noting with regret	
• Noting with satisfaction	
• Observing	
• Reaffirming	
• Realizing	
• Recalling	
• Recognizing	
• Referring	
• Regretting	
• Reiterating	
• Seeking	
• Stressing	
• Taking into account	
• Welcoming	

Position Paper

The position paper should include the following:

- *Heading.* Include your country's flag or coat of arms, its official name and the name of each delegate.

- *Technical information.* Basic, general information about your country like its location and the international organs it is a part of. This goes at the top before the topics.

- *Topic background.* Here you need to establish that you are aware of what your topic is. Define any key terms related to the issue at hand and provide a brief summary about its pertinence.

- *Past international actions.* Think about the United Nations programs, events, and resolutions. Only cite the ones your country has supported.

- *Country's policy.* This section is ought to summarize your country's stance on the issue.

- *Actions taken by the country's government.* This can include projects, laws, conventions, and initiatives.

- *Possible solutions and country goals.* Develop and present your own solutions to the issue based on your country ́s perspective. In this section you must also include what your country means to accomplish with the solutions.

- *Sources.* Have reliable sources like United Nations data and information from your country's political materials. You may cite in the format of your preference, though APA is preferred.

Position Paper Assessment Criteria

Each position paper will be evaluated from 1 to 10 taking into account the following criteria:

- Punctuality (delivery in a timely manner)
- Format and presentation
- Use of inclusive language
- Content

- o Topic background
- o Country's position
- o Viable solution proposals
- o Relation to SDGs
- o Adherence to Human Rights

Position Paper Tips

- *Write it as a result of thorough investigation.* Crafting a thorough position paper allows you to gain a better understanding of your country and the intricacies of its foreign policy.

- *Keep it simple.* Do not over explain your information, as the text must be brief. You will have the chance to share all your acquired knowledge later on during the debate.

- *Make it realistic.* Try to use the seal of your country or create an "official" letterhead for your position paper and use formal language.

- *Have it well organized.* Give each separate idea its own paragraph, do not mix information with proposals, so it is easier to understand.

- *Do not rush it and reread.* Leave time to edit your position paper. Ask yourself if the organization of the paper makes sense and double-check your spelling and grammar.

- *Practice your reading.* Measure the time you take reading your position paper, as it should not be higher than 1 minute. Practice how you are going to introduce your position paper and emphasize the most relevant part of your proposals.

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TOPIC A: Attending to the rise and practice of extremist ideologies that promote toxic narratives and violence towards migrants and refugees

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2. International Organization for Migration. (2019). World Migration Report 2020. Retrieved from: https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/wmr_2020.pdf

3. United Nations General Assembly. (2015). Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism//Report of the Secretary-General. Retrieved from https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/674

4. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (n.d.). Countering toxic narratives about refugees and migrants. Retrieved from https://www.unhcr.org/5df9f0417

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6. United Nations. (n.d.). Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism. Retrieved from: https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/sites/www.un.org.counterterrorism.ctitf/files/plan_action.pdf

TOPIC B: Addressing the Impact of Climate-related Disasters on International Peace and Security

1. DiCarlo, R. (2019). Security Council Open Debate on Addressing the Impact of Climate-Related Disasters on International Peace and Security. Retrieved from https://dppa.un.org/en/security-council-open-debate-addressing-impact-of-climate-related-disasters-international-peace-and

2. Security Council Report. (2018). Climate Change and Security, January 2019 Monthly Forecast. Retrieved from https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2019-01/climate-change-and-security.php

3. Security Council Report. (2020). Arria-formula Meeting on "Climate and security risks: the latest data". Retrieved from https://www.whatsinblue.org/2020/04/arria-formula-meeting-on-climate-and-security-risks-the-latest-data.php

4. United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs. (2020). Climate change multiplying factors that lead to insecurity for millions, Rosemary DiCarlo tells "Arria Formula" meeting. Retrieved from https://dppa.un.org/en/climate-change-multiplying-factors-lead-to-insecurity-millions-rosemary-dicarlo-tells-arria-formula

5. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (n.d.). Climate change and displacement. Retrieved from https://www.unhcr.org/5df9f01b4

6. University of Notre Dame. (2018). Rankings//Vulnerability. Retrieved from https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/

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