



*Envision, Empower, Exceed... It's yours!!*

**DPSRMUN**



**UNDP**

Efficient Administration And Enforcement Of  
PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS  
(SDG 16) In Developing Countries In Accordance  
With The Sustainable Development Goals Of The  
United Nations.



## Letter from Executive Board

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of Muniversiti and Delhi Public School, Rau, it gives us great pleasure to welcome you to the DPSRMUN 2023 Conference. We are thrilled to be a part of this esteemed event, which provides a platform for young, dynamic minds to engage in intellectual discourse and learn more about global politics.

For many of you, this may be your first MUN conference, and we urge you to review the study guide provided as a part of the conference. We believe that understanding the issues at hand is crucial to finding solutions that are practical and implementable.

However, we also believe that there is so much more to learn beyond the study guide. The ability to research, collaborate, and present your arguments is just the beginning. The real value of this conference lies in your ability to listen, understand different viewpoints, and learn from one another.

We encourage you to approach this conference with a growth mindset. Winning is not the ultimate goal, but rather an opportunity to learn, grow, and broaden your perspectives. At Muniversiti, we strongly believe that learning is the ultimate victory, one that brings personal and collective progress and positive change.

We are confident that this conference will be a great learning experience for all of you. We look forward to having you with us, and we wish you all the best for an exciting and enlightening journey ahead.

Best wishes,  
The Muniversiti Executive Board

## About UNDP

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is a leading organization that is dedicated to fostering human development and eradicating poverty, while also promoting peace and security in countries across the globe. With a focus on empowering the most vulnerable populations, including women, youth, and marginalized communities, UNDP is at the forefront of the global development landscape, working tirelessly to create a more just and equitable world for all.

UNDP was established in 1965 with the goal of providing support to countries in their transition from post-conflict or post-disaster situations to longer-term development. Over the years, its mission has evolved to encompass a wide range of development activities, from poverty reduction and democratic governance to environmental sustainability and crisis prevention and recovery.



UNDP's philosophy of development is centered on the principle of human rights, recognizing that sustainable development cannot be achieved unless all people are able to participate fully in all aspects of their lives. This includes access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities, as well as the protection of the rights of women, minorities, and marginalized groups.

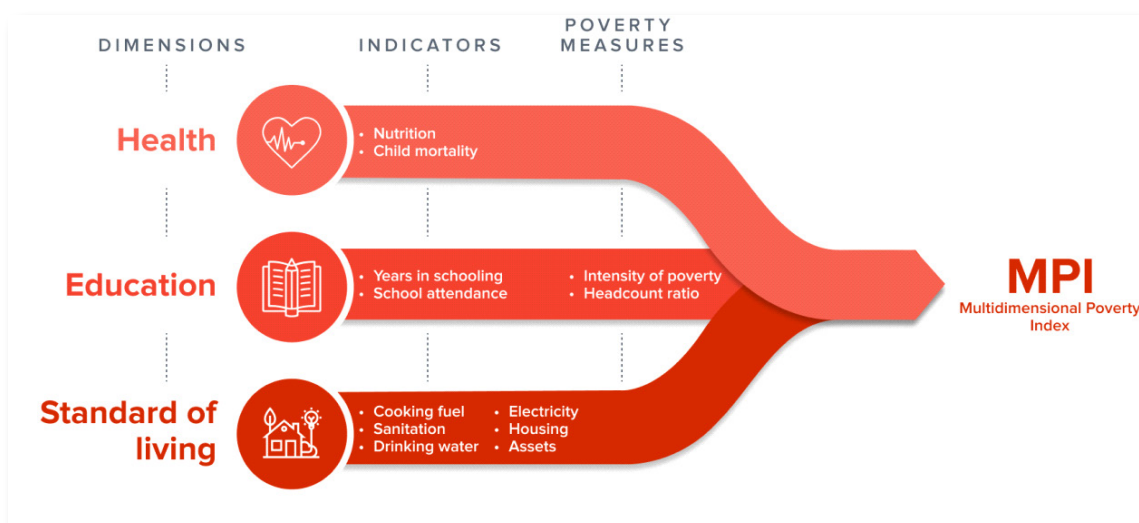
To achieve its ambitious goals, UNDP leverages its technical expertise, financial resources, and partnerships to support countries in their efforts to promote sustainable human development. This includes providing technical assistance to help countries

develop policies and strategies that promote development, as well as funding development activities on the ground. UNDP also works closely with a wide range of partners, including other UN agencies, international organizations, civil society groups, and the private sector, to ensure that its efforts are as effective as possible.

One of the key ways that UNDP is working to promote sustainable development is through its support for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were adopted by the United Nations in 2015. The SDGs are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people can enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. UNDP is working with countries around the world to implement the SDGs and to monitor progress towards achieving these goals.

In addition to its work to support the SDGs, UNDP is also involved in a number of other initiatives aimed at promoting human development and reducing poverty. This includes supporting countries in their efforts to ratify and implement key UN bills and conventions, such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, among others.

UNDP's work is critical to the achievement of sustainable human development and the eradication of poverty in countries around the world. Each country stands at a different point in its journey towards these goals, with some making rapid progress and others facing significant challenges. However, UNDP is committed to supporting all countries in their efforts to promote sustainable human development and to ensure that no one is left behind in the pursuit of a better future for all.





In conclusion, the United Nations Development Programme is a visionary organization that is committed to promoting human development and eradicating poverty, while also working to ensure peace and security in countries around the world. Through its focus on human rights, its commitment to empowering the most vulnerable populations, and its approach to strengthening institutions, UNDP is helping to create a more just and equitable world for all.

To further its mission and reach, UNDP partners with governments, civil society organizations, the private sector, and other development actors to find innovative and effective solutions to the world's most pressing development challenges. UNDP provides strategic guidance, technical assistance, and funding to support programs and projects that promote sustainable development and address the root causes of poverty and inequality.

One of UNDP's key strengths is its ability to mobilize resources from a variety of sources to support its programs and projects. UNDP works with a wide range of development partners, including international organizations, civil society groups, and the private sector, to leverage resources and expertise to achieve its goals.

UNDP also plays a crucial role in strengthening the capacities of national actors to respond to development challenges. UNDP provides technical assistance and training to governments, civil society organizations, and the private sector to build their capacities to address development challenges and promote sustainable human development. This helps to ensure that development gains are sustainable and that countries are better able to respond to future challenges.

UNDP's commitment to transparency and accountability is reflected in its efforts to monitor and evaluate its programs and projects. UNDP works to regularly assess the impact of its programs and projects to ensure that they are achieving their intended outcomes and making a meaningful difference in the lives of the people they serve.

UNDP is also at the forefront of efforts to promote gender equality and empower women and girls. UNDP recognizes that gender inequality is one of the key barriers to sustainable human development, and works with partners to address this challenge. This includes promoting gender-sensitive policies and programs, strengthening women's leadership and participation in decision-making processes, and working to eliminate

violence against women and girls.

In conclusion, UNDP is a critical player in the global development landscape, working to support countries in their efforts to achieve sustainable human development. With its focus on human rights, its commitment to empowering the most vulnerable populations, and its approach to strengthening institutions, UNDP is well-positioned to help make the world a more just and equitable place for all. Through its partnerships, its innovative approaches, and its commitment to transparency and accountability, UNDP is helping to build a future in which all people can participate fully in all aspects of their lives and enjoy peace and prosperity.



## Brief about Agenda

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) stands as a shining example of the power of human empathy and compassion, of the innate desire of people everywhere to help others and build a better world. The UNDP's agenda, to ensure peace, justice, and the establishment of strong institutions, is a testament to the ideals of the human spirit, a symbol of hope and progress in the face of adversity. This noble mission aligns perfectly with the overarching aspirations embodied within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations.

SDG 16, in particular, represents the collective will of humanity, the call to action to create a world where peace and justice are the norm, where all people are equal in the eyes of the law, and where institutions are effective, accountable, and inclusive. It is the manifestation of a higher purpose, the embodiment of our deepest aspirations for a better future. The goal of SDG 16 is to create harmonious and inclusive communities that will foster sustainable growth and well-being for all, and to build a world where peace and justice are not just ideals, but realities.

UNDP works tirelessly to realize this goal, providing unwavering support and guidance to developing countries as they work to improve governance and the rule of law, and to promote the universal human rights that are the birthright of every person. The organization's efforts to bolster the justice system, increase access to justice, and to mitigate and respond to conflict and violence are a testament to its commitment to peace and progress.

For example, in the conflict-affected country of Myanmar, UNDP has worked closely with the government and civil society to build the capacity of justice actors, to increase access to justice, and to promote peace and reconciliation. Through its support, the UNDP has helped to create a more inclusive and accountable justice system, one that is more responsive to the needs of the people and that helps to promote stability and peace in the region.

UNDP also places great emphasis on capacity-building and enhancing the effectiveness and accountability of governments and other actors. The organization works to build the capacity of institutions, to improve their efficiency and effectiveness, and to make them more transparent and accountable. For example, in the developing coun-

try of Sierra Leone, UNDP has supported the government in its efforts to improve public financial management and increase transparency in the use of public funds. Through this work, UNDP has helped to increase the efficiency and accountability of the government, and to build the trust of the people in the institutions that serve them.



In this way, UNDP is contributing to the broader goal of ensuring peace, justice, and strong institutions for all. Its work is a testament to the belief that all people are equal, that all deserve access to justice, and that all have the right to live in peace. The UNDP's unwavering commitment to these ideals is a source of inspiration to us all, a symbol of the power of human compassion and the desire to build a better world.

UNDP's approach to achieving its goals is rooted in the belief that sustainable development can only be achieved through a holistic approach that addresses the inter-related economic, social, and environmental challenges facing the world today. The organization recognizes that sustainable development requires not only economic growth but also social progress and environmental protection. By working to build the capacity of institutions, to promote access to justice, and to address conflict and violence, UNDP is contributing to the broader goal of sustainable development and helping to create the conditions necessary for inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is a beacon of hope and progress in the world's developing countries. Its noble agenda, to ensure peace, justice, and



the establishment of strong institutions.

## About SDGs, Importance and the 2030 Goal

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a blueprint for global action towards a better and more sustainable future, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 to eradicate poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity for all by 2030. Among the 17 goals, SDG 16, “Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions,” plays a crucial role in securing a more stable and prosperous future for the world. This goal aims to create peaceful and inclusive societies, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions that serve the needs of all people.

SDG 16 is a cornerstone of sustainable development as peace, justice, and strong institutions are integral to promoting and sustaining economic growth, poverty reduction, environmental protection, and human development. The lack of these elements can hinder progress on other SDGs and make it difficult for communities to improve their standard of living and achieve sustainable development.



Promoting peace, justice, and strong institutions is not only important for sustainable development, but it also helps create a safer and more secure world. The rule of law and access to justice are essential for the protection of human rights and the develop-

ment of a stable and peaceful society. In societies where the rule of law is respected and access to justice is provided, individuals and communities feel safer and more secure, allowing them to participate more fully in economic and social activities.

To achieve the goal of SDG 16, specific targets have been set, including reducing violence and crime, promoting the rule of law, increasing access to justice, and strengthening institutions at all levels. These targets aim to ensure that everyone has access to justice and can hold those in power accountable, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions that serve the needs of all people.

One approach to promoting peace, justice, and strong institutions is through the development of the legal framework, such as the establishment of an independent judiciary and the implementation of laws that protect human rights. Another approach is to support the development of civil society organizations and empower communities to participate in the decision-making process. By promoting transparency, accountability, and citizen participation, the goal of SDG 16 can be achieved more effectively.

Another important aspect of SDG 16 is reducing violence and crime. This can be achieved through effective policing and criminal justice systems, as well as through education and awareness-raising programs that promote non-violent conflict resolution. The strengthening of institutions at all levels is also essential to reducing violence and promoting stability.

Finally, the implementation of SDG 16 also requires the involvement of all actors, including government, civil society, the private sector, and the international community. By working together, a peaceful and inclusive society, where everyone has access to justice and institutions are effective and accountable, can be achieved.

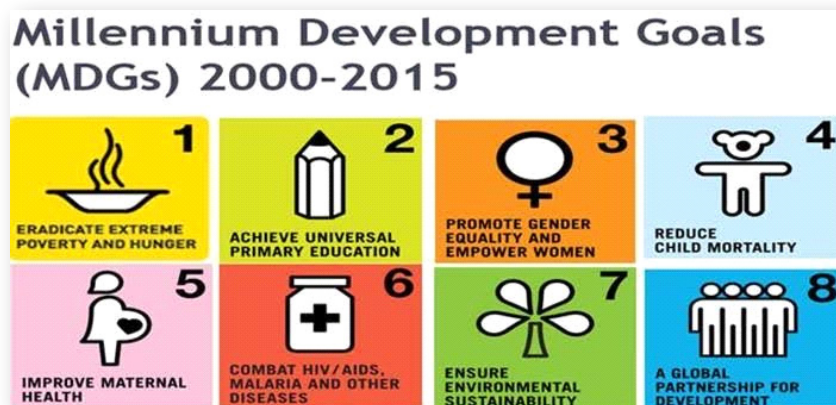
In conclusion, SDG 16, "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions," is a critical goal that aims to create a more peaceful, stable, and prosperous future for the world. By promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions, the goal of SDG 16 can be achieved and contribute to the broader goal of sustainable development.

# Significant Challenges to SDG Implementation

The journey towards a sustainable future, where peace, prosperity, and progress are the hallmarks of our society, is not without its challenges. The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has been a testament to this, with various obstacles hindering our progress towards realizing a world that is equitable, just, and inclusive for all.

The path to progress is a complex one, requiring not only a holistic understanding of the interplay between social, economic, and environmental factors, but also an unwavering commitment to improving the lives of all people, regardless of their background, circumstances, or beliefs. The SDGs, adopted by the United Nations in 2015, embody this ideal, recognizing that the elimination of poverty, the protection of our planet, and the attainment of peace and prosperity cannot be achieved through narrow, sectoral approaches.

Before the adoption of the SDGs, the development landscape was guided by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). While the MDGs made important strides in addressing poverty reduction and improving health and education outcomes, they



were criticized for being too limited in scope, and for failing to take into account critical issues such as inequality, governance, and the environment.

With the introduction of the SDGs, a more comprehensive and integrated approach to development has been adopted, one that takes into account the interdependence of various factors and recognizes that progress must be advanced in all spheres to achieve sustainable development. Despite this, the implementation of the SDGs re-

mains a formidable challenge, with many countries struggling to integrate the goals into their national development plans and programs.

The achievement of the SDGs is a long-term endeavor that requires steadfast determination, innovative thinking, and a collaborative spirit. It requires that we work together, crossing borders and transcending boundaries, to create a world that is inclusive, equitable, and sustainable. In the face of significant challenges, it is imperative that we remain steadfast in our commitment to this vision, recognizing that the future of our world is in our hands.

However, despite the obstacles, there are hopeful signs of progress, with some countries making important gains in areas such as poverty reduction, improving access to healthcare and education, and promoting renewable energy. As we move forward, it is our collective responsibility to work towards realizing the SDGs, to build a world that is peaceful, just, and strong, and to ensure that future generations inherit a world that is sustainable and equitable for all.

Despite the efforts made so far, the path to realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is still fraught with significant challenges. One of the primary challenges is the lack of financial resources and political will to implement the SDGs at the national and global level. Developing countries in particular often lack the resources and technical expertise to effectively integrate the SDGs into their development plans and programs.





Another challenge is the lack of data and information to track progress towards the SDGs. Collecting, analyzing, and using data on development outcomes is crucial for tracking progress and making informed decisions on how best to allocate resources and implement development programs. Unfortunately, many countries still lack the necessary data and infrastructure to effectively measure progress on the SDGs.

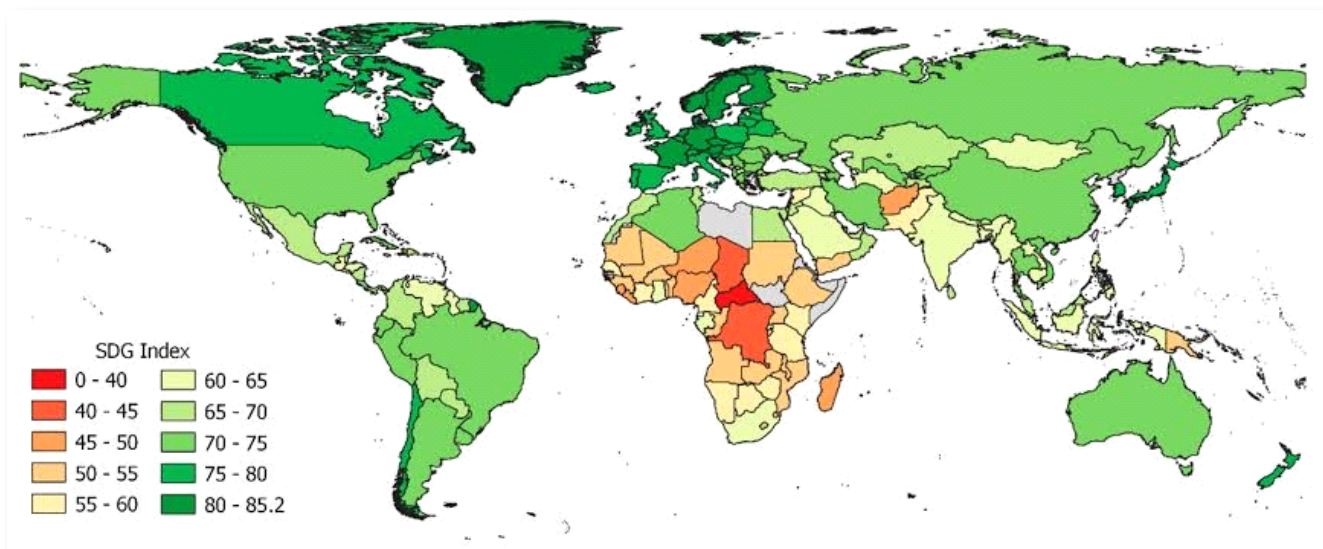
Inequality remains another major challenge in realizing the SDGs. The SDGs aim to reduce inequality and promote inclusive development, but in many countries, inequality remains a significant barrier to sustainable development. This is particularly true for marginalized communities, such as women, girls, and indigenous peoples, who often face discrimination and exclusion from the benefits of development.

Lastly, conflicts and violence pose a major challenge to implementing the SDGs. Conflict and violence undermine stability and security, disrupt economic growth, and hinder progress in other areas of development, such as poverty reduction and health outcomes. The goal of SDG 16, "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions," aims to address this issue by promoting peaceful and inclusive societies and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions. However, achieving peace, justice, and strong institutions remains a major challenge in many countries, especially those affected by conflict and violence.

In conclusion, the journey to realize the Sustainable Development Goals is a complex and challenging one, and requires the collective efforts of all actors, from governments, international organizations, and civil society to private sector, academia, and individuals. However, by working together and leveraging the collective strengths of these actors, it is possible to overcome the significant challenges and fully realize the SDGs by 2030, creating a world that is more peaceful, just, and equitable for all.

## Ascent of Developing countries through SDGs.

The ascent of developing nations through the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a journey towards progress and prosperity for all. These nations have embraced the SDGs as a beacon of hope, a roadmap for the future, and a guiding principle for their developmental endeavors. The SDGs provide a comprehensive framework for addressing various development challenges in a holistic and integrated manner, thereby promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth.



As developing nations strive to achieve the SDGs, they are making significant progress in improving the lives of their citizens and communities. By investing in education, healthcare, and infrastructure, these nations are empowering their people with the tools and resources needed to thrive in a rapidly changing world. They are also working to address issues related to inequality, such as reducing poverty, improving access to basic services, and promoting the rights of marginalized groups.

Furthermore, developing nations are also taking bold steps to protect the environment and promote sustainable development. They recognize that a healthy and thriving planet is critical to their long-term success, and are committed to reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and promoting the use of renewable energy. This not only supports their developmental efforts, but also helps to mitigate the impacts of climate change and ensure a secure future for generations to come.

The focus on the SDGs by developing nations is a testament to their commitment to

sustainable and inclusive development. It is a reflection of their understanding of the interconnectedness of social, economic, and environmental challenges, and their determination to address these challenges in a comprehensive and integrated manner.

As developing nations progress towards the attainment of the SDGs, they are not only transforming their own communities, but also helping to shape the future of the world. They are forging new pathways towards progress, prosperity, and peace, and inspiring others to join them on this journey. Through their unwavering commitment to the SDGs, they are demonstrating that sustainable development is possible, and that it is within reach for all nations.

The ascent of developing nations through the attainment of the SDGs is a beautiful and inspiring story, a tale of hope, courage, and determination. It is a reminder that the world can be a better place, and that it is within our power to make it so. By working together, and by embracing the SDGs as a shared vision for the future, we can create a world that is equitable, sustainable, and full of promise. The pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by developing nations represents a harmonious symphony of aspiration and ambition, where the spirit of humanity is entwined with the quest for a better future. It speaks to the collective consciousness of these



nations and reflects their desire to create a world that is more just, more equitable, and more sustainable.

The SDGs represent an opportunity for developing nations to chart a new course towards a more prosperous and secure future. By embracing the goals, these nations are making a pledge to their citizens, a vow to build societies that are more inclusive, more peaceful, and more prosperous. They are embracing a holistic and integrated approach to development, recognizing that economic growth, social progress, and environmental protection are interdependent and must be advanced together.

At the heart of this quest are the people, the backbone of these nations, who are yearning for a better life and a brighter future. The SDGs represent a beacon of hope for them, a light shining in the darkness, a call to action for their leaders to rise to the occasion and seize the opportunities of a new era. By focusing on the needs of their citizens, these nations are unlocking the full potential of their human capital, creating an ecosystem where creativity and innovation can flourish, and where progress is driven by the limitless potential of the human spirit.

The road ahead will be challenging, but the potential rewards are limitless. Developing nations must work together to overcome obstacles, break down barriers, and build bridges to a better future. They must harness the power of technology, collaborate across borders, and unleash the full potential of their human capital.

In conclusion, the SDGs represent a transformative journey for developing nations, an opportunity to create a world that is more just, more equitable, and more sustainable. Through this journey, they are ascending to new heights, driven by the spirit of humanity, the quest for a better future, and the promise of a brighter tomorrow.



## Approaches and Encountered Challenges to SDGs

The path to realizing the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is fraught with formidable challenges, yet the international community remains resolute in its commitment to making the world a better and more sustainable place for all. The concerted efforts made so far to achieve the SDGs are rooted in a deep appreciation for the interconnectedness of human development, economic growth, and environmental protection. These efforts are marked by a range of initiatives aimed at integrating the SDGs into national development plans, promoting partnerships and collaboration, financing for development, and improving data collection and monitoring.

One of the key approaches has been the integration of the SDGs into national development plans. This has resulted in many countries aligning their policies and programs with the goals, working to achieve a more holistic and integrated approach to development. The result has been a significant shift in the focus of development efforts, moving away from isolated and narrow interventions towards more comprehensive and integrated solutions that address multiple development challenges.



Another critical aspect of the SDG implementation journey has been partnerships and collaboration. The international community has come together in an unprecedented way to support the implementation of the SDGs. Partnerships and collaborations between countries, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector have created new opportunities for knowledge-sharing, innovation, and joint action. This has enabled countries to leverage their respective strengths and resources to address development challenges more effectively.

The financing for development has been another important aspect of the SDG implementation process. The international community has made significant efforts to mo-

bilize financing for development, including through innovative financing mechanisms and increased contributions from developed countries. This has helped to ensure that countries have the necessary resources to achieve the SDGs and has helped to mobilize additional resources for development.

Finally, the international community has made significant efforts to improve data collection and monitoring to track progress towards the SDGs and identify areas where more action is needed. The development of new tools and systems for data collection and analysis has allowed for a more nuanced understanding of the progress being made towards the SDGs and has helped to identify areas where additional resources and support are needed.

Despite these efforts, significant challenges remain in the path to realizing the SDGs. One of the most pressing challenges is the inadequacy of financing. Many countries, particularly in the developing world, lack the resources necessary to achieve the SDGs, making it difficult for them to invest in key areas like education, healthcare, and infrastructure.

Inequality is another persistent challenge that undermines progress towards the SDGs. Despite the goals being intended to address inequality, significant disparities still exist in access to education, healthcare, and other basic services. This not only exacerbates poverty but also undermines the foundations of sustainable development, making it difficult to achieve the goals in a meaningful way.



Conflicts and political instability in many countries also pose a significant challenge to the achievement of the SDGs. The chaos and destruction wrought by conflict and political instability limit the ability of governments and other development partners to provide basic services and support economic growth, making it difficult to achieve the goals.

Climate change represents another significant challenge to the achievement of the SDGs. The impacts of climate change are already being felt in many parts of the world and are having a disproportionate impact on the most vulnerable communities. Addressing climate change and mitigating its impacts will require immediate and sustained action from the international community.



Finally, the lack of implementation remains a persistent challenge in the path to realizing the SDGs. While progress has been made in integrating the SDGs into national development plans, more needs to be done to ensure that policies and programs are implemented effectively and that resources are used effectively to achieve the goals. This requires strong and effective leadership and institutions, as well as the sustained commitment of the international community..



# International Cooperation and hence resulting possible solutions

The beauty of international cooperation lies in the power of collective efforts, where the collective action of nations and various stakeholders can yield a greater impact than individual endeavors. This is especially true when it comes to addressing the complex and interconnected development challenges facing the world today and realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

To effectively achieve the SDGs, the international community must join hands and harmonize their efforts in a symphony of collaboration. A harmonious collaboration between nations, the private sector, civil society, and international organizations, through multi-stakeholder partnerships, is one of the keys to unlocking a brighter future. These partnerships can provide a platform for exchanging ideas, sharing experiences, and pooling resources, leading to innovative solutions and greater progress.

South-South cooperation is another critical aspect of international cooperation, where developing countries can support each other through sharing their experiences, best practices, and expertise. This type of cooperation can help to build capacities and provide practical solutions to common development challenges, ultimately leading to sustainable progress.

Financing for development remains a significant challenge for many countries, particularly those in the developing world. The international community can work together to mobilize financing for development and support countries in their efforts to achieve the SDGs. This can include increased contributions from developed countries and the

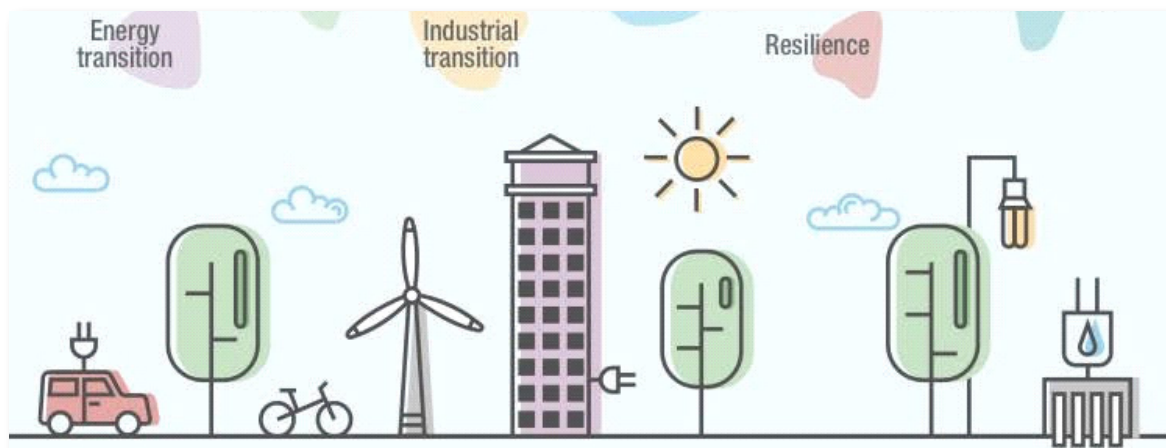




creation of innovative financing mechanisms that mobilize resources for development. Technical assistance is also a critical aspect of international cooperation, where developed countries can support developing countries by providing expertise and resources to help address development challenges and implement the SDGs effectively.

Knowledge sharing is another important aspect of international cooperation, where the international community can work together to share knowledge, experiences, and best practices to support the implementation of the SDGs and promote sustainable development.

Climate action is a crucial aspect of international cooperation, given the profound impacts of climate change on sustainable development. Governments, the private sector, and civil society must work together to tackle the impacts of climate change and promote sustainable and inclusive development. This includes taking immediate action to mitigate its impacts, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and protecting vulnerable communities.



Finally, humanitarian assistance is a crucial aspect of international cooperation, where the international community can work together to provide support to people affected by conflict, natural disasters, and other crises, and help them recover and achieve sustainable development.

In conclusion, the path to sustainable development is a long and complex journey, but the power of international cooperation can help to light the way. By working together

and pooling their resources, different actors can help to overcome the challenges and achieve the SDGs, supporting sustainable and inclusive development for all.

## **I. Background Information on the Country**

Brief history and current political situation  
Overview of the economy and key industries

## **II. Current Status of SDG 16 in the Country**

Overview of the country's progress towards achieving SDG 16 targets  
Key challenges and barriers to achieving SDG 16 in the country

## **III. Institutional Framework**

Overview of the legal and institutional framework related to peace, justice, and strong institutions in the country  
Analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the institutional framework

## **IV. Administration and Enforcement of SDG 16**

Overview of the country's efforts to improve the administration and enforcement of SDG 16, including policies and initiatives  
Analysis of the effectiveness of these efforts, including any successes or failures

## **V. Collaboration and Partnerships**

Overview of the country's collaboration with international organizations and development partners to achieve SDG 16  
Analysis of the effectiveness of these partnerships, including any challenges or limitations

## **VI. Best Practices and Lessons Learned**

Identification of best practices and successful approaches in other countries or regions that could be applicable in the country  
Analysis of lessons learned from other countries' experiences in achieving SDG 16, and their relevance to the country

## **VII. Recommendations for Improving SDG 16 in the Country**

Based on the analysis of the country's current status and best practices/lessons learned, provide recommendations for improving the administration and enforcement of SDG 16 in the country.

# Rules of Procedure

## Roll Call

A committee meeting begins with a roll call, without which quorum cannot be established. A debate cannot begin without a quorum being established. A delegate may change his/her roll call in the next session. For example, if Delegate answers the Present in the First session, he can answer Present and vote in the next session when the roll call occurs.

During the roll call, the country names are recalled out of alphabetical order, and delegates can answer either by saying Present or Present and voting. Following are the ways a roll call can be responded in -

**Present** - Delegates can vote Yes, no, or abstain for a Draft Resolution when they answer the Roll Call with Present;

**Present and voting** - An delegate is required to vote decisively, i.e., Yes/No only if they have answered the Roll Call with a Present and voting. A Delegate cannot abstain in this case.

**Abstention** - The Delegate may abstain from voting if they are in doubt, or if their country supports some points but opposes others. Abstention can also be used if a delegate believes that the passage of the resolution will harm the world, even though it is unlikely to be highly specific. A delegate who responded with present and voting is not allowed to abstain during a substantive vote. An abstention counts as neither "yes" nor "no vote", and his or her vote is not included in the total vote tally.

## Quorum

In order for the proceedings of a committee to proceed, quorum (also known as a minimum number of members) must be set which is one-third of the members of the committee must be present. Quorum will be assumed to be established unless a delegate's presence is specifically challenged and shown to be absent during the roll call. The Executive Board may suspend committee sessions if a quorum is not reached.

## General Speakers List

After the agenda for the session has been established, a motion is raised to open the General Speaker's List or GSL. The GSL is where all types of debates take place throughout the conference, and the list remains open throughout the duration of the agenda's discussion. If a delegate wishes to speak in the GSL, he or she must notify the Executive Board by raising his or her placard when the Executive asks for Delegates desiring to speak in the GSL. Each country's name will be listed in the order in which it will deliver its speech. A GSL can have an individual speaker time of anywhere from 60-120 seconds. Following their GSL speech, a Delegate has the option of yielding his/her time to a specific Delegate, Information Points (questions) or to the Executive Board.

Speakers List will be followed for all debate on the Topic Area, except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution. Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any draft resolution currently on the floor. Debate automatically closes when the Speakers List is exhausted.

## Yield

A delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield in one of three ways at the conclusion of his/her speech: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Director. Please note that only one yield is allowed. A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of his or her speech.

- Yield to another delegate. When a delegate has some time left to speak, and he/ she doesn't wish to utilize it, that delegate may elect to yield the remaining speaking time to another delegate. This can only be done with the prior consent of another delegate (taken either verbally or through chits). The delegate who has been granted the other's time may use it to make a substantive speech, but cannot further yield it.
- Yield to questions. Questioners will be selected by the Executive Board. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Director. The Director will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opin-



ion of the Director, rhetorical and leading and not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.

- Yield to the EB. Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech

to be subject to questions. The moderator will then move to the next speaker.

## Motions

Motions are the formal term used for when one initiates an action. Motions cover a wide variety of things.

Once the floor is open, the Chairs will ask for any points or motions. If you wish to bring one to the Floor, this is what you should do:

- Raise your placard in a way that the chair can read it
- Wait until the Chair recognizes you
- Stand up and after properly addressing the Chair("Thank you, honourable Chair" or something along these lines), state what motion you wish to propose
- Chairs will generally repeat the motions and may also ask for clarification. Chairs may do this if they do not understand and may also ask for or suggest modifications to the motion that they feel might benefit the debate.

Every motion is subject to seconds, if not otherwise stated. To pass a motion at least one other nation has to second the motion brought forward. A nation cannot second its own motion. If there are no seconds, the motion automatically fails.

If a motion has a second, the Chair will ask for objections. If no objections are raised, the motion will pass without discussion or a procedural vote. In case of objections, a procedural vote will be held. The vote on a motion requires a simple majority, if not otherwise stated.

While voting upon motions, there are no abstentions. If a vote is required, everyone must vote either "Yes" or "No". If there is a draw on any vote, the vote will be retaken once. In case there are multiple motions on the Floor, the vote will be casted by their Order of Precedence. If one motion passes, the others will not be voted upon any-

more. However, they may be reintroduced once the Floor is open again.

During a moderated caucus, there will be no speakers' list. The moderator will call upon speakers in the order in which they signal their desire to speak. If you want to bring in a motion for a moderated caucus, you will have to specify the duration, a speakers' time, a moderator, and the purpose of the caucus. This motion is subject to seconds and objections but is not debatable.

In an unmoderated caucus, proceedings are not bound by the Rules of Procedure. Delegates may move around the room freely and converse with other delegates. This is also the time to create blocks, develop ideas, and formulate working papers, draft resolutions, and amendments. Remember that you are required to stay in your room unless given permission to leave by a Chair.

During the course of debate, the following **points** are in order:

- **Point of Personal Privilege:** Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. While a Point of Personal Privilege in extreme case may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion.
- **Point of Order:** During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately decided by the Director in accordance with these rules of procedure. The Director may rule out of order those points that are improper. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker if the speech is not following proper parliamentary procedure.
- **Point of Parliamentary Enquiry:** When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the EB a question regarding the rules of procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions should not rise to this Point, but should rather approach the committee staff during caucus or send a note to the dais.

- **Point of information:** After a delegate gives a speech, and if the delegate yields their time to Points of Information, one Point of Information (a question) can be raised by delegates from the floor. The speaker will be allotted the remainder of his or her speaking time to address Points of Information. Points of Information are directed to the speaker and allow other delegations to ask questions in relation to speeches and resolutions.
- **Right to Reply:** A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may submit a Right of Reply only in writing to the committee staff. The Director will grant the Right of Reply and his or her discretion and a delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the committee except at the request of the Director.

## **Draft Resolution**

Once a draft resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, a delegate(s) may motion to introduce the draft resolution. The Director, time permitting, shall read the operative clauses of the draft resolution. A procedural vote is then taken to determine whether the resolution shall be introduced. Should the motion received the simple majority required to pass, the draft resolution will be considered introduced and on the floor. The Director, at his or her discretion, may answer any clarificatory points on the draft resolution. Any substantive points will be ruled out of order during this period, and the Director may end this clarificatory question-answer period' for any reason, including time constraints. More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but at most one draft resolution may be passed per Topic Area. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until debate on that specific draft resolution is postponed or closed or a draft resolution on that Topic Area has been passed. Debate on draft resolutions proceeds according to the general Speakers List for that topic area and delegates may then refer to the draft resolution by its designated number. No delegate may refer to a draft resolution until it is formally introduced.

## **Amendments**

All amendments need to be written and submitted to the executive board. The format for this is authors, signatories and the clause with mentioning the add, delete and re-

place. There are two forms of amendment, which can be raised by raising a motion for amendment and approval of the chair=

Friendly Amendments: Amendment, which is agreed upon by all the author's does not require any kind of voting

Unfriendly Amendments: Amendments that are introduced by any other need not be voted upon by the council and are directly incorporated in the resolution. You need a simple majority in order to introduce a normal amendment.

### BODY of Draft Resolution

The draft resolution is written in the format of a long sentence, with the following rules:

- Draft resolution consists of clauses with the first word of each clause underlined.
- The next section, consisting of Preambulatory Clauses, describes the problem being addressed, recalls past actions taken, explains the purpose of the draft resolution, and offers support for the operative clauses that follow. Each clause in the preamble begins with an underlined word and ends with a comma.
- Operative Clauses are numbered and state the action to be taken by the body. These clauses are all with the present tense active verbs and are generally stronger words than those used in the Preamble. Each operative clause is followed by a semi-colon except the last, which ends with a period.

## **SAMPLE POSITION PAPER**

Committee : UNDP

Country : Chad

Topic : Women in Development

The delegation of Chad is delighted to participate in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) committee to address the critical issue of Women in Development. As a nation committed to promoting human rights, we believe that gender equality is a fundamental right that must be upheld and protected. We are committed to creating an environment in which women are treated equally, and their contributions to society are recognized and



valued.

Chad recognizes that gender inequality is a significant problem that affects many women in our country. Women are often unable to access education, financial management, and even awareness of their rights. The lack of education, forced early marriage, and culturally based constraints have led to bigger problems such as unpaid overtime work, and women are left in an unpleasant condition.

The government of Chad is committed to solving this problem by providing an environment in which women are accepted and treated equally. We believe that UNDP should engage in social and cultural activities to create a “model community” in different villages, and education is one of the projects. We also believe that developing an option such as night school or another flexible-in-time and free school would be helpful in providing education to young girls who are stolen away from school and compelled to work or marry due to financial difficulties.

The delegation of Chad also believes that basic financial education is crucial to empower women to seek out services or products that are effective and capable of handling them. We would aid them in obtaining credit and a better and safer loan. We also believe that women should function as entrepreneurs in their town or group, which would create new, independent employment opportunities.

We understand that achieving gender equality is a gradual process and requires a collaborative effort. We are committed to advocating for our position to our own people and actively participating in UNDP programs regarding gender equality and women’s empowerment. We believe that by working together, we can create a safer and more secure environment for women and ensure that their contributions to society are recognized and valued.

In conclusion, Chad is committed to promoting gender equality, and we look forward to working with our fellow delegates to address the issue of Women in Development. We urge all member states to recognize the importance of this issue and take the necessary steps to ensure that women are treated

equally, and their rights are protected.

## Sample Draft Resolution

### Draft Resolution 101

Committee: United Nations General Assembly

Topic: Addressing the Global Issue of Climate Change

Sponsors: India, France, Canada, Germany, Brazil

Signatories: United States, China, Japan, Russia, South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the growing threat of climate change to global security and stability,

Noting with concern the increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and other harmful impacts of climate change,

Emphasizing the need for immediate action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate the effects of climate change,

Calls upon all member states to implement measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and transition to clean energy sources;

Encourages the establishment of international funding mechanisms to support developing countries in their efforts to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change;

Urges member states to work together to develop and share new technologies to reduce emissions and increase energy efficiency;

Calls for increased public education and awareness-raising campaigns to promote the importance of taking action on climate change;

Establishes a UN Climate Change Task Force to facilitate international cooperation

on addressing the issue of climate change, including sharing best practices and collaborating on research and development of new technologies;  
Requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on progress made towards addressing climate change.