ZAMMUN 2025 HANBOOK

'Amaka ku Bantu'

("Empowering Global Citizens: Achieving Sustainable Development through People's Power")

(ZAMUN & ISL logos)

Organized by the International School of Lusaka (ISL)

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WELCOME TO ZAMUN-ISL 2025

Dear Delegates,

It is with great pleasure that we welcome you to the International School of Lusaka, the host of the **2025 Zambian Model United Nations (ZAMUN) Conference**.

This **delegate guide** has been thoughtfully prepared to equip you with the essential information, tools, and resources needed to participate confidently and effectively in this year's conference. Whether this is your first MUN or one of many, your dedication to preparation, critical research, and active engagement will play a key role in shaping the quality of debate and the success of committee sessions.

ZAMUN 2025 invites you to collaborate, challenge perspectives, and craft forward-thinking solutions to some of the most pressing global issues of our time. As you represent your assigned country, we encourage you to think diplomatically, speak with purpose, and engage constructively with fellow delegates.

Model United Nations is not only about diplomacy and policy; it is also a space to grow as a thinker, communicator, and global citizen. We are confident that your contributions will reflect the values of leadership, respect, and innovation that define this conference.

We wish you the very best as you begin your journey as a young diplomat, and we look forward to witnessing your growth throughout the conference.

Sincerely,
The ZAMUN 2025 Secretariat

Kawanga Mmwondela

(Secretary General)

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Day 1: Thursday, 2nd October 2025
• 11:00 – 12:00: Registration of Delegates at the venue.
• 12:00 – 13:00: Lunch.
• 13:00 – 14:00: Introduction to Rules and Procedures.
• 14:00 – 15:00: Opening Ceremony.
• 15:00 – 17:00: Plenary Session –
National Anthem and End of day 1.

Day 2: Friday, 3rd October, 2025
• 08:00 – 10:00: Committee Sessions.
• 10:30 – 11:00: Tea Break.
• 11:00 – 13:00: Committee Sessions.
• 13:00 – 14:00: Lunch Break.
• 14:00 – 16:00: Committee Sessions.
• 16:00 – 16:30: Tea Break.
• 16:30 – 18:00: General Assembly – Committee Resolutions Presentation.
• 18:00 – 20:30: Dinner, Cultural Night & Delegate Dance.

Day 3: Saturday, 4th October, 2025
08:00 – 10:00: Award Presentations & Closing Ceremony.

OPENING CEREMONY

- National Anthem
- Welcome Address by Secretary Generals
- Keynote Speech
- Cultural Performance
- Official Opening

CLOSING CEREMONY

- Secretary General's Closing Remarks
- Awards Ceremony
- Vote of Thanks
- Official Closure

WHAT IS MUN?

Model United Nations (MUN) is a dynamic educational simulation that teaches diplomacy, international relations, research, public speaking, and debating skills. Participants represent assigned countries and address global issues, reflecting authentic diplomatic strategies and solutions.

DIRECTIONS TO CONFERENCE

(here place a google map location.)

 International School of Lusaka, 6945 Nangwenya Road, PO Box 50121, Ridgeway, Lusaka. Zambia

ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The UN was established post-World War II. The United Nations aims to uphold international peace, security, and cooperation. It addresses global conflicts, promotes human rights, supports development, and coordinates humanitarian relief efforts. Despite facing complex challenges, the UN continues to foster dialogue, collaborative action, and preventive measures.

Committee Topics and Subtopics

1. Security Council

Main Topic: Enhancing Civilian Protection in Conflict Zones (SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions)

- Strengthening peacekeeping operations and mandates
- Protection mechanisms for vulnerable populations (women, children, refugees)
- Addressing non-state actors and terrorism threats

2. International Court of Justice

Main Topic: Legal Accountability for Environmental Damage (SDG 13: Climate Action)

- Cross-border environmental harm and legal responsibilities
- Enforcement of international environmental treaties
- Legal frameworks addressing climate-induced displacement

3. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Main Topic: Bridging Global Economic Inequalities (SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities)

- Strategies for equitable international trade
- Sustainable economic development initiatives in LEDCs
- Mechanisms for global financial transparency and anti-corruption

4. Human Rights Council (HRC)

Main Topic: Empowering Marginalized Groups through Human Rights (SDG 5: Gender Equality & SDG 10)

- Combating gender-based violence and discrimination
- Ensuring rights for refugees and displaced persons
- Promotion and protection of indigenous rights

5. UNICEF

Main Topic: Ensuring Quality Education for All Children (SDG 4: Quality Education)

- Strategies for inclusive education systems in conflict-affected regions
- Addressing educational disparities exacerbated by digital divides
- Child protection measures within educational environments

6. Health Committee

Main Topic: Global Health Equity and Access (SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being)

- Strengthening healthcare systems in developing countries
- Universal access to essential medicines and vaccines
- Managing global pandemics through international cooperation

7. Youth Council for Beginners

Main Topic: Youth Activism and Community Participation (SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities)

- Encouraging youth involvement in local governance
- Youth-led climate action initiatives
- Promoting youth education on sustainable living practices

DRESS CODE

Formal attire is mandatory.

- Boys: Shirt, tie, formal trousers (optional jacket)
- Girls: Formal blouse with trousers or skirts (below knee length)

OPENING SPEECH

What is an MUN Opening Speech?

An MUN opening speech is a brief, introductory statement delivered by each delegate at the beginning of a committee session. Typically lasting about one minute, this speech clearly outlines your country's stance, perspective, and key objectives regarding the topic being debated. It sets the stage for discussions, highlighting your country's priorities and potential solutions, and demonstrates preparation and clarity to other delegates.

Opening Speech Structure:

1. **Formal Greeting:**

   ○ Greet the chairs and delegates respectfully.

2. **Country's Stance:**

   ○ Clearly state your country's position on the specific topic.

3. **Justification / Context:**

   ○ Briefly explain why your country holds this stance, referencing historical context, national policies, or relevant statistics.

4. **Proposed Solutions or Actions:**

   ○ Briefly mention the solutions or actions your delegation advocates for during committee debate.

5. **Closing Remarks:**

   ○ Conclude by expressing openness to collaboration and diplomacy.

Opening Speech Template

Honorable Chair, Distinguished Delegates,

The delegation of [*Country Name]* is honored to be part of this important committee addressing [*Topic]*. Our country firmly believes that [*state your country's stance]*. This belief is rooted in [*brief justification – historical experiences, policies, data, etc.*]. As such, we

urge the international community to consider actions such as [*briefly outline your proposed solutions or actions*]. We are committed to collaborative efforts and look forward to constructive dialogue with all delegates to achieve impactful and sustainable solutions.

Thank you.

NB: *Deliver a concise speech (maximum 1 minute) clearly outlining your country's stance on the topic.*

POSITION PAPERS

What is an MUN Position Paper?

An **MUN Position Paper** is a concise document (usually **1–2 pages**) that delegates write prior to attending a Model UN conference. It summarises your assigned country's viewpoint and policies regarding specific committee topics. The position paper helps you organise your thoughts, demonstrates your research and preparation, and provides a foundation for your arguments during debates.

Typically, a position paper contains three sections:

1. **Topic Background:** A brief summary of the topic, providing context.

2. **Country's Policy and Past International Actions:** Outline your country's stance, referencing previous actions, votes, or relevant treaties.

3. **Proposed Solutions:** Clearly stated recommendations or solutions that your country advocates for at the conference.

Template for a MUN Position Paper

[Country Name] – [Committee Name]

Topic: [Clearly state your topic]

Delegate Name: [Your Name]
 School/Delegation: [Your School Name]

Section 1: Background of the Topic

Briefly introduce the issue, providing context about the global importance, key statistics, or recent developments. Keep this general, unbiased, and succinct.

> *Example:*
> *"Climate change remains one of the greatest threats facing our planet. Increased global temperatures, rising sea levels, and severe weather patterns have widespread impacts on ecosystems, human health, and economic stability."*

Section 2: Country's Policy and Past International Actions

Explain clearly your country's position (stance on the topic), referencing specific policies, past actions, treaties, or resolutions that your country has supported or opposed. Include statistics or quotes if possible.

> *Example:*
> *"Germany is firmly committed to the Paris Agreement, pledging to achieve carbon neutrality by 2045. As a leading member of the EU, Germany has actively supported renewable energy initiatives and funded international climate finance programs."*

Section 3: Proposed Solutions

State concrete solutions or recommendations that your country supports. Propose feasible and specific actions your delegation intends to advocate during committee debates.

> *Example:*
> *"Germany urges increased global investment in renewable energy projects, particularly in developing nations, the implementation of robust carbon pricing mechanisms, and international collaboration for technological innovations to meet global climate goals."*

Example Completed Position Paper (Simplified)

Country: Canada
 Committee: ECOSOC
 Topic: Bridging Global Economic Inequalities

Section 1:
 Economic inequality is a persistent global challenge, exacerbated by trade imbalances, limited market access, and systemic corruption. Over 700 million people remain in extreme poverty, highlighting the urgent need for coordinated international action.

Section 2:
 Canada prioritizes inclusive economic growth and has supported multiple international initiatives, including contributing extensively to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. Canada also consistently supports policies aimed at reducing trade barriers for developing nations.

Section 3:
 Canada proposes expanding equitable trade partnerships, increasing transparency and accountability in international financial flows, and strengthening capacity-building programs for developing nations to foster economic resilience and equality

MUN RESOLUTION

What is an MUN Resolution?

An **MUN Resolution** is a formal written document that proposes solutions to the issues discussed in a committee. It outlines the committee's agreed stance, intended actions, and solutions for the topic under consideration. Resolutions comprise two key types of clauses:

1. **Preambulatory Clauses:**
   These clauses provide context, outline the importance of the issue, and reference past actions or statements.

2. **Operative Clauses:**
   These clauses detail the proposed actions and measures the committee recommends.

How to Structure a Resolution

A typical resolution has three parts:

1. Heading

- Committee name

- Topic

- Sponsors (countries writing the resolution)

- Signatories (countries supporting the discussion, not necessarily agreement)

2. Preambulatory Clauses *(setting context)*

- Start with a participle verb or adjective (e.g., Noting, Recognizing, Concerned)

- Always end with a comma (,)

3. Operative Clauses *(solutions/actions)*

- Begin with an action verb (e.g., Calls upon, Urges, Requests)

- Clauses are numbered and end with a semicolon (;)

- Final clause ends with a period (.)

Resolution Template

[Committee Name]

Topic: [State clearly the topic]

Sponsors: [List sponsor countries]

Signatories: [List countries supporting the discussion]

Preambulatory Clauses:
(Italicized phrases provide context and rationale)

- Affirming …

- Alarmed by …

- Bearing in mind …

- Deeply concerned by …

- Noting with approval …

- Recognizing …

Operative Clauses:
(Numbered and detailed solutions/actions)

1. Calls upon …

2. Recommends …

3. Encourages …

4. Urges …

5. Requests …

Example of a Draft Resolution

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Topic: Reducing Economic Inequalities

Sponsors: Canada, Germany, Kenya

Signatories: India, Mexico, Sweden, Brazil, Ghana

Preambulatory Clauses:

- Recognizing the persisting global economic disparities exacerbating poverty and social unrest,

- Acknowledging previous efforts outlined in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 10 on reducing inequalities,

- Deeply concerned by systemic corruption and lack of market access in developing economies,

- Noting with approval successful international cooperation initiatives promoting sustainable economic growth,

Operative Clauses:

1. Calls upon developed nations to increase financial contributions toward international poverty reduction and capacity-building programs;

2. Encourages member states to adopt transparent economic policies to prevent financial exploitation and corruption;

3. Urges the expansion of fair trade agreements to enhance market access for developing nations;

4. Requests the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to facilitate workshops on sustainable economic policies and transparency mechanisms in low-income regions;

5. Recommends increased international collaboration in technological exchange and educational programmes to empower economically disadvantaged communities.

Amendments

If changes need to be made during debate, amendments can be proposed:

- **Friendly Amendment:** Agreed upon by all sponsors; automatically incorporated.

- **Unfriendly Amendment:** Not supported by all sponsors; must be debated and voted upon.

Tips for a Strong Resolution

- Clearly define the problem.

- Reference relevant past UN resolutions or treaties.

- Propose actionable, practical solutions.

- Be diplomatic and inclusive—aim for consensus-building language.

- Provide specific details answering **who, what, when, where, why, and how**.

FLOW OF DEBATE

1. Roll Call & Attendance
2. Opening Speeches
3. Lobbying & Merging of Ideas
4. Debate, Amendments, and Discussions
5. Voting Procedures

POINTS & MOTIONS

- Point of Order: Address procedural errors
- Point of Personal Privilege: Address personal discomfort
- Point of Inquiry: Clarifications from speakers/chair
- Motion to Open/Close Debate
- Motion for Moderated/Unmoderated Caucus
- Motion to Adjourn or Suspend Sessions

RULES OF PROCEDURE

AISL Model UN follows structured parliamentary rules for clear and effective debate:

- Speech Guidelines: Granted by Chair
- Debate Limits: Speeches regulated by time
- Motions Order: Structured sequence to manage debates
- Voting Rules: Majority votes required; optional roll-call

RESEARCH TIPS

Preparation steps:

- Study your country (political, social, economic contexts)
- Understand your committee's mandate
- Research past international actions and existing solutions

RESOURCES

Key research resources:

- [CIA World Factbook](#)
- [BBC Country Profiles](#)
- [UN Official Website & Databases](#)
- [International Court of Justice](#)
- [Zambia Sustainable Development Goals Journey](#)
- [UN SDGs](#)

TERMS & DEFINITIONS

- Placard: Sign displaying your country's name
- Bloc: Group of allied countries
- Resolution: Formal committee decisions
- Quorum: Minimum delegates required to hold sessions
- Delegate: Representative of an assigned country
- Secretariat: Conference organizing team

REFERENCES

- TRT World. "Twelve Times the UN Has Failed the World."
- United Nations. "70 Ways the UN Makes a Difference."