

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Writing the Delegate's opening speech



MUN

- MUN is an educational simulation where students roleplay delegates to the United Nations and simulate UN committees.
- Every student **gives speeches detailing** their country's position on the topic and offering **possible solutions**.
- The goal of the debates is to reach **a consensus** which could be applied **in the real world**. Every participant is encouraged to engage actively in the debates and behave **according to their country's policy**.
- The delegates learn to break away from national self-interest and **develop international cooperation**.



WHAT WE DISCUSS

🏠 Welcome to the United Nations

العربية 中:

GLOBAL ISSUES



Africa

The UN system plays a crucial role in coordinating assistance of all kinds – to help Africa help itself. From promoting the development of democratic institutions, to the establishment of peace between warring nations, the UN is present on the ground supporting economic and social development and the promotion and protection of human rights.



Ageing

The world's population is ageing: virtually every country in the world is experiencing growth in the number and proportion of older persons in their population. The number of older persons, those aged 60 years or over, has increased substantially in recent years in most countries and regions, and that growth is projected to accelerate in the coming decades.



AIDS

New HIV infections have fallen by 35% since 2000 (by 58% among children) and AIDS-related deaths have fallen by 42% since the peak in 2004. The global response to HIV has averted 30 million new HIV infections and nearly 8 million AIDS-related deaths since 2000. The UN family has been in the vanguard of this progress.

Africa
Ageing
Atomic Energy
Climate Change
Children
Women
Food
Health
Human Rights
Democracy



THE CURRENT WORLD AGENDA TILL 2030

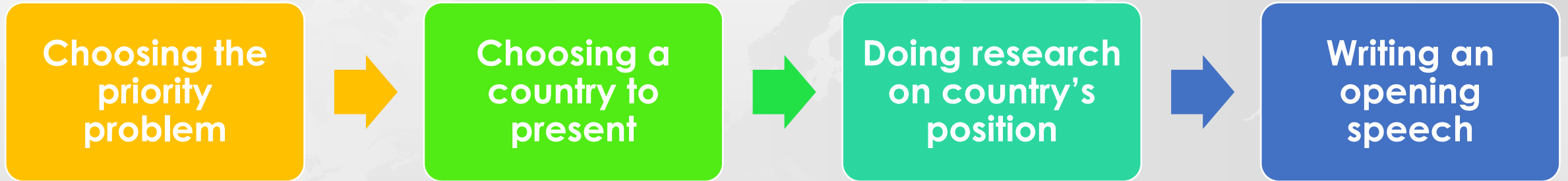


<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>

<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>



PREPARATION TO THE DEBATES



We will go through all steps today. Right now, let's go through the 3^d and 4th step



FIND INFORMATION ON THE PROBLEM

Step 1. Start with learning the problem. Go to the official UN website where the problem is described. Look up information to find out:

- a) The scale of problem: world statistics, what countries are affected most
- b) What UN agencies work to solve this problem. There can be several of them. What do they do? In what countries/regions they work? Where do they get money?
- c) What resolutions do the General Assembly or Security Council issue on this problem?
- d) Why is this problem still not solved? (lack of financing, lack of education, lack of legislature, lack of professionals, etc.) What actions should countries take together to solve it?



ONE EXAMPLE: AGENDA “ENERGY FOR ALL”

1a) Finding statistics.

We go to the SDG 7 websites (there are two of them):

- <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-7-affordable-and-clean-energy.html>
- <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg7>



United Nations Development Programme

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

OUR FOCUS

MORE



DONATE

1.7 billion

Between 1990 and 2010, the number of people with access to electricity increased by 1.7 billion.

1 in 7

One in seven people still lacks access to electricity; most of them live in rural areas of the developing world.

60%

Energy is the dominant contributor to climate change, accounting for around 60 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions.

14%

Adopting stronger efficiency standards could reduce global electricity consumption by buildings and industry by 14 percent.

3 billion

More than 40 percent of the world's population, 3 billion people, rely on polluting and unhealthy fuels for cooking.

20%

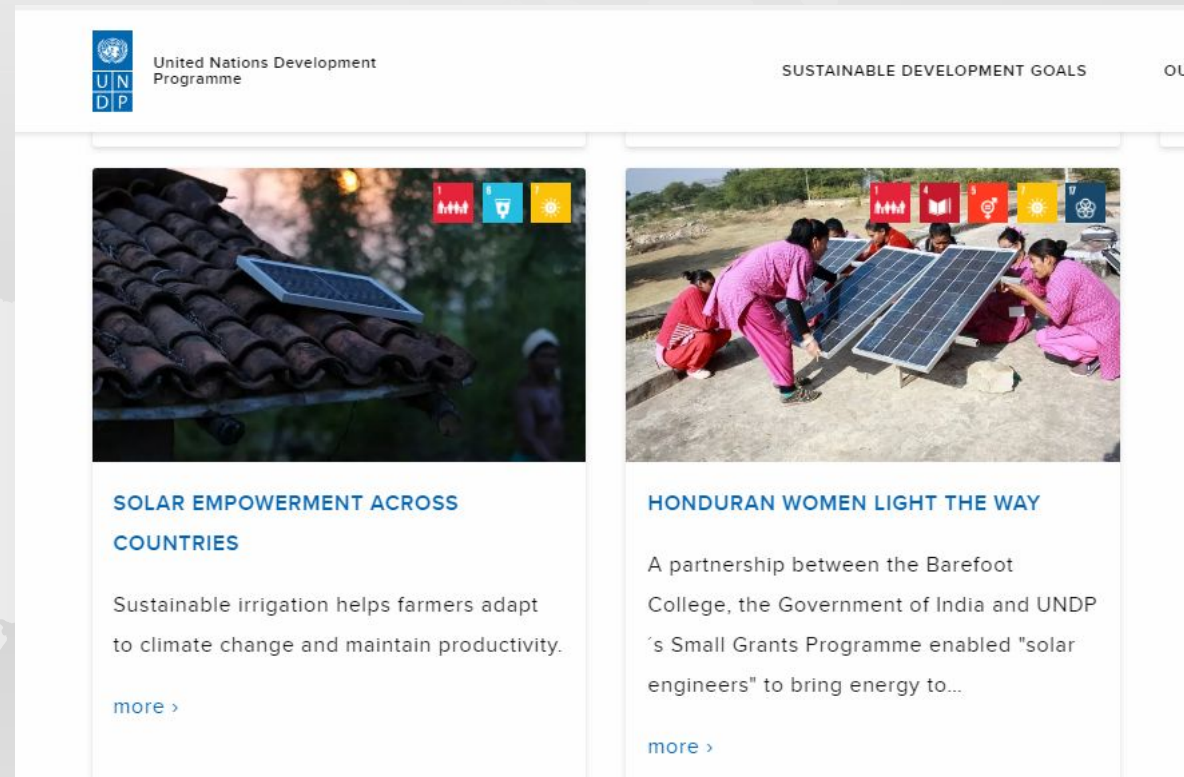
Globally, as of 2011, more than 20 percent of power is generated through renewable sources.



ONE EXAMPLE: AGENDA “ENERGY FOR ALL”

1b) What the UN does to solve the problem

We stay at the same SDGs website, it has all information you need (of course, in English). Look for the news in the end of the page, look what innovations have been created, what UN organizations have done. Discover the web site it has lots of info!



The screenshot displays the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) website. At the top left is the UNDP logo, and at the top right are the words "SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS" and "OUR". Below the header, there are two news articles. The first article, titled "SOLAR EMPOWERMENT ACROSS COUNTRIES", features a photograph of a solar panel on a tiled roof and includes the text: "Sustainable irrigation helps farmers adapt to climate change and maintain productivity." followed by a "more >" link. The second article, titled "HONDURAN WOMEN LIGHT THE WAY", features a photograph of women working with solar panels and includes the text: "A partnership between the Barefoot College, the Government of India and UNDP's Small Grants Programme enabled 'solar engineers' to bring energy to..." followed by a "more >" link.



ONE EXAMPLE: AGENDA “ENERGY FOR ALL”

1c) Searching for resolutions: There are two main bodies who issue the resolutions: General Assembly and Security Council. Russian versions available!!!!


Resolutions of Security Council <http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/resolutions/>

Resolutions of General Assembly <http://www.un.org/en/sections/documents/general-assembly-resolutions/index.html>

Welcome to the United Nations العربية 中文 English Français Русский Español

Home » Documents » General Assembly Resolutions

General Assembly Resolutions



REGULAR SESSIONS

• 72nd - 2017	• 60th - 2005	• 48th - 1993	• 36th - 1981	• 24th - 1969	• 12th - 1957
• 71st - 2016	• 59th - 2004	• 47th - 1992	• 35th - 1980	• 23rd - 1968	• 11th - 1956
• 70th - 2015	• 58th - 2003	• 46th - 1991	• 34th - 1979	• 22nd - 1967	• 10th - 1955



FIND INFORMATION ON YOUR COUNTRY POSITION

Step 2. Your country position to the problem.

- a) Look up the history of the problem in your country.
- b) Find out the scale of the problem in your country: maybe you also suffer from this problem or you have already combatted this problem successfully and you can share you experience with other governments?
- c) Find out what legislature in your country has regarding the problem
- d) Find out what governmental programs, projects, were implemented in your country that were successful. Maybe you can recommend to create the same project to other countries?
- e) Search for non-governmental organizations activity in your country, they also help to solve problems.
- f) Find out if your country is a donor or a recipient of UN financial and technical help. If you are a donor, you are a developed country who makes contributions to the UN bodies budget. If you are a developing country where the problem exists, you get a financial help from some UN bodies to solve your problems.
- g) Find out if there UN programs that were implemented in your country/region.
- h) Make a conclusion for yourself:
 - 1) Your country is a victim of the problem and you need help of international community
 - 2) Your country is not affected by the problem, so you are ready to help financially or recommend some policies and practices that worked well in your country.



SOURCES TO USE WHEN SEARCHING FOR YOUR COUNTRY POSITION

- Wikipedia: Russian and English version at the same time. Reading them both helps to understand vocabulary. Moreover, English and Russian articles on the same topic in Wiki may be different, and they both give a good start for further research.
- Your country's official government site
- Your country's news articles

WRITING YOUR SPEECH (2-5 MIN)

DELEGATE SPEECH STRUCTURE

Welcome and thank the honorable chairperson and delegates

Start with a striking fact or statistics (very positive OR very negative)

Describe the relevance of the problem to your country (are you affected by the problem/have you solved the problem)

Mention policies / programs your government (OR UN body) implemented. Describe their success and say what else needs to be done

Suggest 1-2 solutions (=proposals) for countries, affected by the problem.



USEFUL TIPS FOR PERFECT ACTING

- Always start with your country's name
- **Never use I, always use WE or your country's name**
- Refer to **the Sustainable Development Goals** often, it is important and very relevant at the conferences.
- Stress your readiness to work together and solve the problem ("**We are ready for cooperation!**")
- Be emotional if your country is a victim of the problem, call for urgent solutions!
- Be confident if you are a developed donor country, you have resources and experience, you CAN help others!
- Be positive, express the hope for solving the problem! OR, you can also be very pessimistic, if they problem has not been solved for ages in your country :(



HOW TO MAKE A SPEECH DURING DEBATE

- You should **thank the presiding official** by saying "Thank you Mr./ Madame/ Honorable Chair/ President..."
- **Encourage collaboration** among member states by proposing ways that your country would be willing to work with other member states.
- By **referencing what other delegates have said**, you can show support for your allies or indicate which proposals your country does not favor.
- **Present ideas for draft resolutions.**
- **Explain why your country does or does not support other draft resolutions**

POSSIBLE PROPOSALS

Recommend to governments (solution that should be implemented at the state level)

Recommend to the UN body (solution that should help an affected region)

Recommend to international community (a call for all countries to do something).

- To Improve an existing mechanism which works to solve a problem
- To decide on more financing into the sphere
- To suggest a new program that will provide education measures and technical help
- To propose other countries to model a successful program of your country



ONE EXAMPLE: AGENDA “ENERGY FOR ALL”

PROPOSALS (= RECOMMENDATIONS)

Venezuela

Delegation from

Alma College

Represented by:

Position Paper for the General Assembly Second Committee

I. Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction

Venezuela, noting with concern that annual electricity consumption of all products in developing and emerging economies is expected to increase by 127% by 2030 if no new policy actions are taken, according to United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), welcomes cooperation of Member States with the *United for Efficiency* Program developed by UNEP which assist governments in forming policies for market transformation to energy efficient products. Regretting that 1.06 billion people in the remote and rural areas of Africa, Asia and Latin America still lack reliable access to energy, according to *State of Electricity Access Report 2017*, Venezuela encourages Member States to initiate the installation of solar photovoltaic and hybrid systems for providing energy access for dispersed rural communities, as modeled after the *Harvesting water, sowing light* Latin American regional program, funded by Multilateral Financial Organization FONPLATA. Keeping in mind the success of rural electrification actions in Bolivia, which ensured access to electricity for 1.3 million households, reaching 66% rural electrification rate in 2015 compare to 25 percent in 2001, as reported by the Inter-American Development Bank, Venezuela suggests Member States to initiate programs for connecting dispersed communities to the central grid and providing decentralized electricity services by using public-private partnerships and World Bank assistance, as it was successfully realized by Bolivia through the *Decentralized Energy and Communications Technologies for Rural Transformation Program*. Aware of the higher clean energy investment risks, faced by independent power producers when involving in power purchase agreements as noted in the Un Development Programme’s Report *Derisking Renewable Energy Investment*, Venezuela recommends Member States to enter in Power Purchase Agreements for renewable energy projects with the World Bank guarantee to cover government’s

ONE EXAMPLE: AGENDA “ENERGY FOR ALL”

PROPOSALS (= RECOMMENDATIONS)

Venezuela

Delegation from

Alma College

Represented by:

Position Paper for the General Assembly Second Committee

I. Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction

Venezuela, noting with concern that annual electricity consumption of all products in developing and emerging economies is expected to increase by 127% by 2030 if no new policy actions are taken, according to United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), welcomes cooperation of Member States with the *United for Efficiency* Program developed by UNEP which assist governments in forming policies for market transformation to energy efficient products. Regretting that 1.06 billion people in the remote and rural areas of Africa, Asia and Latin America still lack reliable access to energy, according to *State of Electricity Access Report 2017*, Venezuela encourages Member States to initiate the installation of solar photovoltaic and hybrid systems for providing energy access for dispersed rural communities, as modeled after the *Harvesting water, sowing light* Latin American regional program, funded by Multilateral Financial Organization FONPLATA. Keeping in mind the success of rural electrification actions in Bolivia, which ensured access to electricity for 1.3 million households, reaching 66% rural electrification rate in 2015 compare to 25 percent in 2001, as reported by the Inter-American Development Bank, Venezuela suggests Member States to initiate programs for connecting dispersed communities to the central grid and providing decentralized electricity services by using public-private partnerships and World Bank assistance, as it was successfully realized by Bolivia through the *Decentralized Energy and Communications Technologies for Rural Transformation Program*. Aware of the higher clean energy investment risks, faced by independent power producers when involving in power purchase agreements as noted in the Un Development Programme’s Report *Derisking Renewable Energy Investment*, Venezuela recommends Member States to enter in Power Purchase Agreements for renewable energy projects with the World Bank guarantee to cover government’s

Real-world case

In Ethiopia rural women lag behind in access to land property, economic opportunities, and financial assets. Women farmers perform up to 75% of farm labor but hold only 18.7% of the agricultural land in the country. The SDG-F has been working in the regions of Oromo and Afar and using a multifaceted approach to generate gender-sensitive agricultural extension services, support the creation of cooperatives, promote the expansion of women-owned agribusiness and increase rural women's participation in rural producer associations, financial cooperatives and unions.

Partners

UN Agencies: UN Women, FAO, IFAD and WFP

National partners: Government Ministries, Ethiopia Agricultural Research Institute, regional micro-finance institutes

Financing (in USD)

3,000,000 USD

General Assembly Third Committee

Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy

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

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

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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