



Indore World Summit

Study Guide (UNHCR)



AGENDA

**Combating effects of cross border country migration;
measures on controlling rise in displacement of children**

Letter from the executive board

Dear delegates,

Team MUNIVERSITI welcomes each one of you to IWS 2022. Several of you may be attending your very first ever MUN conference, and we strongly urge you to review the study guide that has been compiled for you as a part of the conference to get a better understanding of the issue. We encourage all participants to be pragmatic in their outlook towards this conference. In order to reform policy and understand the mechanisms of global politics, it is imperative to comprehend the values and principles behind each agenda.

However, there is a lot of content available beyond this study guide too. In order to get the most out of your intellectual energy, you will need to research, collate, write down possible points of discussion, questions, and possible responses. At the same time, it is not just about speaking and presenting, but also about the ability to listen, understand viewpoints and learn new perspectives from one another. Winning should not be your motive, but instead you should be motivated by learning, since learning something means that you are the real winner, directly and/or indirectly.

Wishing all of you a great learning experience. Looking forward to having you all with us.

Best wishes.

The Muniversiti Executive Board

Committee Overview

Introduction

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is a United Nations agency mandated to aid and protect refugees, forcibly displaced communities, and stateless people, and to assist in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or re-settlement to a third country. It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, with over 17,300 staff working in 135 countries.

UNHCR was created in 1950 to address the refugee crisis that resulted from World War II. The 1951 Refugee Convention established the scope and legal framework of the agency's work, which initially focused on Europeans uprooted by the war. Beginning in the late 1950s, displacement caused by other conflicts, from the Hungarian Uprising to the decolonization of Africa and Asia, broadened the scope of UNHCR's operations. Commensurate with the 1967 Protocol to the Refugee Convention, which expanded the geographic and temporal scope of refugee assistance, UNHCR operated across the world, with the bulk of its activities in developing countries. By its 65th anniversary in 2015, the agency had assisted more 50 million refugees worldwide.

Committee History

Following the demise of the League of Nations and the creation of the United Nations the international community was acutely aware of the refugee crisis following the end of World War II. In 1947, the International Refugee Organization (IRO) was founded by the United Nations. The IRO was the first international agency to deal comprehensively with all aspects of refugees' lives. Preceding this was the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which was established in 1944 to address the millions of people displaced across Europe as a result of World War II.

In the late 1940s, the IRO fell out of favour, but the UN agreed that a body was required to oversee global refugee issues. Despite many heated debates in the General Assembly, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was founded as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly by Resolution 319 (IV) of the United Nations General Assembly of December 1949. However, the organisation was only intended to operate for 3 years, from January 1951, due to the disagreement of many

UN member states over the implications of a permanent body.



The start of the 21st century has seen UNHCR help with major refugee crises in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. We have also been asked to use our expertise to help many internally displaced by conflict and expanded our role in helping stateless people. In some parts of the world, such as Africa and Latin America, the 1951 Refugee Convention has been strengthened by additional regional legal instruments. UNHCR now has more than 18,879 personnel working in 137 countries. Our budget, which in its first year was US\$300,000, grew to US\$8.6 billion in 2019. In 2020, we marked our 70th anniversary. During our lifetime, we have helped well over 50 million refugees to successfully restart their lives. Our primary purpose at UNHCR is to safeguard the rights and well-being of people who have been forced to flee. Together with partners and communities, we work to ensure that everybody has the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another country. We also strive to secure lasting solutions. For over half a century, UNHCR has helped millions of people to restart their lives. They include refugees, returnees, stateless people, the internally displaced, and asylum-seekers. Our protection, shelter, health, and education have been crucial, healing broken pasts and building brighter futures.

Committee Mandate

UNHCR's mandate was originally set out in its statute, annexed to resolution 428 (V) of the United Nations General Assembly of 1950. This mandate has been subsequently broadened by numerous resolutions of the General Assembly and its Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).[9] According to UNHCR, its mandate is to provide, on a non-political and humanitarian basis, international protection to refugees and to seek permanent solutions for them.

Soon after the signing of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, it became clear that refugees were not solely restricted to Europe. In 1956, UNHCR was involved in coordinating the response to the uprising in Hungary. Just a year later, UNHCR was tasked with dealing with Chinese refugees in Hong Kong, while also responding to Algerian refugees who had fled to Morocco and Tunisia in the wake of Algeria's war for independence. The responses marked the beginning of a wider, global mandate in refugee protection and humanitarian assistance.



Agenda:

Combating Effects of Cross Border Country Migration; Measures on Controlling Rise in Displacement of Children.

US- Mexico: Cross border migration

History:

Mexican immigration began in 1848, at the conclusion of the US-Mexican War. Driven by annexationist designs for additional western lands and resources, the United States militarily invaded Mexico and occupied its sovereign space for almost two years. The US-Mexican War was popular, broadly supported by a citizenry convinced that its spoils would contribute to America's grandeur and wealth. In the rhetoric of the day, it was the God-ordained "Manifest Destiny" of the United States to become a nation of continental scope, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, thereby connecting the United States with Europe and the Caribbean on the East and South, and with Asian markets from the Pacific West.



From April 25, 1846 to February 2, 1848, Mexico and the United States were at war. The United States provoked hostilities by entering Mexican territory that the Republic of Texas spuriously claimed after its independence in 1836. When Texas became an American state in 1845, the United States government pressed this claim, sending soldiers into the contested territory and provoking hostilities. At war's end, the victorious Americans took nearly half of Mexico's national territory, or what became the states of New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado. For this immense expanse Mexico was paid \$18 million. To this day, when Mexicans hear American rants about Mexican immigrants illegally invading sovereign American space, their retort is that American Texans were really the first illegal immigrants who invaded Mexico and began the US-Mexico War.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the war on February 2, 1848, gave Mexican citizens residing in the ceded territory one year to remove themselves and their property back into Mexico. Those who did not move automatically became American citizens, with federal guarantees, as spelled out in the Treaty, stipulating that their rights, property, and "white" racial status would be honored and held inviolable; guarantees that were rarely honored de facto. No exact count exists on how many Mexicans stayed put and how many moved back into Mexico's newly configured national territory. Estimates suggest that roughly 31,000 individuals moved back into Mexico.⁴ Based on the 1850 census, demographers speculate that the resident ethnic Mexican population of the United States then numbered about 86,000. New Mexico, as the oldest and most important region of Mexico's far north, had the densest population, with about 60,000 persons of Mexican ancestry.

Current situation:

UN says - The climate of Mexico and Central America is characterized by extremes, including droughts and tropical storms, with high rainfall and high winds of increasing frequency and intensity. In Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama, repeated or prolonged temperature variability, particularly heat exposure and droughts (and hurricanes) have been shown to promote mobility from the rural areas, especially among young people in households dependent on rain-fed agriculture, particularly young women. In this context, international mobility dynamics have been documented in the case of movement from Honduras and, particularly, from Mexico to the USA. In Mexico, droughts are linked to greater increases in movement from rural areas and

to the USA than is the case for other climatic shocks. In Mexico and Central America, rapid-onset disasters linked to natural hazards have produced at least three million reported incidents of internal movement by individuals over the past ten years (2008-2017), the vast majority in Mexico. , serious rapid-onset disasters in Central America are also consistently shown to lead to increased out-migration/forced displacement from affected countries in the region, including in the cases of severe tropical storms in Central America, such as the 1998 Hurricane Mitch, and devastating earthquakes, such as that in 2000 in El Salvador. One distinct line of research shows that hurricanes and severe storms in Mexico and Central American countries correlate with an increase in regular immigration to the US in both permanent and temporary immigration categories. Factors relevant to higher levels of forced displacement/migration in these contexts include countries with larger stocks of US immigrants (i.e. larger diaspora in US), poorer countries and those closer to the US.



In general, the increase in international movement from Mexico and Central America takes place about a year after a severe storm.⁴⁸ In the case of Mexico, the probability of movement, which is low immediately after a shock, increases to peak three years after the event and then declines. The specific trend of 'trans-border displacement across a contiguous land border' in the face of rapid-onset disasters (see above) is also documented in Mexico and Central America, as with northern Guatemalans who cross into Mexico in anticipation of being better able to weather an oncoming tropical storm on that side of the border. The research on Mexico and Central America also

contains reference to instances of international movement due to the combined impact of both slow- and rapid-onset disasters, such as the rural communities in Honduras where the effects not only of slow-onset environmental degradation but also of rapid-onset tropical storms make living there unviable.

In 2020, UNICEF welcomed the reform of the migration and refugee laws by Mexico, which ban immigration detention for children and prioritize the best interests of all migrant children in the development and application of immigration policies and procedures which affect them. It is critical that the international community bolsters its support to the Mexican Government towards the successful implementation of its legal reforms.

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the increased number of unaccompanied migrant children, as well as the arrival of entire families with children, has put significant strain on the overstretched Mexican assistance centers. UNICEF is calling for an expansion of the hosting facilities in Mexico to meet the specific needs of families with children and unaccompanied children.

India-Bangladesh cross-border migration:

Introduction

According to a UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs report (2009), India was ranked ninth in terms of a number of international migrants. India has received refugees and migrants from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. The influx of such a large number of migrants particularly in the Border States has proved to be a huge challenge for India with serious implications for its resources and national security. It has substantially contributed to changing the demographic pattern in the northeastern states of India, where the locals feel overwhelmed by outsiders. India was the first country to recognize Bangladesh as a separate and independent state and established diplomatic relations with the country immediately after its independence in December 1971. The relationship between India and Bangladesh is anchored in history, culture, language, and shared values of secularism, democracy, and countless other commonalities between the two countries. It is based on sovereignty, equality, trust, understanding, and a win-win partnership that goes far beyond a strategic partnership. In the last couple of years, the relationship has been further strengthened including through cooperation in new and high-technology areas.

Bangladesh and India share a 4,096-kilometre-long (2,545 mi) international border, the fifth-longest land border in the world, including 262 km (163 mi) in Assam, 856 km (532 mi) in Tripura, 318 km (198 mi) in Mizoram, 443 km (275 mi) in Meghalaya, and 2,217 km (1,378 mi) in West Bengal.



History

The issue of migration and refugees between India and Bangladesh has been a matter of concern for many years. It is one of the bones of the contention between these two nations. The migration from Bangladesh to India takes place in various phases and a number of ethnic groups like Chakmas, Hajongs, and Hindu Bengalis, have migrated from Bangladesh to different parts of India and particularly Northeast India in different periods. The start of the migration can be traced back to the Liaquat –Nehru Pact (1950) which stated that minorities in both countries should be provided complete equality which also included freedom of movement. However issue of migration assumes more importance, particularly after India's role in the liberation of East Pakistan. After the creation of Bangladesh, an extensive migration was witnessed and has remained a continuous process due to fear and insecurity among the Hindus. In fact, about ten million Hindus took refuge in India during the liberation war of Bangladesh. Similarly, Chakmas and Hajongs were displaced from Chittagong Hill Tracts of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) in the early 1960s because of the Kaptai Hydroelectric dam on Karnaphuli river, and later due to religious persecution. They had initially crossed over to the lush hills districts of Assam (now Mizoram). But fearing trouble between the Mizoram and the Chakmas, the Assam Government sent them to Tirap (presently

known as Arunachal) division of Northeast. Against this background, the present paper proposes to study the influx of migration of refugees from Bangladesh to India. A special focus has been laid on Hindu Bangladeshi refugees main objective of this paper is to understand the causes and impact of such migration on the North-Eastern states of India.



Migration from Bangladesh to India cannot be totally kept apart from that in earlier periods. 24 “The problem of illegal migration at least into Assam was created by the British East India Company, who first brought the Bengali Muslim peasant from East Bengal to Brahmaputra Valley in the beginning of the 19th century.”25 Assam as the frontier of India during the pre-partition period had attracted millions of settlers from other regions of the subcontinent. The policy of the British Government towards the development of the region had actually accelerated the movement of people from outside since the British needed essential human resources including administrators, businessmen and labourers. 26 People migrated from densely populated East Bengal to land-abundant Assam in search of land of their own.

As of right now, an 8-foot double walled barbed wire fence goes along the India–Bangladesh border, covering about 70 percent of India’s borderline to prevent both voluntary and involuntary migration news from Bangladesh. It consists of concrete wall pieces with barbed wire and columns along the 3,909-kilometer border line that divides Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Sylhet, and Chittagong of Bangladesh and the Indian states of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram and the completed 2735 km of this fence by 2011 cost over 500 million dollars. The fence-building

process started in the mid-1980s. Continuing waves of immigrants, the physical violence of the guards, and casualties of the civilian population show the inefficiency of the border wall yet the wall project is going to be completed despite large costs. There is a high demand for illegal migration on both sides of the border. The supply is facilitated by corrupt local police forces that help the immigrants for a fee to cross the border while escaping punishment. Some illegal immigrants are being protected by corrupt political forces in India or by the pro-terrorist organizations in Pakistan.

Causes:

Collective violence is one of the main causes of migration between these two countries. Besides these regional imbalances and other kinds of disparities like Political instability, fear of riots and terrorism in Bangladesh inhuman attitudes and activities of the political leaders, and domination of religious fundamentalists in Bangladesh worked as a push factor for migration from Bangladesh to India. On the other hand, Indian political patronage to the migrants for vote banks has worked as a pull factor for Bangladeshi migration. Sanjay Bhardwaj in his article *Illegal Bangladeshi Migration: Evaluating India-Bangladesh Approaches* discusses some of the immediate causes of migration into different states of Northeast India.

Lack of demarcation of borders: India and Bangladesh share the longest border connection. It covers a length of 4,096.7 km abutting five Indian states viz. West Bengal (2,216.7 km), Tripura (856 km), Meghalaya (443 km), Mizoram (318 km), and Assam (262 km). Not being fully demarcated on the ground, the boundary, in many places, cuts through rivers, mountains, char lands, agricultural lands, and public institutions, and has resulted in the emergence of many enclaves on the border areas. Effective policy on such a long and complex border is difficult. Thus the lack of permanent boundary pillars and fencing on the border creates patrolling problems and facilitates illegal movement across the border.

Identity Crisis: The emergence of Bangladesh in 1971 as an independent country, with secularism as one of the pillars of the constitution, did not change the fate of the Hindus in that country. The forced imposition of Islamisation has led to an identity crisis among religious minorities. The Bangladeshi identity was forged by taking recourse to Islamic loyalties that were first crystallized during the movement for Pakistan and later by a process of systematic Islamisation by the ruling military and political regimes.

Rise of Islamic Fundamentalism: Various factors were responsible for the resurgence of Islamic intolerance in Bangladesh in the last decade, as manifested in the name of terrorist activities, extremism, and communalism. After the 2001 elections, there was a tremendous increase in the attacks on minorities, moderate Muslims, and democratic forces. The BNP alliance was notably supported by the Jamaat-i-Islami and the Islamic OkiyoJote. The Islamist The growth of Islamic fundamentalism and extremism was fuelled by the constant economic underdevelopment, poverty, and unemployment in the country. The religious fundamentalist forces were able to use the unemployed and illegal immigrants for small incentives.

Socio-Economic Complexities: Migration is primarily a product of economic and political crises that push people into leaving their homelands, usually involuntarily. Poor governance, economic disparities, and frequent political confrontation and stand-off in the country also caused migration from Bangladesh. The frequent strikes, boycotts, and political violence have reduced the scope of employment even for daily wagers. These factors compel the people to move towards an emerging India for better employment opportunities and stability. The Indian economy is growing at a faster rate and the migrant workers get plenty of employment in the construction, agriculture, and tertiary sectors.

Conclusion:

The issue of migration between India and Bangladesh has been a burning issue for Northeast India. To deal with the problem India will have to take the initiative to enter into a bilateral agreement with Bangladesh under which the two countries would agree to take back their nationals staying illegally in the other country after the due verification process. However Considering Prime Minister Narendra Modi's interest in developing the eastern part of India, we can hope that the present NDA government will take the proper initiative to solve the problem immediately.

Uprooted children and COVID-19:

Migrant workers, refugees and their families often live in the most disadvantaged urban areas, where access to essential services is already limited – services under even heavier strain as COVID-19 has spread. Migrant and refugee children can also be confined in detention centers, live with disabilities, or be separated from their families, making them difficult to reach with accurate information in a language they understand.



Compounding all this, misinformation on the spread of COVID-19 exacerbates the xenophobia and discrimination that migrant and displaced children and their families already faced.

As governments roll out the COVID-19 vaccines, it is essential that all persons in a country have equitable access – including refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced people and migrants. Inclusive vaccine plans and strategies are essential to reduce the death and disease burden of COVID-19.

Excluding migrants and displaced persons will have long-term consequences for social cohesion and stability. Not only does it present an immediate health risk for communities, but it also fuels xenophobia and stigma that could unleash violence and fur-

ther exclusion from services. In addition, many migrants are supporting the COVID-19 response at the frontline and play an important role in keeping essential sectors running. They are therefore essential for service continuity and socio-economic recovery from the pandemic.



Russia-Ukraine Issue

At least 12 million people have fled their homes since Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the United Nations (UN) says.

More than five million have left for neighboring countries, while seven million people are still thought to be displaced inside Ukraine itself.

However, hundreds of thousands of refugees have returned to their home country - especially to cities like Kyiv.



The UN says that, as of 4 July, more than 5.2 million refugees from Ukraine have been recorded across Europe. More than 3.5 million have applied for temporary residence in another country:

Russia: (estimated) 1,412,425 Ukrainian refugees recorded

Poland: 1,194,642

Moldova: 82,700

Romania: 83,321

Slovakia: 79,770

Hungary: 25,800

Belarus: 9,820

Others have moved on to other countries, especially those who crossed into Poland, Hungary and Slovakia. These nations have open borders with other EU states.

The UN says there are more than 867,000 Ukrainians in Germany, almost 382,768 in the Czech Republic and 141,562 in Italy.

Some Ukrainians travelled to Russia from the regions of Luhansk and Donetsk, which are now mostly in the hands of pro-Russian separatist forces.

President Vladimir Putin said his forces evacuated 140,000 civilians from Mariupol and insisted none of them was forced to go to Russia. However, volunteer groups say they have helped thousands of Ukrainians leave Russia.



The EU has granted Ukrainians the automatic right to stay and work throughout its 27 member nations for up to three years.

Refugees are housed in reception centres if they can't stay with friends or relatives. They are given food and medical care, and information about onward travel. They are entitled to social welfare payments and access to housing, medical treatment and schools.

History

Migration flows between Ukraine and Russia have always been high, but they increased particularly in the 2000s when Russia became one of the main directions for labour migrants from Ukraine. As of 2 February 2014, shortly before the Ukraine crisis began, there were 1.6 million Ukrainian citizens living in Russia. Labour migrants, chiefly circular, comprised two thirds of this number. Since Ukrainian labour migrants

do not belong to 'visible minorities' that are targets of xenophobia, they did not attract a particular attention from Russians. If the issue of labour migration from Ukraine began to be discussed among Russian society, it happened solely due to the influx of migrants from the east of Ukraine.

The large influx of individuals seeking asylum in Russia began in July 2014 when the most intensive hostilities evolved. By the end of 2014 (data from 5 December 2014) the number of Ukrainian citizens who stayed in the territory of Russia increased by more than 0.9 million and went up to 2.5 million persons.[1] Deterioration of living conditions in the territory of the so-called Novorossiia and bitter fighting which flared up in the region of Debal'tsevo and Mariupol in January–February 2015, further increased the number of people who fled from the war. By March 2015 the number of Ukrainian citizens in Russia increased to 2.6 million and afterwards stabilised at that level.

The necessary help was provided to the people who left Ukraine[2] and the migrants were offered preferential treatment. The local populations perceived the support ambiguously, particularly in the near-border regions where many natives from Ukraine had relatives and friends. How were the problems of people who left Ukraine covered by mass media and articulated by the authorities? What discourses dominated? And how did the recipient population react to the influx of people seeking asylum?

Millions of children are on the move. Some are driven from their homes by conflict, poverty or climate change; others leave in the hope of finding a better life. Far too many encounter danger, detention, deprivation and discrimination on their journeys, at destination or upon return.

It doesn't have to be this way. The suffering and exclusion of migrant and displaced children is not only unacceptable, but also preventable. A child is a child, no matter why she leaves home, where she comes from, where she is, or how she got there. Every child deserves protection, care and all the support and services she needs to thrive.

Yet, too often migrant and displaced children face numerous challenges in transit, at destination and upon return, often because they have few – or no – options to move through safe and regular pathways whether on their own or with their families. They may be forced into child labor, pressed into early marriage, exposed to aggravated smuggling, subjected to human trafficking, and put at risk of violence and exploitation or. They often miss out on education and proper medical care, and don't find it easy

to feel at home in the communities they arrive in; trying to learn a new language and fit into a new culture can make things especially hard. These difficulties have lasting physical and psychological effects and can prevent children on the move from reaching their full potential. The challenges have been compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic.



Bibliography:

<https://reliefweb.int/report/mexico/putting-us-mexico-border-crisis-narrative-context>

<https://www.unhcr.org/protection/environment/5d4a7b737/cross-border-displacement-climate-change-disasters-latin-america-caribbean.html>

<https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2021/11/09/whats-happening-at-the-u-s-mexico-border-in-7-charts/>

<https://oxfordre.com/amERICANhistory/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780199329175.001.0001/acrefore-9780199329175-e-146#:~:text=of%20federal%20governance.,The%20Origins%20of%20Mexican%20Immigration%2C%201848%E2%80%931930,of%20the%20US%2DMexican%20War.>

<https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/nine-times-more-migrant-children-mexico-over-past-three-months-unicef>

- **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 opinion 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 anymore. 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 replace. 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

Chad is concerned about gender equality concerns and is pleased that people are paying attention to this subject. We promote human rights and believe that all humans, including men and women, are created equal. We see that violence and gender discrimination would be a violation of human rights. We also think that women, like men, should be allowed a larger role in practically every facet of life.

This crisis has been resolved in practically every country, and we now need to create a safer and more secure environment. Improved environment for women and their activities As many as 70% to 80% of women are responsible for their home. However, they are in an unpleasant condition due to a lack of education, financial management, and even awareness of their rights. Which led to bigger problems such as unpaid overtime work, low education owing to forced young marriage, and other culturally based constraints that make people unhappy.

Our country may have joined and ratified human rights accords that acknowledged the Gender equality is a concept. And our government enthusiastically passed the domestic violence statute, which is yet another step toward recognising this issue. Nonetheless, we think that there is a problem in law enforcement, which is why Chad will participate in UNDP programmes regarding gender equality, women empowerment, and advocating our position to our own people.

The government of Chad presented various remedies to this problem.

1. Creating an environment in which women are accepted and treated equally. in which case

As an example, UNDP should engage in social and cultural activities to create a “model community.” to different villages Education is one of the projects. The majority of the time, young girls are stolen away from school and compelled to work or marry owing to financial difficulties Developing an option may be night school or another flexible-in-time and free school.

2. A basic financial education. Women should seek out services or products that are effective. capable of handling them We would aid them in obtaining credit and a better and safer loan. And they should be functioning as entrepreneurs in their town or group. Which in this case In this situation, they create a new, independent employment.